THE TORONTO WORLD

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FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 1 1889.

The Speech.

Yesterday Governor-General Stanley made his first speech to the Canadian Parliament. First, regret is expressed that the fishery treaty agreed upon by the two Governments about a year ago was rejected by the United States Senate. And the announcement is made that "it only now remains for Canada to continue to maintain her rights as prescribed by the convention of 1818, until more satisfactory readjustment is arranged by treaty between the two nations."

The Government of Canada will go back to the treaty of 1818, and will take its stand on that until some substitute for the old arrangement is offered—something that we can accept in justice to ourselves. One thing strikes us, in connection with the stage which the fishery difficulty has now reached. So far the United States Senate has shown a magnificent capacity for rejecting international arrangements proposed or agreed to by Canada. Now, honorable gentlemen of the Senate at Washington, it is your turn next. Do you "come out of your shell" just for a change, formulate something of your own, and let us see what you have to propose yourselves. We fancy that this is the meaning of the Ottawa policy of shutting down on the *modus vivendi* fishery licenses, and intimating to our neighbors, through the Governor-General's speech to Parliament, that now Canada goes back to the settlement of seventy years ago, and proposes to stay there for a while.

This is by far the most important matter touched upon in the speech, and very properly comes first. Parliament is further informed that during recess the Government has carefully considered the subject of ocean steam service, and that it will be asked to provide subsidies for the improvement of the Atlantic mail service, and for the establishment, in concert with her Majesty's Government, of a line of fast steamers between British Columbia and China and Japan. Also that the attention of Parliament be invited to the best mode of developing our trade and securing direct communication by steam with Australasia, the West Indies, and South America. This is a part of National Policy to which free traders cannot object on principle; the only question challenging discussion is one as to good management of the business.

Next in importance comes the intimation that the report of the Royal Commissioners on Labor is expected to be ready for laying before Parliament at an early day, which means, we take it, that no Government measure dealing with the question will be offered this session; though it seems to suggest that next session something may be looked for. Candidly speaking, we have no idea that Sir Richard and Mr. Laurier, were they in power now, would be any further in advance than the present men are on the labor question. And perhaps it may be just as well for Canada to make haste slowly in the matter of labor legislation. In the great country to the south of us labor experience is being manufactured to an immense extent; and we have the chance of profiting, "free gratis for nothing"—by much experimenting which is being done by our neighbors at heavy cost to themselves. So we can with advantage look on and learn, and wait a little longer.

It is also intimated that bills relating to the inspection of timber and lumber, for the improvement of the postal system, and for increasing the efficiency of the North-West Mounted Police will also be submitted. As already announced in The World, "the improvement of the postal system" means two cent postage.

The Literary English Centre.

An English author, writing to The London Times, says in effect that the American publishers have discovered that piracy no longer pays, and have therefore contrived an international copyright bill, which will make New York the literary centre of the English-speaking world. The requirement that all foreign books to secure copyright must be set up in this country will result in transferring the business of publishing English books to the United States, because the American market will be infinitely more valuable than the English. The Americans number more than 60,000,000, and are a nation of book-buyers; the people of Great Britain number 35,000,000, and are book-borrowers through the circulating libraries. Not only will books be published in New York rather than in London, but they will be written to suit the American rather than the English market.

If our neighbors see their way to a copyright law that will promote literary effort in their country and encourage their publishers, printers, artists, etc., why should not we do the same in Canada! Let the Copyright Association press forward their bill.

An Excited Globe.

The Globe is just making itself ridiculous by its wild shout of triumph over the result in Haldimand. It is so swelled out with satisfaction that it is in danger of bursting its jacket on the occasion. To any unprejudiced observer it is clear that in the election fought out the other day the controlling influences were personal likes and dislikes, and such like. But The Globe will have it that the victory is one for Unrestricted Reciprocity. This is what nobody of common sense believes; and The Globe only *pretends* to believe it, for a purpose. Our frisky contemporary is moved "to put an antic disposition on," and tries its best at make-believe: but all its make-believe will fail to convince the public that the result in Haldimand was a victory for Commercial Annexation.

The following Dominion Departmental reports for the year ending 30th June last, 1887-88—have been received: Post Office, Public Works, Inland Revenue, and Trade and Navigation. It will be generally noticed that these reports are coming out a good bit earlier in the year than they used to in former times. Perhaps the management of the new Government printing office has something to do with this.

No. To be Slugged by Strikers.

From The New York Sun.

Ostensibly, therefore, the strike is not undertaken either for the purpose of raising wages or of resisting their diminution. It is for the recognition of the labor organizations as a party to be dealt with in the matter of fixing wages. That is a question on which opinions may differ, but the only plan on which the strikers can gain or keep on their side a favorable public sentiment enough to be worth speaking of is to see that their hands are free from violence. The public may be persuaded into thinking as the strikers wish, but they cannot be slugged into it. That is a self-evident proposition.

Anti-Poverty Weapons.

Knoxonian in Canada Presbyterian.

The best weapons to use against poverty are *not* speeches, resolutions, and interviews with Mr. Mowat. Energy, industry, pluck, muscle and brains are the right and only successful weapons.

We Keep Up with the Times.

From The Ottawa Citizen.

Toronto is seldom without church trouble, in one shape or other.

WHAT WATER TAXES PAY.

Some Figures About the Water Works and Water Consumption.

There has been a good deal said of late about the management of the Water Works Department and the smooth manner in which it has been run for the past two years. As part of the civic polity it is open for criticism. Chairman Boustead has made a good head of the committee, and has done not a little to place the executive of the department on a war footing. He has, however, a great deal more to do, and it is the methods he will follow in doing it which will find him either praise or blame.

There have been a good many speeches in and out of Council about a proposed reduction in the price of city water, and if the report of the department for 1887 (the one for 1888 is not out yet) is any criterion to go by, the change cannot come any too quick. The World has been doing some figuring on this report and has arrived at some rather startling conclusions. According to Superintendent Hamilton, 1887's report gives as the total quantity of water pumped during the year 4,417,938,169 gallons, or giving the population of Toronto as 150,000, no less than 29,445 gallons per head for the year, or per diem 81 gallons.

The World figures it out that an ordinary family of seven persons could not possibly use more than 53 gallons per head per week, or 371 gals. for the whole family. Multiplied by 52 this would give a yearly consumption for the whole family of 19,292 gals. These figures are supposed to include not only the ordinary tap and sink, but all modern improvements. The question therefore arises, why charge each individual person for 10,000 gallons more in the year than on a fair average a family of seven actually consumes?

Again, including interest on sinking fund, general maintenance, salaries, etc.; it costs the citizen nearly 4 cents per 1000 gals. For the family of seven, if they were to pay according to consumption instead of as now according to guess work, the water bill for the year would be in the neighborhood of 77c.

As already stated the above figures are based on a house fixed up with all modern improvements. Now almost one-half of the dwelling houses in Toronto have simply a tap and sink in the kitchen and that is all. These water takers pay at the rate of $6 per year for the privilege of using about 60c. worth of water. The whole subject is one which will have to be enquired into at length, and the citizens await the 1888 report with pardonable impatience.

THE BARNETT CASE POSTPONED.

The Grand Jury Make Their Presentment and His Lordship Replies.

At the Criminal Assizes yesterday morning on application the bucket shop case against T. W. McCoppin, Robt. Pallidin, D. H. Wright and Ed. Driscoll was postponed till next assizes. On application of the Crown Counsel the Barnett case also was postponed to next assizes, Mr. G. T. Blackstock, counsel for Barnett, objecting. His Lordship agreed to consider the application for bail when all the facts of the case were in.

The Grand Jury made their final presentment. It referred to the great inconvenience occasioned to all engaged in the court by the insufficient accommodation afforded by the present building. They thought the County Council should be required to pay half the rental of the rooms the County Crown Attorney had been obliged to procure on account of his rooms in the building being so small. The jury acknowledged the courtesy and attention received from the Crown Counsel, Mr. Lount, from Mr. Badgerow, and from all the officials of the court. They reported that they had visited the jail, hospital, Mercer Reformatory, and found them excellently managed in every particular. As to the Central Prison, the jury suggested that all the prisoners should be kept at work of some kind, but they did not approve of the introduction of such improvements and expensive machinery as brings their work injuriously into competition with honest labor. The nearest approach to manual labor is what should be aimed at. The jury recognized the kindness of the County Law Association in granting the use of their room.

Judge Rose, in replying, said that the county should pay the whole of the County Attorney's office rent. As to prison labor he said: "I think nearly all of us have arrived at the conclusion that labor must be furnished prison inmates, and the question now is, what class of labor?"

There are no other criminal cases on the list and to-morrow morning will see the close of the present Assizes by the sentencing of the prisoners who were convicted.

THE NEWSPAPER V. THE ORGAN.

First.—Get the News, Get All the News and Nothing but the News.—C. A. Dana.

From Yesterday's World.

CAYUGA, Jan. 30.—Complete returns from every polling place in the county give Mr. J. W. Colter (Lib.) a majority of 39 over Dr. W. H. Montague (Con.). This is the County election for the Dominion House held in this constituency within the past 28 months and was made necessary by the unseating of Dr. Montague, who had a majority of 17 in the election of Nov., 1886. In each Mr. Colter, the member-elect, has carried the Reform banner and Dr. Montague has been his opponent in the last three contests. The detailed vote of each of the elections since September, 1886, follows.

From Yesterday's Empire. From Yesterday's Globe.

HAGERSVILLE, Jan. 30. CAYUGA, Jan. 30.—After a terrific fight There is great rejoicing this old stronghold of Grit among the Liberals William Colter is elected of Haldimand. Mr. Colter by a majority of about ten's is a vegrand sad blow. Reports from all decisive victory. Attacks of the riding indicate that the most flagtempts were made by rant corruption was the Conservative candidate to employ the practised. In the Indian same tactics as proved polling divisions voters apparently successful were openly offered $25 in previous contests, per vote. A complete but so well were the system of spiriting away Reformers of the voters was also practiced, not less than county organized, and thirty voters having received sufficient inducements to leave their homes last night for parts unknown, Buffalo being the chief point for shipment. Bailiffs, constable inspectors and a herd of boodlers from all parts of Ontario, and one in the employ of the Government, specially sent down to corrupt Rainham township, infested the riding. The hotel keepers of the riding were systematically intimidated. Men whose families and life-long connections were always true to the Conservative party, were obliged to remain at home or have the alternative of losing their licenses. A distinguished knight of an adjacent city, whose hatred of Dr. Montague has been exemplified on several occasions, made a special visit to Toronto, and from that date no attempt was made by the Grits to conceal the fact that, no matter what the cost, Montague must be beaten. The friends of the Doctor are by no means crestfallen, and they will soon be heard from before the courts, when an expose nothing short of Pat Purcell's financial achievements in Glengarry will be laid bare.

such as Moyers of St. Mary's; Boyd of Simcoe, commonly known as Coon skin Boyd; Durick of Hamilton and W. A. Webster, an employe of the Ottawa Government.

Many leading physicians prescribe Dr. Hodder's medicines. This alone is strong testimony in their favor. Ask your dealer for them.

CHAT ACROSS THE CABLE.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and his wife sailed from Southampton for New York yesterday on the steamer Lahn.

M. Clemenceau presided at another meeting of the Left yesterday. Everything was at sixes and sevens, and the meeting was unable to adopt a single resolution unanimously.

The article in The Contemporary Review on "The Bismarck Dynasty" is attributed to Sir Morell Mackenzie, and is supposed to have been inspired by the late Emperor Frederick.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says he is amazed at the number of people, who were formerly waverers, who are now proclaiming themselves boldly as Boulangerists.

They improve the complexion wonderfully. Ladies should not fail to use Dr. Hodder's Little Liver pills. So very small; 1 pill a dose. All dealers' price 25c.

MR. W. D. MATTHEWS AGAIN

THE GRAIN MAN DEFEATS THE BANKER BY 53 VOTES.

Yesterday's Exciting Election of Officers for the Board of Trade—The President's Able Review of Matters Commercial—The Other Officers for 1889.

The World gives to-day the result of the Board of Trade's annual election of officers, which took place yesterday. The names of the victors in the presidential and vice-presidential contests are given in capitals, while those of the elect on the various sub-boards are given without any mention of the defeated ones.

For President.

MATTHEWS, W. D., Grain Merchant.. 345
Wilkie, D. R., Cashier Imperial Bank... 292

First Vice-President.

DAVIDSON, JOHN I., Wholesale Grocer, (elected by acclamation).

For Second Vice-President.

BAIRD, H. N., Grain Merchant..... 344
Chapman, G. A., Grain Merchant..... 276

The Councillmen Elect.

Macdonald, Hon. John, Importer Dry Goods..... 459
Christie, W., Biscuit Manufacturer..... 437
Blain, Hugh, Wholesale Grocer..... 401
Ince, Wm., Wholesale Grocer..... 384
Brock, W. R., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant..... 334
Gurney, E., Stove Manufacturer..... 325
Rogers, Elias, Coal Merchant..... 292
Smith, A. M., Wholesale Grocer..... 292
Hamilton, W. B., Boot and Shoe Manufacturer..... 290
Elliot, R. W., Drug Manufacturer..... 276
Mackinnon, S. F., Wholesale Millinery.. 262
Lee, A. B., Hardware..... 260
Jaffray, Robt., Real Estate..... 249
Allan, A. A., Wholesale Hats, Caps and Furs..... 259
Alexander, D. W., Wholesale Leather Merchant..... 234

The New Board of Arbitration.

Laidlaw, J. D., Grain Merchant..... 376
Hagarty, J. H. G., Steamship owner..... 375
Bailey, A. R., Coal Merchant..... 373
Jaffray, Robert, Real Estate..... 362
Stark, R. J., Grain and Flour Merchant.. 360
McLaughlin, M., Miller..... 354
Baird, R. S. (Confederation Life Insurance Co.)..... 337
Oliver, Jas., Lumber Merchant..... 324
Geddes, W. A., Vessel Owner..... 317
Galbraith, W., Grain Merchant..... 312
Carrick, J., Grain Merchant..... 304
Flynn, T., Grain Merchant..... 303

Representatives on Industrial Exhibition Board.

Carruthers, James, Grain Merchant..... 238
Smith, G. B, M. P. P., Importer of Dry Goods..... 218
Hamilton, W. B., Boot and Shoe Manufacturer..... 217

Representatives on the Harbor Commission.

Smith, A. M., Wholesale Grocer..... 233
Hagarty, J. H. G., Vessel Owner..... 218

Such is the lay-out of the officers of the Toronto Board of Trade for 1889. The election took place yesterday afternoon in the City Council Chamber, and it was without doubt the most exciting in the history of the Board. Although many officers had to be selected the chief interest in the affair was centered in the presidency contest between Mr. Wilmot D. Matthews, the prominent grain commission merchant, and President of the Board for 1888, and Mr. Daniel R. Wilkie, cashier of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and First Vice-President of the Board for 1888. It was a red hot contest, and the members of the Board went into it with all they were worth, each side determining that their man should win. There had been some betting, the most of it favorable to the candidature of Mr. Matthews. On one side the fight was fought on the ground that there should be no second term and that no C.P.R. director should be President of the Toronto Board of Trade; while on the other the merchants who compose the great majority of the Board argued that in view of possible forthcoming legislation on the banking question it would not be well to have a banker in the President's chair. As will be seen the Matthewsites prevailed and elected the ir man by a majority of 53.

Scene in the City Council Chamber.

Previous to 1888 the Board of Trade had held its annual election in its own quarters. But last year the annual pow-wow was held in the City Council chamber, which dingy apartment was yesterday the scene of this year's election. But it was all too small and henceforth the Board of Trade had better "hire a hall," say Temperance or Shaftesbury, and give their hundreds of members decent accommodation. The flower of Toronto's commerce began entering the City Hall at 2.30 yesterday in dribblings of one and two. A quarter of an hour later they came in half dozens, and passing up the western staircase were confronted by Scrutineers Geo. McMurrich and John D. Hay, who stood behind three formidable ballot boxes and saw that each member justly deposited his bunch of ballots. The members then passed into the Council Chamber, where extra seats had been provided, and squatted where they could, but the accommodation was all too small and many had to stand the thing through, while others took seats in the gallery.

The Gathering of the Clans.

President Matthews was early on hand and took a prominent place, while his antagonist, Mr. Wilkie, came later and took a seat on a front bench close to John Earls and Hugh Blain. Treasurer G. M. Rose chatted with Mr. Matthews, R. B. Hamilton and A. M. Smith in the shadow of the marble bust of Prince Albert, while at the desk usually occupied by Ald. St. Thomas Carlyle sat 1st Vice-President John I. Davidson, the handsome wholesale grocery man, and all about and in and around were gathered the cream of Toronto's business men, nearly 700 of them, who represented millions of dollars and the best interests of this grand city. It was not till 3.15 that President Matthews mounted the dais and took his seat in the Mayor's chair. He said but a few words and then called upon Secretary Edgar A Wills and Treasurer Rose to read their annual reports.

Secretary Wills' Interesting Figures.

Secretary Wills' annual report gave some interesting statistics for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888. The exchange was open 305 days being closed on 53 Sundays and seven public holidays. There were 585 meetings held in the rooms, there being among others 11 general board meetings; arbitration board 4; coal sections' executive 39, showing unusual activity in this section. The total membership is 916, 58 members having been elected in 1888.

Nine members, all belonging to the gratuity fund, died during the year, thus making the total number of deaths since the organization of the fund in June 1886, 19. Out of the total membership of 916, no less than 820 are members of the gratuity fund, an increase of 14 during the year. From March 16, 1886, 188 certificates had been transferred, 21 being those of deceased members. The Secretary also referred to the trade sections, which are working well.

"It may now be said," remarked the Secretary, "that the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto is a pivotal point around which the great commercial interests of the city and province revolve."

Speaking of the recent annual dinner of the Board, Mr. Wills stated that there were present 582 people, of whom 487 were members of the Board.

Treasurer Rose's Report.

The report of Treasurer Rose showed a most gratifying condition of the Board's finances. The receipts amounted to $9832.52, consisting mainly of $9150, members' subscriptions. The expenditure was $7424.73, leaving a balance of $2407.79, which added to $7095.78 on Jan. 1, 1888, leaves a total of $9503.57 available for all legitimate purposes. As for the Gratuity Scheme the amount of money paid out to families of deceased members has been $15,772.60, while there is on hand the sum of $32,000 safely invested.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Mr. Matthews Speaks of Matters Connected with Trade.

President Matthews then proceeded to deliver the usual annual address, reviewing the points of the year and touching upon the important matters that now engage the attention of the Board and those that are likely to crop up during the year. Speaking of the field crops of Ontario of 1888 he produced figures to show that it was 143,876,580 bushels, an increase of 24,045,622 bushels over the harvest of 1887; and that the acreage under cultivation in 1888 was 5,023,626, an increase of 157,824. As for field roots there was an increase of 31,667,230 bushels over the yield of 1887. There is a satisfactory showing of $20,000,000 more to be realized by the crops of 1888 than by those of 1887.

Friendliness Towards the United States.

After speaking favorably of the proposed more rapid steamboat communication between Great Britain and Canada, Mr. Matthews said;

I am certain that I voice the sentiment of the people of the Dominion in expressing the hope that the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and her colonies and the United States may not only continue but increase. It is almost impossible to conceive that two countries so closely bound together by the ties of blood and speaking the same language should ever be on any other than friendly terms, and yet during the past year we have realized that the attempt to settle by arbitration the disputes that had arisen regarding the fisheries had failed, and during a period of political excitement over the elections contests, the possibility of trouble arising. It is hoped that the governments may still find a means for the speedy settlement of all disputes, and that the threatened so-called retaliatory legislation on the part of the United States against Canada may be abandoned. There is no greater civilizer than commerce. Commerce tends to wear off those prejudices which maintain the distinction and animosity between nations. It unites them by one of the strongest of all ties, the desire of supplying their mutual wants. Therefore, we trust that our Government, while maintaining an independence for treaty rights, and cognizant of the fact that our country stretching from ocean to ocean, possessing unbounded wealth in natural products, her citizens possessed of enterprise, frugality and independence, and with a strong and ever growing national sentiment showing their unbounded confidence in the future of this great Dominion, will fully realize the importance of a continuance of friendly commercial relations with the United States as tending to our mutual advantage.

A Good Word for the Banking System.

Speaking of the proposed banking legislation which will probably be made upon the approaching expiry of the bank charters, Mr. Matthews said that anything that is likely to have an injurious effect upon the banks must speedily re-act upon the business community; and everything in the nature of violent or radical changes is therefore to be deprecated or approached with the utmost caution. Then he branched out, saying:

The discussion having centred round the bank note circulation I desire to point out to those whose interest of, or enmity towards, the banks blinds them to the important part they play in the conduct of our commerce, and the intimate relations that exist between them and our agricultural and business interests, that the circulation of the chartered banks is regulated not by any volition of theirs but by the actual requirements of the people and their trade, which varies at different seasons of the year, and can neither be increased nor diminished apart from these requirements. The elasticity secured under the present arrangements is one of its most valuable features; for if the banks were compelled to hold gold or government securities against their circulation, their ordinary mercantile loans to merchants and manufacturers would have to be contracted when an increase of circulation was necessary to move the natural products of the country, and an enhanced price would have to be paid by grain dealers and lumbermen, and others who only require to borrow periodically. This in turn would react upon the farmer, who would get less for his grain, or his cattle, or his timber, because the additional demand for money to market these products would make money dearer, and to that extent would lessen the value of the marketable produce in his hands.

He Favors Honest Combines.

This is what President Matthews has to say about the combine system:

While I would deprecate all attempts to form gigantic and oppressive trusts, I fail to see any reason why persons engaged in business in order to better co-operate in all reasonable efforts to advance their interests, and to prevent the selling of goods below cost, which has a tendency not only to lower the quality of the supply, but to encourage reckless and unscrupulous methods in trade, should not arrange among themselves fair and reasonable prices at which special clearly defined lines of goods should be sold at general terms of credits and discounts, and that they should take every precaution to prevent persons who might be disposed to do so, availing themselves of such arrangements by underselling or offering more favorable terms as would entirely defeat the object had in view. I cannot but think that such arrangements if wisely and carefully directed, and only fair and reasonable prices for staples established, would be in the interests of both the retailer and consumer, for it would be an assurance that neither was paying more for their goods than they were worth.

Our Mines Must be Developed.

Most interesting was what Mr. Matthews said about mining. He said it is an interest of immense importance which has not received from the Government the aid and attention that it rightly calls for. He said:

There seems to be no doubt but that the northern portion of the Province of Ontario and British Columbia is probably richer in minerals than any other portion of this continent. I believe it would be greatly in the interests of Toronto's commerce that the geological staff should be very largely increased; that the very fullest explorations and examinations—especially in the British Columbia mining regions—should be made; that the fullest reports should be published from time to time, giving information which would enable the explorer and prospector to direct their energies to the most likely portions of the country, and I firmly believe it would be largely beneficial to the country if the Government were to establish at one or two points to be indicated by the Geological Staff, assay and smelting works, at which the various ores could be tested and fully reported upon. An assay and report under authority from the Government works would carry a weight and influence not obtainable from any other source. The mining laws should be put upon the most liberal footing and every encouragement given to the development of the vast mineral resources of the country. Much of the ore, not only of British Columbia but of other parts of Canada, has to be sent out of the Dominion to be tested before any true test as to its richness can be obtained.

Amend the Bucket Shop Act.

In conclusion Mr. Matthews spoke of the pleasing results of the appointment of a body to arbitrate upon differences between members of the Board; to the proposed new Board of Trade building, and hoped that, if the Abbott Act relating to the suppression of bucket shops was not complete enough, it would be amended.

The delivery of the address occupied half an hour and at the close there was long and hearty applause.

The report was adopted on motion of Vice-President Davidson, seconded by Ex-President William Ince.

Mr. A. M. Smith reported favorably as to the Harbor Trusts' doings, and Mr. W. B. Hamilton repeated the story of the success of the Industrial Exhibition Association's affairs.

THE VICTOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Matthews Returns Thanks and Speaks Kindly of His Opponent.

It was just ten minutes to four when Scrutineer Geo. McMurrich entered the crowded chamber and announced that Mr. Matthews had been re-elected over Mr. Wilkie as President of the Board for 1889 by a majority of 53. Mr. Matthews seemed not surprised but a trifle embarrassed, while Mr. Wilkie kept his composure and turned to smile pleasantly at an enthusiastic Matthewsite who yelled aloud in the chorus of cheers and applause that went up.

In response to the appeals from the audience Mr. Matthews said: "If one might judge by the large meeting here to-day one might think that it was almost a beneficial thing to have an election contest. While the Board might derive some benefit from it, I don't know that it is the best thing for us every year to have such contests as we have had to-day. With regard to the stories of ill-feeling between myself and Mr. Wilkie, as far as I am concerned, I have never heard from anyone one single word of disparagement of me spoken by Mr. Wilkie in any way. I know no reason for his doing so, nor could I do so of him. I further trust that the present pleasant relations existing between myself and Mr. Wilkie will continue. Candidly, I will tell you that if I was again nominated and had to run a contest with Mr. Wilkie, I don't think I would accept. We both wanted to win, and both, I think, tried our best to do so. I thank you, gentlemen, for the continuance of your favor and trust I may be able to fill the position with continued satisfaction to you."

The large crowd cared not to hear the other results of the election but hurriedly filed out, content to read them in to-day's World. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Wilkie shook hands and for some minutes remained speaking with a few friends.

The Presidency Vote.

The total vote for the presidency was 637, 10 ballots being spoiled. Every man who voted was present as there was no voting by proxy. Many members from outside towns were present and this fact coupled with the large attendance showed what an important body is the Toronto Board of Trade. Mr. Matthews received 345 votes and Mr. Wilkie 292.

Mr. H. N. Baird, the newly-elected second vice, was heartily congratulated.

Mr. H. W. Darling deposited his ballots, but was not prominent during the rest of the proceedings.

Secretary Wills fully deserves these words of the President:

Of Mr. Edgar A. Wills, your indefatigable Secretary, I cannot speak too highly. His interest in the board never flags, and it is largely owing to his untiring energy that the board is maintained in its present important position.

CANADA PERMANENT CHANGES.

President Edward Hooper Resigns and is Succeeded by J. Herbert Mason.

Mr. Edward Hooper, who has attained the advanced age of eighty years, has resigned the position of President of the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co., which he has occupied for the past five years. Mr. Hooper will continue to discharge many of the duties which he has hitherto performed as president of the company, in the position of vice-president, which Mr. Samuel Nordheimer, who is one of the largest shareholders of the company, courteously resigns in order that it may be filled by Mr. Hooper.

The directors have unanimously elected Mr. J. Herbert Mason, who has been the manager of the company from its inception, to the position of president. It is understood that it is proposed to make such changes in, and additions to, the staff of the office as will relieve Mr. Mason from some of the minor duties, and strengthen the general management of the company. Alterations in the bylaws with a view to the accomplishment of these objects will be submitted to the shareholders of the company at the next annual meeting on the 20th instant.

GOOD WORK BY WOMEN.

Reports From Many Sections Presented Yesterday.

The W. C. T. U. District Executive met yesterday afternoon at 273 Yonge-street, Mrs. Macdonell, the president, in the chair. The business consisted of reports from superintendents of departments. Mrs. Cowan, superintendent of sailors' work, has arranged to place literature in the different firehalls till navigation opens. Mrs. Scott, superintendent of the White Shield, is arranging to have a meeting in connection with each local union. Mrs. Shortreed, superintendent of lumbermen's work, has sent out 76 parcels of papers this winter to lumbermen throughout the district. In connection with this work a superintendent of letters in the Y's, whose duty it is to look after the correspondence, reports two or three conversions in Parry Sound as a result of letters sent to the men. Mrs. Kelcher, superintendent of railway work, reports that literature is placed in brackets at the Don station, Parkdale and neighboring depots. This morning a deputation from the County of York W.C.T.U. will wait on the County Council to urge them to petition the Local Legislature for Prohibition. Miss Tilley, superintendent of the Headquarters fund, reports that $1884 has been collected for the building fund. Miss Whitcomb's petition was next presented. This was asking that the Bible be used more in the public schools. The district took no action, but referred the matter to the local unions. Owing to illness of Treasurer Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Jacob Spence was appointed treasurer pro tem.

A Successful Ladies' Aid Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sherbourne-street Methodist Church was held last evening in the lecture room of the church. An enjoyable tea was served to a large congregation, and the proceedings then took the form of a social evening. Pastor Stafford occupied the chair, and Revs. D. J. Sutherland, W. S. Blackstock and Dr. Dewart made short speeches. A choice musical program was given, in which Messrs. F. Warrington, A. E. Hustis, Coates and Lucas, Mrs. Wicks and Miss Sheppard took part. The report read by Mrs. G. L. Baker, the secretary, was very encouraging. It showed 125 members on the roll with a good average attendance at the meetings. The monies raised by socials, voluntary contributions, fees, etc., were devoted to aiding the trustees and keeping the parsonage furnished and in good repair. The year ending Nov. 30 last showed a total receipt of $621.05 and an expenditure of $612.74, leaving a balance to credit of $8.31. The present year commenced with a debt of $241.06, of which some $133.31 had since been paid off, and last night's receipts would more than cover the remaining deficiency.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Miss Wilcox, the young lady who eloped from Nice with a married doctor, was one of the bright particular ornaments of Minneapolis society.

At the annual convention of the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association yesterday at Grand Rapids, a proposition to organize a furniture trust was voted down.

The long-missed clipper ship Rock Terrace, which was supposed to have gone down a year ago, while bound to Japan, has drifted into the Gilbert group of islands in a sound condition and with only a few inches of water in her hold.

In the Illinois Legislature yesterday Representative O'Toole introduced a bill "To prevent the importation of armed men or associations of men into the State for the purpose of police duty." The object is to do away with the Pinkerton detective service.

CANADIAN NOTES.

The G. T. R. car shops at London are at present employing 325 men on full time.

A Board of Trade was organized at Windsor this week with a membership of forty.

Gas from the recently bored well at Kingsville has been tested and found to be of a superior quality.

Rev. R. H. Keefer has arrived in Brantford from New Brunswick and expects to speak in Brant county during the Scott Act campaign.

On Tuesday Mr. P. J. Galvin of Ennismore family investigation accidentally cut his foot. The wound will lay him up for a few weeks.

Mr. E. Tinsley has resigned the secretaryship of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Hamilton, after filling the position for ten consecutive years.

Mrs. Geo. Ordish, wife of the proprietor of the Batt House, Port Stanley, slipped while going down stairs one morning this week, and broke her leg at the ankle joint.

At the Peterboro police court yesterday, F. J. Daly, T. Giroux and Wm. Clancy were each fined $50 and costs for breaches of the Scott Act. Two other cases were enlarged.

Port Hope council has given the second reading to a bylaw fixing tavern and shop licenses, the former at $300 per year, the number of taverns being limited to eleven; shop licenses at $170. Voting on the bylaw takes place Feb. 27.

City Hall Small Talk.

Ald. Swait, Chairman of the Parks and Gardens Committee, and Superintendent Chambers inspected the Exhibition Grounds yesterday.

The Parks and Gardens Committee will hold its first meeting to-day.

Mayor Clarke is much better and will be down town in the course of a day or two.

In accordance with a request from St. Joseph, Mo., City Clerk Blevins yesterday despatched to that city full information regarding Toronto and its wealth.

The Don Improvement, Legislation and Fire and Gas Committees and the City Council meet on Monday next.

The City Engineer reports in favor of laying a new road way in Bloor-street from Yonge-street to Spadina-avenue. He figures that an asphalt pavement will cost $89,719, of which the property owners must pay $55,205, the Toronto Street Railway Co. $24,750, and the city the balance. The cost of cedar block roadway he places at $67,892.

A deputation of laborers who had been laid off work through the action of the City Engineer in stopping the work on the tile sewers waited on the Assistant Engineer yesterday and secured a promise from him that the work would be resumed on Monday.

A snow slide from the main roof of the City Hall damaged the Works department offices to the amount of $5 yesterday.

M.P.P. H. E. Clarke and John Leys had a consultation with Ald. McMillan, Roaf and City Solicitor Biggar yesterday as to the best method of pressing forward the desired municipal legislation.

The mouth of the Parliament-street sewer is to be carried out into deep water.

A sub-committee of the Waterworks meets today to discuss the ways and means of securing a southern entrance to Roselill reservoir.

In future the Court of Revision meets on Mondays, and the hour has been fixed at 2.

Irish Oatmeal.

Imported specially for invalids from the Drogheda Mills, Drogheda, Ireland, in 14 lb. tins and loose from barrels. Said to be the finest oatmeal in the world. Mara & Co., 280 and 282 Queen-street West. 135

COL. G. DENISON'S DEPUTY.

BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE TO DEFEND HIS CLAIM FOR AN ASSISTANT.

Mr. James Patterson's Communication—The Jubilee Memorial Building—Ald. Baxter and Dodds Cross Swords—Other Business.

The Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, present Chairman McMillan, Gillespie, Carlyle (St. Thomas), Crocker, Dodds, Peter Macdonald, Vokes, Roaf, Davies, Denison and Fleming. After the reading of the minutes, Police Magistrate Denison addressed the committee on the subject of his application for the appointment of an assistant. He said that remarks had been made in the press hostile to his request. A distinction should be made between different classes of work. As an example a man might potter around in the Bay and row six miles in one day, but Hanlan might go over the same distance in less than an hour, but it would be folly to expect that Hanlan should keep up his speed all day. Is was folly to expect that, because the hours were comparatively short, the duties were equally light. He was not bound by statute to try any of the criminal cases and he could if he chose send them over to the higher courts. He certainly would not continue to do this. If matters were not altered he would have to send all criminal cases to the higher courts. After three hours in the Police Court, where so many varied troubles came before him, he had to adjourn, as he could not possibly hear the witnesses. He could do the work of any two magistrates, but the duties were getting even beyond this, and he could not stand it. If anything was to be done, it had to be done quickly, as legislation would be required.

The Chairman informed the Colonel that a sub-committee would be appointed to take charge of the matter and report as soon as possible. When that was done the Executive would act. This closed the discussion on the question.

An Interesting Communication.

Among the communications was one from Mr. James Patterson, who charged that three children had been admitted to the charitable institutions of this city on false pretences, and urging that an officer be appointed who could enquire into such cases.

Ald. Roaf: "I move that no action be taken in this matter. It is purely the outcome of personal spite. I know all the circumstances. The children have all been adopted into respectable families, and while in the institutions were paid for by relatives. The letter was tabled."

It Will Have to be a New Building.

City Solicitor Biggar sent in the following opinion in the matter of the $20,000 jubilee gift:

"In answer to your letter asking whether the $20,000 appropriated by bylaw No. 1809 for the purpose of erecting an addition to the Hospital for Sick Children as a memorial of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, can be legally paid over to the Hospital authorities to be expended by them, not in erecting an addition to the Hospital, but in purchasing land in another locality to be used for such Hospital. I have looked through the Executive Committee's report, and the minutes of the council referred to in your letter, together with the by-law referred to, and I am afraid that the money can only be paid over to be used as stated in the bylaw. No doubt legislation could be obtained authorizing a variation of the trust."

It was decided that the by-law would have to stand.

Five Thousand Copies to be Printed.

On motion of the chairman, it was determined to have 5000 copies of the Mayor's inaugural address printed, Ald. Fleming alone dissenting on the ground that it was a needless expense. The committee also resolved to remit a fine of $4 under which a man was confined in jail for four months, it being reported by Jail Surgeon Dr. Richardson that he was in a dying condition.

The $1000 Grant.

The Mayor's salary was the subject of the next discussion. The chairman stated that Mayor Clarke had informed him that he could not accept the $1000 grant unless it was confirmed by the present council. He therefore suggested that the committee reiterate their resolution of 1888 on the subject. Ald. Fleming again declared his opposition to the motion. He said that with him it was a matter of principle and not personal pique. Ald. Dodds, Davies, Carlyle and several other aldermen spoke in favor of the chairman's suggestion, and the resolution given below was carried, Ald. Fleming alone voting nay:

"That this committee approve of the action of the Executive Committee of last year in voting a sum of $1000 to His Worship the Mayor, as a slight recognition of the valuable services rendered and the close attention paid by him to the interests of the city during the year 1888."

He Knows His Business.

City Solicitor Biggar knows how to maintain the dignity of his office. In the matter of the City v. Commercial Union Assurance Co., for arrears of taxes for three years, he presented an offer from the defendants that they pay the arrears, but that the city pay its own costs. Ald. Gillespie asked Mr. Biggar to advise the committee. "Gentlemen," he replied, "I am not here to advise you. You have got the proposition. You are business men and ought to know what course to pursue." Finally at the request of the chairman he stated that it was his opinion that the defendants should be made to pay all costs. It was determined to leave the case in the hands of Mr. Biggar for the next two weeks.

Mr. Biggar then gave a review of the progress of the various city actions, and in what shape they were. He stated that the Board of Trade investigation had only been delayed, not quashed. He suggested that the proposed