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DISCIPLES OF BOSS TWEED.

THE ADVERTISER, in response to an attack by the London Free Press, last night re-stated the facts regarding the theft of Mr. Hyman's seat in Parliament. We further challenged the Free Press, as a defender of the outrage, to gain say the inference that must be drawn from the conduct of Judge Elliot in giving Mr. Hyman's seat to Mr. Curling after six Superior Court judges of the land had decreed that the action was unwarranted and unjustifiable.

To this challenge the reply of the Free Press is as follows:

"Well, what does the poor, whimpering devil propose to do about it?"

It is significant that this retort is molded after the reply made by Boss Tweed when asked to account for his robbery of the taxpayers of New York city.

There came a time, however, when Boss Tweed got his deserts. There will come a time when his antitypes in this city will also have an answer to their question.

MR. SAMUEL HOWARD WHITEHEAD, the newly elected member of the British House of Commons for South Bedfordshire, is a son of Mr. Samuel Whitehead, Gladstonian, who represents the borough of Bedford in the House of Commons. The temperance question entered lately into the contest. Mr. Whitehead pledged himself to support any scheme brought in by the present Government in favor of the direct veto by the people.

THE PREFERENCE OF IMMIGRANTS.

A Glasgow paper prints the statistics of emigration from that port to foreign countries for eight months of the year 1892, or up to this month of September. Of the whole body of emigrants, 43 were bound for Australia, 1,956 for Canada, and 20,037 for the United States. Glasgow is a British port, and Canada and Australia are British colonies; yet but one-tenth of this year's emigrants from Glasgow sought new homes under the British flag, while nine-tenths of the whole body sought them in the American Republic. Why is it that Canada and Australia cannot get the emigrants whom they are so anxious to obtain, while millions of foreigners are desirous of coming to the United States? There is far more unoccupied land in these British possessions than there is in this country. Canada and Australia must throw off the British yoke, establish free democratic government, adopt an independent policy, strive to develop their own resources, and give their people the opportunity of keeping up with the march of modern enterprise. —[New York Sun.]

There is food for reflection in these statistics and accompanying criticism. They bear out the views of the ADVERTISER in regard to one important point, and it is that so long as this country is handicapped by a trade restriction policy, it will be at a disadvantage in competing with the United States for the establishment in the midst of it of those great industries which afford employment to the most skilled workmen, and in many ways help the natural industries of the land. On the authority of the chief "protectionist" journal in Canada we have shown that while the United States is constantly having established within its bounds new manufacturing, set up and operated by British capital, Canada is passed by, despite the fact that waterways with millions of horse power are running to waste.

When we ask British capitalists to be patriotic enough to invest their money in Canada, and thus divert the stream of immigration from the United States to this country, they reply that if the interests of their pockets clash with the interests of Canada, in self-protection they must look after the former. In other words, they say to us, "What we want in coming to the American continent is a large and profitable market, easily reached. You in Canada cannot give us that until we are able to enter into the United States market with freedom. Then we would favor you, because you have so many unused natural advantages. But while you do not have unrestricted trade with the 65,000,000 people south of you we must take our factories to the States." That is the case in a nutshell, though there may be a good deal in the assumption that many old world immigrants, wearied of the expensive systems of monarchical government, take more readily to a republic than to a dependency of an old world government; but if we could present good opportunities to make money for investors, whether as farmers or as manufacturers, as are offered by our neighbors, we would have little difficulty in diverting a goodly portion of the stream of immigration, even in our present political status.

Let us work to provide the opportunities; then we will get the men with the money, and the bone and sinew will readily follow them. At the same time we will be aiming the only effectual blow at the exodus of young Canadians.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS.

If the get-together of evening entertainments wish to include among their guests not only those who toll not but that very much larger number who do toll and who cannot by any possibility make up for half a night spent in social festivity by half a day spent in bed, it will be necessary for them to adopt earlier and more convenient hours.

The man or woman who is fagged out at 6, and refreshed at 7, and ready for social enjoyment at 8, and fully in the spirit of it at 9, begins (if he or she is normally organized) to feel thoughts of sleep intruding on the mind at 10, and at 11 should be beyond the capacity of thought. To be out of bed after 11 at night and be up in time for a full day's work on the morrow is to do violence to the health.

On every side there are those who complain that their eyes are weak, that their nerves are unstrung, and they are tired all the time. In nine cases out of ten the trouble lies in the fact that they feel no appetite for sleep until midnight. Habit is second nature, and if you accustom yourself to retiring at dawn the desire for sleep will not come till then. Eyes that have been scorched out by hours of artificial light are necessarily weak and weary; nerves that are exhausted by overheated rooms and social excitement, when they ought to be wrapped up in the tranquility of dreamless repose, are of course unstrung; and people who sleep too little, and work and play too long, cannot avoid being tired. Not so much harm would be done if after staying awake till 12, one could stay asleep till 10. But who is able to accomplish such a thing?

Not long ago there was printed some valuable medical advice to the effect that those who were prevented by business or domestic cares from availing themselves of the rest cure, could yet take it in a modified though potential form, by means of an occasional day in bed. Apart from eating the meals which were served to you in bed, you did nothing but doze and dream the empty hours away, and arose next morning feeling wonderfully rested, refreshed and rejuvenated. It is very pleasant advice, but for the average man who has to work for a living and the average woman who has to work for her children, an occasional day in bed is as practicable as an occasional day in paradise. Yet it is just such hard working and care-oppressed men and women who are most in need of social relaxation and recreation.

Such unbending of the sinews of toil can come only in the evening—but let it be the evening, not at night. "Night," as the poet prosaically yet truthfully observes, "is the time for rest." How are you to "stretch the tired limbs and lay the head upon your own delightful bed" if those limbs are engaged in dancing, or that head is bent over a card table? And if later on the same bed they are tossing on a bed very far from delightful by reason of the prolonged pleasures to which they have been subjected and the next morning's light comes several hours too soon, and the cares which infect the day are of a larger size and darker complexion than they have been since the last time you spent a night out, you are strongly tempted to make a caustic resolution never again to forsake the domestic roof when the shades of night provoke to social amusement. The popular prejudice in favor of keeping our pleasures as close to daylight as possible is based on sound sense, a steady pulse and the conviction brought by experience that the worst of all ways to lengthen our days is to steal a few hours from the night.

The custom of lengthening evening entertainments to midnight and beyond is borrowed from richer and idler people who are of so little real use in the world that it makes not a particle of difference to any one alive whether they get up in the morning or not. In this country the very great majority of us work for a living and are proud to own it. Since we do not follow the custom of our wealthier and lazier fellow being during the day why should we do so at night? The wee sma' hours, like a vast number of other trifles equally weak and small, have a mighty power over us for good or ill, according to the way we use them. As for scriptural authority on this point—well, we all know the reason why men are said to love darkness rather than light.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

Prior to closing, the Pan-Presbyterian convention devoted an hour or two to the discussion of the industrial question. Some valuable information was brought out by the debaters, but not a great deal of a practical character was proposed. One of the most original of the speakers was Principal Grant of Kingston, who remarked that though it might be gratifying to know that the worker is now only robbed of a fourth instead of half his just recompense, matters will not be satisfactory as long as he is robbed of a hundredth part of his rights.

How shall a remedy be applied? Principal Grant thinks by the worker sharing in the profits and losses of his employer. So far so good. But profit-sharing will not give a worker all he earns, or anything like it, so long as the taxation is so levied as to unjustly siphon from him a large portion of his income for the benefit of a few combines.

Let the national taxation be so levied as to provide that not one cent more shall be collected than is necessary to run the country, let the drones, the millionaire combines, the idling speculators in vacant lots, be so discriminated against that they shall go to work like the rest of us, and even the present system of division of profits will be rendered vastly more tolerable than it now is. Men are selfish enough by nature without having the Government of the day hand-in-glove with them in arranging for securing to their privileges at the expense of their fellows which they have no moral right to obtain, and which should never be conceded by the law makers.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

DIAMONDS can be imported into Canada duty free. This must be a great boon to the poor man.

THE Toronto assessors make the population of that city 169,099, a decrease of 1,552 since last year, and the assessment \$151,913,322—a decrease of \$1,039,614.

CREMATION would have one advantage. With the adoption of that method for disposing of the dead, there would be fewer quarrels over the possession of remains of the world's notables. A New York man offers to supply a bone belonging to Columbus to the World's Fair, and he vouches for the genuineness of the relic. This leads the Exposition commissioner to the West Indies to believe that there may be two sets of remains of Columbus, for a year ago last July he was conducted with great ceremony through the Cathedral of Santa Domingo, and the discoverer's remains were then brought out for his inspection. These remains are jealously guarded, there being three keys to the casket in which they are held. One is in the possession of the president of the republic, a second is held by the archbishop, and one by the chief of the local council.

THE plans of Canada's quarters at the World's Fair have just been presented to the director-general. In general dimensions the building will be 86 by 65 feet, including the broad veranda that will surround it on three sides. Entering the broad vestibule in front, a reception hall, 33 by 32 feet, will be provided for guests; to the left is a suite of offices for the commissioners; beyond that a corridor divides the floor in Greek cross fashion, and still beyond are the rooms set aside for the Ontario Provincial representatives. On the other side of the main hall, is a stairway that leads to the upper floor. On this floor Manitoba and British Columbia have their quarters, the other rooms being reserved for committee meetings. The whole house will be built of native material and finished in Canadian wood. It will be a commanding structure.

CABINET CHANGES.

It is thought likely that when Sir John Thompson becomes Premier in name, as he is already in fact, Mr. Meredith will be taken into the Government as a set-off. The idea seems to be that as Sir John Thompson is objectionable in the eyes of ultra-Protestants on account of his going over to the Roman Catholics, the matter may be balanced by taking in Mr. Meredith, who as leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature stirred up not a little prejudice against the Catholics, and is looked upon by them with disfavor. This trick of balancing the members of the Cabinet used to be played regularly by Sir John Macdonald, who had a brewer at one end of the Cabinet table, a prohibitionist at the other end, a Roman Catholic on one side, an Orangeman on the other, and Frenchmen, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen all in their respective seats. As a matter of fact this is precisely the condition of things in the Cabinet to-day. Carling is the brewer, Foster is the prohibitionist, Mackenzie Bowell is the Orangeman, Thompson, Costigan and Frank Smith, are Irish Catholics, Carson, Chapleau and Quinlan are French Canadians, Tupper, Haggart and Dewdney represent the English speaking element, and so it goes. The Cabinet seems to be a sort of political cocktail. It has whisky in it to make it strong, water to make it weak, lemon to make it sour and sugar to make it sweet. The fear is now that if Thompson becomes Premier the Cabinet will be too sour for the sons of King William, and so Meredith is to be taken in to sweeten it a little and make it palatable for that influential class of the community. Calculating making is queer business when the religion of those who become Ministers of the Crown is looked upon as a matter of greater importance than their merit or capability for the office. Those who are fighting shy of borrowed names and expiring reputations think that if he were a Protestant he might be guilty of all the crimes in the calendar and they would still support him and vote for him and back him up in every thing he did. But being a Roman Catholic it makes a difference, and the judges find it hard work to swallow him. The real objection to Sir John Thompson as Premier should not be that he became a convert to Catholicism but that he has justified and upheld hoodlums and bribees, while declaring over and over again that he intended to punish them, and that he is governing the country by improper methods in order to keep himself and colleagues in power.

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