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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 22 1886.

The Queen's Speech.

It may appear a strange thing to say, but the Queen's speech of yesterday is really a declaration of rebellion. It says, in effect, that all England has rebelled against Irish rule. Ireland has ruled England long enough; now there is to be a change. England proposes to rule herself, and to see about Ireland by and by. Irish dictation has been strained to the breaking point: and now it is not Ireland, but England, that is in rebellion.

This English rebellion is a serious matter. Gladstone quails before it; and Chamberlain has orders from Birmingham and Sheffield which he must obey. Gladstone has enfranchised the British workman; the latter says now that Ireland is not to rule England.

We shall never get to understand the Queen's speech rightly until we read it as England's declaration of rebellion against Irish rule.

It is the Queen's speech, only, but be it recollected, it voices the feeling of all England, and of Scotland, too. The point to be noted is this—that England, Scotland, and a large part of Ireland, are in rebellion against Parnell and the National league.

Parnell has gone too far. He wanted to rouse Ireland, and there he succeeded, to a certain extent. Next, he tried to rule England, too, and here his grand failure comes in. England is in rebellion against his rule. No other expression can better describe the situation.

Oratorical Methods.

In reply to the Guelph Mercury, the London Free Press says that Mr. Blake's great speech at the London banquet was read verbatim et literatum, and that, therefore, the papers which make a boast of having reported the speech verbatim et literatum are taking credit for having shorthanded a manuscript already prepared for them. This opens up a wide field of speculation as to the comparative merits of discourses read and discourses delivered extemporaneously. It does not follow that the speaker who speaks extemporaneously is not speaking from manuscript merely because his manuscript is not visible. His manuscript may be in his desk, many miles away, or in his valise at his hotel not far away, but it may exist all the same, with its contents so impressed upon his mind that his audience will hear its contents almost word for word. The art of memorizing can be—and has been—carried to such perfection that the hearer may believe that the man is thinking upon his feet when he is really expressing thoughts long before marshalled and laboriously put into words in the advantageous quiet of his private study. This method entails much labor upon the orator, and is likely to interfere with the freedom of his dramatic action, but it is the method of many man famous in the annals of eloquence. For set speeches and sermons it answers, when the speaker possesses a memory equal to the task, but in debate it is worse than useless. The man who ties himself to a memorized or other manuscript in debate is lost. Quick perception, ready repartee, reinforcing mastery of his theme, are the debater's best resources. A man may open a debate with a memorized or a viable manuscript, but he can never successfully close a debate with such weapons.

The habit of preparation grows on an orator—inevitably so. Every habit does. The fire and readiness of youth become no longer his, and he seeks in labor a substitute for inspiration. Then he begins to smell of the midnight lamp. It was so with Burke in his later years, and because it was so he exposed himself to the shafts of Goldsmith's genial satire. It was so with Grattan, the classic periods of whose autumnal days missed in London the response which they had never failed to evoke in Dublin. Of all the English-speaking orators of their epochs Fox and Curran alone never put their faith in speeches that could have been carried around in their pockets. They were not so finished as their contemporaries, but they were more immediately effective, and as immediate effect is the chief end of oratory, they must therefore be adjudged the palm. The practice of reading speeches has been greatly stimulated by the examples set in the United States. Over there a grave senator or a popular member of congress will coolly unfold his roll of manuscript, read it while few or any pay the slightest attention, and have it spread out in print next day as "a great speech." Be the literary merits of such a production what they may, it is an essay, not a speech. In the British house of commons the reading of a speech—even from behind the shelter of one's hat—is regarded as a confession of weakness, although the reading of sermons is the rule in British pulpits, outside of Scotland.

The contrast between the two styles of oratory cannot be better illustrated than by putting one of Beecher's reported sermons alongside one of Talmage's. The latter's will be found to give every evidence of having been memorized. The former's will indicate that the man was "thinking on his feet." Similar contrasts nearer home will suggest themselves to those who have given the subject some attention?

Which is the better style? That is a matter of taste. The tickled ear will prefer the one, and the critical mind will choose the other. All that can be positively stated is that where orators come to close quarters in debate, the man who has not habituated himself to slavish preparation will carry his point, other things being at all equal.

Scotland's Claim to Home Rule.

Writing prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech, and in the belief that the alliance between the tories and the Parnellites had been entered into in good faith, the Scottish-American Journal urged that Scotland has as much right to and as much need of home rule as Ireland. It believes such a change probable, and quite consistent with the integrity of the empire. Of late there has been some complaint through the press, notably in some of the Montreal papers, of the growing practice of substituting "England" and "English" for "Britain" and "British," but the Journal holds that if Ireland be allowed a political status denied to Scotland the sentimental will be overshadowed by the practical grievance. Scotland's judges, sheriffs, inspectors, and the like, are appointed by the imperial government, just as Ireland's are, but with this difference: The Irish judicial system approximates that of England, while Scotland's is entirely different. Our contemporary thinks that the solid Scotch liberal vote ought to have as much weight with the government as the solid Irish national vote. The tone of the Queen's speech has materially altered the situation, and both Scotland and Ireland will have to content themselves for the present with a promise of municipal reform, but we have not heard the last of home rule yet, by any means.

Sir George Stephen's remarks to a Montreal Herald reporter that the fair trade doctrine has so far permeated the minds of the British people as to extinguish the idea of free trade as a scientific truth, is undoubtedly a pithy and correct description of the mental attitude of Britain on the trade question to-day. Her people have not accepted the protectionist faith, but they have departed from the old-time belief in the infallibility of the Cobden club, and are free to examine both sides of the question, something that has not been done in Britain since the days of the corn laws, which were really not manifestations of true protectionist principles at all. The cause which has so far overcome popular prejudices as to secure a fair hearing has made much progress and is in a way to make much more. How far a review of the trade question upon both sides may carry the British people we cannot pretend to say, but it will certainly carry them a good distance from the Cobdenite traditions.

It is with mingled emotions too deep for adequate expression that we learn of Mr. Chapleau's escape with his life from his infuriated constituents assembled in their wrath at St. Jerome. Faithful study of the Globe and its rouge contemporaries had prepared us for a tragedy that would have created a vacancy in the cabinet. But the outraged constituents failed to imbrue. Chapleau still lives, moves and draws his salary with an ease and in chunks that make our teeth water. We do not even read that the over ripe egg or the defunct cat played that part in the proceedings that they generally do when a free people arise in their might. We cannot understand this inconsequential conclusion to an agitation which was to have destroyed parties and governments. The tory theory of course is that the Globe and the rouge papers have been lying about the depth of the Riel excitement in Quebec, but the Globe could not tell a lie, at least not a lie that could deceive anybody except a clam.

Poetical justice is wreaking a sweet revenge upon the coal and coke monopolists of Pennsylvania, who, rather than treat their English speaking employes—the architects of their mines and of their fortunes—decently, went to the trouble and expense of importing a host of the inferior order of Hungarians, Poles and other Slavs, upon terms designed to degrade labor to the level of ill fed slavery. But the worms have turned. The foreigners claim to have been deceived by the men who induced them to leave their homes for Pennsylvanian bondage, and it is found that they are much more violent and dangerous than the more intelligent laborers whose places they have taken. It is to be hoped that they will teach the monopolists that it does not pay to muzzle the ox which treads out the corn.

The mayors of the cities of Iowa in convention assembled, and representing both the democratic and republican parties, have issued a joint circular to the people of the state asking them to urge upon the legislature the advisability, from both a moral and a financial point of view, of substituting a high license law for the existing prohibitory enactment. This action upon the part of so powerful a combination of municipal magnates shows that the question has not been settled in Iowa, as some enthusiasts would have us believe, and it can never be satisfactorily settled there, nor here, nor elsewhere, so long as extremists will persist in ignoring the peculiarities of human nature, and in overriding the rights and wishes of large bodies of their fellow citizens.

Whatever else may be said of Chapleau, he cannot be called a coward. He talked "from the shoulder" to his constituents regarding Riel with a directness in refreshing contrast with the tone adopted by most party politicians when they find themselves face to face with an ugly question and ugly opponents. He said right there, in the heart of French Quebec, that Riel was a traitor to his country, and worthy of the punishment that had been meted out to him. Canadians admire pluck, and will think the better of him for his candor.

The British house of commons was compelled to open by gaslight, "owing to the absence of the sun." The sun ought to be ashamed of himself to be absent upon such an occasion, when his absence threw a gloom over the community, as the local biographer of the oldest inhabitant never fails to remark. The Queen's presence rendered the sun's absence contempt of the court. Were Salisbury superstitious he might regard the darkness of the day as an evil omen.

Revivalist Sam Jones says that he lacks the audacity to get down and pray for an old politician or a society woman. He has the audacity nevertheless to judge his fellow creatures, and to limit the beneficence of Him who has taught us, both by precept and practice, that there is mercy for the worst of us, and that if we ask we shall not be refused. Verily the latter is the much greater audacity of the two.

Gen. Sherman says that he would not deliver a lecture for a million dollars, and as nobody has offered to go him eleven hundred thousand, the probability is that he will not accept any engagement. It would be a jolly good thing for a scared public if most lecturers roosted as high as Gen. Sherman does.

New Orleans points with pride to the fact that six of her wicked aldermen are in jail. The only Canadian criticism possible upon this must be couched in the spirit of Dr. Johnson's remark, that he had never had a relative hanged; but that he had had several who ought to have been hanged.

A Westfield, Mass., bank official is reported as having ridden 5000 miles on a bicycle. We did not think that Westfield was so far away from Canada.

The Queen's beefeaters made another search for Guy Fawkes yesterday, but in vain. The fact that he is dead may account for his absence.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Proof that that Physician's Terrible Confession is True.

Cleveland, O., Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N.Y., Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M.D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of enquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given; and here it is:

GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statements I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself as to my physicians and friends.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 21.

SIRS: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

To Whom it May Concern:

We are personally or by reputation acquainted with Dr. Henion, and we believe he would publish no statement not literally true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the Warner's Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured) whose commercial and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS (Mayor of Rochester.)
WM. PURCELL (Editor Union and Advertiser.)
W. D. SHUART (ex-Surrogate Monroe County.)
EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County.)
E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe County.)
J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)
JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe Co.)
HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seedsman.)
JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.

There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M.D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine, and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine, and would do the same again to anyone who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.,)
(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
Rochester, N. Y.

It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

The Employment of Informers.

Editor Week: It appears from the new mayor's message that he intends, in his destined crusade against the unlicensed sale of liquor, to make an extended use of informers, whom he proposes to tempt with large rewards. To put down the unlicensed sale of liquor is quite right; it is the thing that most manifestly needs to be done; and done it may be, provided the people are allowed a sufficient number of licensed and regulated houses, without which unlicensed places of sale will multiply, do what you may to prevent them. But the employment of professional informers is almost as objectionable as the sale of unlicensed liquor. A drunkard may be not a bad man in heart, though addicted to one fatal indulgence; a professional informer must be utterly vile. Morality is the main object, and you miss it if in suppressing intemperance you create villainy. There can be no doubt that much useful evidence might be obtained by torture; but society has rightly determined that no evidence can be worth that price. Let the police and the regular detectives do their duty; and if their number is not sufficient, let them be reinforced.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The Mayor and the Electric Light.

Editor World: I see that the mayor calls attention to the electric light and threatens to bring the subject before his council. It is much to be regretted that the mayor, who was elected by such a large majority, should undertake to deal with a subject in gross ignorance of the facts of the case. He could have got all the information from the fire and gas committee, as nearly the same members form it as formed it last year. That committee labored faithfully to procure for the city the cheapest and best light. Its advertisements for tenders appeared everywhere, and its efforts reduced the price of street lights by thousands of dollars to the taxpayers. Why did he not condemn the committee before? Like a child with a whistle he proceeded to blow what he supposed to be a trumpet of war. If he did not choose to consult the committee why did he not ask Mr. McWilliams, the city solicitor, before rushing into print. If he had a suspicion that they might not advise him correctly, why did he not look at the contracts with the city before he undertook to handle the bludgeon.

The citizens plainly pronounced in favor of the electric light for street lighting purposes, and steps were taken to obtain it. No sooner did capitalists put up the money to obtain for the people their desire than there was an effort made to defeat their contract and destroy their investment. Surely under such circumstances a mayor ought to inform himself before ordering corporation servants to execute his commands.

The fact that the electric lights occasionally, for a short time, go out was known to every one. If a dynamo gives out the line has to be shifted to another one, and during that removal the circuit is broken and the lights out. This difficulty every one knew, except, as now appears, the mayor. The contract with the city provides that for every defective light the company shall pay to the city double the price of the light, so that on a two hundred light contract yielding $110 to the company if not furnished to the city the company would have to pay by way of damage under the contract $220, which with the loss of revenue would be $330. It is greatly to be hoped (many greatly fear) that this public utterance of the mayor is no indication of how he intends to carry in effect those "good intentions" we have heard so much of.

RATEPAYER.

A Song Wanted.

Editor World: Can you or any of your readers give me the words of a song, one verse of which is as follows, or tell me where I can get the song:

Down by the cane brake, close by the mill,
There lives a yellow girl, her name is Nancy Till,
She knowed that I loved her, she knowed it long,
I'se gwine to serenade her, and sing her a song.

CHORUS:

Come, love, come, the best lies low,
It lies high and dry on the Ohio.
Come, love, come, come away with me,
And I will take you down to Tennessee.

INQUIRER.

Lakefield, Ont., Jan. 18, 1886.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

Stocks closed here to-day: Montreal, buyers 205¾; Ontario 109½, 109; Toronto, buyers 157½; Merchants, buyers 117½; Commerce 133, 132½; Imperial Bank, 134, 133; Federal 163, 162½; Dominion Bank, 207, 206; Standard 129, 128½; Hamilton, buyers 128; British America, 98½, 98½; Western Assurance, 132½, 132, transactions 25 at 132½; Northwest Land Company, 81½, 81½, transactions, 20 at 80½, 20 at 80½, 50, 50 at 80½, 25 at 80½; B. & Loan Association, 110, 107.

The Farmers' Market.

The roads having been improved by the snowfall, there was a marked improvement in the produce market to-day. Pork came in in large quantities. Butter and eggs were in fair supply. Grain was quiet; a thousand bushels of all kinds being all there was offered. Prices showed little change.

Produce—Butter, pound rolls, 23c to 30c; eggs, per doz., 20c to 30c; cheese, per lb., 10c to 12c; lard per lb., 10c to 12c.

Hay and Straw—Timothy, $12.00 to $15.00; clover, $11.00 to $13.00; oat straw, $9.00 to $11.00.

Grain—Wheat, fall, 78c to 81c; wheat, spring, 70c to 81c; wild goose wheat, 68c to 75c; oats, new, 25c to 26c; peas 56c to 60c; barley, No. 1, 60c to 65c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 55c; barley, No. 3 extra, 71c to 75c; barley, No. 3, 50c to 52c; rye 50c.

Pork—Ham, smoked, 12½c to 13c; bacon, smoked, 10c to 12½; bacon, salt, 8c to 10c; sausage, 10c to 11c.

Poultry—Chickens, per pair, 20c to 50c; geese, per lb., 7c to 9c; turkeys per lb., 9c to 12c.

Vegetables—Onions, per peck, 25c to 30c; potatoes, per bush., 60c to 90c; celery, per stick, 5c to 7c; apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $3.00; turnips, per peck, 15c; cabbages per head, 5c to 10c; parsnips, per peck, 20c; beets, 20c; carrots, 20c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21—Flour—Receipts 700 brls; sales, none reported. Market quiet and weak at unchanged rates. Latest quotations: Patents, $4.75 to $5.00; superior extra, $4.30 to $4.25; extra superfine, $4.05 to $4.15; spring extra, $3.80 to $3.90; superfine, $3.50 to $3.60; strong bakers, $4.25 to $4.50; fine, $3.20 to $3.40; middlings, $3.10 to $3.20; pollards, $2.75 to $3.00; Ontario bags, $1.75 to $2; city bags, $2.40 to $2.45 for strong bakers'. Grain—Wheat nominal; red winter, 81c to 82c; white wheat, 80c to 81c; spring, 81c to 82c. Corn, 60c. Peas, 70c to 72c. Oats, 30c to 32c. Barley 50c to 60c. Rye, 65c to 67c. Oatmeal, $4.10 to $4.50. Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3. Provisions—Pork, $12.50 to $13.25. Dressed Hogs, firmer at $6.50 to $6.75. Lard, 9c to 9½c. Bacon, 10c to 11c. Ham, 11c to 12c. Cheese, 5c to 9½c, as to quality. Butter—Townships, 14c to 19c; Morrisburg, 12c to 18c; Western, 10c to 15c. Eggs steady, selling fresh at 24c to 25c; ordinary cases, 18c to 19c; limed 17c to 18c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cotton quiet, steady and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 9700 bbls, dull and weak; sales 12,500 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 7700 bush.; exports 55,200 bush.; spot firm, options stronger; sales 2,960,000 bush. future; 94,000 bush. spot; No. 2 Chicago 90c. No. 2 red 83½c store, Feb. 88c to 88½c, March 89½c to 90c, May 92½c to 93c. Barley steady. Corn—Receipts 6400 bush., spot advanced 4c to 5c, options 4c to 5c, closing with less strength; exports 19,200 bush., sales 2,320,000 bush. future, 128,000 bush. spot; No. 2 51½c, elevator; old No. 2 54c, No. 3 Jan. 51c to 52c, Feb. 49c to 49½c, May 48½c to 48¾c. Oats—Receipts 42,700 bush; 4c to 5c higher; sales 185,000 bush future, 90,000 bush spot; No. 2 36½c, mixed western 36½c to 36½c, white do. 38c to 44c, No. 2 Jan. 36½c, Feb. 36½c to 37.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Flour in better demand and firm. Wheat opened quite weaker, advanced 5c fluctuated, closed 5c lower than yesterday; sales range: January, 77½c to 78¾c, February 78c to 79½c; May 83½c to 84½c. No. 2 spring 78½c to 79c. Corn firmer; cash 36½c, Jan. 36½c to 36¾c, May 40½c to 40¾c. Oats stronger; cash and January 29c, May 31½c to 31¾c. Pork active and irregular, opened 10c higher, declined 20c to 22½c, rallied 15c to 17½c and closed steady; cash $11.00 to $11.05, Jan. $11.00 to $11.05, May $11.22½ to $11.25. Lard steady; cash $6.15 to $6.17½, February $6.15 to $6.20, May $6.35 to $6.37½. Boxed meats steady; firm salted shoulders $4 to $4.05, short rib sides $6.35 to $6.37½, short clear sides $6.70 to $6.75. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 9000 bush, corn 85,000 bush, oats 54,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 38,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9000 bbls, wheat 6000 bush, corn 77,000 bush, oats 43,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 29,000 bush.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Jan. 21.—Wheat—Market unchanged; white state at 82c, red state at 80c. Corn—Market unchanged; new No. 3 western at 45c, old No. 2 western at 53c. Barley—Market unchanged; No. 2 Canada at 78c, No. 2 extra Canada at 86c, No. 3 extra Canada at 74c. Rye—Held at 50c in bond.

TOLEDO, Jan. 21.—Wheat, 86c for cash and January, 88c bid for February, 91c bid for May. Corn and oats unchanged.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH—London, Jan. 21.—Floating cargoes—Wheat steadier, maize sell. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize steadier. Weather in England thawing. Liverpool—Spot wheat steady, and maize quiet. On passage to continent: Wheat 290,000 qrs.; maize 240,000 qrs.; do. to United Kingdom, Wheat 1,825,000 qrs.; maize 230,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour quieter.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Spring wheat 7s to 7s 2d, red winter 7s 1d to 7s 2d, No. 1 Cal. 6s 10d to 7s, No. 2 Cal. 5s 7d to 5s 8d. Corn, new, 4s 3d. Peas 6s 5d. Pork 61s. Lard 32s. Bacon, long clear 29s, short clear 30s. Tallow 29s 6s. Cheese 50s. Wheat steady, demand improving, offerings moderate. Corn steady, fair demand.

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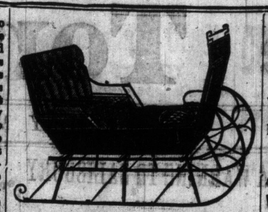

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the legislature of the province of Ontario at its next session for an act authorizing the construction of an elevated railway on Yonge and Queen streets and other streets in the city of Toronto.

JOHN LEYS, solicitor for applicant.

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