The Toronto World.

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Mr. McCarthy's Abstract Resolution.

If Mr. McCarthy's resolution had gone a little further and declared that this long winter is a nuisance, that it ought to be put an end to and so on, it would have lost nothing in practicability or relevance.

The first clause is an assertion that sufficient time has elapsed for the development of all the manufacturing industries possible in Canada. How can a busy lawyer know all that? It is pure assertion—merely his private opinion—for which no reason is given, for which no reason indeed can be given. At this very moment a new industry is being organized in Canada, a fact which gives the lie direct to Mr. McCarthy's dogmatic resolution.

The protective system has only been in force since 1879, practically indeed only ten years, for several years elapsed before sufficient confidence was felt in its permanence to induce capitalists to risk money on a tariff. Ten years is no time at all in a nation's life, or in the history of trade. Capital has been very slowly acquiring the habit of venturing into manufactures, it has not yet shaken off the old-time preference for stocks, bonds, mortgages, etc.

The generation that saw the N.P. established is here yet. The men of 50 then are only 60 now, and the habits they acquired and tastes up to that age are not to be thrown off easily. Let Mr. McCarthy give a new generation a chance, and the vast acquisitions of new capital a chance also, they have neither of them had "sufficient time" to declare their policy in regard to entering upon manufacturing industries, and until they are heard from it is a mere impertinence for any man to say that finality has been reached in our enterprises.

Note too the illogical character of this clause. Mr. McCarthy says in effect there has been protection given sufficiently long to develop all the industries possible in Canada, therefore we will withdraw protection from those that have been established. Pray what relation has the conclusion drawn to the premise stated? There is a gap between them as wide as saying, the weather has been cold for two months, therefore it will be for the rest of the year. If Mr. McCarthy used no better logic in the courts than he does in his resolution he would soon be a briefless barrister. But he understands law and does not understand either politics or trade.

Does he suppose the withdrawal of protection from the old ones will give rise to new industries? If he does, then he thinks that industries that cannot live when "sheltered behind the ramparts" of a protective tariff will spring up when exposed to the deadly blast of foreign competition, which is hardly rational. If he does not, pray what has the removal of protection to old industries got to do with the cessation of the power to develop new ones? Does he wish to kill off what we have because we cannot have more? That is a strictly logical inference from his words.

The debate on this resolution will be a hash of the Budget debate, which was itself a hash concocted out of a number of stump speeches. Mr. McCarthy ought to have made his attack on the tariff at the right time, and thus have saved a very serious waste of public money which will be caused by a useless discussion, after the matter in question has been thoroughly threshed out in this Parliament. If Mr. McCarthy imagines that a new party can be evolved out of a few of his private opinions, resting on no principle, and pointing to no definite policy, he will be disappointed—the foundation is too flimsy to bear any solid structure.

Farewell to Harrison.

The exit of President Harrison excites no regrets in Canada. The shadow that has fallen on his domestic life excites our sympathy, but that which has eclipsed his political life is viewed by us with pleasure.

Throughout his Presidential career he has been the persistent enemy of our country. How far the attitude he assumed was based upon a belief that Canada could be coerced into union we cannot say, but the indications all point to that conviction having had a dominant influence in his policy. Since his accession to office there have been influences at work inspired by a few malcontents in this country and openly approved by the Liberal party, which were directly aimed at creating the impression at Washington that we could be put in so tight a place by hostile legislation as to render the position of Canada intolerable outside the Republic.

Hence the incivility shown by the President to those who were deputed to discuss reciprocal relations; hence the prohibitory clauses in the McKinley Bill aimed against our trade; hence the attempts to capture Newfoundland and the action taken to damage our lake shipping interests. The whole course of Mr. Harrison was dictated by a desire to make Canada so restive and uncomfortable as to create a desire to take refuge under the Stars and Stripes.

A more signal failure is not recorded than that which befel this policy. It only served to evoke the latent national sentiment of loyalty to the Mother Land and to our country, which proved so emphatic and so universal that the very leaders of the party who were dallying with the idea of continental union were compelled to leave their situation on the fence and declare themselves loyal to British connection and to the perpetual autonomy of Canada.

The revolution in public sentiment in the States in recent years proves how little is cared there for the acquisition of this country. Mr. Harrison went into power with a Republican majority of 20 in the House of Representatives. His successor will have a Democratic majority of 90. The Senate, too, has gone back upon the Harrison party.

The McKinley bill has done much to bring about these reverses. It was protection run mad, it was rather a policy of prohibitionism, it was not intended so much as a measure to protect and encourage native industries as one to cut off international trade. It raised the cost of living without adding to the producing power of the country. Its duties upon tin touched the pockets of the very poorest as a direct tax, for which they had no form of compensation. The McKinley tin duties turned out a farce and a fraud.

The exclusion of our barley damaged not only a large trade, but affected the people in a very tender spot—their stomachs. The Force bill was also resented, and the continuance of silver purchasing in spite of its financial dangers caused profound distrust in business circles.

We do not expect any abandonment of the protective policy of the States under the new administration, but rather such measures as will bring that system into legitimate channels. We trust also that an entente cordiale will be established between us and the Cleveland Government which will lead to the early adjustment of those relations which became so strained by the coercive policy of Mr. Harrison.

NEW PUBLICATOINS.

Doctor Perdue. By Stinson Jarvis, author of "Geoffrey Hampstead."

If we have delayed giving an opinion on the above work by a former Torontonian, it was to ascertain what "staying" quality the book had after the wave of patriotic fervor which always assails the latest work of a Canadian writer (if it be published outside his own country) had subsided. At the present time Dr. Perdue rests on a great many library tables and has been read with interest by a great many Torontonians, and is still having a good sale in the book stores.

It is evident from Doctor Perdue that Stinson Jarvis is striving after a noble ideal. He wishes to incorporate strongly romantic incidents, scenes altogether removed from the everyday existence of the average man of the world, gaiety and moral effectiveness, and illumine the whole with unswerving truth to the passions and limitations of the human heart. He has succeeded in some considerable measure in attaining this ideal, and his turning of the sensational to analytic uses is a novel feature, which probably won the $1000 prize for the novel. Mr. Jarvis shows distinct artistic development since the appearance of Geoffrey Hampstead, and he deals with the graver and more terrible aspects of human passion with a surer touch than in his previous work.

Dr. Perdue resembles greatly a certain contrivance of the modern stage which may be called the analytic melodrama. It exhibits noble thought and much imagination, while at the same time retaining an unreal, gaslit atmosphere. Several lady writers have treated the novel with feminine frankness, and it is evidence of the excellence of Mr. Jarvis' technique that those who have disliked it have unanimously treated his tale as if it were true, and have based their objections on the mean and objectionable characteristics of the majority of Mr. Jarvis' characters.

As a sequel to Geoffrey Hampstead, Dr. Perdue resurrects at least two characters from a watery grave. Mr. Jarvis has a new and striking trick of leaving his readers in suspense, and we shall have to wait for Mr. Jarvis' next novel to find out whether or not Cecilia and Father Ward, who jump into the sea in the last paragraph, "bob up serenely from below."

Tales From Town Topics. March issue.

These tales are preceded by a prize novelet entitled "The Cousin of the King." The art by which the million different phases of immorality are wrought into pleasing and interesting pictures is magnificent. They are pervaded by a peculiar sort of moralistic syncism, which may even be beneficial to some readers; at least, it is a balsam to those whose consciences may prick them for reading the book.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

There are certain corporations in whose welfare a large number of our people are concerned. Among these are banking, insurance and other similar monetary institutions. The depositors and stockholders of a bank eagerly scan the balance sheet submitted, and the review of the year's work made by its president at the annual meeting; the policy-holders of a life insurance company do likewise, for, in many cases, they have invested all their surplus earnings in a policy of life insurance to be paid to their wives and children at their decease, or to themselves on attaining a specified age, thus forming a basis for a competency in old age, when enterprise and energy begin to flag.

In reading over the report of the North American Life Assurance Company, and the remarks of the President and others at its meeting, one is impressed with the great financial strength of the institution and the splendid results accomplished for its members. Permanence, profit and progress appear to characterize the workings of the Company, and in all the elements which go to build up a successful life insurance company the North American Life appears to very great advantage.

The year's income amounted to $446,474.40; its assets at December 31,1892, were $1,421,981.80; its net surplus for security of policy-holders, $226,635.80, and its payments to members $118,426.73, while its accumulated reserve fund now stands at $1,115,846. As is shown by perusing the report, these highly satisfactory results have not been attained spasmodically, but by steady effort and adherence to those principles of life insurance underwriting which prudence and experience dictate as being not only desirable but necessary in the proper conduct of a life insurance company, to secure the best possible returns for the investments of its policy-holders.

No doubt the marked success of the company's business, especially noticeable during the past few years, in which the first series of its investment policies have been maturing, can be attributed to the fact that the company, out of its surplus earnings, has been able to pay the holders of these policies exceedingly gratifying results. The report of the consulting actuary, and the remarks of the President on the surplus earning power of the company, will be read with special interest by those who have taken out this form of insurance.—Globe, Feb. 18, 1893.

The St. George's Society and Goldwin Smith.

Editor World: Will you allow me to take exception to the heading you adopted to the report of the St. George's Society meeting last night in your issue of to-day? You head your report in large type—"Goldwin Still a Member." "St. George's Society Will Not Ask Him to Resign." Then in very small type: "A Motion of Censure Was Unanimously Passed." Such a heading is highly misleading. "Goldwin Smith Still a Member" pre-supposes a motion before the society to expel Mr. Smith. As a matter of fact there never was any such motion. The original motion was one that the St. George's Society ask Mr. Smith to resign and the amendment that was unanimously carried was, that the society regretted that it contained him as a member. You may say that your report of the proceedings was a fair one and that the heading is of no importance, but you know, Mr. Editor, as well as I do that numbers of people read nothing more than the headings of such reports, and they expect to gather from them a fair idea of what the report contains. You also know that something of the first impression received from a perusal of such a heading is apt to remain even though one discovers on a perusal of the article that the heading is not justified. I was not at all surprised to see a similar heading to The Mail's report, but I must say I was surprised to see it in The World. It is most important that our press should give no excuse to the press of the United States for distorting the most emphatic expression of opinion by the St. George's Society of Toronto and by every speaker last night that Mr. Goldwin Smith's action is held in abhorrence by the society and its members. I think Mr. Goldwin Smith can hardly extract any comfort from the fact that the St. George's Society, instead of asking him to resign, put on record that its unanimous feeling was one of regret that such a man as he is one of its members. But perhaps he will only read your heading. If he has any friends let them comfort themselves with that hope. SEMPER PARATUS.

Nothing Like It.

Dyer's jelly of cucumber and roses cures chapped hands and makes the skin soft and smooth.

CLEVELAND IS PRESIDENT.

HIS INAUGURAL SPEECH A MAGNIPICENT EFFORT.

A Description of the Procession—Soldiers From all Parts of the Nation—Grover and His Fair Wife Installed in the Executive Mansion—Great Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Grover Cleveland of New York was to-day successfully inducted into the high office of President of the United States for his second term, with all the appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude.

To-day also the Governors of 11 great states, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachussetts in the north and east, of Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States, of Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the south and of Wisconsin in the far west, participated in the national ceremonies and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national unity.

Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like favorable instead of being as bad as could possible be, there would probably have been 60,000 and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall in line, but at the last moment many of the organizations were compelled to desist from participation. Nevertheless the occasion was made memorable by the vast attendance.

The Boys in Blue.

Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; windows commanding a view of the parade brought fabulous prices and advantageous seats in the public stands commanded prices ranging from $5 up and down. The main stand from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep, and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1100 persons, 600 more than the corresponding stand erected on the same site for the inauguration of President Harrison. It was decorated with effective taste. Cushioned seats were provided for the President and his Cabinet, who surrounded him, and folding chairs were supplied for the diplomatic corps, who were arranged immediately behind him. On either side were seats for Senators, members of the House of Representatives and specially invited guests. The nearest stand to that of the President was assigned to representatives of the press. It had a seating capacity of 200, and the applications to the press committee numbered a little over 2000.

A detailed and itemized report of the great inauguration parade, which started at 11.10 a.m., is of course impossible when a mere enumeration of the various regiments, companies, posts and civic organizations participating occupies three newspaper columns. But the notes and incidents of the parade are here set down at random. Among the magnificently mounted special sides who rode behind Grand Marshal MacMahon and his staff were representatives from every state and territory in the union. The guard of honor of President Cleveland consisted of 100 members of the New York business men, Cleveland and Stevenson Association, representing 15 mercantile organizations in the Empire City.

The passage of the President along the avenue was one continual ovation of the most enthusiastic kind, the steady tramp of the superbly-drilled battalions of regulars, under the command of General Brooks, forming his escort. A feature distinctively novel was introduced into the parade by the engineer corps. This was the releasing of a number of carrier pigeons, with messages relating to the success of the inauguration destined for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis and other points. Still another original feature was afforded by the Military Bicycle Company, who, mounted upon their wheels and retaining full control of them, at the same time handled their small arms with a dexterity that indicated that this innovation in military tactics lacked nothing of success.

Recollections of Homestead came to many of the spectators, when Governor Patterson of Pennsylvania rode by at the head of the 15 regiments of blue-coated Pennsylvania troops marching like veterans who had seen service and equipped with all the essentials for active operations in the field.

The appearance of gray-coated General Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, in command of the third division, was the signal for a renewal of the enthusiastic ovation which greeted him when he appeared in line on the occasion of Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration. Thereafter came a procession of governors, all of whom were cheered.

Buffalo Bill Was There.

Preminent among the horsemen who led the civic division of the parade was Buffalo Bill. He rede side by side with the venerable and picturesque New Yorker, General Josiah Porter, and they made a team that was in itself a feature of the division. Headed by Governor Flower and staff, the appearance of 3000 Tammany braves was a revelation to many of the spectators.

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

A Summary of the Existing Position of American Affairs and His Policy.

My Fellow-Citizens:

In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expasion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man, whom in confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to his sudden collapse.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing powers of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precautions. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion we should be free from intolerance of passion, and our judgment should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to he subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, as far as the executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

Internal Dangers to the Nation.

Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages.

Protection for Protection's Sake.

The verdict of our voters, which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions, and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of witchcraft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts them to a pitiful calculation of the gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defence.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking its beginning—any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen. Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen, and the contempt of our people for frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character.

Of Public Expenditures.

It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy, and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of misappropriation of public funds is to be avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises entitle to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and purification of political methods.

Roasts the Trusts.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy. Nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and as in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness; to the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions. Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness. Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibility we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

A Juster System of Taxation.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescencein the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power, and when we seek to relustate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon Governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Harmonious Effort.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrain me to remind those with whom I am to cooperate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting account.

The President's Oath.

The oath I now take, to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls.

I find, also, much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful and exacting accountability.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Installed in the Executive Mansion for Four Years of Good or Ill.

It was shortly after 11 o'clock when President-elect Cleveland and Vice-President-elect Stevenson, accompanied by the State Committee on Arrangements, entered the executive mansion. They were received by President Harrison in the Blue Room. Five minutes later the President and his successor reappeared, and, entering an open carriage, the march of the procession to the Capitol was begun. They rode in President Harrison's carriage, drawn by four bay horses.

At 12.12 Cleveland entered the Capitol. Despite the arrangement made to handle the great crowds confusion reigned at the Capitol, and the doorkeepers were all but helpless in preventing a general rush through the door. Especially was this the case at the door of the gallery assigned to the presidential party, to which a large number of tickets of admittance had been issued.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President-elect, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Perrine, and the latter's husband, came soon after noon and took seats in the presidential gallery.

The first of the distinguished guests to arrive and to take their positions in the chamber were the members of the diplomatic corps in the full court uniform of their respective nations, some of them wearing insignia and decorations on their breasts. Their gold lace coats, bright scarfs, epaulets and the general magnificence of their attire gave a fine effect to the scene.

The diplomatic corps was followed by the Supreme Court. The members of the House then came in informally and unannounced.

The Presidential party, with their military escort, came in sight of the eastern entrance of the Capitol a few minutes after 12 o'clock. From the moment Mr. Cleveland descended from his carriage he was received with lusty cheers, and when he entered the Senate wing the cheers of the outside crowd gave way to an ovation.

The Private Secretary.

Mr. Henry T. Thurber will be President Cleveland's private secretary. He received his appointment as a surprise, neither he nor his friends having solicited the position. He was born at Monroe, Mich., 40 years ago and resided there until he entered college at the University of Michigan. He is a lawyer, a member of the firm of Dickinson, Thurber & Stevenson of Detroit, and has been with Don M. Dickinson 18 years as student and partner. His appointment was made on the ground of his special fitness for the position.

FOR A DRINK THE HAT WAS LOST.

An Accommodating Stranger With a Black Bottle Commits Theft.

William Clark of 19 Fenning-street was the victim of a mean trick Saturday evening. He was accosted on a side street by a stranger who pretended to be intoxicated and who invited him into a vacant house to have a drink of beer at the same time flourishing a black bottle. Clark went into the house, when the stranger dropped the bottle, hastily traded caps with his innocent dupe and departed. The bottle was empty. Clark's cap was a fine Persian lamb, but the one he got was woolen and greasy at that. John Triff of 100 Palmerston-avenue was arrested last night by P. C. Brisbane for the offence.

"Hotel Vendome," New York.

Toronto people visiting New York should make their home at the well-appointed and handsome "Hotel Vendome," corner of Broadway and Forty-first-streets. The "Hotel Vendome" is a short distance from the Grand Central depot, and has also direct car service from the West Shore and Erie Railway ferry docks. The "Vendome" is almost opposite the Metropolitan Opera House, and street cars pass the door from all theatres. Its appointments are perfection. Newly furnished and equipped from the ninth story down; it is the *par excellence* of comfort. The hotel contains two hundred and fifty rooms, single and *en suite*, with or without baths, and is conducted on both the European and American plan. The cafe is one of the handsomest in New York, and the dining-room, situated in the ninth story, cannot be surpassed in New York. Mr. A. B. Craig, late chief clerk at the Rossin House, will be found at the "Vendome," paying at all times especial attention to Canadians. The "Vendome" is the most home-like hotel in New York.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leavet Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.35 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

RICHMOND HILL RAILWAY.

Another Meeting In Opposition To the $60,000 Bonus Bylaw.

A goodly number of the farmers in the neighborhood of Clark's Schoolhouse, near Lansing, met Saturday night to listen to arguments against the $60,000 bonus bylaw proposed to be passed to-day by the York Township Council.

Mr. Joseph Gibson of Deer Park opened the discussion by mentioning some of the provisions of the agreement between the York Township Council and the Toronto and Richmond Hill Railway, and showed why, in his opinion, the company had the best of the bargain. His tone and attitude was that of a cautious man, and his whole speech was an exhortation to make haste slowly. The other speeches dealt with the subject from their individual standpoints, but none displayed as great personal anxiety in regard to the subject.

Mr. F. J. Dunbar spoke next and discussed some of the clauses of the agresement from a legal point of view. He pointed out that that "electric" railway could be run by horses; that the company might run two cars every fortnight, and that the company would receive a large amount of money with very poor guarantees.

Ald. Hill assumed the aggressive and said that when the bonus bylaw was submitted 68 people had votes on 40 acres of Bedford Park land and that the members of the Bedford Park Company were the identical men who asked for these great bonuses. He humorously referred to the "parasite vote." He declared that Mr. Ellis would offer to any prospective candidate for municipal honors the support of 270 voters in return for the would-be councillor's influence in the Township Council.

Mr. Henry Duncan, ex-Reeve of York Township, took the platform and endeavored to show that no company could afford to offer better terms. He insinuated that the opponents of this company did so that they might bring forward another scheme in the near future. He thought the company ought to have a franchise only of those streets on which their tracks lay; that electricity ought to be the sole motive power, and that cars ought to run every day.

Dr. Bryce went on to show that cheap fares to Deer Park would increase the assessment of York Township, and as Deer Park inhabitants were not selfish. He excited a good deal of merriment by comparing the agreement with the late cholera epidemic. "Death in both of them," said the Health Officer, "just as sure as fate."

Mr. J. T. Moore vigorously denied the presence of any "scheme." Then he showed how much rope the new company had by the agreement and gave Reeve Humberstone as the authority for saying that "the company will take all the rope they can get." The "T" rail, the horse motive power, the fortnightly car, the right to renewal of the franchise, all came under his scathing denunciation, and then he showed that the interests of the different sections were identical.

A resolution similar to those passed at former meetings and condemning the agreement was unanimously adopted.

The Eglinton Meeting.

On Saturday night the opponents of the proposed agreement held a meeting in the Town Hall, Eglinton. For the first time since the agitation was started and meetings were held to protest against the passage of the bonus bylaw Reeve Humberstone was present to listen to the arguments against the deal. Councillors Macdonald and Welsh were also in the audience.

Mr. J. S. Fullerton opened the discussion. He objected to the proposal of the company that the agreement be left to the Legislature to remodel. He dwelt at length on the vast bill of damages to property which the council would have to foot. He caused a sensation when he remarked that "the road ran like a snake-fence and ended near Reeve Humberstone's door." He informed the councillors that if they passed the bylaw a writ would be issued against each of them and also against the council as a whole, and then the matter would be fought out in the courts.

Mr. P. W. Ellis did not attempt to answer the objections raised against the agreement, but said that many had signed the petitions against its passage who had no right to do so.

Mr. A. Dewdney said he had voted for the bonus when it had been submitted and was still satisfied with the arrangement. The people of Deer Park ought to join the city if they did not wish their interests sacrificed in order to benefit the north of the township.

Ald. Hill and J. T. Moore also spoke at length against the one-sided agreement, and Mr. C. Ellis as vigorously asserted it was fair and just. He said the members of the council ought not to be intimidated. The formal resolution protesting against the signing of the agreement was carried almost unanimously.

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Weird and Strange Doings—The Effect of Magnetism or What?—To Whom Does It Refer?

There lived not a hundred years ago, nor a hundred miles from Toronto, a blacksmith who could do all that was possible with iron, and more than anyone would believe. Yet not satisfied with what could be done by skill and strength, he sought the help of magic. How he obtained his wonderful gift, or what means he used to effect his purpose, we are unable to tell, but we do know that he cured lame, sprained and broken-winded horses, and changed old plugs into fast trotters. His fame traveled over the country, so that many came to watch him at work. Among others a man not a thousand miles from Hamilton, who, after watching our smith, challenged him to a trial of his magic skill. The challenge was accepted, and the stranger began. He took a piece of iron, and after heating it, struck in a few blows on the anvil and threw it out of the door, when, lo! it became a hare. "Catch that if you can," he said to our smith. Our smith, without a word, heated another piece of iron and sent it after the first. It broke it into a thousand bits, each bit became a hound, and soon the hare was brought back dead. "Try again," said our smith. Taking up a second piece of iron the stranger, after heating it to a red heat, threw it out of the window, when it broke into small fragments, and each fragment became a pair of boots. "Can you equal that?" asked the stranger. "I could," replied our smith, "but why should I expend the magnetic force I possess when I can get for almost nothing all the boots I want at Guinane Bros.', 214 Yonge-street, where they sell ladies' rubbers as low as 5c; ladies' skating boots, flannel lined, 75c; and gentlemen's felt buckled overshoes, Canadian Rubber Company's, for 50c per pair; ladies' $2.50 red morocco shoes, 75c; ladies' white kid slippers, 50c a pair; J. D. King & Co.'s fine French kid strap slippers that I have always paid $2.75 for, I actually bought for $1.50, and King's fine French Dongola button boots $1.50; ladies' carnival overshoes, Canadian Rubber Company's manufacture, 50c; boys' overshoes, 35c; children's felt-buttoned overshoes, 25c," and folding his arms, he silently walked away.

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