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ELEVENTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1891. ONE CENT.

EVING THE DISTRESS.

RETARY BALFOUR'S EXHAUSTIVE SCHEME IN FULL.

Widespread, Practical and Thorough—Charitable Aid to be Furnished Families Without Breadwinners, Meals to School-Children and Clothes for Children Not Able to Procure Them.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The Earl of Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Chief Secretary Balfour signed a declaration which has been issued on the condition of the poor in the western part of Ireland. The declaration says: "Poverty is chronic in some districts and will, if the people are not aided, reach a stage of acute distress during the winter and spring. There is neither a resident, gentry [illegible] substantial middle class to give em- [illegible] nor are there charitable organiza- [illegible] l those who are unable to aid [illegible] Outdoor relief, except in cases [illegible]y, cannot legally be adminis- [illegible]t to persons holding over a [illegible] an acre of land. Although [illegible]nted with the history of [illegible] poor law would regard [illegible] this rule as other than a pub- [illegible] calamity its maintenance undoubtedly [illegible]lifts the capacity to deal with periods of exceptional distress. The position thus created leaves a part of the social organism sick at all times, stricken with [illegible] from which without extraneous help it has no power to rally. The question is not whether money ought to be given, but how it ought to be given, to what class and for what special purposes. Charity ill administered injures the recipient everywhere, but is especially injurious in those parts with which we are so concerned.

In Congested Districts.

Elsewhere the injury may be confined to a class relatively small, but in the worst portions of the congested districts the whole community may be affected. All are poor; all can plausibly appeal for aid, and help recklessly given in response may infect whole townships with the vices and weaknesses of professional mendicancy. We have spoken of this matter to many priests and others acquainted with the condition of the people. There was not one of them, however keenly they may have felt the sufferings of those amongst whom they lived, who did not admit that permanent ill effect followed from much charitable expenditure within their experience. Regarding the appeals for help it is needful to say that tales of distress need not to be taken as authentic because they are couched in strong language and seem to come from well-informed quarters. The desire to stimulate flagging charity has been a fruitful source of exaggeration. We do not know that there is any reason to suppose that in Ireland this tendency is likely to be controlled by long-established habits of severe and disciplined accuracy. It is not easy adequately to check such statements, even by personal observation aided by statistics, however accurate.

In regard to the failure of the potato crop, small occupiers in the west seem at first sight all to live much in the same way. They live in the same cabins, cultivate the same kind of holdings and are clothed with the same kind of dress. It would be natural to conclude that in all places where the failure of the crop is the same, the distress is the same.

The Potato Crop Failure Not a Correct Guide.

But such is not the case. In no district does the bulk of the community live wholly on the potato. Every district has means of livelihood independent of the cultivation of the potato, such as fishing, labor in England, cottage industries, kelp-making and sales of farm stock. The degree of the failure of the potato crop is therefore by itself a misleading guide to the degree of distress existing among the people. Other elements in the finding of the position of the people are the amount of their savings and their debt and credit with local tradesmen. Furthermore, in the organization of any plan of gratuitous assistance, caution is necessary in order that it shall not interfere with the system of railway relief works. Several thousands of pounds weekly are already distributed in the form of wages in the districts most in need. Those getting wages through work ought not to get charity without it. The conclusions we come to are that charitable aid ought to be confined:

1. To families which are in serious want and which having no able-bodied persons among them cannot derive benefit from the public relief works.

2. To providing meals in the schools for children attending them.

3. To supply clothes for children unable to procure them elsewhere.

These forms of assistance are less liable to abuse than others.

Multifarious Agencies Condemned.

The declaration proceeds to discuss the requisites for a good distribution of aid among the poor. The authority for such distribution, it says, should be single, for the vesting of this authority in more than one person would cause confusion as to areas and inequality of resources, and would lead to no rational adjustment between needs and means. The single distributing authority ought to command all available means of information as to the condition of the people throughout the country. The declaration concludes: To those who think that we who can obtain the services of poor-law inspectors, school inspectors, relieving officers, resident magistrates, the police and other residents in localities affected and who already are officially responsible for relief works far exceeding anything that charity is likely to effect; to those who think that we are better equipped for carrying out this work than persons not having these advantages, we offer to undertake the management of the distribution of any funds entrusted to us. We believe that money so spent will be well spent. All assistance in the shape of clothing through this channel or any other which reaches children and helpless persons will lighten or remove much immediate suffering without exaggerating chronic evils, requiring different and continuous treatment for a permanent cure. Subscriptions and clothing will be received by the Countess of Zetland at the Vicereagl Lodge, Miss Balfour at the Chief Secretary's lodge or by the Viceroy or Mr. Balfour.

THE IRISH OUTLOOK.

Resumption of the Boulogne Conference in Doubt—Davitt's Advice to O'Brien.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Mr. O'Brien will not resume his conference with Mr. Parnell unless the proposed negotiations obtain such sanction from the leaders of the majority of the Irish party as will justify the hope of a reunion of the party. Mr. O'Brien declines to state whether, in the communications passing between himself and Messrs. Dillon, McCarthy and others, they promise their approval of further negotiations. The opinion of the Irish group here is unfavorable to a resumption of the conference at Boulogne-sur-Mer. It is reported that Mr. Davitt has written to Mr. O'Brien not to deal with Mr. Parnell, except as a medium to obtain the surrender of the party's banking account in Paris. Mme. Raffalovitch, Mr. O'Brien's mother-in-law, says Mr. O'Brien will not return to Ireland to enter prison, leaving the party feud unhealed. While the rupture lasts, she says, he can better serve the cause here or in America.

Parnell and Capt. O'Shea.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—Father O'Shea has written a letter from the Franciscan Convent at Drogheda. He says: "As Capt. O'Shea's nominator for the Galway election of 1886, I can throw light upon the foul calumnies uttered about Mr. Parnell and Capt. O'Shea. From undoubted authorities present it can be proved that no shadow of suspicion rests upon the political purity on the motive actuating Mr. Parnell when he decided to run Capt. O'Shea for Galway. He hoped thereby to secure Capt. O'Shea's influence and to induce the coalition of the 86 Irish members of Parliament with the English Liberal party. Mr. Parnell's anxiety was so great to obtain this result that he carried Capt. O'Shea forward against all opposition and without exacting the usual political pledges. In spite of the fact that few stones have been left unturned to ruin Capt. O'Shea's reputation and lessen his pocket, I believe him worthy of his friend's esteem for his kind-heartedness and his right sense of great moral virtues. In the event of another election in Galway I should act in a similar manner to prove my belief in Mr. Parnell's honesty at that time. I could bear witness that the proceedings in the divorce court had no connection with the Galway matter so far as Capt. O'Shea was concerned."

A NEWSPAPER PROPHECY.

The London Daily Telegraph Predicts the Downfall of Home Rule.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Telegraph (Conservative) in its issue of yesterday invites the followers of Mr. Gladstone to recognize mutually the disastrous fact that Home Rule for Ireland is defunct. The present policy of the Liberal party, The Telegraph thinks, is certain to give way to a different program, which the party leaders will at the same time have to make new combinations.

"After the next election," says The Telegraph, "Home Rule will be barely represented in Parliament and will sink to the level of radical fads—socialism, total abstinence and the anti-vaccination craze. Crochetmongers we always have among us, but as the English party in the largest sense of the word is co-extensive with the two great political connections which have divided Parliament between them since the beginning of the constitution period, the Home Rule party has forever perished. The party going to the country on the Home Rule platform would court disaster."

The same paper further urges the Gladstonians to "discard vain imaginings and to return to the ancient ways of Liberalism."

CAME TOGETHER IN A FOG.

Disastrous Collision Between Steamers in the British Channel.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—During a dense fog which prevailed over the British Channel Saturday morning the oil-laden steamer Caroline Robert De Massey, from Bartoum to Antwerp, was sunk within a short distance of Dungeness Point, forming the southern extremity of the coast of Kent. The Caroline, it appears, was feeling her way up channel through the fog and at the time of the accident is said to have been under an easy head of steam. Suddenly and without warning a steamship, the Raithwaithail, appeared off the Caroline Robert de Massey's beam and struck the latter fairly amidships, sinking her in a very short time. Luckily the sea was calm aft the wreck, the crew managed to lower the boats and reached Dover in safety. No lives were lost.

Evidence of another serious disaster is found on the coast of Deal, not far from Dover, where the carcasses of a number of bullocks have been washed up by the tide. Tierces of beef have also been found floating on and about the Goodwin Sands.

LONDON'S STORMS AND FOG.

No Sunlight for 36 Days and no Cabs at Night.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is nearly half a century since London passed such a gloomy, wretched Christmas week. We have been living—more truly existing—in an atmosphere of frost and fog for a month. The thermometer has been below the freezing point generally five to ten degrees, and twice or thrice has exceeded twenty. Snow is 4 inches deep in the suburbs. No sun has been seen in London for 36 days. Floes fo ice pack the Thames opposite Westminster. The river is frozen over above Teddington. There is skating everywhere. Thirty thousand people are daily to be seen on the Serpentine. Fuel is rising to famine prices. The theatres are half deserted. Few people will leave home in the nighttime and risk the appearance of fogs, which, once one is from the streets and delay trains. For the same reason [illegible]ances and private parties are postponed. On every hand the distress is greatly increasing. The pinch is severely felt by half the London unskilled labor.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Forty Miners Perish Near the Polish Town of Ostrau.

VIENNA, Jan. 3.—A terrible explosion of fire damp took place Saturday in the Trinity Pit near the Polish town of Ostrau. Fifteen bodies have been recovered. Many of the miners are still imprisoned in the pit. Rescuing parties have been formed and every effort is being made to save the lives of the men, but it is found that it will be impossible to effect the rescue for 24 hours. It is feared that the accident will result in the death of 40 miners.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

An Irish Murderer Who Looked for Justice in the Next World.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—At the Nenagh Assizes to-day Bartholomew Sullivan, a farmer, was placed on trial charged with complicity in the murder of Patrick Flahive, at Ballyhague, in the county Kerry, in August last. It was alleged that the actual murderer, Patrick Kennelly, had escaped to America. The motive for the crime was the announcement made by Flahive of his intention to cut the crops on a farm from which the tenants had been evicted.

The jury deliberated over the case for two hours and finally returned with a verdict of guilty. In reply to the question of the Judge as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him the prisoner said: "I am not a bit in dread of the Highest Judge, my Lord, the next Judge won't condemn me for it." Sullivan was then sentenced to be hanged in Tralee on Feb 2.

Chamberlain's Birmingham Speech.

(G. W. Smalley in N.Y. Tribune.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech was naturally full of rejoicing at the improved prospects of the Unionist party. His glee was a little exaggerated when he described Home Rule as dead as Queen Anne, and when he congratulated the country on having escaped disaster as great as the threatened invasion by the First Napoleon; but he made some excellent points when chaffing the Gladstonians on being misled by their veteran chief, promising them his (Chamberlain's) forgiveness, and condescending to slaughter for them the fatted calf, if like the prodigal they would return. Mr. Morley received such a direct challenge from Mr. Chamberlain in the shape of two or three plain questions on Irish policy that people are already looking forward with interest to Mr. Morley's next week's speech at Newcastle. Mr. Chamberlain's address has been the one oratorical event of the week. It was very clever. Its audacities must have been particularly irritating to Sir William Harcourt, who still fumes over the "mess," to use his own choice word, into which his party has been landed.

Money Will Continue Cheap.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—There was no demand for discount during the week. Money was plentiful. Discount rates were quoted at 3¼ for six months and 3 for short. Another £1,000,000 of gold is coming from Australia. The export inquiry has ceased. There is every prospect of money continuing cheap. On the Stock Exchange business has been active. The settlement engaged attention at the opening of the week and the exchange was closed on New Year's day. The business since done has been largely in the shape of investment buying. The tone of every department is firm.

At the Paris Bourse the past week the settlement in the foreign department has been proceeding. Rates were rather high. Business generally was fairly active.

The Paris Municipal Council has voted in favor of levying an octroi duty on maize. The adoption of the measure lays an impost of 1½ francs per double cwt. on this grain.

More Nihilist Disclosures.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—A young lady named Istomina, who was the organizer of one of the Nihilistic rings, has been on trial here for her connection with Nihilism. She was subjected to a very severe examination lasting seven hours, and was finally forced to confess everything she knew regarding the workings of the secret organization. The officials thus learned who the young woman's confederates were, and their conviction was secured. Several persons who were accused of being members of the order and were imprisoned have been liberated owing to the absence of any proof in their case.

Was he Eyraud's Victim?

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A curious fact has been disclosed in connection with the Gouffe case. When traveling to Lyons and elsewhere with Gabrielle Bompard and the trunk containing the body of the victim, Eyraud assumed the name Emil Breuil. It comes out that there was a real Emil Breuil, who went to America 10 years ago, about the time Eyraud first visited that country and he has never since been heard of by his family. A brother of the missing man, a wine merchant in this city, has written to the Procureur-General demanding that an inquiry be made into the strange coincidence of the disappearance of his brother and the appropriation of his name by an assassin 10 years afterward.

The Sultan Apologizes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—It is learned that the Japanese ironclad which brought home to Turkey the survivors of the foundered Turkish frigate Ertogrul, was not allowed to pass the Dardanelles, there being a standing prohibition against any war vessel going through the straits. Her commander was surprised at the refusal and at once started to return to Japan with the Turkish sailors aboard. The Sultan sent his private yacht after the Japanese vessel, which was overtaken at Smyrna. The Sultan's representative tendered apologies to the Japanese commander, which were accepted, and the visiting warship was soon at Constantinople discharging her passengers.

Tragic Suicides in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—An officer of the Black Hussars who eloped from Berlin a few days ago with the daughter of a wealthy resident of this city shot the girl dead last night and then committed suicide with poison. The tragedy occurred at a hotel in Brunswick, and followed the receipt of a letter from the young woman's father, in which he refused to supply her with money or even to recognize her longer as his child.

Justice Baron Escas of Templin, Prussia, committed suicide by swallowing poison on New Year's day. The news on his shocking death reached his family while they were awaiting his presence at their yearly reunion.

A Family Asphyxiated.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4.—In the town of Cincy, near Namur, the wife, brother-in-law and three children of a gamekeeper, who was recently killed by accident, have all been found asphyxiated in their beds. There is no evidence to show whether the deaths were caused by accident or by suicide. The affair has occasioned considerable excitement among the people of the town.

Rich Gifts for the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 4.—The Emperor of Germany is sending a special envoy with rich gifts to the Sultan in token of the Emperor's appreciation of the assistance rendered by Turkish authorities to the German ironclad Freurich Kar. This vessel ran on a reef in the Ægean Sea, but was floated without sustaining much damage.

Charged With Strangling His Mother.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The public prosecutor of St. Etienne has ordered the arrest of M. Dupeaud, a member of the Municipal Council. He will be charged with the murder of his mother, who was eighty years of age. The aged lady was found strangled to death Wednesday last.

Speaker Peel Improving.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Speaker Peel, who has been sojourning at Cannes for the benefit of his health, is well again and will return to London in time for the re-assembling of Parliament.

Cable Flashes.

Parnell has left Kingston for London en route to Paris.

Elections for members of the French Senate were held yesterday.

Another girl has died from effects of injuries received in the disaster at the charity bazaar at Wortley near Leeds.

The funeral of Prof. Schlieman took place at Vienna yesterday, and was attended by the King of Greece and a host of scientific men.

The oarsman McLean has expressed his willingness to row Teemer for any sum on the Parramatta River after his race with Stansbury.

Died of Grief.

HAMILTON, Jan. 4.—Albertha Mason, aged 14, a daughter of Mrs. Weir of Cannon-street, died on Thursday. The Mason family has had a tragic history. Engineer Teddy Mason, its head, was killed in a railway collision. A son was frozen to death on the ice on Hamilton Bay. A few weeks ago a daughter committed suicide in Chicago. And this child, Albertha, died yesterday, literal y from grief over the death of her sister, to whom she was devotedly attached.

Every Elector is entitled to the GREEN ballot. It abolishes the ward system by reducing the wards to seven or less. Get it. Mark an X opposite the yes, and begin the work of civic reform without increasing the army of office holders.

Daily excursions via the Illinois Central Railroad are being run to California, Florida, Mexico and other winter resorts. Buffet sleeping cars are run through from Chicago to New Orleans and from New Orleans to Los Angeles and San Francisco, Cal., and Jacksonville, Fla. By this route there is but one change of cars between Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London, etc., to New Orleans and two to California, Texas and Florida points.

Write A. J. McDougall, Berlin, Ont., for full particulars as to rates, etc., and for illustrated pamphlet describing points of interest en route. 135

The Ancient Order of Hookum.

You as a member of this ancient order also belong to some other organization that aims at promoting social intercourse and pleasure, and you give it your help. You deem your trade union to be your friend and you support it with all your intelligence and with part of the price of your labor. A life policy in the Manufacturers' of Toronto will be a truer friend to you than either and you can't consistently ignore this fact.

GAGGERS SEEKING RE-ELECTION

Allen (St. David's.)
Carlyle (St. Andrew's.)
Frankland (St. Lawrence.)
Gibbs (St. David's.)
Gillespie (St. George's.)
Hewitt (St. Thomas.)
Lucas (St. Patrick's.)
Macdonald P. (St. Matthew's.)
Macdonald, E. A. (St. James').
Maughan (St. George's.)
Moses (St. John's.)
Score (St. John's.)

WHY BISMARCK RETIRED.

THE CHANCELLOR HAD BECOME TYRANNICAL AND CAPRICIOUS.

His Treatment of the Empress Frederick Requited When He Sought Her Aid to Retain His Favor With Emperor William—A Resignation That was Promptly Accepted by the Emperor.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The following account of the circumstances which brought about the resignation of Prince Bismark is published by The Times this morning, and vouched for as accurate:

"France now begins for the first time to understand the cause of Bismarck's fall, and the circumstances, unknown till of late, which accompanied it. All these revelations are such that the ex-Chancellor's bitterest enemies hardly venture to discuss what a shadow he cast on his descent from power.

"The iron rule of Bismarck had of late been an obstacle, an embarrassment, and a cause of irritation to everybody, and a constant difficulty in the despatch of public affairs. Latterly he had seen none of the ministers of whom he was chief, had listened to none of their objections, and gave positive and definite orders, as if the opinions of his associates in the government were of no value. He was almost inaccessible, and received those only whom his caprice invited round him. He tolerated no objections, listened with a condescending smile which condemned beforehand the ideas submitted to him by his young master, the Emperor. He even ceased really to work, while complaining little if the slightest decision was come to without consulting him, and yet professed himself overwhelmed with labor whenever documents were sent to him to sign. He had become a terror to all who were obliged to come near him. Nobody ventured to contradict him; even the Emperor William II. saw him only occasionally, either because His Majesty was afraid of disturbing or of irritating him.

"At last the moment came when his pupil—now his master—confronted the fact that he was not master, but only chief servant. The long-restrained imperial discontent broke into an open quarrel on a minor question, and poured forth in such a torrent that the chancellor, taken by surprise and disconcerted, suddenly said:

"'Then I can only offer Your Majesty my resignation.'

"The Emperor was silent and Bismarck withdrew. Two hours afterward, the resignation not having arrived, the Emperor sent an aide-de-camp. The Chancellor greeted him very affably, being convinced that the Emperor wished him to return and to reconsider his idea of resignation; but to Bismarck's horror and surprise, the aide-de-camp had been sent to demand his written resignation. The Prince, very uneasy, made the lame excuse of not having yet drawn it up, and deferred the matter till to-morrow. Next morning the aide-de-camp reappeared. This time Bismarck was calmer, but again made the same excuse, saying that before preparing a written resignation he was bound to pay a visit.

"Accordingly, he did pay a visit which, incredible as it may appear, we can vouch for, was to the Empress Frederick. Yes, in a panic at his fall, this man, who but the day before had been the great Chancellor, now stooped before her whom he had so long humbled, and explained the danger to the Empire involved in his fall, and the fatal consequences which the young Emperor risked in thus overturning the founder of the Empire. He begged her Majesty to intervene and prevent the disaster to Germany and the remorse that her sovereign would feel at the unmerited humiliation of his most faithful servant.

"The Empress heard him out. She saw humiliating himself before her the man who had hated implacably her husband and herself, and who had constantly insulted her father and son. No doubt she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her feet this bitter enemy, now dismissed by the very son whom he had reckoned on making his tool against her, and in a position to appeal against the Empress, a mother and a woman, she returned to this cringing diplomatist all the insults he had cast upon her.

"'I much regret being quite powerless. I should have been extremely glad to intervene with my son in your favor, but you so employed all your power in estranging his heart from us, making his mind foreign to mine, that I can only witness your fall without being able to ward it off. When you are no longer there my son will perhaps draw nearer to me, but then it will be too late for me to help you.'

"The Prince withdrew with downcast head, and returning home found the aide-de-camp who, for the fourth time, had come for his resignation, which the fallen statesman handed to him."

Among the Fraternities.

The usual meeting of Court Occident 113, C.O.F., was held Saturday evening in Occident Hall, Bro. R. S Gill in the chair. There was one initiation and two propositions.

The Canadian Order of Home Circles No. 6, has elected these officers: Leader, C. E. Edmunds; vice, F. Shankland; secretary, K. McKay, jr.; financial secretary, J. S. Gillespie (C. Berkeley-street); treasurer, W. G Edmunds; chaplain, E. Westman; marshal, McKay; warden, J. Dwyer; outer guard, J. Addi; outer guard, T. Rackstraw; medical examiner, J. W. Greig; organist, W. Gray; lodge correspondent, Marshal B. Cole. Five candidates were proposed and one initiated at the last meeting.

Strath Clyde Camp No. 17, Sons of Scotland, elected these officers: Chief, James W. Grant; chieftain, W. J. McLean; recording-secretary, John M. Campbell; financial secretary, William Dalley; treasurer, David Dewar; marshal, William Bennett, sr; standard-bearer, Alexander Duncan; inner guard, William Bennett, jr.; outer guard, Thomas H. Hendrie; physician, Dr. Ferguson; piper, Alexander McNaughton.

The monthly meeting of Court Commercial, I.O.F., took place on Saturday night. The half-yearly election and installation of officers also came off with these results: James Grover, D. H.C.R.; W. B. Dack, P. C. R.; R. M. Sargant, C.R.; M. R. Wynn, V.C.R.; N. E. Bolton, secretary; W. H. Rodden, F.S.; G.K. Powell, treasurer; R. H. Humphries, chaplain; G. N. White, S. W.; J. Joselin, I.W.; S.H. Baker, S.B.; A. J. Tipping, J.B. One candidate was initiated and three more proposed. Several representative visitors from Court East Toronto were present. After the business was over an excellent program consisting of vocal and instrumental music together with readings and recitations by prominent commercial travelers was rendered, eliciting frequent encores and making up an enjoyable evening.

Brighton Lodge No. 7, S.O.E., met in Shaftesbury Hall Saturday evening. W. P. F. Packham in the chair. Two new members were initiated and the newly elected officers were installed by the Supreme G. S. Bro. Carter and District-Deputy Bro. E. Davis. A very pleasant time was spent with speeches and congratulations to the newly-made officers: President, J. R. Grant; vice-president, H. J. Doble; secretary, W. Puzh; treasurer, D. Kinsman; chaplain, J. Webb; committee, T. R. Walker, W. Hare, J. J. Thorney, J. N. Dodley, S. W. Gardiner, A. Pallett; I.G., T. H. Reeves; O.G., E. Nokes.

Be sure and get the GREEN ballot. Vote yea and secure a smaller but better council of twenty-one members, and abolish the ward system by voting to reduce the number to seven or less. This ballot embodies the only genuine civic reform proposals.

A Striking Fact.

If you encouraged accident insurance by your example and influence; if you not only insured your own life but used your influence to persuade your fellow-workmen to do likewise; if you preferred not to associate with those who were selfish enough to let their families run so great a risk as the failure to make provision against death, you would be furthering the object of your labor societies far more effectually than by many of the strikes you have struck; for, by preventing the labor of the widow and orphan from entering into competition with the labor of yourself and your fellows, you would virtually shut out from the market that which is nothing else but pauper labor which knows no scale of wages. In fact it is impossible to tell how far your indirect encouragement of the plan of accident insurance operated by the Manufacturers of Toronto would benefit others.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made once nightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. A. H. Dixon & Son, 345 West King-street, Toronto.

FOREIGN PURCHASERS.

Trade Relations with Canada, Mexico and Hawaiian Islands.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—Hon. Mr. Foster being spoken to yesterday of the visit of Mr. D. A. Ansell, Mexican consul-general to this city, during his absence with a view to talking trade relations, said that he was not aware of what propositions Mr. Ansell had to make, but there was an excellent opening for trade between the two countries. Mexico had various products which Canada could take and vice versa. The distance would prove no barrier, as claimed. The return trip could be made in 15 days.

Col. Volney V. Ashford of Honolulu, commander in chief of the military in the Hawaiian Islands, returned to the city yesterday from the west to interview Hon. Mr. Foster on trade matters. He said: "I am anxious to see what can be done towards arranging trade relations between the country and the islands. Our present commercial treaty with the United States ends in about two years from now, and it can be terminated by either country giving a year's notice. There is a strong feeling on the part of many of the leading people in the islands that it should be ended.

"The dropping of the treaty with the United States being likely the question naturally arises, where will our next market be? Personally I am of opinion we can do with Canada all the business we have been doing with the States. The difference in distance between San Francisco and the islands and Victoria and the islands is only about a day by steam and not much more in proportion by sail, as sailing vessels have to go a good way north after leaving San Francisco, therefore there would be no barrier on that head. The arrangement of terms ought to present no real difficulty. At present we import fram the States practically everything we eat except beef and some vegetables. Our largest exports to them are sugar, rice, bananas and vegetables. Now, we can take from Canada all the same articles of food, with the addition of agricultural implements, which I think Canada is in a better position to supply. As regards bananas the consumption of them in Canada is increasing rapidly. The aggregate trade between the United States and the islands last year was about $19,000,000. Our imports were about $6,000,000, which I think is worth the attention of Canada.

THE POACHERS BEATEN.

The Scugog Game Preserve Company Wins the Suit and the Injunction.

"The Scugog Game Preserve Company" is the name of an organization which has been incorporated under the provincial joint stock laws for the purpose of "pursuing, protecting and granting licenses to take game, muskrats, mink and other birds and furbearing animals upon the lands and property of the company under the provisions of the act and the water covering the same, but not contrary to the laws of this province, upon or near Lake Scugog, in the counties of Ontario and Durham." The capital stock of the company is $10,000.

The incorporators are H. S. Osler, S. G. Beatty, Joseph Kilgour, C. H. Riggs, F. H. Gooch and other well-known Toronto sportsmen.

The company has been in the Court of Chancery for some time, having entered an action against certain poachers. Chancellor Boyd handed out his judgment on Saturday.

Regardless of signboards and game laws, J. M. Davis and Jonathan Biong, two shopkeepers of Port Perry, persisted in shooting over the preserves of the company. Mr. Beatty thereupon sued the two trespassers for $500 damages for injury to game and $500 damages for trespass. Davis and Biong set up as a defence that the preserves were covered by the waters of Lake Scugog, which were navigable waters and therefore the public had rights to the game, ducks and fish as well as the pretended owners. Replying to this Mr. Beatty set up that the waters were shallow and not navigable. So the question in law turned upon the depth of water covering the preserve. In giving judgment the Chancellor said:

The result of the trial plainly is, that the defendants, Davis and Biong, are in the wrong. They came upon Mr. Beatty's preserve, not for the purpose of navigation but to shoot ducks, against the protest of the plaintiff. The custom relied upon by persons of the public going to shoot or fish in the locality year after year does not afford any defence in law against the private rights of the owner. The fact of the place being to some extent covered by navigable water does not justify any interference with the private rights of fishing and sporting.

Having regard to the severity of the action and the fact that the plaintiff has not entirely succeeded because of the issue as to navigable water, I give judgment against the defendants with $40 for damages and costs.

This judgment carries with it an injunction restraining the defendants and all other outsiders from shooting over this preserve.

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

The West Shore through sleeping car leaves 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. Sundays leave Toronto at 12.30 p.m., connecting with through car at Hamilton.

Crushed in a Bank.

WIARTON, Jan. 4.—While Thomas Swear of the 12th concession of Albemarle was felling trees for his neighbor, Mr. William Armstrong, a heavy branch fell, striking the unfortunate man on the head, crushing in the skull. He will prob bly die.

Gurney's stoves repaired by competent men. Wheeler & Bain, 179 King-street East.

Sudden Death of Capt. Wood.

OWEN SOUND, Jan. 4.—Capt. John Wood drove to the lake to inspect a wharf he proposed to build. In jumping off the sleigh he complained of feeling strange and at once fell in the snow. Before medical assistance could be procured he was dead.

City Hall Notes.

Ald. Hewitt was granted a permit on Saturday for 10 two-story brick dwellings on Glen-road to cost $70,000.

To-morrow Ald. Frankland goes to Montreal to interview Mr. Flint oil.

Eight cases of diphtheria, 5 scarlet fever, 8 typhoid fever, 1 malaria were reported at the health office last week.

Fifty-one births, 46 marriages and 83 deaths were registered with the City Clerk last week.

Personal Mention.

Cora Tanner is at the Queen's.

Mayor Pearson of Winnipeg is in the city, a guest of his brother. He leaves for home to-night.

Sir Charles Dilke has accepted an invitation from the Societe d'Etudes Sociales et Politiques to lecture at Brussels in the French tongue on the position of the working classes in the British colonies.

Jottings About Town.

Thomas Stringer, 67 Argyle-street, was arrested Saturday charged with assault on Clara Mead.

In St. Thomas' Ward Mr. Farquhar is meeting with so much encouragement that he expects to be one of the winning three.

Rev. Prof. Clark will deliver a lecture in the schoolroom of S. Margaret's Church, Spadina-avenue, on "Savonarola," this evening.

The evidence taken by the Prison Commission, to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, has been published. It forms a volume of 562 pages.

Surrogate proceedings took place on Saturday in these estates: Mrs. Ellen E. Turner, $1500; William Story, Stouffville, $8400; Joseph R. Knowles, Humber Bay, $800.

Robert J. Candling, 194 Church-street, was arrested Saturday, charged with stealing Clara Brown's silver watch. It is a case of true love which does not run smoothly.

Charles Phillips, a small boy, is held in Agnes-street Station charged with the larceny of a pair of moccasins from W. S. Broughton, 177 Yonge-street.

Signs of the completion of "Westminster" Presbyterian Church, Bloor-street east, are not wanting. One is the large placard on the Charles-street church, "For sale."

Mr. Henry M. Stanley's lecture is coming near. It is on Thursday night next in the Auditorium. The lecture is on the forests, cannibals and pigmies of Central Africa, including the story of the rear column. Plan at Nordheimer's.

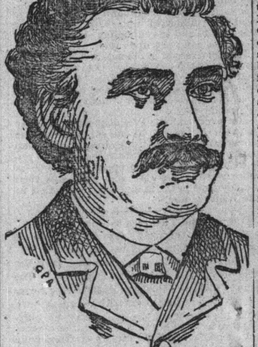
The Canadian Churchman has been received and The World notes with pleasure its continued improvement, the attractiveness of its editorial pages, in the brevity and pointedness of its articles, together with their excellent tone. The World trusts that its wishes "to be eagerly sought after in every church household" may be realized.

THE BLUE-NOSE ELOQUENT.

REV. O. C. S. WALLACE TO THE BLOOR-STREET BAPTISTS.

Their New Pastor Preaches a Couple of Sermons That Delight His Fashionable Flock—He Came Without a Trial and the Congregation Proclaim His Fitness for the Position.

The New Year opened with a new pastor at Bloor-street Baptist Church. As it was in the north so also in the east. Pastor Thomas Trotter, on whose shoulders Rev. Elmore Harris' mantle fell on his translation to Walmer-road, is now a full-fledged professor in McMaster Hall. This was the ground of his retiring from 15 months' successful labor as pastor of the Bloor-street Baptists. His successor, Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, entered on his ministerial duties yesterday morning. High hopes had been raised by those who vouched for the sterling worth of the new shepherd. He was said to be a man endued with the three graces: certainly the people who chose him were, for none had ever heard him preach. But the three-fold cord of faith, hope and charity seldom draws in the wrong direction, and yesterday's general verdict was that in taking Mr. Wallace "for better or worse" their trust had not been misplaced.



Mr. Wallace is a Canadian in his prime. He is well built, has good looks, and better still, a good tone. He was born in stern Nova Scotia—that famous producer of good preacher and shrewd politicians—and there is nothing whatever namby-pamby about him, or anything smacking of sacerdotalism. He is a graduate in arts of Acadia College and a son of Newton Theological Seminary. He has had but one pastorate, and that for six years, at Lawrence, Mass. Successful in every good word and work, and approved as a workman who needeth not to be ashamed, there was a minor repetition at Lawrence of the Apostle Paul's parting with his beloved disciples: "Regarding that they should see his face no more."

One swallow does not make a summer, so perhaps it were not wise to deduce too much from one sermon. But unquestionably the new pastor gave his hearers a taste of his quality in his opening discourse yesterday morning. It had three special merits in the verdict of the pews, the canons of the schools of the prophets to the contrary notwithstanding. The address was extemporary, it was charged with no superfluities of naughtiness or piety, and last but not least, it was short, occupying a little over 20 minutes. Its subject was a lofty one and the treatment reverential and stimulating withal. What sublimer theme for prophet or seer than "One Mightier Than I?"

This exultant outburst of John Baptist was the basis of Mr. Wallace's discourse, which was not a repetition of effete platitudes but on the contrary a modern example of a voice crying in the wilderness of formalism and supineness.

The greatness of humility as exemplified in the Baptist's career was the initial lesson. He saw himself eclipsed by One more worthy and rejoiced therein. "He must increase, I must decrease." Happy lot—the human to be forsaken for the Divine, the herald for the Coming King. Herein lay a lesson for pulpits and pew alike, though they could not expect wonders so vast or results so sublime. But if not the glories of the rainbow, the beauty of the dewdrop; if not the music of celestial choirs, the whisper of the moving rushes.

Better things in view, greater things to come should be the Christian's polestar. This was the lesson of the ages, the tale of the centuries. In extension of knowledge, variety of inventions, purification of morals, increase of individual piety the 19th century bore the palm. "It is as much," said the preacher, exultantly, "superior to the 18th as the 20th will be to the 19th. God will take care of the centuries, it is ours to take care of our lives."

In optimistic vein, the larger hope, the purer faith irradiating every sentence, the preacher calmly pacing the platform, showed how this should be done. Quoth he: "If we are not going to conquer, if we are spiritless, devoid of hope, enfeebled, discouraged, it is because we are not in touch with God's purposes; we are out of step with the ages."

Then he insisted (1)—Improve character, in deeds true and purpose righteous to-morrow should be better than to-day. "Shall we consider houses, streets, cars and sidewalks of more value than character? Shall we pay more attention to the fit of our garments than the moulding of character?"

The improvement of the emotions was the second consideration. This followed as a corollary on the improvement of character. To be unsympathetic to human need is decidedly uncharitable. The true life should be exuberant as summer's prime.

A beautiful simile aptly applied was—three tributaries to the stream of life: The pain of sympathy, the sorrow of pity, the love of charity.

The third point was the need of diligence in spiritual matters.

All things come to him who waits.

"Do they?" asked the preacher, and paused for reply as his bright, piercing black eyes surveyed the fashionable occupants of the cushioned pews. "Not if he waits like a clod, untransformed by early dew, noontide sun and evening's cool." All things come to him who waits—waits as the bud—the morning's bud which is the evening's blossom.

How great results from little causes flow was shown in the material and spiritual life, and the need enforced of keeping the heart with all diligence. There was infinite comfort in knowing that all true work is never lost, that the glorified structure of humanity is being gradually but surely upraised, and that the topstone will be duly reared.

The years pass on; 1890 is dead, 1891 is here, and already the rumbling of the chariot wheels of the 20th century may be heard. There are brighter days in store. May this opening sermon lighten our hearts, brighten our spirits:

O, Jesus! King as Son;
Thou Conqueror renown'd;
Thou, Sweetness most ineffable,
In Whom all joys are found!

Thee may our tongues now bless
Thee may we love alone;
And ever in our lives express
The image of Thine own!

Special Services at the Western Congregational.

Special services were held in the Western Congregational Church yesterday in connection with the Sunday School anniversary. At 11 Mr. W. H. Howland addressed the workers of the congregation. At 5 Rev John Philp and Prof. Goldwin Smith delivered addresses to the children. Prof. Smith counselled young men to avoid all kinds of betting and gambling, to be careful about newspapers, to eschew the dime novel and commune with the best minds. The development of character is the aim