POLITICS AND JOURNALISM PARTY SPIRIT UNDESIRABLE

Ontario Pressmen Exchange Confidences on Topics Pertinent to Maintenance of High Standard.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

He is the hardest worked of men,
A busy chap is he;
He wields the hatchet or the pen
With great facility.
He chronicles that "Bessie Brown
Has married William Goode,"
Then to the woodpile hustles down
And splits a lot of wood.

He writes two columns of advice
To cure the people's ills,
Then dons his apron in a trice
And prints a hundred bills;
And if some callers then there are,
His inky hands he'll wash,
And trade a year's subscription for
A "punkin" or a squash.

He states "Hi Higgins is in town
Upon a load of rye"—
Then takes the upper cases down
And fixes up the "pi."
And when the "pi" is straightened out
The furniture he dusts—
Then sets a stick or two about
The tariff and the trusts.

His paper cheers us every week—
It does whate'er it can
To keep the slush off Freedom's peak
And save the rights of man.
And let's be thankful for
So come ye freemen of this land,
This bulwar kof the nation,
The country editor.

The Canadian Press Association, after an all-day session in the board of trade, which was attended by about 100 members, representing the daily and weekly press of the province had a most pleasant evening in McConkey's palm room last night, when the annual dinner was held. The chair was occupied by John A. Cooper, the retiring president, and the vice-chairs by Arch. McNee, the incoming president, and David Creighton. The guest of honor was Dr. Goldwin Smith, and there were also at the head table H. F. Gardner, Benjamin Suite, president of the Royal Society of Canada; Hugh Clark, and P. D. Ross of Ottawa, and others, many accompanied by ladies. An innovation was the hearty drinking of a toast to "The Ladies" immediately after royalty was honored, accompanied by the refrain "For they are jolly good fellows." A pleasant feature was a musical program given by Mrs. Lillie Kleiser-Paine and Donald MacGregor in solos and duets, accompanied by Miss Josephin Eagan.

Mr. Cooper in proposing the first toast said it would be difficult for him to say anything about Canada that would be new. Canada had been a country of difficulties. There had been troubles with governments, and some thought there was still trouble with them. But now the country was developing at an enormous rate, and it was a question whether the people could keep up. It was most significant that the national journals of the United States were taking up the offer of reciprocity. Canada might have overcome its difficulties more quickly had she more confidence and energy. To the outside men he would say that they should take more interest in their public libraries. Practically no attention was being paid to books. With the toast of Canada was coupled the name of Benjamin Suite, president of the Royal Society of Canada.

Press and Patriotism.

The press was the teacher of the nation, he said. None could find a body of men of any kind that could claim such a right, or privilege or glorious task. The man who wrote for the papers was the man who thought well and was quite out of the ordinary scope of life. Writers must think before writing, altho all writers were not good thinkers; but the idea naturally followed that the writers expressed what the people thought, they were not prophets, but they could foresee more than any other class because they studied out matters from all sides. The journals were poor grounds to base opinion on, but they were the best that could be obtained. They did not pretend infallibility, but they were watching the facts and tried to show which way the wind would blow to-morrow and put the people on their guard.

He had regretted leaving journalism, but with others similarly situated had formed the Royal Association of Canada devoted to literature, history and science and of producing something of benefit to Canada. He referred to the necessity for preserving the archives of the country. A small sum each year would suffice and he believed there was a call for the press in this matter, for no minister of the government would take it up.

Lights of Other Days.

Arch McNee of The Windsor Record, the president-elect, then proposed "The Press of Yesterday," coupling with it the names of Prof. Goldwin Smith, H. F. Gardner and David Creighton. Prof. Smith was received by the audience rising and cheering heartily. He said he was most impressed of his antiquity when he saw The Saturday Review of to-day, so greatly separated from the epicurean case of to-day when he was connected with it. The local press was never so powerful. It was now not only a transmitter of news and critic, but as the general news reading of the people it had for good or evil largely superseded books. A prominent bookmaker had told him recently ythat only two sets of books were now profitable, novels and text books. The newspapers had become the literature of the people. But had the press become the slave of monopoly and the creature of corporation influence? In Great Britain recently a greta paper had just passed into the hands of a millionaire. In Germany the same thing had occurred, and it was well-known what had happened in the United States. Of Canada he would not speak, but in the recent intrigue in the Maritime Provinces the matter of purchasing leading organs was spoken of as a matter of course. High honor at least was due at this crisis to the men who had maintained an independent press. He always had upheld the dignity of the press, and had heard expressions of sorrow over the bitter personalities in the recent conflict. The politics of the province were so narrow and the great questions were so few that personalities became more severe. But these were personal questions, and passed away with the struggle. Any purely malignant article came, not from political heat or heat of any kind, but from a different source.

Messrs. Gardner and Creighton followed in humorous and interesting recitals of early newspaper life in Ontario. Mr. Gardner dwelt on the necessity for libraries catching and taking care of the early books on Canada which were being allowed to be scattered. He advised the county publishers to get on the library boards and see that they were supplied with current literature. They should not be content with reading newspapers alone, especially newspaper men, for they were not enough to make an educated man.

Mr. Creighton said that the men who had gone had made their mark on the history of Canada. There were many in journalism to-day who could sit at the feet of George Brown. He was sure that the heart of journalism in Canada was beating with patriotism and there was a general desire that she should be great.

Mr. Colquhoun then presented the toast of "The Press of To-day," and asked for responses from F. D. Ross of Ottawa and Hugh Clark, M.L.A., of Kincardine.

The Press of To-Day.

Mr. Ross said that a week ago the editorial bricks were flying, but they now all met together to promote the interests of the profession. They had never before such cause for pride in their calling. Truth was the consensus of opinion of the majority of mankind, and there was the test of the responsibility of the press. To what extent did it give the people a chance to come to the best decision?

He believed it did so to the best of its ability, but failed in regard to politics. From his own experience he would not feel so superior to party papers in the future as he had done.

There were two dangers spoken of regarding the press, the power of money and yellow journalism. He did not anticipate danger from either. Many ignorant immigrants were pouring into New York. They could not read, but the pictures and big head lines attracted their attention, and any sort of reading was better than stagnation. In regard to corporate influence the newspaper was too vulnerable to the mass of the people to be safe for the uses of the capitalist unless he kept in touch with the truth.

Hugh Clark adapted the humorous vein. He had been one of the gladiators referred to in the recent fight, but was the only man in the world who had within two years and eight months fought three elections and two protests. He did not think the publishers did themselves justice. They put too low a value on themselves, and if they were regarded lightly by the community it was their own fault.

J. S. Willison was called upon to speak and said he was in a peculiar position as he could not speak for either the party or the independent press without fear of criticism. He was pleased with the prospect of four years of political peace when they all could join in the labor of building up a nation.

Globe Will Be Good.

J. A. Macdonald related his experiences on The Globe, beginning with the man from Manitoulin and ending with the deluge of last week. He was satisfied with the result, as carrying the mayor, the Ontario legislature and the federal parliament was a heavy task. So long as Mr. Whitney retained power The Globe did not propose to attack him. They would treat him as the premier of the province. There was still a good deal to learn in the profession of journalism. During his two years' experience he had learned to respect it, and to have no sympathy with wholesale and sweeping denunciations of journalists. He appealed for more independence within the parties. He had been serving the parties, but would now proceed to serve the paper and the epople, and hoped to be able to regain his equilibrium, within the next four years.

The Morning Session.

The election of officers in the morning resulted in the promotion of the men in high places as has been the practice of the association for many years. Arch. McNee of The Windsor Record succeeded John A. Cooper to the president's chair; A. H. U. Colquhoun became first vice-president, and John R. Bone, secretary-treasurer, while A. E. Bradwin of Blyth takes over the duties of assisting the secretary-treasurer. For the second vice-presidency, David Williams, W. E. Smallfield, P. D. Ross, William Ireland, C. W. Young and J. T. Clark were nominated, and for the executive committee, a contest will take place between M. A. James, L. S. Channel, J. F. Mackay, W. E. Smallfield, F. H. Dobbin, C. H. Mortimer, W. M. O'Burne, W. Ireland, J. M. Thompson, D. Williams and H. J. Pettypiece. George E. Gibbard and R. W. Dillon of St. Mary's were re-elected auditors. On the resolution committee were appointed A. H. U. Colquhoun (chairman), T. G. Doublin, A. E. Bradwin and J. F. Mackay.

The report of the retiring secretary, Jos. T. Clark, showed that there were now 300 names on the membership roll, an increase of 45 during the year, and that the finances were in a satisfactory condition. Two new press associations had been formed, one in the northwest and one in Nova Scotia. Greetings were received from Calgary, the home of the new association, which already had 22 papers and forty-one members enrolled.

Mr. Cooper in his presidential address noted that the number of the daily press had increased 25 per cent., but the combined circulation was in much greater proportion. In 13 years the number of regular publications had increased from 747 to 1249. The present mail arrangement between Canada and the United States worked unfairly in that for every ton of Canadian matter sent there 100 tons of all sorts of fake publications came in here for distribution.

Tone of the Press.

Touching on the progress of the tone in editorial writing it was noted that while there was some vituperation Canada did not lack "admirable examples of brilliant and gentlemanly editors, who can be turned aside from the service of truth by neither flattery nor abuse and who are temperate in all their speech. The journal which uses extreme language or twists the facts to create a sensation or to assist a political party has been steadily declining in favor." Speaking personally he could see no gain to a journal in being avowedly Liberal or Conservative. It thus appealed to only a section of the community. As a business proposition it was unsound. He was sorry to see so many excellent journalists entering politics on one side or the other. The journals they edited at once lost much of their independence and virility.

"This is a lamentable situation," said Mr. Cooper, "but perhaps the present difficulty will pass away as a more independent spirit grows among the people, and as party allegiance is less blindly and strictly enforced. From the standpoint of the public welfare, there is just as little justification for a marriage of partyism and journalism.

The Mission of the Press.

"The mission of the press is to inform, to educate, to guide public opinion, and to remove public misunderstandings, whether local, national or international. The party journal aims to inflame passions rather than to soothe them, it appeals to prejudice more often than to reason; it attempts to prevent that mutual knowledge of each other which clarifies judgment. It may not affect the journalistic alertness, enterprise and energy of the publisher or editor, but it seriously limits his field of usefulness as a citizen placed in a position of tremendous responsibility."

In closing he appealed to newspapermen to take increased interest in the association. Journalism was a profession and must be jealously guarded from those who would degrade it and make it a business.

"Until such time as there may be a school of journalism where the younger men may receive a training in style, law, literature, ethics, history, sociology, economics, where they may be trained to recognize the power of ideas and the principles of the profession, the Canadian Press Association has a great work to perform. In these annual meetings is our university let us zealously guard it and generously give it our support.

P. D. Ross, L. S. Channel and Lieut.-Col. J. B. Maclean will report to-day on the advisability of forming a Dominion association. A letter from Sir Hugh Gilzean Reed suggested an affiliation of all British press associations.

Advertising Rates.

At the afternoon session the first subject taken up was advertising, having regard for the schedule of rates adopted by the association for weekly papers. W. E. Smallfield thought the rates were as fair as could be. They were slightly lower than his, but he thought the result of adopting the rates would be profitable. John H. Thompson of The Thorold Post said he had discovered some years ago that he was carrying ads at less than cost, but had made a radical change and was now getting the rate card from his foreign advertising. He had issued a circular and tried to get his competitors to do something in the direction of uniformity. The great trouble was to get the members of the trade to support it. C. W. Young of The Cornwall Freeholder said there was no use fixing rates higher than the trade could get. They could get good rates if they insisted. The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. Williams, James, Kellar, Dobbin and Ross, when Mr. Smallfield moved that the question of revising the rate schedule should be referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Young, Williams, James, Thompson and Moore, which was carried.

The discussion then continued on the question of the amount of commission to be paid advertising agencies and this was also left to a committee, which agreed on a report that 15 per cent. commission was ample for the agencies, but owing to the small number of publishers present, no binding resolution should be passed. It was decided informally that the direct general advertiser should not get any commission and no free readers should be given when it was possible to prevent it.

Penalty for Rate Breaking.

The question of a penalty for breaking rates caused a lively debate. Mr. Young said it would be useless, as three-quarters of the members would break rates as soon as they lost a few contracts. It was decided that in each December a declaration should be sent out to each member asking him to swear that he had not taken a contract in the preceding 12 months below the minimum gross rate.

The question of clubbing between city and weekly papers brought out many varied opinions. Mr. Mitchell of The Goderich Star thought they should stop it, as it was a direct loss to the weeklies. D. H. Price of The Aylmer Express took just the opposite view. Mr. James favored clubbing, but only on the condition that the weekly publisher got the full price for his paper. D. Williams of Collingwood thought it a mistake to club, as each should look after the interests of his own paper. Each of the speakers announced that his circulation had doubled under his own plan.

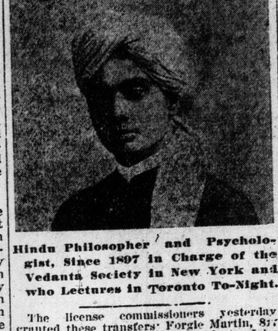
"The independent v. the party weekly" was treated with some levity. "What is an independent paper?" and "Is there an independent Tory or Grit paper in Ontario?" were questions thrown at the chairman." John H. Thompson described the independent paper as one for which the Grit refused to subscribe because it was too Tory and the Tory cut off his subscription because it was too Grit. With this definition the assembly seemed satisfied to close the discussion. The secretary on the question of fire insurance said it had been suggested that the association should arrange to carry the insurance of its members. This met with disapproval, altho much complaint was made of the straight line companies holding up the papers for the regular rates, no matter what class their buildings might be.

It was decided that the individual conscience of the publisher should be allowed to govern in regard to the insertion of indecent or immoral advertising. The Toronto papers were scored for allowing ads to appear which many weeklies refused to admit.

Government Owned Telegraphs.

President Cooper spoke strongly at the close of the meeting on the question of the nationalization of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, and trusted the resolution committee would bring in an utterance on the subject. The Dominion and Manitoba government were taking up the question, and it would redound to the credit of the Press Association, if it took an advanced stand on the question. The telegraph rates were higher here than in Great Britain, and with the great number of telephones coming into use the country would not be in an enviable condition if the Bell Telephone Co. were allowed to extend its monopoly.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.



Hindu Philosopher and Psychologist, Since 1897 in Charge of the Vedanta Society in New York and who Lectures in Toronto To-Night.

The license commissioners yesterday granted these transfers: Forgie Martin, 87½ West King-street, Jersey Hotel, to John Dillon; Fred Thomas, English Chop House, 30 West King, to Samuel Campbell.

TOOK A SEVERE COLD.

It Settled In The Kidneys.

Pain In The Back The Result.

Catching cold and having it settle in the back is often the cause of Backache—the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Heed the warning: check the Backache, and dispose of any chance of further trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise. Mrs. B. Williams, Hamilton, Ont., caught cold, and it settled in her kidneys. She used

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

and is thankful for the immediate relief they gave her. She writes us as follows:

"It is with pleasure that I add my testimony in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills. Some time ago I took a severe cold, which settled in my kidneys. The soreness and pain in the small of my back bothered me greatly. After suffering for some months, and finding numerous remedies fail, I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and received immediate relief from my sufferings.

Doan's Kidney Pills may be procured at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price—

50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

HORSE BREEDERS' HONOR NOTED WINNERS OF 1904

Present Illuminated Addresses—Canadian Association Had Good Year—Yesterday's Judging Events.

Continued interest was yesterday taken in the third annual Clydesdale and Shire Show being held at the Repository on Simcoe-street, when there were present many of the most prominent stockmen in the country. Animals which had roamed o'er the land o' the heather and bred by Scotland's noblemen, vied with each other in the prowess of the exhibition ring. Young Canadian stock, lineal descendants of the most distinguished Scotch pedigreed animals, showed up well and added dignity to the exhibition. The Canadian Horse Breeders' Association held its annual meeting with Dr. Andrew Smith in the chair. The secretary's report was one of congratulation. The automobile, he thought, had had some influence upon the demand for high-class carriage horses; but in Canada this was not very apparent. He referred to the success of Canadians at American shows and to the great success of the horse show at the Armories last year. The treasurer reported receipts amounting to $8583, and a balance on hand of $4763.81. There was a balance from 1893 amounting to $5396.56, included in the above. The government grant was $2000, and the association's share of the profits from the horse show amounted to $991.29. Grants of $1700 to the Canadian Horse Show, $200 to the Open Air Horse Parade and $1000 to the Clydesdale and Shire Show next year, were made.

The directorate of the Canadian Breeders' Association is composed of representatives from the Thorobred Association: Dr. Andrew Smith and Wm. Hendrie, jr., Hamilton; Harness Hunter and Saddle Society; W. A. Young, M.D., Toronto, and J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Hackney Horse Society, Thos. Graham, Claremont, and E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; Trotting and Pacing Horse Society, George Pepper, Toronto, and S. McBride, Toronto; Clydesdale Horse Association, Peter Christie, M. P., Manchester, and Fred Richardson, Columbus; Shire Horse Association, Jas. M. Gardhouse, Weston, and Jas. Dalgety, London; Canadian Pony Society, G. V. Foster and H. Gerald Wade, Toronto; Draught Horse Association, Jas. Mitchell, Goderich, and Thos. McMillan, Constance.

The officers elected were: President, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto; first vice-president, Thomas Graham, Claremont; second vice-president, Wm. Hendrie, jr.; secretary-treasurer, H. Wade, Toronto; representatives to the Industrial Exhibition, George Pepper and George Davies; to Western Fair, O. Sorby and Wm. Mossop; Ottawa Fair, John Bright, M.P., and Wm. Smith.

Banquet to Prize Winners.

In the evening the fifth annual banquet was held at the Walker House, where an excellent menu was partaken of. The Weaver orchestra furnished music during the evening, and songs were sung by Harry Bennett and Robert Wilson. Beautifully illuminated addresses "To Our Guests of Honor" Miss Wilks, represented by her manager, Jas. Wetherall, Robert Beith, Messrs. Graham Bros., George Pepper and Messrs. Crowe and Murray were presented and suitably replied to.

The address in part read: "We, the members of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, representing all the various horse interests of this great country, desire to congratulate you severally and collectively on the splendid success achieved by you at the World's Fair, St. Louis; the International Stock Show, Chicago; the National Show, New York, and other exhibitions, shows and fairs in the neighboring republic. We regard it as most remarkable and most creditable that you, coming from a country having barely one-twelfth of the population of the United States, and standing in the ratio of about two to a hundred of the general number of exhibitors at these shows, should yet be able to go there and win, not alone a fair share of the prizes, but in some of the classes to actually sweep the board, as you, Mr. Beith, did, with your hackneys at St. Louis, and the others of you have done with your light harness horses, your Clydesdales, your hunters and your saddle horses.

"We shall be pardoned for making, in this connection, special reference to Miss Wilks, who, by her liberality, generosity and broadmindedness, is rendering inestimable benefit, not alone to the light harness horse of the country, but to the entire horse industry, in connection with which she is, and we venture to hope will long continue to be, indefatigable in well-doing. We desire to congratulate her in particular upon her purchases at recent sales in New York, where, at the most important sale of the year, she paid the highest price for one lot. We most sincerely trust that such liberality will receive the reward it deserves, and we can assure the Mistress of Cruickston Hall that she has our profound appreciation and admiration.

"To all of you we desire to express our most sincere acknowledgment of the splendid work you are doing towards keeping the horse of this country, and the general interests of the Dominion, not alone before the people of the United States, but before the people of the world. The value of your good deeds in this respect, of your enterprise, of your foresight, of your judgment, and of your conduct in bearing yourself becomingly, ever mindful of your Canadian home and nationality, no matter what the verdict of the judges, is incalculable and can never be over-estimated by your countrymen."

Not Ill-Treated.

President Andrew Smith proposed the toast of "Our Guests" and spoke of the duty of the association to honor those who had done so much to advertise Canada. J. H. P. Good then read the address.

Thomas Graham, in reply, spoke of the wrong impressions Canadians had of unfair treatment accorded to them and their exhibits at American fairs. Robert Beith said a word or two in favor of the county and township shows. He thought they were as necessary to the provincial fairs as the kindergarten is to the university.

E. King Dodds said that J. P. Whitney had promised to give a broad, liberal and wide policy in the best interests of the horsemen of Ontario. As the horse interests represent a capital of $6,600,000 it was surprising that more encouragement had not been given by previous administrations.

Speeches were also given by Thomas Crawford, M.L.A.; Mr. Campbell, deputy minister of public works; F. W. Hodson and others.

At the head table were E. Bristol, R. Beith, John A. Boag, C. A. Burns, A. P. Burritt, C. Calder, M.L.A.; G. A. Case, T. A. Crow, G. C. Creelman, P. Christie, M.P.; E. King Dodds, J. J. Dixon, Robert Graham, W. Graham, T. Graham, Alex. Galbraith, G. C. Gardiner, J. M. Gardhouse, G. H. Gooderham, H. J. P. Good, Ald. Hubbard, W. Hendrie, jr.; F. W. Hodson, A. F. H. Jones, Ald. Jones, M. A. James, C. C. James, J. Murray, R. Miller, W. T. Merry, Ald. S. McBride, Col. McGillivray, D. L. McCarthy, C. L. Nelles, Nimmo, George Pepper, W. G. Pettit, Major Robertson, Dr. Rutherford, O. B. Sheppard, Dr. A. Smith, W. Furland Smith, O. Sorby, D. King Smith, E. C. H. Tisdale, J. Turner, J. Weatherall, W. E. Wellington, H. Wade, F. M. Wade, W. A. Young, M.D.; A. Yeager, Thomas Crawford, M.L.A.

Henry Wade, secretary, read letters of regret from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mayor Urquhart, J. Ross Robertson, E. W. Cox, Capt. W. F. McMaster, T. McQuinlan, Sir William Mulock, T. C. Patteson, George Beardmore, Col. Lessard, F. B. Wade, Ottawa; Col. Peters, C. W. Clinch, Col. Otter, W. K. McNaught, A. E. Kemp, M.P.; William Hendrie, Sr.; A. C. MacDonell, M.P., and Mortimer Levering, Chicago.

The Day's Judging.

The results of the Clydesdale and Shire show judging are:

Clydesdale stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1901, Brown Gartley, bred by And. Dewar, Port of Monteith, Scotland, and exhibited by Smith and Richardson, Columbus, 1; Cawdor Cup, bred by Earl of Cawdor, Nairn, Scotland, exhibited by T. B. Hassard, Millbrook, 2; Merryman, bred by Davidson & Sons, Fergus, Ont., exhibited by Goslin Bros., Lindsay, 3; Baron's Heir, bred by Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, Scotland, exhibited by Campbell B. Gibson, Arthur, Ont., 4; Prince of Scotlandwell, bred by W. Gay, Newbigging, Perthshire, exhibited by Smith and Richardson, Columbus, 5; St. Patrick, bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., exhibited by McKinnon & Co., Erin; Springfield Chief, bred by M. Nairn, Rankelleiris, Scotland, exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, 7; General Bobs, bred by E. Charlton, Dunerief, Ont., exhibited by Ambrose Lewis, Ringwood, 8.

Clydesdale stallions, foaled in 1902: Knight of Glamis, bred by Earl of Strathmore, Glamis Castle, exhibited by Dalgety Bros., London, 1; King of Peace, bred by T. H. Clark, Dryburgh, exhibited by O. Sorby, Guelph, 2; Baron Black, bred by A. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, exhibited by Smith and Richardson, Columbus, 3; Glenlivet, bred by Robert Turner, Portsoy, Scotland, exhibited by Smith and Richardson, Columbus, 5; Kelmory, bred by J. McAlister, Kilsmory, Scotland, exhibited by O. Sorby, Guelph; Royal Stevenson, bred by Mathew Stevenson, Bishopton, Scotland, exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook.

Canadian bred Clydesdale or Shire stallions, foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1903: Cairton's Best, bred by H. F. Werry, Oshawa, exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, 1; Prince Lochnagar, exhibited by J. E. Teeson, Newtonbrook, 2; Prince Barnes, bred and exhibited by William Hepburn, Foley, Ont., 3; Pride of Lynedoch, bred and exhibited by John Stark, Columbus, 4; Golden Conqueror, bred and exhibited by A. Doherty, Ellesmere, 5; MacQueen's Best, bred and exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham, 6; Prince of Hillend, bred and exhibited by Geo. Hepburn, Columbus, Ont., 7.

Stallion colts, foaled subsequent to Jan. 1, 1904: Rival Duke, bred and exhibited by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, 1; MacQueen of Craigie Lea, bred and exhibited by R. J. Spenceley, Box Grove, 2; Stately Boy, bred and exhibited by H. J. Spencely, Box Grove, 3.

Geldings, three-years-old and over: Bobbie Burns, exhibited by Alex. Doherty, Ellesmere, 1; Prince Arthur, exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham, 2; Charlie, exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham, 3; King, exhibited by D. McKimmon & Sons, Coningsby, 4; Robert Bruce, exhibited by J. W. Cowie, Markham, 5.

To-Day's Program.

2—Class 1, section 4, Clydesdale stallions foaled in 1903.

2.30—Class 3, section 3, Shire stallions foaled in 1903; section 4, Shire mare foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1902; section 5, Shire mare foaled after Jan. 1, 1902.

3.15—Class 2, section 2, Canadian Clydesdale and Shire stallions foaled on or subsequent to Jan. 1, 1903, also class 2, section 3, Canadian Clydesdale and Shire mares foaled previous to Jan. 1, 1902.

3.30—Class 5, section 1, championship Clydesdale stallion, any age, from all three classes.

3.45—Class 5, section 2, championship mare, any age, from all three classes.

4—Class 5, section 3, championship Shire stallion, any age.

4.15—Class 5, section 4, Shire mare, any age.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY HIT POSITION CALLED UNWISE

Bishop Mills in Presence of Principal Gordon Gives a Hard Knock.

Kingston, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Over 150 of Queen's alumni and friends held a dinner in Grant Hall to-night and formed a Queen's Association of Kingston. Sir Sandford Fleming, the chancellor, occupied the chair.

Bishop Mills, in proposing the toast of Queen's, criticized the Ontario government as being unwise in refusing aid to Queen's University, and Toronto University as being just as unwise to oppose a grant to Queen's, thereby only lessening its own grant.

Principal Gordon responded for Queen's, and said the university hoped for more from the new than the old government.

The following were elected officers of the Queen's Association: President, W. F. Nickle, B.A.; vice-presidents, Dr. Short, M.D.; Miss Saunders, B.A.; Robert Crawford; secretary, J. M. Farrell, B.A.; assistant secretary, Miss Edith Malon, M.A.; treasurer, H. H. Black, M.A.; committee, Mrs. Newlands, M.A.; Miss Esther Minnes, B.A.; Miss Marion Redken, B.A.; H. W. Richardson, Dr. A. P. Chown, R. J. McKelvey, Dr. O'Connor, Prof. Nicol, D. M. Solandt, B.A.; J. M. Mowat, B.A.

DEATHS IN NEW YORK STATE.

In 1904 the Largest Number Ever Recorded.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 2.—There were 141,564 deaths in New York State during 1904, according to the report of the state board of health, the largest number ever officially recorded. The death rate per 1000 population was 18.2, against an average death rate for the past five years of 17.2. There were 380 deaths a day on an average thruout the year, against 350 in 1903.

Pneumonia was one of the chief causes of mortality in the early part of the year. There were 8000 deaths from this cause in the first five months of the year, 12.5 per cent. of the total deaths and 2000 more than occurred in the same months of 1903.

Consumption caused over 14,000 deaths, or about 10 per cent. of the total and two deaths per 1000 population, being nearly the same as pneumonia. Its mortality was highest in the winter and spring months, but 1000 or 1400 deaths occurred each month of the year. In the last twenty years there have been 259,000 deaths from consumption, an average of 14,000 each year.

STORIES OF DEATH EXAGGERATED

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Detailed reports filed at the headquarters of the St. Petersburg military district, where minute records are kept, show that in breaking up the demonstration of Jan. 22, of the thousands of troops on guard only 480 actually fired. These troops represented eight different units, from a squad of eight to a company of 120, and the total number of ball cartridges expended was 1002. The authorities point out that this indicates that there was no reckless or general volleying. The number of wounded in hospitals to-day is 208.

HAINES AND HIS RAILWAY BEFORE HAMILTON PEOPLE

His Capital Promised to Him on Understanding That He Get an Independent Entrance.

Hamilton, Feb. 2.—(Special.) — The members of the board of works and finance committee met this afternoon to give the residents of Main and Hess-streets another chance to state their objections to having the Hamilton, Ancaster & Brantford Railway built on their streets.

Eli Van Allen jumped on Hon. Chas. D. Haines, the chief promoter of the railway, and asked the aldermen to save the city from fakirs. He declared that they had consulted R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet in New York and could not find that Mr. Haines had any rating at all. All they had succeeded in finding out about him was that he was connected with the Keolin Company, which had passed into the hands of a receiver, and that he had bought a malt house in Albany, New York, and had turned it into a cold storage plant.

This attack did not seem to disturb Mr. Haines, who declared that Hon. Arthur Kennedy, an ex-senator in the State of Pennsylvania, who owned several railways, had promised to supply the capital for the road if he could secure an independent entrance. He declared that Mr. Kennedy would arrive here not later than next Monday. The proposed agreement provided that the road outside the city must be built before the city streets were touched, and he considered that the rights of the city were well protected.

The residents of Main and Hess-streets employed Thomas Hillman to make a report, and he declared that the Garth-King-street route was quite feasible. He admitted that the bridging of the ravine on Garth-street would cost $22,000, and that the crossing of the H. & D. would be objectionable. To get over that difficulty he suggested that the railway should be brought into the city by Garth-street to Aberdeen-avenue, to Locke-street, to join the street railway at the corner of Locke and Herkimer-streets.

Ald. Witton informed Mr. Haines that unless he tried to make terms with the street railway for the use of its tracks he would vote against the proposition. He advised him to try to make the best terms he could with the street railway, and to submit them to the aldermen. If they considered them satisfactory, then Mr. Haines would either have to use the street railway tracks or else be shut out of the city.

Mr. Haines said he had not tried to make terms with the Street Railway Company because he did not want to use its tracks. The capital was promised to him on the understanding that he secure an independent entrance.

City Engineer Barrow submitted a report in which he stated that if the H., A. & B. used the street railway tracks the best plan would be for the cars to come in by way of Herkimer and James-streets and go out by way of King and Locke-streets. The aldermen will meet next Thursday to finally settle the question.

Woolverton Chairman.

This afternoon Dr. Woolverton was chosen chairman of the public library board.

The members of St. Andrew's Society are making plans to build a hall in a central part of the city. A committee that had the matter in hand made a report this evening in which a one-storey building 44 x 40 ft., was recommended. The majority of the members agreed that they should build a two-storey structure, with lodge rooms on the first floor, and an assembly hall on the second. A committee was appointed to bring in a report at the next quarterly meeting. During the last quarter the society spent $244 on charity, and still has a surplus on hand of $311.

As usual the Scottish Riters concluded their annual reunion this evening with a banquet at the Hotel Royal. This was the toast list: "Fraternal Dead," W. H. Wardrope, K.C.; "King and the Rite," "Supreme council," proposed by Hugh Murray, grand secretary, responded to by Audrey White, Toronto, in absence of Hon. J. M. Gibson, grand commander; "Grand Lodge of Canada," proposed by A. T. Freed, responded to by Grand Master Benjamin Allen, Toronto; "Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Canada," proposed by W. H. Ballard, responded to by William Roaf, Toronto; "Sovereign Grand Priory, Knights Templar," proposed by W. M. Logan, responded to by Supreme Grand Master Hon. William Gibson; "Sister Supreme Councils," proposed by A. T. Neill, responded to by B. D. Babcock, Cleveland, and J. I. Buchanan, Pittsburg; "Our Visitors," proposed by W. H. Dunlop, George C. Johnstone, James McLaren, Charles M. Barthomer, Herman Junker, Pittsburg; O. B. Harman, Cleveland; C. J. Davis, Stubenville; J. J. McCormick, George Arnold, Cleveland; R. E. Umble, Uniontown, Pa.; "Our Country," proposed by Lieut.-Col. J. S. Hendrie, M.L.A., responded to by Hon. Dr. Montague; "Candidates," proposed by chairman responded to by Col. James M. Shepard.

Plans have been made for an apartment house with accommodation for 250 people, to be built on the Britainnia Park property at the corner of Barton and Wentworth-streets.

The grand trustee board of the C.M.B.A. was entertained by the local members of the society this afternoon and evening. There was a concert at the Grand Opera House this evening, and a banquet at the C.M.B.A. Hall. Among the visitors were Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Quebec, grand president, and J. J. Behan, Kingston, grand secretary.

This evening the city hall employes invited ex-Mayor Morden and ex-Ald. Birrell down to the home of Tax Collector Kerr, and when they got them down there they gave them a dinner. Ex-Mayor Morden was presented with a gold locket and ex-Ald. Birrell with a gold-headed cane.

The Butchers' Shelter.

After conferring with the board of health and the butchers this morning, the members of the markets committee agreed to build the butchers' shelter on the Central Market, and not to turn the lower part of the market hall into quarters for the butchers. Cork carpets will be bought for the offices of the city clerk and the city treasurer, and Barrett Bros. will paint and kalsomine five offices on the first floor of the hall for $138.

It is estimated that if the policemen get the 25c a day increase they have asked for, it will increase the wages account by about $5000. The men will not ask for a day a month off if they get their increase.

About the Sun Spot.

Rev. Dr. Marsh a, local astronomer, took a peep at the sun spot this morning from his observatory, and this is what he has to say about it: "On the southwest quadrant of the sun there is a compact disturbance of unusual size. It measures from east to west 115,461 miles, and from north to south about 100,000 miles. The total area of the disturbance is 11,546,000,000 square miles. The centre of the disturbance is marked by a large oval spot 20,000 miles from east to west, and 15,000 miles from north to south. The disturbance will be visible to observers thru a darkened glass to-morrow toward the west and southwest quadrant of the sun."

SHALL TEACHERS CANVASS FOR TRUSTEES THEY LOVE?

Problem Which Special Committee Will Decide—New School Likely for Dupont Street.

When Trustee Levee arose fro mhis seat in the board of education last night to support his amendment to the bylaws, making it a punishable offence for a teacher to canvass in elections, there came to his ear a giggle. It was a very faint giggle, and came from without the mahogany bar that divides the elect from the populace. Mr. Levee made a sweeping survey of the room and addressed the chairman. He prefers snickering when he rose to speak. It was not fitting for teachers to come there tested in no measured terms against teached the chairman to stop it.

Trustee Kent accused Mr. Levee of talking to the gallery.

"Let the gallery behave," said Trustee Levee, and the atmosphere cleared for all save one suspiciongley red-eyed teacher, who felt taht she was the "cause bull."

Mr. Kent opposed the motion, he first thing they knew some of the teachers would be residing over the Don, if they were to be punished for electioneering. Such a measure would destroy all respect that the children should have for their teachers. If any trustee, however, were caught asking for such support he should be publicly censured.

Mr. Parkinson thought that such a bylay would reflect in no way on the teachers, and James Simpson followed him up by saying that it cast no more reflection on the character of the teachers than a similar law did on the servants of the Dominion government. Dr. Ogden did not think the measure necessary.

Chairman Brown was surprised at Mr. Parkinson, an educationist, and at James Simpson, a literary man, supporting such a measure. Let the teachers do all in their power to oust a bad board. To gag them would be an outrage savoring of the middle ages.

On motion of Miss Martin, the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Trustees Parkinson, Levee, Kent, Ogden, Martin and Brown.

New School for the North.

When the recommendation of the management committee that a new school be built on Dupont-street, between Huron and Bathurst, came up, Trustee Davis objected. There was too much of this school enlargement, and there were only 34 more children in attendance than in 1899, he population had increased by 35,000, and there were 26 more teachers on the list. Counting the kindergarteners and the assistant masters in large schools, there were 100 more teachers.

"Whither," he asked, "are we drifting?"

James Simpson undertook to tell him. The population of the city was drifting to the north and making way for the mercantile growth in the south.

Mr. Kent reported the same northward drift of the population. Mr. Brown said that when securing property they should get enough land for a 20-room school. Then a four-room school should be built, and as this was enlarged to suit the demand the surplus ground could be used up.

Despite Mr. Davis' protest, the property committee was instructed to draw up estimates.

Collections in Schools.

Mr. Shaw had an amendment to offer to the clause in the management committee report, giving permission to the Children's Aid Society and the East End Day Nursery to take up a collection in the schools. He favored extending it to such similar institutions as should apply.

Mr. Parkinson did not believe in it, and depicted a youthful financier he had once seen collecting coppers from his Sunday school companions and purchasing candy therewith. Then he came down to statistics. Not 25 per cent. of the money given to children for charitable purposes ever went near the heathen or the paupers as the case might be. His experience nin the schools had been that the day after a charitable collection was an awful carnival of candy sucking and gum chewing.

Despite these revelations, the board ruled that the East End Day Nursery should collect at Easter, the