

The Toronto World

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THE WORLD.
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MR. ROSS ON CORRUPTION.
At Mount Brydges Premier Ross treated the subject of corruption in a statistical manner. It was not true that corruption was due to long terms of office. Sandfield Macdonald was only four years in office, yet five of his supporters were unseated after the general election of 1871, and only one member of the opposition; whereas during the long Liberal administration, more Conservatives than Liberals were unseated for corruption.

However, the fact is that the statistical method of judging corruption is not very satisfactory. The long term of office is only one of a number of causes leading to the recent extraordinary revelations of corruption. The Ontario government has been so weakened in recent years that it has been constantly at the mercy of two or three members, or constituencies; and the result is that an unnatural and mischievous importance is attached to the by-elections.

It is no use saying that the fault is inherent in human nature. In politics we must seek political remedies, and the remedy in the present case is to fix responsibility on the chief beneficiaries of corruption. When Mr. Ross says that no agent of the government was connected with the wrong-doing, he must surely forget that the attorney-general was in the South just before the election, and was warned of the disgraceful expedition of the Minnie M. Then the government candidate in North Renfrew has made a sworn statement directly connecting the government with the corruption in that constituency. Nor does it help the case to show that Conservatives have in former years made some charges that could not be proved. All oppositions do that. Our business is with the charges that are proved, the corruption that has been demonstrated beyond a doubt.

Mr. Ross denies the existence of a compact between himself and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and says there would be nothing nefarious in such a compact, if it existed. Perhaps the real question is what effect the alliance will have upon both. It can hardly be supposed that the Ross government can bring much strength to the Dominion Liberals at this juncture; and when the federal election is over the Ross government will be judged on its merits. If both governments are to throw their resources into the by-elections, there is every reason to expect corruption on a larger scale than has hitherto been exposed. It may give the Ross government a few more months of power, but at a cost which only the most reckless politician would care to pay.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.
There is an opening for trade in Australia in writing papers, news print, school and educational requisites, woodware, furniture specialties, tinware, hardware specialties, hosiery and underwear. Information on the subject may be obtained from Mr. William Lewis, 232 Clarence-street, Sydney, and 362A Little Collins-street, Melbourne, who will make all necessary arrangements. Accounts may be opened direct with responsible Australian firms, or, if preferred, shipments will be paid for by a New York exporting house.

ROSEBERY ON PREFERENTIAL TRADE.
Lord Rosebery's preface to the little volume on "Canada and the Empire" contains a curious mixture of truth and error, or rather of right and wrong thinking. He is just now in a difficult position. As a pronounced imperialist he is naturally in sympathy with all that makes for a closer union within the empire—as a pronounced free trader he views with distrust and alarm Mr. Chamberlain's efforts after the furtherance of that union by means of a mutually preferential tariff. Lord Rosebery is therefore under the necessity of placing a gloss on Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for the purpose of demonstrating that it is more likely to cause disunion than to promote agreement.

Now he accomplishes this by assuming that Mr. Chamberlain has in contemplation some fixed and ill-considered system under which a preferential tariff once established cannot thereafter be altered without the consent of all the self-governing states interested. Of course an arrangement of that kind would necessarily produce friction if indeed it could by any possibility be accomplished. But as we understood Mr. Chamberlain's proposal it is quite intended to result in bonds so rigid, and no one would more readily recognize than he does the great improbability of either the mother country or the daughter states, so limiting their legislative freedom. That a voluntary preference is quite feasible is already evident since Canada, New Zealand and South Africa have already conceded it, and Australia is on the eve of following suit. There is nothing to prevent the mother country completing the pile on precisely the same conditions.

Incidentally Lord Rosebery professes great concern that the views cable from London to the Dominion are as favorable as the metropolitan press to Mr. Chamberlain's agitation, and he adds that to tax the British Liberal party with indifference or hostility to the idea of empire is an imperial peril. "For," he says, "the Liberal party is predominant throughout the empire." Lord Rosebery in this has been misled by names. It may be true that the colonies as democratic communities sympathize generally with the Liberal party in Britain, but it is by no means the case that the party calling itself Liberal in the colonies is the more democratic of their parties. For instance, in Great Britain municipal and government ownership is supported much more warmly by the Liberals than by the Conservatives, while in Canada it is very much the reverse. And in many other points an argument based merely on names would lead to very incorrect results. The inapplicability of British party names to Canadian political parties has been repeatedly pointed out by Prof. Goldwin Smith, and is undoubtedly true.

But Lord Rosebery's ideal of the British empire is one which will commend itself to colonial opinion. "The true ideal," he says, "is and should be a vast co-operative league of contented and emulating Anglo-Saxon states, together with an empire in the east of different races and different conditions." That is true. Much of the pessimistic criticism passed on the stability and future of the British empire is faulty because, as Lord Rosebery remarks, "Men are led by the analogy of other empires which are not modern. They will not or cannot realize that the British empire is and must necessarily be always unlike these." This is the rock over which pedants and doctrinaires continually stumble. They cannot realize that the past has been a constant outgrowth, that new problems demand new solutions, and that the final fruit of Anglo-Saxon civilization has not yet been reached. Co-operation is a nobler form of empire than autocracy or federation and is capable of infinitely vaster extensions.

A CREAK APPEAL.
Mayor Urquhart showed a singular disregard for the proprieties of the occasion in flashing before the North Toronto Liberal convention a message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the Yonge-street bridge. It is not less important a municipal question by reason of the fact that it is totally foreign to the federal issues upon which Mayor Urquhart is appealing to the electors of North Toronto.

When Mayor Urquhart accomplished in the way of confirming the judgment of the railway committee of the privy council was nothing more than the city had a right to expect from the man it pays to discharge the duties of the office of chief magistrate in Toronto. When his worship endeavored to use this simple act of duty to a position which he already holds as a means of strengthening himself in a federal election he did a gross injustice to the people who elected him on his merits as a servant of the city.

It has yet to be shown that the confirmation of the decision of the railway committee of the privy council is anything more than a formality. The railway committee of the privy council is for all practical purposes the Dominion government itself, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's belated assurance that the creation of the railway commission would not interfere with a decision favorable to the City of Toronto will not strike the city as a merely verbal concession. But even if the Dominion government had done Toronto a special service what would that have to do with Mayor Urquhart's claims to rank as a government supporter in the Dominion parliament. The practice of buying constituencies with government money is an old one. In some places it has succeeded. To the credit of Toronto it is to be said that this city has declared itself on political questions, regardless of the fact which its support of a government might win, or of the cold justice which its hostility might provoke.

And now Mayor Urquhart makes the cold insinuation that Toronto should be influenced by a favorable decision from Ottawa on the question of the Yonge-street bridge. This is the first time that the Yonge-street bridge has been included in the list of issues that divide the two great historic parties of Canada. The departure from the lines of party cleavage is a daring one, and Toronto is not likely to appreciate the veiled hint that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and kindred subjects are to be side-tracked in favor of the Yonge-street bridge. Mayor Urquhart must think that the City of Toronto holds itself at a low price when he attempts to influence it by such petty appeals. The fact is that his worship is trying to trade on the influence which he, as a Liberal, professes to have to exert on a Liberal government.

To accomplish this purpose he interposes municipal politics into federal politics and asks the electors of North Toronto to determine a great party issue on purely local lines. These tactics are not at all creditable to Mayor Urquhart, who since he has the willingness to endorse the Dominion government in the present campaign, should have the courage to stand or fall on the questions which divide the government and the opposition. Incidentally Mayor Urquhart might explain why he, a professed champion of public ownership, should now be the candidate of a government which is pledged to the hilt against any extension of the principle of public ownership.

A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., is minister without portfolio, and several other things that entitle him to a political preference.

Since Lorne Hale made his statement at Pembroke the organs of the Ross government are strangely silent about the \$7000 that E. A. Dunlop spent in his election.

The first thing Lorne Hale knows he will be lugged before a royal commission which will find that his election expenses amounted to exactly a dollar and fifteen cents.

A little more talk about the \$150,000,000 that Canada is to pay for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Laurier government will get on its ear and pay the amount out of its campaign fund.

"What is worst in a party comes out in by-elections," says Hon. G. W. Ross. From this the obvious conclusion is that the real culprits are the election courts which make by-elections necessary.

Hon. William Templeman of Victoria, B.C., has only to be shot in a ditch to complete the neat compliment. The Ottawa Free Press says that in the resignation to the "Hon. William Templeman."

Hon. G. W. Ross emphatically states that he will not resign till the people of Ontario request him to resign. A slightly more sensitive man might regard an adverse majority of 7000 of the popular vote a sufficient intimation.

The Globe proposes conclusively that the country is contributing nothing to the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Hon. George A. Cox and Charles M. Hays called the country into the scheme merely for the sake of sociability.

A CORRECTION.
Editor World: In your issue of yesterday the following paragraph appeared: "Harry Arnold of the firm of Arnold Bros., butchers, 232 East Queen-street, will have to pay \$2500 damages for the loss of a pig which he had stolen from the farm of Mr. Allan McNab, Toronto, Oct. 8."

UNCONSCIOUS FORTY-FIVE DAYS.
Mount Vernon, N.Y., Oct. 9.—After lying helpless and completely paralyzed for three months and unconscious for forty-five days, Miss Elizabeth M. Bath of the choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Mount Vernon, died yesterday from a strange disease. Her death was the result of a severe attack of cholera which she contracted on July 7 Miss Bath, who was 27 years old, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bath, 232 East Queen-street, was visiting her aunt, Miss B.K. Donahue of Manhattan, while laughing heartily at a political cartoon which was relating she fell in a swoon. Dr. Kelly, who attended her, said Miss Bath died of cholera, and her death was the result of a severe attack of cholera which she contracted on July 7.

ONE MAN'S RISE.
Ashepung, Mich., Oct. 9.—Walter Fitch, one of the best known mining men in the Lake Superior region, was accepted the general management of the mines and smelters of the United States Mining Company. For more than thirty years Mr. Fitch has been a resident of Marquette County and for twenty years he has been at Champion, Minn., where he has been employed as a common miner on first coming to the Lake Superior region from his native Michigan. He has long ago attained high rank in the mining profession. The United States Mining Company, which is now being organized, is capitalized at \$2,000,000 and has only recently acquired additional claims valued at several million dollars. Its principal production is copper, also a little silver and lead is derived from the gold and silver contents of the ore.

BULL-DERRALS CARS.
Ashland, Wis., Oct. 9.—A bull belonging to a farmer near Ashland, attempting to cross the tracks of the Chicago and North Western, was killed by a passenger train. The animal charged the engine, and the train was stopped. The bull, striking the engine, rolled down the tracks and was killed. The train was delayed six hours, and the Twilight Express was delayed in its journey. The damage to the railroad's rolling stock and the disabling of specialties, aggregates \$20,000.

READY FOR YOUNG TIGERS.
Hamilton, Oct. 9.—The Hamilton Tigers won from the Brampton team in the hockey series here yesterday afternoon by a score of 22 to 1. The Tigers were in good shape, and lacked the experience of the Hamilton team. DuMoulin was referee and Simpson umpire. The lineup was: Hamilton (left): Back, Ecclesstone; halves, Harrison, Tope, Anderson; quarter, Whiteside; centre, Allan; wings, Halow, Morrison, Allan, Ramsay, Mitchell and O'Leary.

BRANDIED BY BACK WILKES; HALVES, Halow, Morrison, Allan, Ramsay, Mitchell and O'Leary; centre, Creighton; wings, Hawthorne, Whiteside, Marshall, Welsh, H. Stratford, Moffat.

SEEMS SAME ALL OVER.
Duluth, Minn., Oct. 9.—Duluth business men are thoroughly aroused over the combined action of insurance companies in advancing the rates in the downtown district. The fact that the fire department is inadequate, and that the city is not supplied with a sufficient fire hydrant system, is not sufficient. It is claimed that this explanation is merely a subterfuge, and that the real reason for the increase is the desire to recoup a portion of the losses suffered in other cities.

ANDREW BRODER AGAIN.
Morrisburg, Oct. 9.—Despite unfavorable weather, a large number of Conservatives from all parts of Dundas County gathered at the Morrisburg Hotel for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the approaching elections. Mr. Broder's name was the only one mentioned and his nomination was unanimous.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.
Beware of cheap imitations.

Hero Bishop of the Arctic

Rev. P. T. Rowe a Canadian

Work of the Courageous Clergyman Has Won Miners' Hearts—Endures Great Hardships—Makes Rounds in a Dog Sled and Sleeps in the Snow.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—One of the most interesting personalities at the general Episcopal Convention in Boston is the Rev. Dr. Peter Trimble Rowe, Bishop of Alaska.

A Canadian by birth and education, Bishop Rowe served most of his ministry in the Episcopal Church before his elevation to the episcopate, having been rector for fourteen years at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. His experience in the mission work of that region, where he often traveled to outlying stations on snowshoes was a fitting preparation for the work he was destined to do in Alaska.

It was at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church at Minneapolis in 1898 that Mr. Rowe was elected Bishop of Alaska. A prolonged debate arose over the question of sending a bishop to the Alaskan territory. Some bishops ridiculed the idea as impracticable, contending that Alaska was without resources for the white man, and that the few Indians who dwell there would not justify the expenditure of man and money.

Finally Bishop Potter offered, in behalf of a layman of that diocese, who was supposed to be J. Pierpont Morgan, to pay the salary of the bishop for three years. He has gone as far north as the Arctic circle, and has returned to the Chilkoot Pass with one traveling companion and down the Yukon valley accompanied by the Indian hunter and the gold digger in the new Dawson City a few months previous to the gold discovery in the Yukon.

Several hundred prospectors were camped on the Yukon preparing to build a house and a boat on the river when the ice went out. Several offered that they had finished their own craft, and would go down the river with the ecclesiastic proved more than equal to all the men at the lakes, for with the aid of Charles M. Hays called the country into the scheme merely for the sake of sociability.

On this first trip to the interior Bishop Rowe established a hospital at Circle City, reaching there a few weeks ahead of the Roman Catholic mission.

Edmund Scheuer, president of the Holy Blossom congregation laughed when The World man asked him last night for information concerning the reported movement on the part of a few to establish a Jewish separate school in Toronto.

"What do we want a separate school for?" he asked. "Why, for centuries our people have fought for the right to have our children go to the public schools, to enjoy the same right as other citizens of the country. To secure a separate school for our children would be a retrograde movement and one that no right thinking Jew in our church would consider for a moment. The item which appeared in Saturday's papers came up for discussion in our congregation to-day and the feeling there was in favor of taking immediate action against it."

"As far as a knowledge of Jewish history is concerned, that is taught in our Sabbath schools and is inseparable from the study of our religion. The history of the Jews from the fall of the Jewish nation to the present time is also taught there to our advanced classes."

"Judaism stands not for a race, a nation, but for a religion. We are citizens of the Jewish community in Toronto, and more than that we are in sympathy with them in every Jewish struggle. Rabbi Jacobs of Holy Blossom Synagogue read the report and absolute approval of the congregation was given with the movement. It was an idea that was born in the mind of a Jew."

"No, the movers of this scheme, whoever they are, are but a small minority of the Jewish community in Toronto, and more than that they are in sympathy with them in every Jewish struggle. Rabbi Jacobs of Holy Blossom Synagogue read the report and absolute approval of the congregation was given with the movement. It was an idea that was born in the mind of a Jew."

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Weld Witches Under Law

Old Statutes Brought In

Two Palmists and a Crystal Gazer Convicted in London, England.

London, Oct. 9.—Under the witchcraft act, which is 120 years old, and a larceny act, which passed into the British statute books eighty years ago, three London exponents of chiromancy and palmistry last week were found guilty on the double count of fortune telling and obtaining money under false pretences.

Professor and Mme. Keiro, two palmists, whose advertisements used to meet the eye at every turn through the west end, and Yoga, a crystal gazer, who is understood to have secured a lucrative practice in his special branch of palmistry and chiromancy, were defendants in the trial, which was begun at the instigation of Sir Alfred Harmsworth editor of The Daily Mail.

Mr. Sir Alfred's idea in starting the prosecution was to determine whether there was one law for the wealthy and another for the poor, and whether a humble gypsy, who almost invariably is prosecuted if she ventures to read clairvoyance's future in return for a modest piece of silver.

Keiro, under cross-examination, said he was a palmist and medical electrician. Five years ago he had practiced medical electricity in connection with the treatment of rheumatism and had offered to give. He was a professor of hypnotism and took pupils to study chiromancy, palmistry and graphology. He did not know anything about clairvoyance, although he believed it to be a true science.

In his opinion clairvoyance was a scientific phenomenon. It was the gift of God, which was very much developed in certain persons. Clairvoyants saw mental pictures. He had heard of a clairvoyant who had seen a man's hand and nail, and describe people just as they were.

Gives Uses of Crystals.
When the pamphlet Keiro had written was read to him, upon the cover of which were the words "Clairvoyance and Crystals," he intended to mislead anyone believing he practiced clairvoyance or chiromancy. He did not think of a crystal gazing. He did not think of a crystal gazing. He did not think of a crystal gazing.

Keiro, her husband went on, had had the gift of clairvoyance ever since he knew her, but she did not use it to sell. About four years ago, when his woman assistant went to America, his wife saw visions with her eyes closed. Mr. Keiro, reading from the pamphlet again, said:

"I see you claim to be a psychometrist. What's that?"

"A psychometrist is a person who feels things," Keiro replied. Asked for a fuller explanation, he remarked: "A person might say: 'I feel so dreadful this morning, if something will happen before night.' I should say that we all are psychometrists."

The jury returned a verdict of guilty on both counts of larceny and fortune telling. Taking the prisoners' past good character into consideration and the fact that the prosecution did not wish imprisonment to be inflicted, the judge said he would bind the prisoners over in sureties to come up for judgment if called upon.

RABIES LURKED IN KISS.
Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—John Calkin of Nova Scotia died last week from an attack of hydrophobia, and his physician says the dead man's wife and six children contracted the disease. This is said to be the result of kissing their mother.

Calkin was bitten by a dog, but no attention was paid to the wound, which he said he would bind the prisoners over in sureties to come up for judgment if called upon.

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