Oak Hall
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Expect to Buy Cheaper Now?

"Wait till after Xmas and things will be cheaper"—that's an argument used every day these days—we know it for people come to us with that expectation—well—we're here to meet your expectations and you can prove the fact any day you've a mind to visit either of our stores—for we have line upon line of winter garments that we're willing to sacrifice all profit on—and in some of them a part of the cost to clear them out—but you must remember this that in buying clothes here you always get the most quality for the least to pay—

Suits and Overcoats specials at 5.00, 7.50, 8.50 & 10.00

Natty new novelties in New Year's neckwear at 25c and 50c.

OAK HALL CLOTHIERS
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## TELLS OF BRITISH FAULTS.

**Harmsworth Says English Are Not Watching Their Rivals.**

London, Dec. 29.—Alfred Harmsworth manifests in a signed statement great despondency regarding the British trade outlook. He says:

"One way of waking up England would be to insist upon the members of the cabinet occasionally leaving their own country to see for themselves what is being done by our commercial enemies. Those who, like Rosebery, Carnegie, Lipton and Furness, have taken the trouble of investigating matters, appear well aware that this country is being hopelessly defeated in almost every branch of industry.

"The optimists are confined to the people like my friend, Mr. Balfour, whose travels beyond the four-mile radius are not extensive.

"One week in the United States would not fail to bring home the most unpleasant fact that at the present moment the individual American is a great deal more efficient and industrious than the individual Briton.

"When we were captains of the world's industries the traveling Englishman was a notable figure in both hemispheres. In these days the traveling Englishman has given way to the traveling American and German. Our pre-eminence has been destroyed by stay-at-home self-complacency."

**IMPORTANT MEETING TO-DAY.**

Montreal, Dec. 29.—A very important meeting of Quebec Province legislators will be held this morning in this city to discuss a matter that has not been heard of since Confederation. It is said that a bill will be introduced at the coming session of the Quebec legislature to take away four townships from the County of Compton and add them to Stanstead. The British North America Act, however, prevents this being done unless the measure is acceptable to the old English-speaking counties of the province, and this is why the promoter of the measure, Mr. M. D. Leclerc, M.L.A., for Stanstead, has invited the members for Ottawa, Pontiac, Argenteuil, Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Missisquoi, Shefford, Brome, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton, Richmond, Drummond and Megantic to the caucus in question. Seven of the above-named divisions are now represented by English, and seven by French-speaking members.

**FOUR KILLED.**

Lynchburg, Va., Dec. 29.—A landslide on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad near Reusens station, five miles south of Lynchburg, on the James River branch, this evening, caused a wreck in which the engineer, conductor, fireman and baggageman of a passenger train were killed and several other persons injured, but none of them seriously. The slide was caused by washouts, due to the heavy rains. Early reports said that ten or twelve passengers had been killed, but it is now stated that the passenger car got out of the way just in time to escape the hillside, when it crashed down over the tracks. The name of the conductor who was killed was C. P. Whittaker, and that of the engineer Fisher. Express Messenger Shannon is missing, and it is believed that he was drowned, the water being very high about the scene of the wreck. The fireman, it is said, was not killed, and his injuries are not likely to prove fatal. A message from Reusens says the dead will number more than four or five.

**A ROYAL COMMISSION.**

London, Dec. 29.—A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the coal resources of Great Britain. The questions will include the rate of possible exhaustion of Great Britain's coalfields, the effect of the export of coal on the home supply, the possibility of a reduction in its cost by cheaper transportation, and whether the coal mining industry of Great Britain, under the existing conditions, is maintaining its competition with the foreign coalfields.

**Keep Off the Grass!**

Many people have been summoned and forced to pay a fine recently in the Police Court for walking on the grass outside the City Hall. When the last citizen was fined the magistrate declared that it was his intention to raise the fine to $5 and costs. The police don't want to institute proceedings and hope that the public will take warning.

**Snowballers Arrested.**

Two lads who made targets of a churchgoer last night were brought into the Agnes-street station and charged with being disorderly. They were afterwards allowed to go home with their parents, who will produce them in the Police Court this morning.

# HAMILTON NEWS

Remember, THE MORNING WORLD is Delivered to Any Address in Hamilton for 25 Cents a Month. Phone 1217.

**TO-DAY IN HAMILTON.**

Mayoralty nomination, City Council Chamber, 10 a.m.
Aldermanic nominations, City Council Chamber, 12 noon.
Public School nominations, City Council chamber, 8 p.m.
Conservative Club concert, 8 p.m.
Separate School Band Concert, A.O.H., 8.15 p.m.
Indoor baseball, Palace Rink, Y. Y. C. v. St. Patrick's; Ramblers v. St. Lawrence, 8 p.m.
Germania Society ball, 9 p.m.
Association Hall, the Great McEwen, hypnotism, 8 p.m.
Star Theatre, Fads and Follies Co., 8.15 p.m.

## KILLED ON RAILWAY TRACK

John Mabee Struck By a Train on the T.H. & B. Near Welland.

## FUNERAL OF LATE P. B. McCULLOUGH

**Rev. Dr. Dewart Preached His Jubilee Sermon at Wesley Church Yesterday.**

Hamilton, Dec. 29.—The funeral of the late Peter B. McCullough, well known commercial traveler, took place this afternoon from his late residence, and was largely attended by friends. The religious service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Lyle, assisted by Rev. Dr. Fletcher.

The pall-bearers were: Adam Zimmerman, John Lennox, G. F. Birely, W. R. Davis, J. V. Teetzel, F. R. Waddell, O. G. Carscallen, and Adam Hall of Peterboro.

Thomas A. Branton, 83 Locomotive-street, died this morning, after a short illness.

James Phillips, 200 East Hunter-street, reported to the police that two young men assaulted and attempted to rob him at the corner of Jackson and Walnut-streets a little after 11 o'clock last night. He put up a fight and shouted, and the men ran away.

There was a fire in William Whyte's barber shop, 233 East King-street, to-night. About $300 damage was done. The cause of the fire is unknown.

**Killed on the T.H. & B.**

Word was received at the T. H. & B. offices Saturday that the train struck and killed a man who was walking on the track, half a mile this side of Fenwick Station, a short distace from Welland, about 9.35 o'clock Saturday morning. The deceased was identified by his son as John Mabee. His home was in that part of the country.

**Police Points.**

Chris Bluefoot, Napier-street, was arrested to-day for trespass on the property of Robert Brown.

Thomas Best, Catherine-street, is under arrest for indecency.

At the Police Court yesterday the Magistrate discharged Donald Kennedy, who had been brought before him charged with insanity.

Baylis Willes, a Kentuckian, also charged with being insane, was remanded for a few days.

**Lots of Nominations.**

The City Council Chamber to-morrow will be a thronged place. By the new bylaw, all the nominations, for Mayor, aldermen and Public School trustees, will be held there, followed by as much speechifying as the citizens will stand. From present indications the voters will have a long list of would-be aldermen from which to choose. 21 for the whole city.

William Barrett will be nominated as the Socialistic candidate for the Mayoralty, but he cannot succeed. There appears to be as much lassitude over the election of trustees as in former years.

**A Memorial Service.**

Rev. Dr. Lyle of Central Presbyterian Church preached a memorial service this morning for the following members of the church and congregation who died during the year: Thomas McMeelin, Mrs. M. McIlwraith, Mrs. Brooks, B. E. Charlton, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. A. S. Leitch, Mrs. C. McKay, Mrs. E. Patteson, Thomas Larkin, William Dickson, Mrs. B. Howburg, James Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Robert Mitchell, Mrs. Agnes Lees, John Calder, James Inksetter, Peter McCullough.

**Masons at Church.**

In celebration of the feast of St. John the Evangelist, the city members of the A. F. & A. M. attended service this afternoon at Gore-street Methodist Church. The attendance was large. Rev. T. J. Atkins, the pastor of the church, preached an appropriate sermon. Special music was given during the service. The offertory was on behalf of the United Benevolent Fund.

**His Jubilee Sermon.**

Fifty years ago to-day Rev. Dr. Dewart of Toronto, for many years editor of The Christian Guardian, preached his first sermon in a church in Wesley Church, this city. It was, therefore, most fitting that this morning's sermon at Wesley church should be preached by the venerable divine. A large congregation was present to hear a discourse of such rare occurence. The rostrum was prettily decorated, the dates 1851 and 1901 being worked in smilax.

Dr. Dewart's sermon was of a reminiscent nature, and was well delivered, despite the preacher's poor health. Dr. Dewart is the guest of W. A. Robinson, East Hannah-street.

**They Want Export Trade.**

The members of the Canadian Packers' Association concluded their sessions at the Waldorf Hotel yesterday. During the meeting the packers decided to abolish standard qualities for the various goods, and a committee will inspect the outputs of the factories associated with the association and grade the prices according to the standards. The association is determined to have the best class of good on the market.

The packers also concluded that, to relieve the present over-production, an export trade was necessary, and arrangements were made to establish stores in England, Scotland and Ireland, and to adopt up-to-date methods to bring before the Britishers the goods put up by the Canadian packers.

**Suit Over a Policy.**

C. S. Scott, assignee of the late firm of John Calder & Co., has issued a writ against Mrs. John Calder, Miss Ethel M. Calder, The Canada Life Assurance Co. and The Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Co., to restrain the Canada Life Assurance Co. from paying to Mrs. or Miss Calder or the Huron Loan Co. $10,000 insurance on the life of the late Mr. John Calder, and to restrain the defendants from receiving the moneys from the company.

**Small Paragraphs.**

Patrick Dillon, for over fifty years a resident of Hamilton, died yesterday at 293 North Hughson-street from heart failure. He was 74 years old.

10c Cigars, 4 for 25c, at Noble's.

Mayor Hendrie is looking into a proposal to have the city firemen insured.

The funeral of the late Prof. Thomas Jones yesterday was well attended.

## HEBREWS FOR PALESTINE

Max Nordau Revives Discussion By Discouraging Emigration to America.

## MOVEMENT IS NOT PRACTICABLE

**Eminent Rabbis Say Scheme is Chimerical and Not Possible of Fulfilment.**

New York, Dec. 29.—The Herald says: Professor Max Nordau's advice to Hebrews of Eastern Europe to cease emigrating to New York, in his eloquent address at the Zionist Congress, at Basel, Switzerland, on Friday, has revived the question of Zionism among its advocates and opponents in this city.

"Purely nonsensical and chimerical," said the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, in discussing yesterday the remarks of Professor Nordau.

"He is a sincere and capable man," was the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, "and should not be judged by fragments of his speech."

"For Zionism, in its spiritual sense," said the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, "we will not be ready for several generations."

"Professor Nordau," said Dr. Silverman, "is really not a Hebrew, at least in the religious sense, altho he is a member of the race. He would have Hebrews, especially Roumanian Hebrews, settle in Palestine, a country which would hold only a limited number of persons, say from 50,000 to 100,000. The soil of Palestine is poor, and it has no manufactures. And there are 8,000,000 Hebrews in the world!

**Not Wanted, Says Dr. Silverman.**

"Zionism as a movement, if it is a movement, is not feasible and not practicable. There is no foundation to it, and the eloquence of its supporters is purely bombastic rhetoric. Before two or three years have passed I believe the entire subject will be forgotten.

"Zionism is not wanted, if it is not absolutely opposed, by at least nine-tenths of the Hebrews of the world. Hebrews do not pose as a particular race or nationality, but stand as a religious community in the various countries in which they reside."

Dr. Gottheil, on the other hand, who is rabbi emeritus of the Temple Emanu-El, is an ardent advocate of Zionism. His son, Prof. Richard Gottheil, is president of the American Federation of Zionist Societies.

"My son and I," said Dr. Gottheil, "have read the reports of Prof. Nordau's address. We decided it would be well to wait until we received a full report of his utterances before we formed any opinion. Portions of it appear rather vague, as they are in fragmentary form.

"Zionism, in our opinion, however, is thoroly practicable. I have not the slightest doubt that it will ultimately come to pass. Why should it not succeed when there are Hebrews supporting it in every portion of the world?

"It is not intended at all that American Hebrews should settle in Palestine. Here they are not oppressed. The object is for Russian Hebrews, and those of tshe race who dwell in lands where their lives are made unbearable, to seek refuge in a country of their own.

"We do not propose that the Roumanian Hebrews should at once pack up their belongings and move to Palestine. That country is not ready to receive them, and the plans may not be developed for 25 years. Nor would we act in opposition to Turkey or the European powers, but rather be aided by them."

**Dr. Mendes a Judean.**

"I am willing," said Dr. De Sola Mendes, "to term myself a Judean—that is, a well-wisher for the peace and prosperity of a land known in our more glorious days as the land of Judea. But the word 'Zion' we use in a spiritual sense. We apply it to the church.

"For Zionism, then, in its spiritual sense, we are not prepared. We must be more material in our ideas, as Palestine is not a country at present that can receive a large population.

"We should first send a corps of engineers there to dig artesian wells. The country needs harbors and railroads. Most important of all is the lack of water, which is still carried about the streets for sale.

"If, instead of idle speech and mischievous promises, the large sums that are being collected shall be devoted to bringing the equipment of the land up to something like modern requirements, the demands of modern agriculture, manufacture and trade, then anyone will admit that brighter days should be dawning for the Holy Land."

## TO MEET THE COURT.

**Dowager Empress Making Efforts to Assert Herself Before People.**

Pekin, Dec. 29.—A party of Manchu princes, including Prince Su, collector of taxes on goods entering Pekin, started Saturday to meet the Chinese court. Prince Su intends to press his claim to be sent as an envoy to Great Britain until the occasion of the coronation of King Edward.

The Dowager Empress is making vigorous efforts to assert herself before the Chinese population, with a view of retrieving the prestige lost by her during the last few years. The program for the court's return to Pekin provides that the Emperor shall precede the Dowager Empress to this city, in order that he may be enabled to meet the Dowager Empress with great honors at the station when she arrives subsequently.

The ministers of the foreign powers at Pekin have agreed that when the Chinese court returns here, if they are merely invited to dine with the Tsung-li-Yamen, as heretofore, instead of with the Chinese Emperor in the palace, as was recently stipulated, they will all refuse the invitation. Two thousand additional Chinese troops entered Pekin last Friday.

The Austrians have mounted two large guns upon the fortifications surrounding their legation. The other foreign legations keep their guns concealed. Altho the British are well supplied with artillery, and the Germans can occasionally be seen drilling on their glacis, with field and rapid fire guns, the Americans, who hold the crucial position at the Cham-men gate, are not supplied with artillery. With the approval of American Minister Conger, Major Robertson of the Ninth Infantry, commanding the Legation guard here, applied to the War Department for two guns. This application was refused, because when the War Department consulted W. W. Rockhill, special commissioner of the United States here on the matter, the latter replied that artillery was not needed, and that its presence would be harmful.

## MANITOBA RELIGIONS.

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—A statement of the religions of the people of Manitoba prepared by the Census Department is as follows:

Presbyterians, 65,322.
Methodists, 49,909.
Episcopalians, 44,874.
Roman Catholics, 35,620.
Lutherans, 16,477.
Mennonites, 15,222.
Baptists, 9118.

The total population of the province is placed at 254,945.

## NOW WANTS TO SELL.

Paris, Dec. 28.—M. Lampre, Secretary-General of the Panama Canal Company, sailed for New York this morning from Havre, on the French Line steamer Aquitaine. He will confer on his arrival in the United States with a number of the Panama Company's American representatives and overtures for the sale of the canal property to the United States will then be renewed.

## TO OWN ITS PHONES.

Orangeville, Dec. 28.—Orangeville is likely to have a telephone system of its own at an early date. It is proposed to fix the rate for business phones at $15, and for residential phones at $10 a year. The Bell Company charges $20 a year here now. The new system will be an independent one, and purely local for the present.

# MAYOR HOWLAND GROWS SARCASTIC IS PURSUED BY A VENOMOUS PRESS

## Three Meetings In His Interest Held Saturday Night With What Success Let the Reports Show—Mayor Defends His Actions in Council and Pleads for Another Chance.

Mayor Howland's reception at the meeting held by him at the corner of Dundas-street and Sheridan-avenue Saturday evening was characterized by both cheers and jeers. Whether or not it was the jeering that aroused the ire of His Worship is a matter for conjecture, but certain it is that he was in no affable mood and gave evidence of his irritation in the deliverance of the bitterest speech of the campaign. There was nothing particularly new in his remarks, tho they were couched in unusually sarcastic terms. Not only the press and some of the civic officials came in for abuse, but also Premier Laurier and his colleagues in the higher sphere of politics.

About a hundred and fifty ratepayers of Ward Six were in attendance. Mr. F. R. J. Hunter occupied the chair, and those on the platform were: Ex-Ald. Bowman, Robert Evans, Elmes Henderson, K.C., J. H. McGhie, R. H. Holmes, J. L. Woods, ex-Ald. Crealock, J. Badgeron, J. Fawcett and T. L. Church.

**Howland a Gentleman.**

Mr. J. L. Woods was the first to speak on behalf of Mayor Howland, stating that the candidature of Mr. Maclean was a gigantic joke. He stamped Mayor Howland as a gentleman, and defended him in his action on the 18-cent bylaw.

Ex-Ald. Bowman said Mr. Maclean's object in coming out was to endeavor to brush aside Mayor Howland, as he did every man who he thought stood in the way of his aspirations.

Mr. McGhie wanted the audience to forget about the Mayoralty, and to remember that he was out for alderman. He alluded to the Lansdowne crossing matter, stating that it was an improvement that the public as a whole should share in paying.

R. H. Holmes was the next speaker for the Mayor. He also boosted his own candidature for alderman, stating that if elected one of the things he would try and do would be to have the electric railway employes better paid.

**Meeting Was Divided.**

Mayor Howland was then called upon, and was cheered, with an accompaniment of hissing and jeering. His Worship spoke in a husky voice, the effects of a cold. He said he had heard it remarked that he had done nothing, and that a gentleman was coming forward who would do things. A little specification of what he had not done would have been proper under the circumstances. He then went on to compare the management of the city's affairs with those of a big ship, stating how calamitous it might be to change captains in the middle of a journey, and the press had been angry because the ship had gone on well during the year, and had not afforded them any sensations with which to fill their columns—no clashing with icebergs, no shipwrecks, no explosions or any such things to amuse the passengers. He took it as his greatest pride that the wretched and hostile press gang had nothing to comment upon during the year. [Applause.] They were growling and complaining because he did not give them news during the year. There were no episodes and viperings by the Mayor and those around him, and all proceeded to business. That was because the members had confidence in the one presiding over them, and believed that he had no other object but that of fulfilling the duty the city imposed upon him. He was not there for the benefit of his own pocket, nor to help one class to the detriment of the other.

**The Venomous Press**

In the absence of a single fact that the foul, unscrupulous and venomous papers could find against him, they had to invent things, and their reports were absolute travesties upon the truth and a fraud upon every man who paid a cent, thinking he was going to get the truth. Not satisfied with that, there same gang connected with those papers, with a sinister object in view, spread the most utter and damnable falsehoods in secret among those who could be approached, and were willing to have their minds poisoned with lies against the administration of the city. He would welcome a communication from and citizen, setting forth any charge, and he was satisfied with being able to prove it a lie. The creatures spreading the lies crept in the dark; they detested the light.

The charge was made that he was of a supercilious disposition, and had no consideration for the workingman, and that he advocated a repeal of the 18-cent bylaw. In his speeches, he had pointed out that he never advocated the repeal, but The World carefully omitted mentioning any note of this. Not once had that scurrilous sheet given him credit for contradicting the statement.

**Did the Mayor Read This?**

The Mayor had evidently not read The World, as the following extract from the report of his speech in Dingman's Hall, on Friday evening, will readily show:

"His Worship went on to refute the stories which he said were being circulated that he advocated a repeal of the 18-cent-an-hour bylaw. Anyone who said that he did so, was, in plain words, "a liar!" It was hard for an honest man to deal with the pack of perfectly scurrilous liars who were spreading that report to prejudice him against the workingman. He simply looked into the bylaw to see that it was fair to the laborers, and, finding that it was, let the matter drop."

Continuing, he said he believed in what Oliver Goldsmith wrote, that it was a pitiable sight "to see wealth increase, while men decay."

**Pursued the Corporations.**

In conclusion, the Mayor alluded to wrongs perpetrated by railways and other large corporations. In this connection, he remarked that the Railway Committee of the Privy Council had been guilty of gross acts of oppression in dealing with the rights of the people. They had assumed a jurisdiction that was never intended to be given them by parliament, and which was wholly unjust and unconstitutional. They had compelled people to bonus railways for the opening of additional crossings, made necessary by the increase and expansion of the railways' business. In order to prevent this going furtherhe had organized a union of municipalities, so that the people of Canada could say, with one unanimous voice, "We will not tolerate it." If the citizens of Toronto, at the instance of some wretched evening papers and unscrupulous officeseekers, turned out the man who initiated that principle, in favor of a man who never voiced it in all the years he has been in Ottawa, they would be making a mistake, in which they themselves would be the losers. [Applause.]

**What About Cab Fare?**

A voice: It has been said you paid your own cab-fare. I notice you didn't pay for the reception to the Duke and Duchess of York!

The chairman: If you can't get a better question than that, you had better sit down.

The same party then inquired about Mayor Howland's stand on the question of lowering the qualifications necessary to run for alderman.

His Worship pointed out that it did seem unfeasonable that it required less qualification to be Premier of the country than an alderman, but that was not the proper place to debate the question.

The chairman thought so, too, and ruled it out of order.

Addresses were then given by Mr. Henderson and T. L. Church, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

**Mayor Was Not There.**

The eighty-five residents of the district who attended the Howland rally at Euclid Hall on Saturday night were greatly entertained by the vaudeville turns, submitted on the program for the candidate, who was to have been present, but did not attend. The applause and storm of encores elicited by the Poet Sabine evinced that gentleman's success as a substitute for His Worship, and the Sabine turns put the eighty-five auditors and spectators in such excellent humor that they readily, and with marked impartiality, were equally vociferous and spontaneous in their cheers for "Howland," "The Chairman" and "Sabine."

John Tytler made an acceptable chairman, and his duties were light, the audience being attentive and orderly. He welcomed the meeting, which, considering that it was Saturday night, he thought was well attended.

Ed. Stonehouse briefly eulogized the retiring Mayor, and urged earnest and united efforts for his re-election.

**Defended Gas Agreement.**

S. R. Hassard went at some length into the question of the gas agreement. He defended it as an arrangement made with a full regard to the interests of the citizens, and, on its merits, worthy of commendation and endorsement by the electorate.

J. D. O'Brien and A. H. McConnell exhorted the electors to reward Mr. Howland for his work of the past year by re-electing him.

Robert Birmingham asked what would be thought of Toronto, and what could the electors expect in the future, if so eminently satisfactory a Mayor as His Worship Mayor Howland had proved to be, was not given the encouragement of a second term? Mr. Birmingham regarded the initial year of Mr. Howland's regime so satisfactory that it would command a renewal of the support and confidence of the citizens.

**Spoke in Short Metre.**

Mr. Sabine, who had been the central figure on the platform, was, at 10 o'clock, loudly called for. The chairman and the organizer, Mr. Birmingham, held a consultation. Mr. Sabine asked the chairman what he should do. The chairman, having been advised that Mr. Howland was not likely to arrive in time from the other meetings, gave the poet the platform. "All right," said Mr. Sabine,

"If it's just to fill up time,
To speak will be no crime;
But I'll have to speak in rhyme."

This characteristic introduction unlocked the hitherto pent-up enthusiasm of the meeting. Mr. Sabine then gave as "turn No. 1," with dramatic gesture and original intonation, his "Ode to the City Council."

The turn was a tremendous success.

**Sang of the Boer War.**

Thus encouraged, Mr. Sabine essayed, as a vocal solo, his song on the Boer war, which awoke peculiar echoes in Euclid Hall, sacred to the traditions of loyalism. The song has a rather pro-Boer flavor, and depicts the British lion rolling down the hill at Spion Kop, with his "toora-loora-laddie-dee." The meeting took the loyalty to trust, laughed to the limit, and applauded so warmly that Mr. Sabine bowed gracefully, and expressed confidence in his victorious election as a school trustee. At 10.10, the meeting dispersed, with loud cheers for Howland, the chairman and Sabine.

**BROADWAY HALL MEETING.**

About seventy-five were present at Mayor Howland's campaign meeting in Broadway Hall on Saturday night. The various speakers were all well received and their remarks listened to with interest. Lieut.-Col. Paterson was in the chair, and on opening the meeting said Mr. Howland should be elected Mayor over Mr. Maclean. Mr. R. H. Matheson reviewed the work done during the past year by Mayor Howland, and declared that he was worthy of the undivided support of the electorate.

Mr. John McGregor declared that the stories circulated about Mayor Howland to the effect that he was no friend of the workingmen were absolutely untrue. He spoke of the gas question and assured his hearers that if Mr. Howland gets a second term he will see that it is settled to the satisfaction of the people. In conclusion he asked that Mr. Maclean and his supporters vote and work for Mr. Howland.

**Howland a Gentleman.**

Mr. E. J. Hearn was satisfied that Mr. Howland was a gentleman. The speaker reminded his hearers of past municipal campaigns. Mr. Macdonald, he said, was knifed by Mr. Maclean one year and given his support the next year. The speaker presided at one of Mr. Howland's campaign meetings last year, on which occasion Mr. Maclean, he said, declared that the fight "was a political fight." Mr. Hearn declared that he "called down" Mr. Maclean for making such a statement. He was aware of the fact that Conservatives were the stronger in Toronto, but he believed in keeping politics out of municipal contests. He urged the meeting to support Mr. Howland and not Mr. Maclean.

**Mayor Well Received.**

When His Worship arrived he was given a good reception. He was suffering from a severe cold, and asked his hearers to excuse him if he made a short address. He started out by saying that in the past year he had tried to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability. Mr. Maclean, he said, had not given any reason why he entered the contest, but if he (the speaker) was standing in the way of a future Lord Rosebery he would take advice and retire.

In answer to a question as to when the work on the City Hall would be completed, Mayor Howland said that the work was all thru. No more money would be spent on it, and the Council this year, he declared, had saved 40 per cent. of the furniture expenses.

Some one asked: "Do you contemplate a reorganization of the Works Department?"

**Would Reorganize Department.**

To this question Mr. Howland replied that he had recommended to Council that the Works Department should be reorganized. He didn't want, however, to cast any insinuations against Mr. Rust, for he believed him a faithful official. A City Engineer, he said, can only become educated by being in a city service. The Mayor promised to do all in his power to carry on the business of his office in a creditable manner if re-elected.

Other speakers were: T. Dixon Craig, ex-M.P.; Dr. Wylie, ex-M.P.; R. W. Barker and S. W. Burns.

## ROSEBERY DECLINES.

**Bannerman Wrote Him Asking Him to Join With Liberals.**

London, Dec. 28.—It is asserted upon apparently good authority that the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has written a letter to Lord Rosebery direct, in the hope of restoring unity among the Liberals, but that Lord Rosebery declines to join his fortunes to those of the party in the present circumstances. Should this statement prove to be correct, it will be considered further proof of the sincerity of Sir Henry's efforts for party union, and will give him a new claim to the loyalty of the Liberals, and thus strengthen his position as leader, and the effectiveness of the opposition.

**STARTED FOR MISS STONE.**

Constantinople, Dec. 28.—W. W. Peck, treasurer of the Missionary Society in Constantinople, and M. Gargiulo, dragoman of the United States Legation, who left here Dec. 17 to meet the brigands who hold Miss Stone captive, have started from Salonica for the interior. No news of their movements is to be expected for some days. The government, on representations made by the legation, has sent instructions to the provincial authorities to render the United States negotiators for the release of Miss Stone every assistance in their power.

**IT'S ALL OVER NOW.**

Nice, Dec. 28.—(Noon.)—The marriage of Senator Chauncey M. Depew to Miss May Palmer at the American Church here has just been concluded. This ceremony followed the celebration of the Catholic marriage service.

Thomas Sabin of Eglinton says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

# ENGLAND AND THE EMPIRE.

## Significance of Colonial Aid in Transvaal Was Lost on the Masses

## EXEMPLIFIED BY LORD ROBERTS

**Problem of Defence, the Only One in Which Sentiment Enters, Likely to Be Solved.**

London, Dec. 28.—Lord Dufferin announced a short while ago that from the perspective of history the Boer war would dwindle down into nothing more than "a military episode"; and for the breadth and perspicacity of this judgment Lord Dufferin has been greatly praised. Could anything show more clearly how unmitigatedly exasperating these English are? It was once gravely questioned whether the English could really be said to deserve London. After Lord Dufferin's speech and the applause with which it has been received the question must be broadened somewhat. Do the English deserve the British empire? Here is a war, the overshadowing fact of which, in the eyes of all competent foreigners, is the rally of the colonies to the side of the Mother Country. (Here are Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders fighting by the side of British troops in South Africa in behalf of a cause which, rightly or wrongly, appeals to their common patriotism and conscience. Here, in short, is one of the greatest facts in English history staring every Englishman in the face. One may even go farther without exaggeration. This voluntary union on the battlefield of self-governing communities, in spite of all differences of interests, temperament and environment, is a spectacle to which the whole world, except possibly in the crusades, has never shown a parallel. And all that Lord Dufferin, who has seen and governed a greater portion of the empire than any living Englishman, can find to say about the occasion and the cause of this phenomenon is that it will go down to posterity as a mere "military episode." And the man in the street unanimously says ditto to Lord Dufferin.

That such a remark from such a man should be possible shows how great is the gap still to be bridged over before the English can be said to have any true sense of what the empire means. Anyone who, after living in a British colony, settles down for a time in England knows that this gap exists. The average Englishman talks empire and, within his limitations, strives hard at times to realize it, but it is not really in his blood, not an inevitable part of his emotions, this side of Jamaica or Quebec. "What should they know of England who only England know?" No Englishman can quite understand the strength or even the direction of colonial sentiment who has not lived in the colonies themselves and freed himself for years at a stretch from England and its binding littlenesses. There always seems to be something in the last resort that eludes him, some deficiency of imagination or dramatic sympathy— or perhaps it is an accumulated easygoingness of the society. He is apt to wonder a little at the elemental enthusiasms of the true colonial. At the back of his mind the Englishman does not quite admit the Australian or the New Zealander to an equality with himself. There are always some mental reservations in his attitudes—reservations that betray a rather grating sense of superiority. The Englishman feels much more strongly that the colonies belong to England than England to the colonies and there is a sort of sub-conscious resentment, a sense almost of intrusion, when the colonial puts in an equal claim to the affections of the motherland. Considering how powerfully the imperfections of the national character work against an appreciation of whatever is intangible, this is not perhaps to be wondered at. Even the purely political spirit of imperialism is a thing of yesterday's growth. It was not until the Diamond Jubilee that England really discovered the British empire. The dominant Cobdenism of 40 years ago that looked upon the colonials as so many purchasers of Manchester cotton and Birmingham hardware has, indeed, been outgrown. No statesman to-day would quote approvingly, as Lord Granville did, Turgot's analogy between a colony and a cluster of fruit that hangs on the tree only till it is ripe. There is no talk now of "cutting the painter" or of "educating the colonies in independence." The absorption of Canada into the United States, which used to be speculated on so lightly in the early seventies, would now be regarded as an irreparable calamity. The empire is not in the least danger of slipping thru England's fingers for sheer lack of the desire and the strength of will to close her grip. On the contrary, now that Englishmen have come to a right political valuation of empire and grasped without reserve the principle of each for all and all for each, they are all agog to manufacture fresh ties of union and bind the branches of the race still closer to the parent stem. But to an outsider it would seem as tho this eagerness could never work along sound lines or produce results up to the fulness of its capacity unless and until there is a clearer appreciation among Englishmen generally of the mental habits of the colonial and particularly of the ins and outs of his feeling towards the Mother Country.

For instance, one constantly hears it said that Mr. Chamberlain is mainly responsible for the outpouring of imperial sentiment that the Boer war has witnessed. Nothing could, of course, be falser. The imperial sentiment existed in the colonies long before Mr. Chamberlain came into his present position. What Mr. Chamberlain has done is to force England to recognize that sentiment; the educational value of his tenure of the Colonial Office is to be looked for in the way he has opened the eyes of Englishmen to what they should have seen before. As they had persistently overlooked it before, they naturally and very wrongly concluded it did not exist. And it is only part of the same mistake that Englishmen should imagine it is their colonial system that largely appeals to colonial loyalty. Self-government, equal rights and freedom from interference are indeed the prerequisites of loyalty in the sense that they leave little or nothing for discontent to take hold of. They "clear the ground" better than any form of administration that has yet been devised, and any attempt to replace them would be a certain signal for rebellion. But it is an amazing error of statesmanship to suppose that the mere excellence of a system can do anything more than lay the foundation of devotion to the country that supplies it. It is a vivid illustration in the philosophy of British rule in India that they claim the affections of the natives on the score of racial superiority and the all-round perfection of the government they provide—forgetting that pride in the British race is something only a Britisher can be stirred by, and that law and order and honest administration have little attractiveness for a generation that has known nothing else. The English make something of the same mistake with the Canadians and other colonials. The control of their own offices and lands, the liberty to fix their own tariffs and manage their own internal affairs in their own way, were desiderata only when they were withheld. They have been yielded long since, and are now accepted as a matter of course, as part of the ordained condition of things, for which any special gratitude is superfluous. The real virtue of the British colonial system is that it makes loyalty possible; it gives it something to build on, and prepares the soil for its fruition; but the forces that really create and bring it to activity are wholly outside the machinery of even the best regulated rule.

The man who pulls up his stakes in England and transplants himself to one of the colonies finds, after a while, that the perspective of distance gives him a composite view of the motherland very different from any he had achieved as a mere Englishman. When he thinks of England, it is of the country as a whole, idealized with the glamor of absence. It is the England of history and legend, the "one land of Oxford and old cathedral towns, of rich country lanes and appealing park-like glades, the England of endless and yet restful pageantry where the ancient and modern worlds blend, as nowhere else, in an air of comfort that is ever crude, and of romance that somehow never stales—it is this England, which he sums up in the word "home," that gripe him most closely. If Englishmen would quietly think out all that it means that a New Zealander, who has never been to England and is never likely to, should yet speak of it as "home" and "the old country," they would get some sense of what is the real basis of empire. It may be put in one word—sentiment; sentiment to England as a country and as a force, and sentiment to the crown and the sovereign. The colonial has little use for any English institutions except such as allow sentiment to twine around them. He is devoted to England and the throne, but he fights excessively shy of Downing-street. For the squabbles of the Ins and Outs and the dreary whirlpool of party politics he cares not one cress farthing. Westminster, if it wins respect and interest at all, does so as the mother of parliaments," not as the source of the present parliament. The Colonial Office, so far from appealing to him as the heart and brain centre of the empire, stands, or rather stood, for Mr. Chamberlain has done much to live down its unsavory reputation, simply as the essence of a phenomenal and ubiquitous tactlessness.

When, therefore, one hears of enthusiastic plans for imperial federation, for an imperial zollverein and an imperial council and what not, one is tempted to apply to them this simple test: How far do these schemes square with sentiment? In nine cases out of ten one finds that they have no relation with sentiment, but are simply the wooden ideals of the mathematical type of statesmanship, and that England is running great risks in considering them so seriously. There is indeed one sphere in which the present sympathy between England and the colonies may be turned to practical account. In the idea of imperial defence there is something that encourages sentiment and gives it free play, that does not thwart it or attempt to enclose it in formal bonds. If, therefore, the Boer war is to leave the empire different from what it found it, the chief outward token of the change will be in a system of imperial defence. Minor tokens may also be looked for in the throwing open of the colonial and India civil services to Australian, Canadian and New Zealand candidates, in calling in the colonies to help in the government of the empire, and also in the establishment of post-graduate course at the London University or at Oxford or Cambridge to attract the flower of colonial youth. These things may seem insignificant, but they are not really so when they are considered with the hidden stream of imperial sentiment.—Sydney Brooks' letter to New York Commercial Advertiser.

**NOMINATIONS ON MONDAY.**

The nomination of the candidates for the mayoralty will take place in the partly finished assembly room on the third floor of the City Hall on Monday between 10 and 11 a.m. Nomination of candidates for aldermen and school trustees will take place between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m., at the following places: Ward 1, Dingman's Hall; Ward 2, Pavilion; Ward 3, Victoria Hall; Ward 4, Broadway Hall; Ward 5, West Association Hall; Ward 6, St. Mark's Hall. Statutory declaration as to qualification must be made by each candidate before 5 p.m. Tuesday or their names will not appear on the ballot paper.

**Another Smallpox Case.**

A case of smallpox was discovered in the city on Saturday morning at 275 Lansdowne-avenue. The patient is a tailor, and resides at the above address with his mother-in-law, wife and six children. The patient for the past week has been suffering from a mild rash, and on Saturday a physician was called in. The physician notified Dr. Sheard, and the man was removed to the Smallpox Cottage Hospital. The house has been placed under quarantine. The case is a mild once. No further spread of the disease is expected, as all the necessary precautions have been taken.

**Working Boys' Home.**

The folowing donations to the Christmas tree and Christmas cheer of the Working Boys' Home are thankfully acknowledged: Mr. and Mrs. W. N. West, 3 games; Mrs. Mortimer Clark, 1 turkey; Mrs. J. K. M. Harrison, 1 turkey; Mrs. Frank Helliwell, 1 turkey; Mrs. George Gooderham, 1 turkey; Mrs. Hugh Macdonald, 1 goose; S. Price & Sons, 1 goose; Mrs. J. D. King, 1 duck; Christie, Brown & Co., 1 box biscuits; Mrs. John Adams, 5 dozen oranges; Mr. Charles Cockshutt, 1 box raisins; Mr. George W. Johnson, 25 books; Mrs. A. W. Ross, $1; Mr. W. S. Lawrie, $