THE TORONTO WORLD

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1887.

The Two Parties.

It may be unpalatable to Reformers but we must remind them of a fact that is becoming plainer daily, namely, that the Conservative party is steadily trying to improve itself, that Sir John Macdonald has been making his record cleaner and more respectable as he grows older, and that there is an honest effort to get better men into the ranks of the party and to drop the boodle and rowdy element. The policy of the Conservatives has been patriotic in a pronounced degree of late years.

Can we say the same of the Liberal party? Mr. Blake is, personally, above the breath of suspicion. But the policy of his party has been unpatriotic in the extreme. They have sought power at the expense of breaking up confederation and bidding for the support of all the elements of disaffection. And look at his organ, the Globe. It has of late been the most mendacious political newspaper ever seen in Canadian politics. It is nothing but a party hack in the hands of the party machinists. It hasn't one spark of independence or political manliness. And men respect manliness even in politicians and newspaper organs. The Reform party must get a policy and it must get rid of the barnacles. Moreover it must inaugurate a patriotic policy and become itself a patriotic opposition. A disloyal opposition is a curse to the country. Reformers must show faith in the country and not seek party advantage by employing dishonorable and disloyal methods.

Let us have a patriotic opposition to watch the party in power. They need watching. But let it be done decently.

Ontario's New Lieutenant-Governor.

At the Toronto Club yesterday a gentleman likely to be well informed on the subject made the deliberate statement that Sir Alexander Campbell had been persuaded to accept the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in the place of Hon. J. B. Robinson. It is well known that Sir Alexander had up to within a few days positively declined the honor, but the accuracy of the statement above would seem to be beyond a doubt.

If this be true The World would not lose a moment in advising the authorities to institute an embassy at Washington, and the whole country would accept our suggestion that no fitter incumbent of the post can be found than the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

The Conservative Victory.

Sir John Macdonald has to all appearance secured sufficient support from the people to make sure his retention of office during the coming five years. Events may of course arise to abbreviate his term, but if he preserves mental and physical vigor no circumstances now apparent are likely to shorten his reign. The Mail holds a different opinion, but gives no facts to support it. It may believe that the conflict between Ottawa and Quebec, French and English, Protestant and Catholic, will cause dissensions in existing parties and a general break up. It must be remembered, however, that by the popular vote a very important point has been decided. A Ministry may hang a French rebel and murderer and not be dismissed for so doing. This may seem a small thing, but it is far-reaching in its effects. Mr. George Brown fought fourteen years before he obtained the concession of Representation by Population, which put an Upper Canadian on an equality in political influence with a resident of Canada East. That was the first victory since the union of the provinces in the contest between French and English—the second was won on Tuesday. Sir John Macdonald has spent much money in Quebec, but he never became a Frenchman. He has always been English in heart, and when it came to be a question of executing a notorious French criminal he did his duty and has received his reward in the approbation of his fellow-citizens. It seems questionable, in view of these facts, whether any Quebec section, Bleu or Rouge, Gallican or Ultramontane, Castor or Boodler, will venture to try conclusions with Sir John on a French and English question. He might even, without danger of rebellion, put a Briton in charge of the next census and so ensure a fair enumeration of the people of Quebec. After the verdict of Tuesday the rebels would find few allies in Ontario.

Sir John's errors have been numerous, but even his warmest opponents would join in regard to him in the wish of Burns for the "puir deil," that he would "tak' a thocht an' mend." The only complaint of his opponents during the recent canvass which took hold of the public mind was his vast expenditure, much of it useless and some of it corrupt. He is not a financier in private or public affairs, and his Chancellors of the Exchequer have been his obedient servants. If he could secure the services of a clear-headed, resolute financier who would act as a check on himself and his colleagues a reform might be accomplished. Many public servants also are chosen for other motives than the public good. In the Northwest this has been especially the case. It would be gratifying to many who have never been followers of Sir John Macdonald, if the closing years of a long and brilliant career, marked by many great events, should present to the world frequent examples of virtues which have in Merto been lacking to a greater or less degree, so that when he says his *nunc dimittis* it may be and pæans of praise, not from a party, but from the whole people of Canada.

The Liberal Defeat.

The Liberal organization for Ontario went into the late contest with as much enthusiasm as they ever showed, and unusual confidence in the prospects of success. Their leader traversed the province from end to end, and made numberless speeches, which were duly reported by the journals in his interest. Candidates, and strong ones, too, were brought out in every constituency, no Tory was allowed to go in unopposed. Mr. Blake threw over every scruple or prejudice which stood in the way of success on the tariff, prohibition and other questions. He and his followers had many good points to present to the people. The rebellion was expensive, and might undoubtedly have been prevented if the Government had acted promptly. The expenditure and debt are large, and Sir John is an old man in feeble health, who cannot live many years, while Mr. Blake is young and vigorous. The Liberals gained many friends among Irish Catholics by the advocacy of Home Rule, and among the French on the question of hanging Riel. How came it that under such favorable circumstances the Liberals have come out of the contest with as large an Ontario majority against them as they had in 1883? It will not be sufficient to say "bribery," for the Conservatives undoubtedly spent more in the former contest. We must go farther afield for the cause.

Mr. Blake is an able man—an admirable speaker, a good debater, a shrewd tactician on points of form in the House of Commons, he has also great command of facts and presents them with clearness and fullness of detail. These are great merits, but they are balanced by a great defect. When he is forced to choose between two courses of action on a political question he knows so much about it and sees so many lions in each path that he is unable to come to a resolution and very often accepts the fiat of a friend or follower inferior to himself in general ability. When he returned from England in the fall of 1885 he found the French in insurrection against the execution of Riel. History does not say what his first impressions were, but his newspaper organ had already espoused the cause of the Rielites, and he is reported to have met Mr. Laurier at Ottawa and agreed to cast in his lot with the Race and Revenge party in Quebec. The World at once called attention to the error he was committing and he had opportunities of withdrawing, but he persevered, and with some of his followers condemned by his vote in the House the execution of Riel. To that act he may trace his present defeat. We do not say that Mr. Blake could not have worked himself up to a temporary belief that Riel should not have been hanged. Self-deception is very common. But it is impossible to make disinterested men believe that Mr. Blake was justified in condemning a Government who punished after a fair trial and a unanimous verdict of a jury the man who, after being pardoned a first murder and rebellion, raised another insurrection, incited the Indians to pillage and slay, and caused the death of two hundred persons. Political partisans will forgive and even praise their leaders whatever they do, but there were enough of independent electors in Ontario who could not forgive Mr. Blake's action on the Riel question to make a great difference in the result of Tuesday's voting.

Mr. Blake's action on the Riel matter was unwise, because while it endangered his popularity in Ontario and among English Lower Canadians it did him little good among the French. Their feelings were so roused against the *pendard* that they could be trusted to cast a majority of votes against the Ottawa Government without Mr. Blake's interference. Sir John Macdonald was certain to lose ground in Quebec, it was Mr. Blake's business to consult the wishes of the people of Ontario. He failed to do so, under the influence of advisers without discretion or judgment, and he has his punishment to-day.

Mr. Blake is an admirable speaker to an educated and intelligent audience, but he soars above the crowd. He has not the art of presenting a few points of difference with his opponents and enforcing them with fire and emphasis. He does not move men. In private, also, his manners are cold and restrained, the result of the latent contempt which he entertains for all mankind. Mr. Blake has never been long enough member of a government to test his fitness for office. But it may well be questioned whether he possesses the logical faculty which ensures the selection of the best course when more than one is offered, whether he is able to secure the assistance of men of ability by good temper and affability, whether, in short, he is not leading his followers an endless journey through the desert with the promised land of office in view but never within reach.

The Globe Claims a Victory.

The Globe is endeavoring to claim a big Liberal majority in Quebec, quite 19 if not more. This is based on the authority of Mr. Laurier who says that 41 Quebec members are pledged to vote to turn out the Conservative Government. None of the Liberal papers in Montreal or in Quebec make the claim, and so far it is foundationless, as our special despatches show. Outside of Quebec 139 seats have been settled and of these the Government have 77 and the Opposition 62, a majority of 15. Eleven elections are to come off, and if the Opposition had any chance of carrying the whole of these it is just possible that the French members might be considered uncertain. But of these 11 seats the Government are likely to get at least 9 and perhaps all. If they got 9 their majority outside of Quebec would be 22. Now has Mr. Blake a majority of 22 in Quebec that would vote with him in turning the Government out? Not likely. Furthermore the question could not come up on a motion to turn Sir John out other than on the Riel question, and every Opposition member from Quebec would have to vote the Riel way, which as a matter of fact at least 15 would refuse to do, men like Mulock, Cartwright, Mackenzie, Sutherland, Somerville (Brant), Innes, etc.

Sir Charles Tupper on Prohibition.

A New York paper has a special despatch from Halifax, saying that Sir Charles Tupper has just made a very important declaration on the prohibition question. He was opposed, among others, by a third party Prohibition candidate, notwithstanding his life-long record as a temperance man. In his speech he pointed out that he had carried through Parliament a law giving absolute prohibition in the Northwest Territories, covering an area of 2,500,000 square miles, that he had made total abstinence compulsory among employes on the Government railways all over Canada, and that to-day he regarded prohibition as the most vital question before the people. He declared that if, by resigning his position as Finance Minister and by going into the opposition to the Government, he could secure legislation that would prevent the manufacture, importation, sale and use of intoxicating liquor, he would not hesitate one moment about it. And yet, adds the despatch, *he is (was) opposed by a third party Prohibition candidate.*

This hostility on the part of extreme Prohibition men to a man of undoubted good temperance record attracts attention in New York. For just now there is before the State Legislature a high license bill, promoted by Dr. Howard Crosby and other sincere temperance men, but which is hotly opposed by the liquor men and Prohibitionists, who have joined forces against it. The union of these two seems unnatural and inconsistent, but it exists nevertheless.

Two Discredited Papers.

The Conservatives are heartily sick of the Mail. The Reformers are almost equally dissatisfied with the Globe. Both have turned Turk on the country, and the Mail on the Conservative party as well. We put it straight to business men if the whole course of the Globe has not been one of antagonism to the commercial and manufacturing development of Canada. And now the Mail, through sorehead, has become an annexationist advocate. It makes out the country is going to the bad as fast as it can go. Everything is wrong, everyone in politics is a rogue or a fool, and that our only hope is to accept any kind of terms the Americans will give us in the way of commercial union, and ultimately to allow ourselves to be completely absorbed! The Mail is to-day an annexationist organ or it is nothing. Its owners and conductors are annexationists.

What, we ask again, do the business men of Toronto think of these two sheets, the Globe and the Mail, both living on this commercial community, and yet both bent on wrecking our present commercial advantages? Canada and Toronto want nothing so much as to be let alone. Let us go on as we have been going, gradually improving our condition, gradually simplifying our political system, developing our country, working out our own destiny. But let us give those newspapers which have no faith in our country a wide berth.

The World believes in Canada's future, that success will attend our present fiscal policy, that our merchants are able to do our own business without turning it over to the merchants of New York, and that our own mills and capital can make our own goods without our supporting the factories of our neighbors. If the Globe and Mail are honest in their ways let them look for support from others than those they are trying to injure.

In the meantime The World will be issued every lawful morning and will do straight advertising for our business men at the old stand and at the same rates as usual notwithstanding that our circulation is jumping up by bounds.

Sir John's Triumph in Favor of Peace.

It has been an argument with Bismarck that if the elections went in his favor, thus insuring the speedy passage of his military septennate bill, there would be peace. But if there was an Opposition victory, and if consequently the new military law were defeated, then let everybody look for war at an early day. But this was not Bismarck's opinion alone, for it seems to have been shared by the Pope, and, strange as it may appear, by French statesmen also. The fact is that the impression appears to have become a very general one in Europe.

Now, it strikes us that something not unlike this has been happening nearer home. We do not seriously think of war with the United States on the fishery question; neither do our neighbors. But one thing there is which both parties have been thinking about earnestly enough, we are sure. And that is—that if Sir John won this time Canada's rights in all respects would be most vigorously maintained, whereas if Mr. Blake won our policy would degenerate into one of surrender to the United States. Now, with the knowledge that a surrender Government was in power in Canada, the rapacity of Maine and Massachusetts people would know no bounds; the more we were willing to give up, the more they would ask. It is therefore to be considered a fortunate circumstance, for both countries—that Sir John has been sustained. For the consequence will be to admonish our neighbors to be more moderate in the demands that they make, and eventually to favor an easier settlement of the whole difficulty.

Now to Business.

The elections are over. The business of the Dominion must go on, no matter which party wins. Politics, snow blockades and the freight-handlers' strike in New York have seriously interfered with trade since the year opened. To-morrow the excitement will have calmed down, and then business will be rushed at lightning pace. On the 1st prox. the millinery openings will attract large numbers of buyers to Toronto, all lines of trade will be benefited, hotels will be filled, and the season's business fairly started. The World predicts a fair spring and summer trade, with cheering indications for a genuine revival of trade.

Mr. Wiman on Commercial Relations.

The fifth annual dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held Monday night. General Sherman and a number of other distinguished guests were present. Mr. Erastus Wiman was called upon to speak to the toast of "Commercial Relations with Canada," and is thus reported:

"The possibilities arising out of the freest commercial relations between the United States and Canada are worthy of the highest consideration. A period in the history of the two countries has been reached when it is possible that all the commercial barriers between them can be swept away. The time has come when it is feasible that the commerce of the United States could pervade the whole northern continent, and that, without let or hindrance, the development of the Northwest, which has been so marvellous, and which so far as the United States are concerned has now almost reached its boundary line, will continue to contribute to the greatness of this nation. This development within the Canadian lines has gone forward with a rapidity quite equal to that of the United States. The growth in all material respects of Canada, in her splendid cities, in the extension of her railways, the improvement of her public works, and in the steady progress of all that goes to make up a great nation, makes her today a very attractive field for the extension of business.

"The bill, as introduced in Congress by the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, proposes a complete interchange between the United States and Canada of every product, whether natural or manufactured. It sweeps out of sight all custom houses, and if made effective will open up a market among five millions of people for the United States, without assuming any political entanglements, without incurring any financial obligations, without adding a dollar to taxation. The operation of this proposal for free commercial relations will not only materially extend the consumption of the products of the United States, but it will place within cheapened access numerous products of Canada which the people of the United States need. They need them now, but they can nowhere else get them to such advantage. The fisheries of Canada are the largest, the richest and the most accessible in the world.

"If at this juncture in affairs a complete commercial freedom can be created between the two countries, while many in England might oppose it, a popular vote in England would certainly confirm it. It may be a difficult thing to accomplish, but not an impossible one, and Canada is so far grown, so far independent, and so far self-reliant that a refusal to permit her to avail herself of the advantages of the vast market which the United States affords, and to become enriched by a closer contact with this glorious Republic, while still maintaining her loyalty to the British throne, will be an act of such injustice as may materially lessen the loyalty to that throne. Viewed, therefore, from both a British and a Canadian point of view, there seems no sufficient barrier to prevent the carrying out of the proposition that complete commercial freedom should exist between the two countries. It is true that Canada has a vast popular debt in proportion to its population. It is equally true that that debt has been created by rendering accessible almost a continent of productive soil. Some other mode of taxation than that of duties on importations might have to be adopted, but the fact that the markets which the United States afford could be freely opened for her natural productions would develop with such rapidity the vast regions which these expenditures have opened up, that Canadians would no doubt gladly submit to taxation in a different form to make up for the loss of revenue now levied upon imports from the United States."

The Father of His Country (G. W.) and the Father of Canadian Confederation both had jubilee celebrations on Tuesday.

Bismarck and Sir John ought to shake hands.

The advocates of Race and Revenge in Quebec have received their quietus.

The C.P.R. is importing a Harvard man to write descriptive articles of the scenery and sport of their road. Couldn't a native have been got for the job.

The judgment of the New York critics is that Gilbert and Sullivan's new operetta is not up to the level of former achievements of the distinguished pair, and will not add to their reputation. It would not surprise us, however, to hear that crowds of people go to hear it all the same. This is what Manager D'Oyly Carte says they did in London, and are still doing.

The elections of yesterday have decided that the Canadian Confederation is not to go to pieces.

The Secessionists of Nova Scotia have been left high and dry and Repeal will not be heard of again.

We believe the University Bill, dealing with university confederation, is about drawn up and will form an important topic of discussion when the Ontario Legislature resumes its meetings. Hon. G. W. Ross has given the matter a great deal of consideration, he has had associated with him some of the best educational and university minds in the province, and we feel sure that the result of their joint labors will meet with the endorsement of the Legislature.

Ontario Industrial Loan and Investment Company.

It is seldom so young a company as the Ontario Industrial Loan is enabled at its sixth annual meeting to present to its shareholders so excellent an exhibit as given in another column. From its incention the company has been a success. The amount paid in on capital stock on December 31, 1886 was within a few hundreds of $275,000.00, while the real estate owned by the company foots up to nearly $400,000.00. The net profits of the year have been satisfactory. The directors appear to have looked somewhat ahead and made most cautious investments, purchasing property at safe prices which will in the near future turn out profitable investments. In moving the adoption of the report President Blain stated that the stock of the company would soon be listed on the Stock Exchange. The "Arcade" property has proved a paying investment, constantly increasing in value.

Canadian Apples.

Editor World: Canadian apples are selling in Liverpool at from 13s to 14s 9d per barrel for extra choice Baldwins; and Maine apples (Baldwins) at 14s; Russets 15s 9d per barrel. The great proportion of Canadian and Maine apples are in a damaged condition and described in the catalog as "slack packed" or "wet" and sell at from 8s to 10s per barrel.

W. S.

A Banquet to Sir John.

Editor World: In my opinion and also of a great many Conservatives, it is thought that the splendid victory of Tuesday should be backed up with an immense banquet to the Grand Old Man, Sir John Macdonald. Let no time be lost; let the Young Men's Liberal Association come out like true Conservatives and commence forming committees at once. I am willing (and I do not stand alone) to give my money and labor to make the move as grand a success as Tuesday's victory. Sir John will, I am sure, feel highly honored if the Queen City endorses his victory in this way. There is another subject, I think, we must not lose sight of, and that is the fair and outspoken way The World exposed the fearful dirty untruths of the Globe, and it is to be hoped that no Conservative will be without The World newspaper on his breakfast table in the future.

[If the Conservatives take "W.M.'s" advice they will only be doing what many good Reformers do now—have The World on their breakfast tables. Everyone reads The World and ought to read it as it is written for all, not for any party.]

Mr. Jury Says the N. P. is a Fraud.

Editor World: In your issue of this morning you are kind enough to give me some words of sympathy, but couple with them a statement which I think you should know would hurt my feelings far more than any defeat could possibly do. You say "you made a fatal mistake when you recanted on your Free Trade proclivities." I most emphatically deny that I ever recanted or ever trimmed on the tariff question, and, as you say, I am a Free Trader still and will continue to be so until convinced by argument, and shall never trim on that question or any other for even so great an honor as a seat in Parliament. What I did say on that question was reported correctly in the Globe and News, to which I would refer your readers, or to any elector of East Toronto that I spoke to on that question during the campaign. I told them that while being as much opposed to the tariff as ever myself, seeing that the people were not asked to vote against it by either political party, and as I thought it was a question which should be settled by the people at the polls before it was reversed in Parliament, I should oppose destroying it until the majority of the people decided it should go out. It were an issue in any future election I would vote against it, and so I will, because in my opinion it is a fraud.

ALFRED F. JURY.

Toronto, Feb. 23.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

Damaged By Water.

A lot of goods consigned to a wholesale dry goods firm on Front-street were more or less damaged by water in transit. Messrs. McKendry & Co., the Waterloo House, purchased the damaged at a nominal price after settlement had been effected with the insurance company. Bargains can be had in the following lines: New grey French wool dress goods, elegant lace curtains, gent's silk scarfs, one-third their value, laces, ribbons, etc., etc. 246

Among the Indians.

"While my husband was trading in furs he came across an Indian who was taken to his lodge to die. He had inward pains and pains in all his limbs. He gave some Yellow Oil internally and applied it externally, and cured him. It also cured my husband of rheumatism, and I find it valuable for coughs and colds, sore throat, etc." Mrs. A. Besaw, Cook's Mills, Serpent River, Ont. 246

He Feared No Foe.

Nero fiddled when Rome was burning. Many now-a-days seem equally indifferent to danger by the manner in which they neglect ill-health. If taken in time, there is scarcely a chronic disease which Burdock Blood Bitters will not eradicate by its purifying, regulating powers. 246

A Strong Combination.

Medland & Jones, 37 Adelaide-street east, and Equity Chambers, 20 Adelaide-street east, represent the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of England, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, and the Accident Insurance Company of North America. The assets represented by this firm aggregate over $40,000,000. Telephone number 607. x246

Old Port and Sherry Wines.

—Imported by us for invalids. Several leading physicians state that they are the finest in the Dominion for medicinal purposes. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Send for price list. Marx & Co., family grocers and wine merchants, 280 Queen-street west. x246

Prohibition and Politics.

The anti-liquor question is a strong plank in the political platform, and one safe to lay hold of. All intoxicating beverages are safest when let alone, even in medicine. Burdock Blood Bitters is not a bar beverage, but a strictly pure medicine, reliable for diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood, and will not aid in making drunkards. 246

—Wonderful is the effect of West's World's Wonder or Family Liniment. One bottle will effect more cures than four times the number of any other liniment. 25 and 50c. All druggists. ed

What True Merit Will Do.

—The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cents, large bottles. 462

From Manitoba.

In a letter from James Irwin, Beaver Creek Manitoba, he says, "I was taken ill last summer with a very severe pain in my back. By using one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil I was completely cured." Yellow Oil also cures lumbago, rheumatism and all external and internal pains. 246

Steel wire Mats are now in use in all our principal churches, schools, banks and public buildings. Offices and factory, 6 Wellington west. 135

THE NEW HOUSE

Sketches of Some of the Members Who Will Sit Therein.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Gloucester.

KENNEDY FRANCIS BURNS, Min., born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1842; educated at Halifax and St. John schools; is a merchant and ship owner and President of Caraquet Railway Company; served in militia a number of years, retiring with rank of captain in 1874; sat for this constituency in the Provincial Assembly from 1874 to 1878, and was first returned to the Commons at last general elections.

Queen's.

GEORGE GERALD KING, Op., born at Springfield, Kings County, N.B., in 1836; educated at Springfield Public School; a merchant; first returned to Parliament in 1878 and re-elected at last general election.

Kings.

GEORGE E. FOSTER, B.A., Min., born in Kings County, N.B., 1847; educated at University of N.B.; University of Edinburgh Scotland, and University of Heidelburg, Germany; held Professorship of Classics and History, University of N. B. till 1879; first returned to Parliament at last general election.

Kent.

HON. PETER ARMAND LANDRY, Q.C., Min., born in Dorchester, N.B., 1846; educated at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook; called to bar 1870; appointed Q.C. 1881; first returned to Legislative Assembly, N.B., in 1870; defeated in 1874; returned again in 1878 and 1882; resigned with his colleagues in 1883, and elected for present seat in Commons same year.

Northumberland.

HON. PETER MITCHELL, Op., born in Newcastle, Miramichi, in 1824, and educated at the Grammar School there; called to bar, N.B., 1848; has been an extensive shipbuilder; author of several works on Fisheries and Navigation of the St. Lawrence; sworn of the Privy Council 1867 and Minister of Marine and Fisheries from 1867 to 1873, when he retired from office with his chief, Sir John Macdonald; was a member of Executive Council, N.B., from 1858 until 1865, when his party was defeated on the Confederation Bill; in 1866 was called upon to form a government which he did, holding office of President of the Executive Council till the Union; delegate to several conferences from 1861 to 1866; sat for Northumberland in N. B. Assembly from 1856 to 1860, when he was appointed to the Legislative Council, where he remained till this Union; called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation in 1867 and continued to sit in that House till 1872, when he resigned and was returned for Northumberland in the House of Commons by acclamation; re-elected in 1874, defeated in 1878, but re-elected by acclamation at last general election.

Restigouche.

ROBERT MOFFATT, Min., born at Campbelltown, County of Restigouche, in 1844, educated at Academy of Arnua, Dumfries hire, Scotland; is a merchant; first returned to Parliament at last general election.

Victoria.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, J.P., P.C., Min., born at St. Nicholas, P.Q., 1835; educated at St. Ann's College; sat for present seat in the N.B. Assembly from 1861 to 1866, when defeated; returned to Commons at the Union; re elected in 1872, 1874, 1878 and again by acclamation at last general election; sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, 1882.

Westmoreland.

JOSIAH WOOD, M.A., Min., born in Sackville N.B., in 1843; graduated at Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville; called to the bar same year; is a private banker and shipbuilder; unsuccessfully contested Westmoreland for Legislative Assembly, N.B., in 1878; first returned to Parliament at last general election.

St. John City.

JOHN VALENTINE ELLIS, Op., born at Halifax, N.S., 1835; is editor of the Daily Globe; was postmaster of St. John for a short period; first returned to House of Assembly at last general election.

St. John.

CHARLES WESLEY WELDON, A.M., Q.C., Op., born at Richibucto, N.B., in 1839; educated at Academy and King's College, Windsor, N.S.; called to bar in 1862; appointed Q.C. in 1873; President of N.B. Electric Telegraph Company; first returned to Parliament in 1878, and re-elected at last general election.

York.

THOMAS TEMPLE, Min., born at Bampton in 1816; educated in Common School in England; came to New Brunswick in 1832; High Sheriff of County of York from 1864 to 1883; a director of the People's Bank, Fredericton, and has been President of the Fredericton Railway Co. since 1868; first returned to Parliament in 1884 to fill the seat vacated by the death of Mr. John Picard.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Cape Breton.

HECTOR FRANCIS MCDOUGALL, J. P., Min., born at Christmas Island in 1848 and educated there; sat in Legislative Assembly from 1878 until 1882; unsuccessful candidate for present seat at last general election; elected in 1884 on appointment of sitting member to the Senate.

Shelburne.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Op., born in 1852; educated at Barrington; appointed to the Civil Service, N.S., in 1868, but resigned in 1877; author of several histories and essays; first returned to Parliament in 1878 and re-elected at last general election; was unsuccessful for the Local Legislature in 1878.

Richmond.

HON. EDMUND POWER FLYNN, Op., born in Cape Breton and educated there; a wealthy merchant; member of Executive Council of Nova Scotia from 1867 until 1874; Commissioner of Crown Lands from 1871 until 1874; resigned to contest the seat for Commons; after representing the constituency for a term he retired and has lived in retirement up to the present.

Pictou.

CHARLES H. TUPPER, LL.B., Min., is son of Sir Charles Tupper, born at Amherst in 1855; educated at Mount Allison College and Harvard University; bar in 1878; first returned to Parliament at last general election.

JOHN MCDOUGALL, J.P., Min., born in Blue Mountain, Pictou County, N.S., in 1848; educated at New Glasgow Grammar School; first returned to Parliament in 1881, on the elevation of Hon. James McDonald to the office of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of N.S.; re-elected at last general election.

Lunenburg.

JAMES EISENHAUER, Op., is an old and wealthy shipbuilder and owner, his dock yards at Lunenburg being about the largest in America.

Inverness.

HUGH CAMERON, M.D., Min., born in County of Antigonish in 1836; represented Inverness in Commons from 1867 until 1872; sat in the Legislative Council, Nova Scotia, from 1879 until 1882, when he resigned; re-elected at last general election.

Colchester.

HON. ARCHIBALD WOODBURY MCLELAN, P.C., Min., born at Londonderry, N.S., in 1824; educated here and at Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy; is a shipbuilder and shipowner; sat for Colchester in N. S. Assembly from 1858 to 1863, and for Northern Colchester from 1863 until the Union, and for Colchester in the Commons from the Union until 1869; sworn of Privy Council, and appointed President of the same in 1881, on which occasion he resigned his seat in the Senate, and was elected for present seat; appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1882; re-elected at last general election.

MANITOBA.

Lisgar.

ARTHUR WELLINGTON ROSS, B.A., Op., born in Township of East Williams in 1816; educated at Nairn Village School, Wardsville Grammar School, Toronto Normal School, University College and graduated at Toronto University; is a barrister at law of Manitoba; settled in Manitoba in 1877, began practice of law and became the largest real estate owner in the province; first returned to Parliament for Springfield in Manitoba Legislative Assembly in 1878, re-elected in 1879; resigned to run for the Commons for the present seat; elected at last general election.

Provencher.

JOSEPH ROYAL, LL.D., Min., born at Repentigny, Que., in 1837; educated at Jesuits' College, Montreal; called to bar of Lower Canada in 1864 and to bar of Manitoba in 1871; a prominent writer on the French Canadian press for many years; took an active part in organizing the Papal Zouaves who were sent to the assistance of the Holy Father in 1868; has held various offices in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba; has been a delegate to Ottawa on several occasions on the subject of "Better Terms" and the enlargement of the boundaries of Manitoba; first returned to Legislative Assembly, Manitoba, for St. Francois-Xavier West by acclamation in 1870; re-elected by acclamation in 1875 and again in 1878; elected for present seat in 1879 and again by acclamation at last general election.

Winnipeg.

W. B. SCARTH, Min., is an old resident of Winnipeg and a large real estate proprietor; he has devoted much of his time to the work of immigration, and is consequently widely known in the Northwest.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Queens.

LOUIS HENRY DAVIES, Q.C., Op., born at Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1845; educated at Central Academy and Prince of Wales College; called to bar in 1866; appointed a Q.C. 1886; director of Merchants' Bank of P.E.I.; Solicitor-General in 1869 and again in 1872-3; leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly until 1876 he became Attorney-General and Premier; sat in Legislative Assembly from 1872 until 1879, when he was defeated. First returned to Commons at last general election.

WILLIAM WELSH, Op., wealthy merchant, ship builder and owner; several times a member of Provincial Legislature, but defeated twice on presenting himself for House of Commons.

Kings.

DR. ROBERTSON, Lib., lives at Montague; for some time member of Local Legislature, but has not been in public life since 1882; in the year he was elected, but unseated owing to some irregularity in his nomination.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY.

A Public Meeting to Be Held To-Night in Shaftesbury Hall.

A great deal has been done towards the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty. A public meeting will be held to-night in Shaftesbury Hall, when the subject will be presented by Mayor Howland, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Canon Dumoulin, Ald. Boustead, Rev. H. M. Parsons, Inspector Archibald and other prominent citizens. All who are interested in the prevention of cruelty should be present, as the success of the movement largely depends upon the first meeting. The program of speakers is an excellent one, and the subject will be well handled. Admission will be free, and no collection will be taken up, though any person wishing to subscribe will be afforded an opportunity of doing so. This is a good work for ladies to interest themselves in, and it is hoped there will be a large number of them at the meeting.

The fund which was opened in this office amounts to $40 cash, and the following gentlemen have promised to contribute annually: John Macdonald $25, J. K. Macdonald $25, Thomas McGaw $10, J. H. Mackenzie $10 and Ald. Boustead $5. Other citizens will contribute like sums. Among those who have expressed a willingness to become members are: Sir W. P. Howland, Col. Gzowski, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Potts, Dr. Daniel Wilson, Mayor Howland, N. W. Hoyles, J. D. Nasmith, James Bain, jr., Dr. Canniff, J. E. Thompson, J. H. Pearce, C. W. Postlethwaite, Major Scott, H. A. Driscoll, W. A. Thorpe, H. Carter, Canon Dumoulin, J. F. Lowden, H. E. Smallpiece, Robt. Hay, A. J. Closs, George Goulding, H. L. Hime, L. V. Percival, P. J. Scholfield, C. T. Paull, Alex. Patterson, etc.

At its last meeting, the Canadian Institute adopted a resolution, expressing sympathy with the movement, and no doubt many of the scientific researchers will become members.

Two Imported Clydesdales.

The two Clydesdale colts purchased in Scotland by Mr. Simon Beattie for Dr. Smith, V.S., of this city, arrived here yesterday, and look remarkably well after their rough passage. They are both the same age, being foaled March 25, 1883. Cairnbrogie of the Dean is a dark brown, with white strap on face and two white feet. He is by Cairnbrogie Keir, out of Maggie of Milton, by Prince Alfred. Sir William Bryce is a light bay, with white face and three white legs, sired by Sir Michae', dam Norah of Stracathro, by Rising Monarch. They are both well developed colts and should prove beneficial to Canada. The thoroughbreds imported by Mr. Beattie have been sent to Markham.

The Printers' Machinists.

Messrs. Westman & Baker have got into their new machine shop at No. 78 Wellington-street west. They make a specialty of press and printers' work and now are the leading firm in that line in the Dominion. They have now well-lighted shops, special tools and a wide experience. Printing presses and paper cutting machines built by them are equal to imported. Canada will soon make, and ought to make, all her own printing machinery.

—Too well known to need lengthy advertisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Canadian Tariff Oracles.

From the New York Tribune.

The Liberal leaders in Canada are talking on both sides of the tariff question. Mr. Blake, who will succeed Sir John Macdonald if the Government be defeated to-day in the elections, has been singularly elastic in his utterances. The journals of his party have a large assortment of quotations from his speeches from which they select texts applicable to local conditions. In the Maritime Provinces, where protection is unpopular, the quotations in use represent him to be a Free Trader pure and simple. In the manufacturing centres of Ontario other texts as eloquent in their diction evince his sympathy with protection. His political associates seem to have no difficulty in proving before different audiences that he is or that he is not in favor of free trade, that he is or that he is not an extreme Protectionist so far as the duties on breadstuffs are concerned, and that he will or that he will not revise the tariff if he be returned to power. The political oracles in Canada are as equivocal as Democratic voices in the United States during a Presidential election. They mean all things to all men.

Sir Richard Cartwright has adopted another and possibly shrewder method of avoiding the danger of too outspoken a declaration of principles. He professes to be a firm and sincere believer in free trade, but acknowledges that his theories cannot safely be carried out. The National Policy brought in by Sir John Macdonald he denounces as an act of supreme folly, which has fostered monopolies, injured trade, driven a mass of population across the border and been from first to last a colossal blunder. Such vigorous invective ought surely to win for him the votes of every Free Trader in his district. But while theoretically he is hostile to the National Policy and would repeal the customs and excise, practically he would do nothing whatever because he considers a high tariff absolutely necessary when the expenditures of the country are as large as they are at present. Consequently, every manufacturer who wishes to have the present system retained can vote for him with a feeling of tranquil security. Sir Richard Cartwright is one of the most convenient of political compasses, since he points north and east simultaneously. He is probably the most innocuous Free-Trader on the continent, for while he holds that his theories are perfect they cannot possibly be carried into practice, and consequently are worthless.

—Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

The Central Asiatics.

From the London Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.—Gen. Prjevalsky estimates the whole population of Central Asia at about 9,000,000, spread over an extent of 120,000 square miles. Like all peoples living under Asiatic despotism, they have no notions