struction required 1894. The not very the act which to \$200,000, so

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

NO DISSOLUTION YET. On Saturday evening the represen-tative of The World at the Capital wired the following: wired the following:
Ottawa, Feb. 16 8:10 p. m.—A four
hours session of the Cabinet was held
to-day. Every minister was present.
Contrary to the general expectation,

that Tuesday, the 26th inst., has been fixed for the hearing of the application by the Manitoba Roman Catholics for remedial legislation leads to the supposition that the Government will then immediately announce its policy on the question, and make an appeal to the country by dissolving Parliament.

The foregoing may be accepted as authoritative since it comes from a gentleman thoroughly well informed. It is now a foregone conclusion that there will be a general election before the House is again called together for the transaction of business. This is the view taken of the situation in the

May, and the polling a week later. The roads to the East will then be fairly good, enabling the people to move about freely. The fight will be a bitter one, and both sides are confident.

Editor Preston, of the Brantford Expositor, who was President of the Canadian Press Association last year, writes entertainingly of the gathering well, the oldest living ex-President, graced by his presence. He was introduced in the following lines parodied from Sir Arthur Sullivan's well-known lines:

When I was a lad I served my term As junior imp in a printing firm; I washed the windows, I swept the floor, And daubed the ink on the office door, I did it all so thoroughly
That now I am Premier and K. C. M. G.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is not the first of Canadian journalists of whom lines of a somewhat similar character might be written. Indeed, from the earliest settlement of this country, the ladder of success seems to have reached from the humble, but useful, office of "printers' devil" to the highoffice of "printers' devil" to the highest offices in the gift of the people, or
in the bestowment of successive Governments of the country. The association was born in 1859, and is consequently 35 years of age. A man of 36
does not feel himself to be very much
more than an oldish boy, and yet within such a comparatively short period
of time changes of a startling character can be made. In 1859 the northern half of the continent was known
as British North America, or the British Possessions. The Fathers of Confederation were still wrestling with petty colonial issues, and had thus far

The future Manitoba was the Red River settlement, accessible only by 400 miles of ox-cart traveling from St. Paul. The Northwest Territories were a "great lone land," save to the Indian, the half-breed, the Hudson's Bay factor, and the buffalo. No rude surveyor, had broken in upon the security veyor had broken in upon the serenity of our mountain fastnesses, and the waves of the Pacific dashed against olumbia's shores, with no evidence the part the colony was to render of the part the colony was to render in the establishment of a great imperial highway to the Orient. Thirty-six years ago the telegraph was in its infancy, the Atlantic cable was scarcely more than a prospectus, and the Hello! girl was undiscovered. Thirty-six years ago, in the offices of the big newspapers, they built presses four and five stories high, as imposing to look at as the sky-scrapers that now pierce the heavens in modern Gotham. The perfecting presses of to-day, for and live stories migh, as impossible to the look at as the sky-scrapers that now pierce the heavens in modern Gotham. The perfecting presses of to-day, for the most part, in comparison seem like housewives' spools, and yet the quadruple press will print, cut, fold, paste, and count in lots of 50 papers of any size, from four to eight pages, at the rate of 48,000 copies per hour. More than that, they can give you, while traveling at a high rate of speed, chromos in four colors that St. Valentine himself might envy. Thirty-six years ago inventive genius turned its attention in the direction of type-setting machines, with small success. Today the problem of machine composition has been solved by the type-casting machine, which is fast revolutionizing the printing business. Thirtysix years ago the American nation awaited with intense eagerness the oracular utterances of Old Horace on the questions of the hour, while in our own land George Brown's was a name of Holy Writ. 10-day in neuter land is there a preponderating journal/stic individuality, a fact which indicates, not the declining influence of the press, but the general advance in popular intelligence. According to the last Dominion census the amount of capital invested in the printing and publishing business in Canada is \$8.689,689, 2705. hands are employed therein. ing business in Canada is \$8,689,683,7.705 hands are employed therein, \$3,099,622 is annually paid in wages, and the estimated value of the annual output is \$8,318,094. As late as 1864, there were but 298 newspapers and magazines in British North America, and of these but 23 were dailies. In 1894 the number of newspapers and magazines had increased to 1,000, and the number of dailies to 100. Canadian journalism has certainly no cause to feel dissatisfied with the results of three-and-half decades of its history in this country, nor yet with the position it occupies to-day. In this great onward march The World keeps pace. Its linotypes are marvels of excellence, and its facilities for producing a model newspaper unexcelled by any establishment in the World Lease and establishment in the World Lease 1999. newspaper unexcelled by any es-lishment in the West. Its patrons glad to learn that arrange-

ments are progressing calculated to make it even more readable and necessary to the public.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Farmers' Sun, the organ of the Patrons of Industry, claims that the Patrons of Industry claims that the Patrons of Industry, claims that the Patrons of Industry of Industry, claims that the Patrons of Industry, claims that the Patrons of Industry are reduction of the tariff and free trade that till evelop thereupon between China and Japan, for the balance. of this century at Change of the World Industry of China and the Inmense trade that the principal land the Inmense trade that the Industry of the world after peace has been to command a large share of the trade with the poly of the United State of the Dominion is now a considerable one, and the Innus of Indu

ments are progressing calculated to make it even more readable and ne-cessary to the public.

vigorous fight, the date of which will be announced in a few days now.

The Toronto Mail and Empire signalizes its entry into the ranks of party journalism, says an exchange, by a very unfair attack upon Mr. Laurier. It insinuates that he was in some way implicated in the Mercier scandal, though it does not offer, and has not in its possession, a scintilla of proof that he knew anything about it until it was exposed in the Quebec Legislature. Mr. Laurier was never a member of that body, and he had no connection with the Mercier regime. In order to lay a foundation for another inuendo—that he is committed to the policy of relieving the Provinces at the expense of the Dominion—the Mail and Empire refers to a case of boodling which recently came to light in New Brunswick. The Provincial Gevernment entrusted the building of a bridge to party friends who, though drawing their salaries, charged the Province for the labor on the bridge more than it cost them. This is singularly like the St. Louis boodling on the Lachine bridges, and St. Louis is a brother-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet. True, the Minister of Public Works, and make him disgorge his ill-gotten money; but St. Louis can, and does, say that he did not steal the money for himself, and that it went long ago into the Conservative campaign fund. The Mail and Empire ought to keep a sharp eye on the progress of the civil and criminal actions against St. Louis, and report from time to time, to an anxious public, how they are getting on.

Hon. Dr. Montague struck a boulder the other day. Speaking at Peterboro he asked if there was a farmer in his audience who would like the duty taken off pork, upon which a young farmer asked the Minister "whether he knew the difference in the price of pork in Buffalo and Peterboro." He was not allowed to evade the question and had to acknowledge he was not posted and did not knowling at the made a holy show of himself.

Instead of being reduced, the debt is constantly growing. Putting revenue at \$40,000,000, which it is in round numbers, interest alone absorbs 25 per cent. of it; interest, sinkting fund and subsidies, 40 per cent. There are other charges, such as the cost of Indian management, the maintenance of penitentiaries, collection of revenue, the loss on the post-office, etc., in which, while reductions are practicable, the reducible margin is limited. There is no use disguising the fact that an economical Cabinet will have a difficult task. Between 1874 and 1874 —when the Mackenzie Government was in power—Sir David MacPherson

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