THE TORONTO WORLD

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1887

Our Manufacturers are Fools!

Nettleford & Steer, of Birmingham, Eng., who were in Montreal recently, have under contemplation the erection of rolling mills at Hochelaga. Negotiations are now under way, and if terms are obtained from the city regarding taxations, Montreal will be chosen. The intention is to build large works for the manufacture of iron, iron rods, etc., at a cost of nearly a million of dollars, employing hundreds of men.

This item ought to afford some small degree of satisfaction at least to every well-wisher of Canada. And so it does, and so do the many similar announcements that are made from day to day in reference to Canada's rapidly expanding industries and to her growing influence as a nation. The wreckers, however, seize upon this, as they do upon everything else, to make a point against the country, to belittle her statesmen and ridicule her manufacturers and business men. One would suppose these gentlemen from Birmingham knew something of the business in which they were engaged, and would be more competent than a Globe editorial writer to give an opinion as to whether iron making can be profitably conducted in Canada or not. These gentlemen say the industry can be established here and they back their opinion by a proposal to risk a million dollars in attempting to establish it. The Globe editorial writer is of opinion that a first-class collapse is in store for any capitalist fool enough to venture into iron making in Canada. The Globe writer thinks not such capitalist can be found, though, he adds, "it is never safe to reckon that a fool with money may not be found." Those who have already made money in the manufacture of iron are fools! The manufacturers of this country and of England are fools and don't know their business! This is the kind of language with which The Globe daily insults the men from whom it derives its chief support—the manufacturers. At this very moment there are enterprising manufacturers in this city who have under consideration a scheme to start a rolling mill in Toronto. They are gentlemen whose business ability is beyond question. They have pronounced in favor of such an industry for Toronto, and such an industry they are going to establish right here, and they are going to make it pay. When The Globe condemns the proposal to start iron making in Montreal it condemns the rolling mill scheme here. If the Birmingham gentlemen are fools so are Messrs. H. A. Massey, Thos. D. Beddoe, I. M. Loeser, James Worthington, J. Aikenhead and a number of others of like business ability. The manufacturers of Canada will be fools if they don't give The Globe the grand bounce. That's our opinion.

The subsidized wrecker also damns the attempt that is being made in Canada to manufacture iron. The opinion of Mr. W. S. Caine is cited to show that the iron trade cannot live in Canada. That opinion is cabled from England at sixpence a word so that it may have its effect from the start in warning investors to have nothing to do with the scheme. It might be remarked that this Mr. Caine once was in the iron business but failed in the enterprise. The presumption then is that Mr. Caine knows less about the iron industry than do the Birmingham firm, and certainly the opinion of our own manufacturers should be held to be more trustworthy than that of a foreigner.

We have referred to this question to show that The Globe and The Mail are the enemies of Canada and of Canadian industry. So is the minor American organ. This we are demonstrating from day to day and we intend in the future to make it still clearer. Journalism in Toronto has certainly lost its head when that flourishing city contains only one paper that is proud to stand up for Canada and Canadians.

Effect of the Iron Duties.

The scheme to establish iron works at Montreal gives an opportunity of showing the difference in the results to be gained by the policy advocated by the commercial unionists and that advocated by those who are opposed to the scheme. The Globe and The Mail will not tolerate the idea of iron being manufactured in Canada. Their scheme is to have free trade with the States so that Canadian ore may be taken from Canada to the States, made up into manufactured articles there and in that shape brought back into this country free of duty. The policy advocated by The World is one that encourages the manufacturing process to be carried on wholly within the country so that our mechanics and farmers may reap the benefit and not American mechanics and farmers. The iron duties were regulated last session to bring about this very result, and we are glad to see there are signs in Toronto and Montreal of that result being soon accomplished.

Secretary Bayard's Difficulty.

The Washington Star says that Secretary Bayard is having great difficulty in finding suitable men who are willing to serve on the proposed Fisheries Commission that it is his desire to appoint to consult with the British Commission. It is understood that he proposes that this commission shall consider the four questions now presenting themselves as between the United States and Canada: The Atlantic fisheries, the Alaska seal fisheries, the Alaska boundary dispute and the question of commercial reciprocity, or free trade between Canada and the United States, as advocated by Representative Butterworth. He expects to accomplish a great work in these matters and let it stand as the feature of his administration of the State Department. It is difficult to get any one of prominent ability to go on the commission, however, because there is nothing in the position that promises anything but severe criticism. They will not have any direct power and it is altogether probable that Congress will repudiate anything that they do, organized, as they will be, in direct violation of the expressed wishes of the last Congress, which by its action declared that no treaty was wanted and authorized retaliatory measures for violation by the Canadians, of the county of nations. Mr. Bayard, it is asserted, has conceded to force a thing which was disputed both in the House and Senate. The commission would have to trest upon the basis of this concession and would probably bring upon themselves severe public criticism and possibly the direct censure of Congress and political ruin. This makes a position on the commission unpopular, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Bayard will succeed in composing the commission to his own satisfaction.

The plain truth of the matter is that over the border it is so much the popular thing to be anti-British and anti-Canadian that scarcely any public man of note dares to say that the fishery difficulty should be settled. He who would be *popular* must, on the contrary, proclaim his loudest that he does not want to see it settled at all, and that he hopes it never will be. It is fairly astonishing that Cleveland and Bayard have allowed themselves to appear, even, as if they were willing to try how an attempt at a settlement may succeed. They are running a great risk, and we wonder at their venture.

They ought to know their own countrymen better than we do, and yet we cannot for the life of us see where a presentable reason comes in for expecting that the Senate will show itself any more conciliatory now than on former occasions when its temper was tried. It is clear that the American majority—or at all events the majority of the press and politicians together who perform the double duty of at once controlling and representing public opinion, does not *want* any settlement with Canada, but rather that whatever trouble there now is be preserved as an open sore. Under these circumstances we are positively astonished to see President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard risk themselves as they are now doing.

The suggestion comes readily from some that the prevailing American action is all bluff; and that when the very outside that Canada will concede has been offered, *then* our neighbors will make an offer too, and thus work up a big bargain—for themselves. Well, it may be so, but present appearances do not show themselves to us in that light. Those who anticipate the least from the coming conference, if indeed it ever comes off at all, will be the least disappointed. For one thing, the present is surely a most inappropriate time for Canadians to go on their knees begging for admission as commercial citizens of the Republic.

The Minor Riordan Organ.

Elsewhere will be found an article on the minor American organ controlled by the Riordans. It shows clearly in regard to that paper, what our article of last Saturday showed in regard to The Mail, that the Riordans are annexationists out and out, and their two papers in Toronto are conducted on the lines of decrying Canada, belittling its institutions, insulting its people, and trying to make it semi-tributary to the United States

The Defeat of the Thistle.

It is a question if the defeat of the Thistle on Tuesday's race is not attributable to the canniness of the long-headed Scots who man and manage her. The Thistle came to this side of the water with the reputation of being the fastest cutter in a light wind that had ever competed in races in English waters. That such a reputation was not undeserved is borne out by her achievements against the Irex on the other side during the summer. In a light breeze she could easily outsail her fleet rival, but in a bit of a blow it was found that the Irex was her superior.

Thus the Thistle became known as a craft hard to overcome in a light wind, and that is why they who wished her to win prayed for a light wind on Tuesday. The Thistle got it as light as the most enthusiastic of her adherents could desire. But the Volunteer beat her on every tack and at every point. How comes it that the Scotch cutter, whose greatest claim to speediness rested on her records made in light breezes, was beaten by the Boston cutter, whose owners thought they had no chance save in a rousing blast such as shook her spars on the trial spin with the Mayflower?

Can it be accounted for in this way? At the time when the Clyde shipwrights were building the Thistle Designer Watson, in accordance with the stipulations of the deed of gift governing the possession of the America's cup, furnished the Cup Committee with the dimensions of the craft, giving her measurement on the water line at about eighty-five feet. After showing her heels to all the white-winged flyers of her native waters, she donned her ocean trim and came over to this side. Arriving at New York she bent her magnificent sails, the like of which had not been seen thereabouts before, and had got into something like racing shape when the day arrived for the trial between the Mayflower and the Volunteer. On that day she went down the bay with the racers, and, as a feeler apparently, had a brush with the Mayflower. The wind blew strong that day, thirty miles an hour or so, and it was seen that the stranger, unable to stand up under her immense spread of canvas, was forced to house her topmast. The wind was too strong for her, and she was compelled to take in sail or go over. These were the kind of winds, her owners were told, which yachtsmen on this side revelled in, and in which, as a rule, all their great races were sailed. This must have been unpleasant news for the sailors of a yacht whose great hold was a light wind, such as usually prevails on the British coasts.

The Thistle came back from her run with the Mayflower somewhat lowered in the estimation of many who had looked upon her as a likely winner, because her performance, whether intentional or otherwise, had been most unsatisfactory to her admirers. After a few days she went into dry dock and was put in form for the great contest with the Volunteer. Now comes the strange part of the business. When the official measurer of the New York Yacht Club passed his bob on her it was found that the vessel, instead of measuring eighty-five feet as announced by Designer Watson, measured about a foot and a half more. It was admitted that ballast had been taken on on this side, but this remarkable discrepancy in the announced and in the actual measurement on the water line was accounted for, not by the added ballast, but on the ground that it is difficult to tell the exact measurement of a vessel when she is building.

The question is, did the commander of the Thistle, after the encounter with the Mayflower, add the ballast, thus increasing her measurement, in order to stiffen her up for the strong winds he had been told prevailed on this side? If so he was perfectly within the yachting law, which allowed him, previous to the race, to make any change in trim he pleased, so long as the official measurer accepted her dimensions when he made his inspection.

But if this light sailer was ballasted for heavy winds and when she came to the test found an eight-mile-an-hour breeze would it not appear as if she had been handicapped by the over-shrewdness of her handlers?

An Inconsistent Globe.

The Globe is becoming eloquent on what it calls "the trust phenomenon" in the United States. "It is evident," so says our contemporary, "that unless this trust system be suppressed in some way, the whole business of the country will soon be controlled by monopolies." Such being the case, The Globe would move heaven and earth to get Canada annexed commercially, at all events—to this land of "trusts" and monopolies. The Globe denouncing the trust phenomenon, and at the same time trying its best to get Canada annexed to the very country where the thing originated and still continues to flourish, is a spectacle for gods and men. Those who take The Globe for their guide may well exclaim: "Whither are we drifting?"

Waterworks Coal Consumption.

The startling fact was brought out at the waterworks investigation yesterday that the consumption of coal has increased enormously in that ill-starred institution. There is something radically wrong down there, and the more matters are stirred the worse they look. The World does not now pretend to pronounce an opinion upon the subject, except to call attention thereto and invite explanations.

The Shareholder of Montreal has an article on "The Telephone Craze" in which it warns investors of having anything to do with the large number of wild cat telephone companies that are being heralded before the public from time to time. That there is a great expenditure connected with running a telephone system, is apparent from the fact that the dividends of the Bell Telephone Company, with the practical monopoly for the past eight years, have averaged only five per cent. The new companies offer to reduce the tariff to sums ranging from $12 to $35 a year, but how they can do this in the face of the history of the Bell Company and its large outlay is hard to conceive, especially as the latter has to-day 14,000 sets of instruments in use and owns 4000 or 5000 miles of lines, and owns the exclusive right to connect with the system of the American Bell Telephone Company in the States, against all of which advantages the new companies would have to compete. It will be seen, it would be impossible to duplicate this construction without a very large capital.

The Globe says that if we do not get commercial union, as it knows we will not, we must discriminate against the States and encourage smuggling into their markets. The Deacon's morals have become sadly demoralized by association with New York boodlers.

It will be remembered that Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky, the free trade leader in Congress, had a narrow escape at the polls, but when Congress meets his title to his seat is to be attacked. Should the Republican and Democratic protectionists in the House combine against him, which is not likely, he will have to go.

The Americans may down the Scotch Thistle, but they have a holy horror of the Canada thistle.

The Syracuse Standard thinks that the "new dynamite gun may have a vote in the fish commission." This is the only kind of argument our neighbors have available, but they must remember that it has been answered before now.

When Riel was under sentence of death the United States papers were free with their advice to the effect that his crimes ought to be condoned, because he claimed to have had grievances. The Chicago Anarchists make a similar claim, but the United States papers pay no attention to it, properly holding that grievances are not to be redressed by riot and bloodshed. And yet Riel was a greater sinner than these, inasmuch as he had sinned twice, and had placed in peril of death or outrage not only armed men but also defenceless women and children.

The Mail calls the Clinton fizzle a meeting of Bruce county farmers. The Mail should study up the geography of this country before offering it for sale.

The Globe admits that the annexation audience at Clinton was disappointingly small. It must be a mighty small thing that The Globe will admit.

History of the Union.

No. 5.

Editor World: My first letter ended with some examples of the separative tendencies of the Irish Parliament which went beyond mere theorising. Mr. Grattan, indeed, enumerates the various ways in which the Irish Parliament could affect the colonies, the navy, and the commerce of Great Britain. In 1784 the Irish Parliament found that England sent her manufacturers to Ireland and shut out the Irish by duties. A war of duties was proposed by the Irish, who finally petitioned for an arbitration. The Irish propositions were substantially agreed to by Pitt, against the immense pressure of English traders. They were digested into a bill for the Irish Parliament, which, under Grattan's influence received it with indication as a affronting Irish independence. Under these unsettled conditions of commerce and navigation, it was no wonder that the Union began to loom. C. J. Fox was entirely opposed to the view of Grattan, and so was the Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, Mr. Foster, the leader of the anti-Unionists, and even Edward Burke. The event soon showed justified the predictions of evil by these great men. A striking typical instance occurred at this moment. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, The Irish Parliament asked the Prince of Wales to act as regent on the very day the king was pronounced convalescent in The London Gazette, it had 170. The Lord Lieutenant refused to forward the request, and the commissioners were sent back with thanks by the prince. The clashes in "choses" their report was in the heels of the Irish Act of William and Mary, declaring the Irish crown for ever annexed to and dependent on the crown of England, and enacted that 162, 4 Geo. 3, should be the great seal of Great Britain necessary to summoning Irish Parliaments and passing Irish acts. Here was a clear instance of war, and a clear instance of the value of proper safeguards. Dr. Ingram produces ample evidence that the Roman Catholic voices of Ireland could be wrought only by union with England; that their emancipation could not come from an Irish Protestant Parliament; that only by union could religious animosity be quelled. Partly for the same reasons the union was distasteful to the Protestants. Some good men indeed, like Plunkett, feared that the Union was calculated to sink Irish interests in those of Great Britain. In the Peers two-thirds voted in favor of considering the Union on Cornwallis' suggestion, and not one of the majority but had personal interests in Ireland as landholder, landlord or prelate. In the Commons 106 voted for the motion, 105 against, when an address was agreed to by 107 against 105. The anti-Unionists were warlike in tone. The subject came before the House was the consideration of the most effectual means of consolidating the fabric of the strength and power of the British Empire, no specific proposition being submitted. On a clause in the address there was by accident a majority of 5 against the Government, but G. Ponsonby's motion against legislative union forever had to be withdrawn. It was clear that several of the Opposition did not object to the Union in itself, but to its being brought in now. It was clear that many of the opposers of Union, especially the leaders like Foster, were opposed to the emancipation of the Roman Catholics and their admission to Parliament; and the latter naturally sympathized with the English Government rather than with the Irish Parliament. It was in fact the Roman Catholic Sphecoption that most of all helped to carry the Union. Towards the end of Chap. IV. Dr. Ingram gives in full measure irrefragable proofs of this in the letters of the hierarchy. Out of four archbishops and nineteen bishops we have all the archbishops and thirteen bishops declaring by word and deed that the Union was necessary to save Ireland. Three sees were then vacant. The inferior clergy, too, for the most part gave their active support. There can be no possible doubt on this head if the testimonies referred to are consulted; and this alone sufficiently confutes the charge of foul means, Grattan called the Roman Catholic clergy "a band of prostituted men engaged in the service of government." That ought to be enough. "For upwards of eighty years," says Dr. Ingram, "the maligners of the Irish Union have adopted one system of calumny, for lack of argument it cannot be called." The fact was, the country was converted to the Union, and one of the violent anti-union members complained in the House of Commons that the people had deserted them." The principal opposers were the Dubliners, who feared the degradation of their city to a provincial town; the borough proprietors, the official classes, lawyers, and the corporations of the smaller boroughs. The Orangemen were neutral. As the terms of the proposed union leaked out, the opposition of the counties ceased, and numerous addresses to Lord Cornwallis were presented in his tour through the country. In chap. V. pp. 100—128 may be found the testimonies of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops as to the mind of the country. Petitions in favor of Union were addressed to the Lords, and against to the Commons. The 54 said to be against the Union are analyzed with the following result: 5 are not against union, but in favor of compensation in case of union; 3 are from individual firms; 8 from Dublin alone; 33 are from 25 counties and 11 towns, Kilkenny and Drogheda 1 each. These were presented between Feb. 4 and March 14, and there were no more petitions. The mind of the country was made up for union.

The charge of bribery will be dealt with in my next, and I hope last, letter. Let me for the present add a few sentences from Dr. Ingram on Grattan. After Grattan's electoral proposal in imitation of the French model had been ignominiously rejected, his influence in Parliament fell almost to zero. As his influence waned he became proportionately hostile to English connection, and he ended in the general distrust and suspicion of all. "His later Irish speeches and writings, for his tone was moderate and guarded in the British House of Commons, are the fertile sources of all the denunciations and invectives against England, with which we have since become well acquainted." He was the author of "England's necessity is Ireland's opportunity," the meanest political doctrine ever preached to man. "But truth is, the real Grattan is forgotten and unknown. A glorified figure, labeled with his name, stalks across the stage of Irish history and distracts our attention. To the orator, to the mere master of expression, the nobler title of statesman has been awarded by the superstition of a noisy and ignorant multitude."

Port Perry, Sept. 24, 1887. JOHN CARRY.

A CHEQUERED CAREER.

THE HISTORY OF THE LESSER OF THE TORONTO AMERICAN PAPERS.

Origin and Progress of The News—Opposed to Everything Canadian Almost From the Start—The New Career Being Planned for it by the New Owners.

Dealing with the history of The Mail the other day, The World, it will be remembered, said: "The man who had planned and consummated the first deal had long before been supplanted in power by the tools he had used for the purpose," which was strictly true. John Riordan had secured The Mail and placed Bunting in charge, and pretty soon John Riordan was shoved to one side. He didn't know much about running a newspaper, and yet he wanted a newspaper, so when they pushed him out of the way in The Mail he took up another scheme.

A queer kind of a man in some ways was John Riordan. He had an impression that what money couldn't buy was not worth having, and that anything worth having money could buy, if you were prepared to spend money enough. And whatever anybody else had John wanted.

He went over to New York and looked at the big Tribune building. Then he came back to Toronto and built one like it for The Mail. After that for a while his greatest enjoyment in life was to stand on the front steps jingling a handful of silver in his pocket and watch people look up at his big building.

After a bit he got tired of that, and when Robert Bonner one day made a big splurge with his trotters, John Riordan went off and bought a trotter. He called him Sir John, being a delicate compliment to himself and the Premier of the country, and wanted to have silver shoes put on him. Sir John did not amount to much at first, and John soon got tired of the fun and turned him out to pasture. Later on, though, Sir John and his mate Paddy, took prizes at agricultural fairs.

Why The News was Started.

About this time Mr. Riordan happened to be in New York and saw that The Herald of that city was running The Telegram as its evening paper. A bright idea struck John. Why couldn't he start an evening paper too, and have some place to go to the time while his horse was out in pasture. So, because John Riordan's trotting horse was off its feed, The Mail begot its evil twin—The Telegram—and altogether unfortunate career. They used to say at the time that The News was started by Mr. Riordan, and damned by the general public.

Nobody liked the paper from the start. Bunting went away to New York and spent two weeks selecting a title. It was a sore thing of a wicker-work arrangement with a pastoral back ground and the letters fastened by rivets to an iron lady. It only appeared once, but that was sufficient to knock the town silly. Next day the paper had a new head-line bought here in town. Most of the reading matter was "picked-up" from The Mail, and if the afternoon stock-quotations were in John Riordan was satisfied. George Bury was given the business management and the staff did the best they could, but the scheme was fore-doomed to failure. They printed it on pink paper, but still it would not go. John began to wish he could turn his newspaper out to pasture, along with his trotting horse. Not being able to do that he had to keep on pumping money down the rat-hole. The editors were changed about a dozen times and at last Mr. Sheppard was brought from St. Thomas to take charge. John Riordan was in England and the Mail crowd sold out to Mr. Sheppard pretty much on his own terms.

The New Proprietor.

Mr. Sheppard was born and reared on a farm in Ontario, had taught school, spent a number of years in the Western States and Mexico, where he learned to wear a slouch hat and his hair long, had worked on newspapers in Cleveland, Toledo and other places, and had lots of energy. He got a new plant, moved the paper out of The Mail building to its present site, established a morning issue and a later edition in the evening, and went for the wicked world whirl. His long residence in the States had taught him many American ideas, and he put them into the paper, which was wild, breezy and, in some instances, not very creditable styles of western journalism. The "Peek-a-boo" was a good sample, of the former the disjointed editorial style was a specimen. Neither lived long. They piped for the open prairie country and sickened when imprisoned in the office of the Mail building.

With Mr. Sheppard's purchase of The News came a decided change in its policy. Hitherto it had been Conservative in tone as it was anything. Mr. Sheppard made it Democratic, Radical, Labor and pro-American. This of course he had a perfect right to do.

We have spoken of Mr. Sheppard as purchasing The News. This it is true he did, but not being a wealthy man he could not pay cash down for the paper. He had to pay but very little cash down, and the Riordans, as Mr. Blake showed in Parliament, held over him a very heavy mortgage, which John George Dardy as the business manager and to look after their interests. This, however, gave them no control over the business or the editorial utterances of the paper—all of which it is well to bear in mind because of what is to follow.

Unstable in Many Things.

Under Mr. Sheppard's management The News has been remarkable chiefly for unstability to any great cause, or question, or man. Let us give one or two instances. Newspaper readers will remember how vehemently it advocated the cause of Home Rule in Ireland until one day it came out with the announcement that the people were tired of the subject and it would have nothing more to do with it. They will remember how it advocated the Scott Act for months and then strenuously denounced the proposal to submit it in Toronto. They will remember how it came out in defence of the condemned Chicago Anarchists and the next day took it all back. They will remember the democratic platform that once always adorned the head of the editorial page and has never been seen by the eye of man since the new proprietor came into the office of Parliament. They will remember how the proprietor in that memorable campaign posed as a protectionist and supporter of the National Policy and since has labored in the cause of free trade with the United States. They will remember scores of such little instances as the following:

March 5, 1885.—The Redistribution Bill brought down in the Local Legislature by Mr. Hardy yesterday is a clear and unmistakable piece of gerrymandering.

March 6, 1885.—On close examination of Mr. Hardy's Redistribution Bill the gerrymandering does not appear so glaring as it did at first blush.

But Always for the Yanks.

But though grossly inconsistent in all these and many other subjects, The News under its present management has ever consistently and continually denounced and villified all of Canada's public men regardless of politics or anything else, all our great public undertakings, the possibility of honesty or morality in our politics, and even the country itself. The files of the paper will substantiate each one of the above statements. The public will remember what mercy public men—that is Canadians—have received from The News. It mattered not whether it was Sir Charles Tupper or Hon. Edward Blake, Prof. Goldwin Smith or Chief Justice Cameron, J. J. Wilson or Mayor Howland, John Small or James Beaty, every public man sooner or later was paid the perfidious attention of that paper's compositors. As a rule it let public men alone. Every enterprise was simply a means to enable "schemers and ringsters" to get their hands "into the public crib," responsible government was the greatest failure of the nineteenth century, while British connection was a weight about the neck of Canada dragging the country to perdition. On the other hand American systems, manners and customs were, if not correct, a great deal ahead of everything Canadian; the republican form of government modelled on the American style was openly advocated, and generally Canadians were taught to look across the line for every conceivable model.

Regarding British Connection.

On the question of British connection The News has always spoken plainly and without equivocation. Here is a specimen of its views on that subject as long ago as 1885:

If we ascribed the present connection of to-day we would be losing nothing and gaining much. If Canada is to be prosperous, she cannot be sacrificed to any sentimental connections, and if a business partnership with the United States would destroy the present relationship "so much the worse for British connection." We want political autonomy, but commercially we want the partner that will make us the most money.

Public Men and Projects.

At to The News' idea of our Government and its system generally here are a couple of samples:

The great political Golgotha at Ottawa, the hospital for decayed statesmen, the home for incurable office-seekers and imbecile gobblers.

The Government, as at present constituted is an organization of timid political tinkers, the Opposition is a poor managed Punch and Judy show.

When the Canadian Pacific is done with the House of Commons will somebody please saltpeare it and let the country get to the dogs in peace.

As to the Canadian Pacific Railway, The News has never had a good word for it. "The monstrous folly of a work like the Canadian Pacific Railway," is the way it has been first, last and all the time. So one might go on did space permit and give extracts at life. What it is desired to show is that this, the second of the commercial union organs, originated in the freak of a man who had more money than he knew what to do with, was a decided failure so long as it was carried as a pocket organ, and when sold to a man able to run a newspaper has ever since been pro-American and opposed to everything Canadian. It did at one time advocate Canadian independence, but that note has not been heard for many a long day. Therefore in becoming one of the American organs in Toronto, in taking up the Wiman-Butterworth fad, The News has but followed out its inclinations, and adopted the means at hand to sever British connection and Americanize this country and people. As to loyalty—a word which the paper derides—The News has never been loyal to anything, not even itself.

The New Program.

But now a change is to come over the scene. The hold of the Riordans over the paper was spoken of above. That power, as was shown in The World some days ago, is to be once more felt. From the proprietorship of Mr. Sheppard, John Riordan is to pass into the control of what may have, it is to go back to the Riordans through the medium of a joint stock company, the membership of which will be composed of Liberals and Conservatives and in which Mr. Sheppard has no place. A week ago, this board of directors held a meeting to decide upon their final policy. Mr. Charles Riordan is not a member of the board, but the directors waited an hour and a half for him to appear so that they could commence business. In other words, the new board of directors of The News is simply to be the machine to register the decrees of Mr. Charles Riordan.

The decision arrived at by the board, as told by a member thereof, is this: The Mail is now decidedly "out" in a political sense. It represents nothing but its own views, and if all reports are true not always that. Its break from the party has cost it dear, while it is given over to the advocacy of a project that the Riordans have no hope of ever seeing accomplished. Therefore, they see no reason why both of their papers should be "out," and both be on the wrong side of a great question. The Mail cannot change, The News under a new partnership may. Consequently The News is to make the change. The Riordans also believe that by throwing The News into the field as an out-and-out Conservative paper they may stop the plan to start a new organ, and thus give The Mail, which has a chance of life. Conservative then it is to become just as soon as arrangements can be completed, and a formal announcement made to have it declared the organ of the party. Every energy will be bent to this end.

If it fails, and the new organ be founded, there will be a slight change in the program. In that case the morning edition is to be stopped, thus doing away with one competitor of their other morning paper, The Mail, and is to be made a purely evening paper, run on the Conservative ticket, and identified with and supported by the party. The Riordans of either scheme commercial union is to be dropped, Democracy gets the go-by, and Annexionism is to be denounced.

So says some of the directors of the new company, and there is no doubt he is telling a straight story. It therefore becomes apparent that Mr. Sheppard is to be dropped, or, not make more than ten or eleven minutes in the race. With this allowance the Volunteer would still have seven minutes advantage of the Thistle over the course, and that is about the actual difference between the yachts.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

A Number of Important Motions Carried at Yesterday's Meeting.

HAMILTON, Sept. 28.—The Labor Congress was called to order this morning at 8 o'clock. The following motions were carried, some of them calling for considerable discussion:

Moved by D. J. O'Donoghue and J. T. Carey: That, in the opinion of this congress, every contract as between any of the Governments of Canada and contractors for public works should contain a clause declaring that no employe of any contractor, while employed upon the work so contracted for, shall be asked or compelled to work more than eight hours per day and five hours on Saturday, under a penalty of forfeiture of contract. Carried.

Moved by R. Glockling and G. T. Beales: That the Provincial Legislature be asked to transfer the allowance now enjoyed by universities and colleges to the public schools for the purpose of further promoting their efficiency and providing the pupils of such schools with books free of charge. Carried.

Moved by G. T. Beales and R. Glockling: That in the opinion of this congress any insolvency act should contain a provision giving labor a priority of claims for wages of sixty days at least. Carried.

Moved by A. W. Wright and R. Glockling: That the present laws relating to patents, while they fail in many instances to protect inventors a just reward, are the cause of the creation of many oppressive and dangerous monopolies. In the opinion of this congress the patent laws should be radically changed, and that if further time on a patent is granted, a royalty price should be fixed, upon payment of which to the inventor or his legal representative by any person such person should be allowed to manufacture the patented article, the rights of the inventor being properly guarded by affixing a sufficient penalty to infringements of the patent without payment of the royalty. Carried.

Moved by James Clagtion and David Ireland: That in view of the rapid growth of the city and town populations, and the consequent huddling together of large numbers of working people in small and ill-ventilated workshops, and under very imperfect sanitary arrangements, causing sickness and distress in many honest homes, therefore be it resolved that the congress call upon the Dominion and local governments to pass a workshop regulation act, by which all the workshops of the Dominion shall be regularly and properly inspected by competent inspectors in whom the labor organizations of the country have confidence. Carried.

Moved by J. Lovejoy and W. F. Gould: That in the opinion of this congress the working classes of this Dominion will never be properly represented in Parliament, or receive justice in the legislation of the country, until they are represented by men of their own class, and members of this congress pledge themselves to use their utmost endeavors, wherever practicable, to bring out candidates for the Local and Dominion elections in the constituencies in which they reside.

Moved by J. Lovejoy and P. J. Gould: That the continued and systematic expenditure of large sums of public money in assisting and encouraging to this country paupers, indigents and orphans from abroad, is a gross injustice to the people of Canada, and in particular to the working classes; therefore, be it resolved, that it is the imperative duty of the Governments to peremptorily abolish the existing immigration system, and that due care should be exercised in preventing the introduction of such classes into Canada, whether they be contracted for or not, under the authority of the Imperial Government or through any other channel.

The convention adjourned.

The Great Gravenhurst Fire—First Installment.

GRAVENHURST, Sept. 27th, 1887.

Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to testify to the fire proof qualities of your safe, as in the recent fire in our town the safe I purchased from you came of the ordeal in a splendid and satisfactory manner, having opened it I found its contents in perfect condition, not even being discolored by the intense heat.

Yours truly,
JOHN SHARPE.

GRAVENHURST, Sept. 27th, 1887.

Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to state that the safe I had of your manufacture on being opened after passing through one of the most disastrous fires ever known in this section of country, the books, papers and other contents were found to my astonishment and satisfaction, intact and in perfect condition, not being even discolored, and I consider your safes superior to all others, not only for their fire proof qualities, but for the perfect protection they afford to their contents from dampness or mustiness, and those wanting a first-class safe in every respect, should buy none other than a Goldie & McCulloch make.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the superior article you furnished me,

Yours truly,
J. J. MCNEIL.

GRAVENHURST, Sept. 27th, 1887.

Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—It gives me very much pleasure indeed, to say that the safe I had of your make, passed through the fire here and came out in splendid shape.

Our fire engine giving out, we had no means of checking the flames which burned very fiercely. The safe had, in my opinion, a very severe test, and when opened after the fire the books, papers and other contents were found to be intact and in perfect condition, and I think your safes afford as perfect protection from fire as is possible for any safe to assure, also that they are superior to all others in affording protection before a fire to books and papers from dampness and mould.

Wishing you the success you merit,

Yours truly,
D. SMITH.

BY NO MEANS DESPONDENT

THE OWNERS OF THE SCOTCH YACHT THISTLE.

Toronto Shamefully Beaten by Syracuse—Newspapers to be Sued for Libel by the Montreal Lacrosse Club—Courtney Defeats Bubear.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Mr. Watson, designer of the yacht Thistle, said to-day he had applied at two shipyards for a dry dock, but both were unable to accommodate the Thistle. The general belief in yachting circles is that the Thistle's bottom is all right.

Supt. Dickey of the Brooklyn Dry Dock said to-day: "There is nothing the matter with the bottom of the Thistle. The paint used on her is the best known, is a quick drier and not at all likely to blister in the water at its present temperature."

The Thistle Men Not Despondent.

Mr. Bell, the principal owner of the Thistle, said this morning they were by no means despondent. He admitted that when the Volunteer caught the breeze at the start and put such a stretch of water between the boats he knew it was all up with the Thistle, and "of course we were all greatly disappointed at the result," said Mr. Bell. "But it was undoubtedly due to the error of judgment at the start. It was the fortune of war and we can only hope for better results to-morrow." Sic.

Long Odds Offered on the Volunteer.

Nothing will be done in the way of changing the sails of the Thistle, as they are considered as nearly perfect as they can be made. It was the opinion among sporting men this morning that there would be practically no betting upon to-morrow's contest. Several Bostonians were offering to bet 100 to 30 on the Volunteer and there were no takers.

The Volunteer was Ably Handled.

Yachtsmen talked all day long about the race. All agreed that the Volunteer had proved herself a better boat than the Thistle, although it was generally admitted that the victory of the Yankee boat was not really so decisive as would appear from glancing at the figures of their other morning paper. The yachtsmen recognized that the Scotch boat had beaten the Volunteer's time on the run home and had held the sloop going out from buoy 5 to the Sandy Hook lightship. It was inside buoy 5 that the race was won by the Volunteer and the time she gained there, all agreed, was as much due to superb handling as to the merit of the boat. Still, allowing for the mistakes of Capt. Barr, and two of them were made which cost the Thistle the race, it is probable that the Volunteer would have beaten the Thistle on a fair sailing course, even if the Thistle had not made those mistakes.

Before the Toronto-Paris match at Rosedale on Saturday, the Young Torontos will play the following team against the second, twelve of the Torontos: Maguire, goal; McMichael, point; McGrath, cover point; Amor, Elliott, Anderson, defence; McCleary, centre; Gundy, Ellis, Milne, home; McQuillan, out home; Ellwood, inside home.

Argonaut Rowing Club Fall Races.

The club fall races commence this afternoon and will be continued to-morrow and Saturday. Eight crews are entered for the four oars and there are four entries in the single scull shell race. The program:

FIRST HEAT, THURSDAY, 5 P.M.
Evelyn Macrae, bow. W. A. Wescott, bow.
F. Carmichael, 3. C. H. Godfrey, 2.
M. M. Kertland, 2. A. H. Barker, 3.
O. Murphy, stroke. W. G. A. Lambe, stroke.

SECOND HEAT, THURSDAY, 5.30 P.M.
W. Ince, jr., bow. C. C. Bennett, bow.
F. W. G. Fitzgerald, 2. W. F. Stewart, 2.
J. J. Hughes, 3. F. A. Hill, 3.
A. B. Cameron, stroke. W. A. Richardson, stroke.

THIRD HEAT, FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
D. Simpson, bow. R. Baldwin, bow.
W. Smith, 2. R. Kertland, 2.
J. Bennett, 3. A. D. Cooper, 3.
A. J. Boyd, stroke. T. H. Billett, stroke.

FOURTH HEAT, FRIDAY, 5.30 P.M.
T. S. G. Pepler, bow. James Pearson, bow.
R. Mackenzie, 2. A. W. Seagram, 2.
F. D. Hughes, 3. H. Macnee, 3.
A. D. Langmuir, stroke. A. C. Macdonald, stroke.

The final race will be rowed on Saturday afternoon, as will also the single scull race for the Dufferin medal, the entries for which are Messrs. R. McKay, jr., A. D. Langmuir and T. H. Carey.

Courtney Defeats Bubear.

BINGHAMTON, N.Y., Sept. 28.—A magnificent race was rowed on the Susquehanna river at Vestal, between Charles E. Courtney and George Bubear. The race was a mile and a-half and return, for $1000 a side, and was won by Courtney. Bubear had a few feet the advantage at the start, but was quickly overhauled by Courtney, and then the men kept almost abreast until near the turning buoy, when Courtney made a far better turn than Bubear and gained a length. This position was held until within about 1500 feet of the finish when Bubear spurted and pulled to within half a length. Courtney responded and with a few vigorous strokes regained the lead which he held to the stake. When Courtney turned there was about a foot of daylight between them. Courtney's time was 19.35. Bubear appeared somewhat exhausted, while Courtney was fresh and cool. Bubear's most rapid stroke was 38 to the minute. Courtney at no time exceeded 33. About 5000 people witnessed the race.

As soon as Courtney reached his hotel he was met by Peter Duryea of New York, Bubear's backer, and challenged for another race to be rowed within ten days for $2500, if Courtney to have his choice of water. Courtney accepted, and the race will probably be over the same course. Al Smith of New York was referee upon as stake holder. The water was in excellent condition and the betting spirited, with Courtney the favorite. The referee and timekeeper of to-day's race was George A. Durussel of Oswego.

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