CZOWSKI & BUCHAN,
24 King-street East,
English American and foreign money bought and sold. Ocean tickets issued by Dominion line Royal Mail Steamships. Telephone 463.

The Toronto World.

T.S.L. TORONTO STEAM LAUN'RY.
Lace Curtains, Pillow Shams and all Fancy Laundry-work gotten up in a superior manner.
108 YORK-ST., NEAR KING.
GEO. P. SHARPE.

NINTH YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1888. PRICE ONE CENT.

FOR IMPERIAL FEDERATION

GRAND RALLY OF ITS ADVOCATES ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

A Large and Fashionable Audience—A Platform of Star Speakers—The Old Flag Honored—Commercial Union Buried—Sentimental and Fiscal Aspects of a Union.

"The flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze!"

This was the spark that kindled and set on fire the dense enthusiasm that saturated the air of Association Hall on Saturday night. The ventilators must have been worked up to their full capacity in carrying off through the roof such a demonstration of patriotic fervor. For three hours and a half the flag was flaunted before the eyes of the warlike Briton, who, beholding the glory that emanated from its time-worn folds, lost control of his hands, and had much difficulty in finding an escape for his emotions through his throat and eyes. Each speaker, as he resumed his seat, handed the flag on to his successor, and one vied with the other in doing honor to the glories it recalled.

It was a night of flag worship, and no one dared to offer words of insult or gesture of contempt to the sacred emblem. If Commercial Unionist or Secessionist was present there no croaking sound emanated from the threshold of his lips. If such there were among the large assemblage, they sat as still as frightened mice. When Mr. Clark let slip the word Home Rule he immediately saw he had erred and withdrew it, covering up his mistake with a glowing reference to the flag.

LOYAL LADIES PRESENT.

The Fair Sex Largely Represented—Men on the Platform—Letters of Apology.

Every seat in the house had an occupant, and there would no doubt have been more present had there been larger accommodation. The audience represented all classes of citizens, young and old. The gallery was reserved for ladies and their escorts, and it was as fully occupied as was the downstairs. The fact that Miss Campbell was to be present gave a social aspect to the meeting and had the effect of bringing out a goodly crowd of Toronto's youth and beauty and upper tendom.

Amongst those present were noticed Miss Marjorie Campbell, Sir Adam and Lady Wilson and Miss Dalton, Harcourt and Mrs. Vernon, G. W. and Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. D. McCarthy, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. and the Misses Scudder, Albert and Mrs. Nordheimer, G. W. and Mrs. Torrance, Jas. Beaty, Q.C., Thos. Hodgins, Q.C., Mrs. and Miss Hodgins, Mrs. E. F. Clarke, President Mills (Agricultural College), Ald. and Mrs. Piper, Ald. Frankland, W. S. Lee, G. T. Blackstock, Major and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Hugh John Macdonald, Miss Vankoughnet, Senator O'Donohoe, Wm. Walsh, John Scully, L. R. and Mrs. O'Brien, J. P. and Miss Galt, Dr. Canniff, Capt. John Gillespie, Geo. W. and Mrs. Foster, Jas. Heush, Geo. Bell and ladies, Dr. Covernton, Principal Sheraton, Dr. McPhedran, C. Blackett Robinson, John Matthews, Robt. Spratt, Duncan Plumb.

On the Platform.

Shortly after eight the speakers and lights of the movement filed from the stage door and ranged themselves on the platform. They were G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., D'Alton McCarthy, M.P., Alex. McNeill, M.P. (N. Bruce), Sir Adam Wilson, N. F. Davin, M. P., Mayor Clarke, Hon. G. W. Ross, Christopher Robinson, Q.C., Wilkie, Henry O'Brien, Sam Issac, Dr. Scadding, J. L. Hughes, Rev. Dr. J. Macdonnell, J. H. MacMurray, John Small, Robert Hay, J. M. Clark, Ald. MacMillan, Hugh McLennan (Montreal), Dr. Montague, M.P., Dr. R. C. Weldon, M.P., Dew Brimwicks, J. H. Long (Peterboro), Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Cockshutt (Brantford.)

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, President of the Toronto branch of the League, occupied the chair. He felt it no ordinary honor to preside over so large, influential and representative a meeting. This was not a political movement. In England the preceding president of the League was Rt. Hon. Mr. Forster, a Liberal. The present president is the talented Lord Rosebery, an extreme Liberal. In Canada the movement has among its supporters Hon. G. Mowat, Hon. G. W. Ross and others of the Reform party. They were here to-night simply to consider what they could, best do, as Britons living in Canada, to draw more closely the tie that binds them and their brother Britons and Britonesses, that live across the ocean. [Hear, hear.] The speaker complimented the meeting on the presence of so many ladies, whose hearts are always right and sound and who, by a kind of instinct, grasp at a conclusion much more rapidly and surely than did fogies like the speaker.

Letters of Apology.

The secretary read letters of apology from a large number of gentlemen unable to attend, as follows:

From Hon. Mr. Foster, who in his letter, stated that they might safely leave to the future the form that Federation would assume.

From Charles Tupper, M.P., who detained by sickness in his family at Halifax.

From Senator John Macdonald, who endorsed the scheme.

From Goldwin Smith, who said, "I would like very much to be there, but we are off for the South to-morrow. [Loud laughter.]

From Sir A. T. Galt.

From Alexander Morris who says that time will show British subjects how best to combine and consolidate the Empire into one harmonious whole.

From Dr. Grant, Kingston.

From C. N. Skinner, M.P.

From Hon. G. W. Allan, speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Spratt Interpellates the Speaker.

The secretary was proceeding to read a number of other letters of apology when a gentleman in the front seat, who had been holding in his breath for some time, got up and objected to their being inflicted with the excuses of those who could not attend the meeting. "We came here," he said, "to hear an explanation of what Imperial Federation is, and I think this is a mere waste of time." The speaker was Mr. Robert Spratt, and this was not the only occasion that he interrogated the speakers and asked them to come to the point.

The secretary admitted the force of Mr. Spratt's remarks by foregoing the reading of any other letters.

"BLESSED BE THE TIE THAT BINDS."

A Hope That Canada's Connection With the Motherland Will be Strengthened.

Col. Geo. Denison was called on to move the first resolution, which read as follows:

Resolved that this meeting hails with pleasure the establishment of a branch of the Imperial Federation League in this city, and confidently hopes that through its instrumentality the objects of the League may be advanced, and the ties which bind Canada to the Motherland, strengthened and maintained.

In support of the resolution the Colonel spoke briefly as follows: This is one of the most important subjects that can come before a Canadian audience. There is a crisis at this moment in our land, and it is time for the people to rally round the old flag and try and do their utmost to frustrate the designs of traitors. We are on the fork of the two roads one or other of which we have to take. We have the movement called Commercial Union, whose supporters I call traitors because I believe the scheme was designed by traitors. [Applause.]

It Originated in Treason.

I believe there are a great many honorable men who believe it would be for the interest of this country and that our national life would not be destroyed were that fad carried out, but I am strongly of opinion this movement originated in treason, because Commercial Union can only be carried out by breaking the ties that bind us to the Motherland and by giving us over hand and foot to a foreign country. [Hear, hear.] I will refer to one or two important points in the history of this continent. If the United States were not an aggressive country we would have no difficulty, but I hold that country is very aggressive and grasping. They wanted Florida and they took it. They wanted Louisiana and Alaska and they bought them both. They wanted Texas and they stole it. They wanted half the State of Maine that belonged to us and they swindled us out of it by a forged map. The war of 1859-1863 was noise much as a war against slavery as it was a tariff war in which the North conquered the South and put them under their feet.

What has been their treatment of us? They attempted to take this country in 1775, and again in 1812. They were beaten both times. In the latter war they spent three years trying to conquer this country, but failed. The odds have been growing in our favor ever since. In 1837 they fomented intrigue in this country and they fomented intrigue in this country and in 1866 they armed the Fenians with United States rifles. And now they have begun this agitation, the work of a traitor in New York. [Applause.] They want to get control of our tariff.

Mr. Spratt rose and requested the speaker to come to the point and tell the audience what Imperial Federation meant. "We all know about these things," said he; "we want to hear your Federation scheme."

Col. Denison—If he will wait long enough I will try to explain Imperial Federation so that it can be understood even by a man like him.

A Voice—Five hundred dollars and costs. [Laughter.]

Col. Denison—When the Americans were not able to meet us in the open field they tried to produce the same result by intrigue with our people. They made a reciprocity treaty with us and suddenly terminated it with the intention of forcing us into annexation. This scheme of Commercial Union, as I have said, has its origin in treason. It is intended to try and make our people believe a fallacy. They want to have the regulation of our tariff and to so reduce our country that we would be willing to accept annexation as a relief from our troubles.

His scheme of Imperial Federation is one that ought to have the effect of breaking up any such idea as that of Commercial Union. I believe in a scheme which we can have, a Commercial Union between the different portions of the British Empire. If we could have an arrangement by which our products would be received into Great Britain free of duty, while there would be a discriminating tariff against foreign powers, this would build up this country, increase the wealth of the agricultural population, make us a much more powerful people, the Empire more consolidated, give us more influence in the affairs of the world and more local independence in the management of our own affairs. Canadians should look forward to the day when Canada will be part of this great confederation. I don't pretend to go into details, but one thing I say that when Canada goes into that confederation she shall go in as the Kingdom of Canada and on an equal footing with the other kingdoms and colonies. [Applause.] Canada has such an enormous territory that she would soon become more powerful than England herself, perhaps in thirty or forty years. It would become a case of the tail wagging the dog. I have no patience with people who say we are not powerful enough. I have no patience with people who do not believe in the future of their country. [Applause.]

A Liberal Seconds the Motion.

Mr. J. M. Clark, late President of the Young Men's Liberal Club, seconded the resolution. He said there were three courses open to Canada. First independence. As an independent nation Canada would enjoy only such sights as the United States would think fit to let it enjoy. The next course was annexation. That, as a matter of sentiment, was quite out of the question. The third course open to Canada was Imperial Federation, and what that meant the speakers who followed him would point out. One thing he meant was that Canada would remain as she now is as an integral part of the British Empire. Canadians would be admitted to the full privileges of British citizenship. We are asked to defice what we mean by Imperial Federation.

Mr. Spratt—Hear, hear.

Mr. Clark—The definition I would give is that it involves Canada's being an integral part of the Empire, and being represented in some way in the Imperial Parliament. We feel that Canada should have a voice in the development of the Empire, and in the formation of its foreign policy. All we have a voice in her foreign policy is to be we must contribute to the costs of Imperial defences. The scheme must include the whole foreign policy of the British Empire.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

NO PLAN YET.

But Imperial and Colonial Statesmen Are Expected to Hatch One.

Resolved that while having every reason to be satisfied with their position as citizens of the greatest Empire the world has ever known, enjoying in the fullest sense the rights of local self-government, the marvelous measures of protection from external foes, Canadians, now numbering five millions, with their continental territory, rapidly developing resources, growing and far-reaching commerce and increasing wealth, have attained a position from which the eyes of the continent with a slight degree of confidence such well-matured plans as may be proposed alike by Imperial and Colonial statesmen for a closer union of the component parts of the Empire, and for an increase in the responsibilities and disinterested service of its citizens, from which so much may be expected of strength, of prosperity and of glory.

This resolution was moved by Mr. Alex. McNeill, M.P. for North Bruce. He said the news of this great meeting would be tidings of joy to all lovers of the Empire, for it will proclaim trumpet-tongued that the great British city of Toronto is up and doing in the glorious work of Imperial unity. He said he would repeat the words this great British city of Toronto, even if he ran the risk of offending the traitorous crew.

Mr. Spratt—We want an explanation of Federal Union.

A Most Glorious Cause.

Mr. McNeill—Let each one enroll his name now as a member of the League. It is a great privilege that is afforded you to help on the most glorious political cause that a human being ever advocated.

Mr. Spratt—What is it?

Mr. McNeill (overcharged with emotion and steadfastly eyeing the questioner)—It is the cause of peace and progress and civilization. [Applause.] It is the cause of one own empire and our own race (his eyes still fixed on friend Spratt). I will tell you further, to give you heart, it is no losing cause. [Hear, hear.] Even if it were you should never forsake it. Even if it were I should ask for myself no more glorious destiny than that I might go down forever with it. [Applause.] The Imperial League exists to advocate no particular form of Imperial unity. It exists to advocate consultation, intercommunication and concerted action among the different members of the empire. The young life of Imperial unity is throbbing throughout every member of our empire.

Mr. Spratt—Will you be kind enough to give us the facts?

Mr. McNeill referred to what had been done by the Imperial conference last year, one result of which was the settlement of the New Hebrides question.

A Blue Nose Orator.

Mr. R. C. Weldon, M. P., of Halifax, made a capital speech in seconding the resolution. He conveyed the thanks of the mothers of Halifax to the ladies of Toronto for their kind treatment of the Halifax boys when passing through Toronto to the Northwest. Taking up the theme of the night he said since 1688 England had been engaged in eight great wars, and every one of these wars, except one, had been directly or indirectly concerned with the North American continent; they were wars with France over the possession of the American colonies, and the other war was one with Russia as to the Indian dependency. History proved that Britain's quarrels were our quarrels.

The speaker said he was one of the young men who hailed with joy the coming to this country of the celebrated professor of history from the banks of the Isis, carrying with him the aroma of great scholarship. But he was sorry to find that the scholar made poor use of his gifts. Instead of giving inspiration to our young life he discouraged us with the foreboding image of a sloppy and disconsolate mind. He chilled us when he should have inspired us with patriotic fervor.

There were two courses before Canada. First there was annihilation. Some called it Annexation, but that's what he termed it. Twenty years ago he was an ardent independence man, but after twenty years he had become older and wiser. We can never expect fair play from a country that interpreted the law of nations in such a way that a gulf 800 miles wide at its mouth is entirely under coast line jurisdiction on the Pacific while an inlet 16 miles across on the Atlantic is said to be on the high seas. [Applause.]

He is Not a Nationalist.

He was not a believer in Canadian independence. If instead of being five millions we were twenty millions, and if we had time to strangle the treason that is within our borders, as we will strangle it—[loud applause]—I tell you frankly I would still be a doubting believer in Canadian independence. When we are anxious about our fisheries we do not rely so much on the justice of our claims as upon the great war ships floating in Halifax harbor. [Applause.]

The real devil among Canadian politicians is the secessionist. I renounce that devil and all his works. I don't believe in the repeal of the Canadian union. The young men, who, in Nova Scotia, started this movement a year and a half ago, climbed upon the back of a wild horse, and their legs lashed firmly under his belly. They will rush, like Mazeppa, to the devil. [Loud applause.]

THE FISCAL ASPECT.

The Meeting Calls on Parliament to Seek Discrimination in Tariffs.

Dr. Montague, M.P., moved this motion:

Resolved, That a more intimate connection with the mother land does not involve or depend upon any commercial relationship differing from that which now exists between the United Kingdom and Canada, but in the opinion of this meeting the adoption of Imperial Federation might well lead to such changes in the fiscal policy prevailing as to give to the mother country and her colonies advantages in their several markets, denied to those who do not belong to the Empire, and that this meeting calls upon the House of Commons of Canada to take steps at an early date to give effect to the principles of this resolution.

After expressing the thrill he felt at seeing such a magnificent audience he referred to a remark made by Mr. Clarke, a previous speaker. The gentleman said, in arguing that this was not a party question, he did not remember one great movement which was inaugurated by the Conservative Party, and he would not give them credit for one. He (the speaker) would be more charitable to the Reform Party. That Party did inaugurate one great movement. It was on Sept. 17, 1873. [Laughter.] He was a firm believer in Canadian Nationalism, but he had yet to learn that because Canadians are enthusiastic over Canada and everything Canadian they were less loyal Britons. Though expressing the strongest sentiments of Canadian Nationalism it did not prevent him from expressing the strongest sentiments of British loyalty. Geo. Brown Wished.

Brown had expressed an earnest wish to live to see all of the North American parts of the Empire formed into one confederation.

The great Reform leader had lived to see the territory of the Dominion extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and had he lived a few months later than this he would have realized his desire, for even now arrangements were being made to admit the last outstanding piece also into the great Canadian Confederation. Canada was setting the example of confederation to the Empire.

It was said that in the Old Country the region for the other parts of the Empire was growing; but in the colonies the feeling was not so good toward the Motherland. But he believed that go where you might in the Empire, away down in the hearts of the people would be found the best of loyalty, and even though Ireland was greatly agitated over the Home Rule question and though hard things were often said, he believed that deep down in the kindly Irish heart was a loyal attachment for the great Empire which the Irish had so often and valiantly fought to maintain, and which, when the local trouble was settled, her sons would fight for again if it were ever necessary to do so. [Applause.] With regard to Imperial Federation, it was said that the scheme was somewhat hazy.

Mr. Spratt: "Hear, hear." [Titters.]

Dr. Montague: My friend down here in front, as "Hear, hear," and shakes his head, but there isn't much in *that*. [Laughter.] I repeated two or three times. The question was not wrapped up in sentiment. The Canadians were in search of a market for their agricultural produce. The question was now being debated in the House of Commons. He did not wish to bring politics into this question but he could not support Commercial Union.

C. U. Hit Off.

He did not see any use in sending "coals to Newcastle." [Loud applause.] He did not see the logic in making an effort to get a market for agricultural products in a country which exported millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products. [Cheers and applause.] If they required manufactures they could get the immense country from which his friend Mr. Davin came—[the Indian smile on Nicholas Flood]—and he developed the strain on Nicholas Flood's face. Where was that market to be found? It was to be found in the British people. The proposition had been put to them that there would be a discriminating tariff between the Mother Country and the colonies, small duties on wheat and beef would, by reflexed influence, make the farmers of Canada enjoy higher prices for their produce. It had been said that this was not possible to get, but he was confident it was. The British farmer was strongly in favor of it themselves and the practical platform of the Conservative Party in Britain on trade questions was in favor of it. He felt that this was the direction to move in order to promote Canada's best interest. He then moved the resolution.

A Voice from Montreal.

Mr. Hugh McLennan, of Montreal, seconded the motion. He traced the history of the trade relations with the people of the United States, and drew from it the fact that the sole desire of the United States people was to force Canada into annexation. But Canada had thwarted all such attempts and was rapidly developing a nationality. He depicted the advance that had been made toward that end and the patriotism that glowed at the mention of Canada's achievements. It was true that the great public works cost a great deal, but the money was well spent if it served simply to develop a Canadian nationality and such patriotic spirit were put to good uses. [Applause.] He then argued in a strain similar to the last speaker. The people of this country, he said, had declared, "We are going to take care of our industries." It was high time the people of the Empire said the same thing. If the Old Country were willing to give an advantage to Canada in the way of a discriminatory tariff, it would result in driving a large immigration to Canada from the United States, as farming here would pay much better when better prices were to be obtained. He was sure, too, that Canada would be willing to meet the Motherland half-way in any such arrangement. [Applause.] He would do his best to present the motion effectively in the House of Commons.

The Davin Talks.

The gallant Nicholas Flood Davin was called on. He came to the front of the platform and bashfully glanced at the gallery. In reply to Dr. Montague, who was confident that the ladies had come out purposely to see Nicholas Flood, he said that if that were so he was quite proper. [Laughter.] He had a warm place in his heart for the ladies. [Applause.] He was of opinion that the direction the Imperial Federation was moving was in the true direction to take that Mr. Clarke Wallace, the Commercial Union chairman, is putting the thing before the public for some political purpose. He does not endorse the statements as they stand as he desires to have them given."

Mr. John R. Bailey was at the Queen's when The World saw him. He was chewing a tooth-pick and appeared full of thought when asked if he had anything to say about the Ottawa disclosures. "No," he replied, "I guess I will not say anything."

Spring Fashions.

None of the new spring fashions in men's wear show any very marked changes, but such as they are they all tend towards a little more style. The new Spring Hats are a little more jaunty, a little more dressy looking, and a little smaller in size. The colors and shades are also more varied. The imported hats, both silk and felt, which have the greatest reputation are Heath's and Christy's of London and Dunlap's of New York. The only house in Toronto where you can purchase the Dunlap hat is W. & D. Dineen's, corner King and Yonge streets. They also keep Heath's, Christy's, Woodrow's and Caninton's, all of London.

—Smokers, Why have a Foul, Stinking Pipe, when for five cents you can get it thoroughly cleaned by Alive Bollard's new process; 199 Yonge-street. 1 3 6

Foot Cut.

George S. Matthews, butcher, of Peterboro, while splitting some wood, yesterday morning with which to start the fire, had a deep gash cut in his foot by the axe slipping, confining him to the house for three weeks. He will receive a weekly indemnity as he is insured in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto.

Presented With a Gold Watch.

Ex-Deputy Reeve T. A. Thompson was on Friday night presented by his Parkdale fellow-citizens with an illuminated address and gold watch and chain in recognition of his municipal services. The affair took place at Masonic Hall, where there was a supper and speechifying.

Committed for Trial.

Nathaniel Everton, charged with stealing a bag of coal from B. Daniels at Parkdale, was committed for trial on Saturday by Magistrate Wingfield. "A prima facia case was made out," said the J.P., "but I believe the man to be innocent."

Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books. Get our quotations. Grand & Toy, Stationers, Leader-lane. 631

Shorthorn Sold.

On Wednesday next, when the whole of Mr. T. C. Patteson's herd of Shorthorn cattle will be sold by auction near Eastwood Station the G.W.R. Atlantic express, running east from Windsor, will stop at Eastwood at 12.30 p.m.

In the Spring.
In the spring a livelier necktie glows upon the young man's breast;
In the spring quinn's somnific nighs-robes lull his weary brain to rest.

Come to the Big Sale.
Come one! Come all! Everyone should attend the great moving sale at the house-furnishing store, 179 Yonge-street. Next month Strathern & Co. will move to larger and more commodious premises, and are just going to have a regular clearing out sale. Never such a chance was offered the public in Toronto before. Housefurnishings, cutlery, baby carriages, fancy goods, hardware and goods unmentionable are being cleared off below cost price. Don't forget the place, 179 Yonge-street.

TORONTO'S COAL COMBINE.

ITS CONNECTION WITH THE BOARD OF TRADE EXPLAINED.

President Matthews Interviewed—Mr. Elias Rogers Says There is Nothing New in the Evidence at Ottawa—City Dealers Only Make 25 Cents a Ton.

The question was mooted on Saturday whether in view of the revelations at Ottawa before the Commons Committee relative to the Coal Section of the Board of Trade, the latter body would take any action with a view to withdrawing its recognition and protection from the section.

President W. D. Matthews was spoken to on the subject by The World. "The sections," he said, "cannot make by-laws without the approval of the Council of the Board, and any act, resolution or business done by a section in nowise binds the Council or the Board. Nor can they publish any business done by them in any way to bind the Board or make it in any way a Board of Trade measure. The Board has power to disrupt any section guilty of any conduct not approved of by it. If a section does anything wrong and complaint is made to the Board, an investigation is held and action taken. The Board, as far as I know, will not take any action regarding the Coal Trade Branch on account of the Ottawa disclosures. This section has simply bound itself together to protect the interests of the trade and the members. I do not suppose any notice will be taken of the Ottawa matter."

Coal Dealer Rogers Talks.

"There is nothing new in these statements from Ottawa," said Mr. Elias Rogers. "I had nothing to do with the Waterworks contract except this, that had it not been for me, the city would have had to pay much more for its coal. This whole story of the sale of the contract has been told over and over again. I have explained to the Combine Committee how the Coal Trade Branch of the Board of Trade came to be organized, and its workings both as regards contracts and other matters.

"There has always been more or less pressure brought to bear on dealers by the controlling interests in the United States, with a view to forcing uniformity of prices."

Here Mr. Rogers produced copies of minutes of meetings of Anthracite Coal Association held in New York in September, in 1883, when a committee was appointed to determine the policy and fix the prices at which coal was to be sold wholesale and retail in the Toronto market. This he gave as one instance, where definite action was taken to force Toronto dealers to maintain prices.

"When the New York committee came here in the spring of 1886 it was distinctly insisted on that the price for contracts should be regulated as well as other trades, and that the contracts should be made to bear their share of the general expenses of the business, which had not been done heretofore."

"The pooling arrangement was proposed as a means of carrying this out, the arrangement being that the price of the contract be fixed first on the basis of wholesale prices. The contract was then to be offered to the dealer who would fill it at the cheapest. Sometimes there would be a great deal of competition, and more was offered than the contract was worth. The amount paid in no case represented the actual profits on the contracts, because each dealer figured on getting his share of the amount paid back again, and there was always the item of general expense, which was left out of consideration in this bidding. On the Waterworks contract for 12,000 tons, on which Bailey & Co. paid five cents per ton, there was no margin for commissions, and it must really have been filled at considerably less than cost if all the other expenses were reckoned up.

"I was not present at the meeting when this contract price was fixed, and I was never present when city contracts were discussed, and he says that when he says it means 25 on a thousand of lumber. He didn't like the tone of the meeting a bit. Alongside of him was Ald. Frankland, and though his face was beaming as it times, The World could not make out whether he was with the movement or against it.

"The price elected and the price defeated in Hallidays were very much the same, the average being the past year only amounts to about 13 cents per ton on the total amount of coal represented by the contracts. There is not a dealer in Toronto who handles first-class coal who will state that he has ever made a net average profit on his yearly business of over 25 cents per ton, and there is not another town in Canada where coal profits have been so small during the past ten years. In Ottawa the price of coal to-day is $8 per ton, and dealers make more than $1 per ton profit, as was shown in evidence before the Combine Committee.

Other Dealers Interviewed.

Mr. R. E. Gibson of the Conger Coal Co. had very little to say. "The money got by auctioning these contracts," he said, "was simply premiums which went towards paying the general expenses of the section." For a full statement before the Combine Committee, as published in The World, puts it to thing about right, it seems to me that Mr. Clarke Wallace, the Combine Committee chairman, is putting the thing before the public for some political purpose. He does not endorse the statements as they stand as he desires to have them given."

Mr. John R. Bailey was at the Queen's when The World saw him. He was chewing a tooth-pick and appeared full of thought when asked if he had anything to say about the Ottawa disclosures. "No," he replied, "I guess I will not say anything."

Spring Fashions.

None of the new spring fashions in men's wear show any very marked changes, but such as they are they all tend towards a little more style. The new Spring Hats are a little more jaunty, a little more dressy looking, and a little smaller in size. The colors and shades are also more varied. The imported hats, both silk and felt, which have the greatest reputation are Heath's and Christy's of London and Dunlap's of New York. The only house in Toronto where you can purchase the Dunlap hat is W. & D. Dineen's, corner King and Yonge streets. They also keep Heath's, Christy's, Woodrow's and Caninton's, all of London.

—Smokers, Why have a Foul, Stinking Pipe, when for five cents you can get it thoroughly cleaned by Alive Bollard's new process; 199 Yonge-street. 1 3 6

Foot Cut.

George S. Matthews, butcher, of Peterboro, while splitting some wood, yesterday morning with which to start the fire, had a deep gash cut in his foot by the axe slipping, confining him to the house for three weeks. He will receive a weekly indemnity as he is insured in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Company of Toronto.

Presented With a Gold Watch.

Ex-Deputy Reeve T. A. Thompson was on Friday night presented by his Parkdale fellow-citizens with an illuminated address and gold watch and chain in recognition of his municipal services. The affair took place at Masonic Hall, where there was a supper and speechifying.

Committed for Trial.

Nathaniel Everton, charged with stealing a bag of coal from B. Daniels at Parkdale, was committed for trial on Saturday by Magistrate Wingfield. "A prima facia case was made out," said the J.P., "but I believe the man to be innocent."

Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books. Get our quotations. Grand & Toy, Stationers, Leader-lane. 631

Shorthorn Sold.

On Wednesday next, when the whole of Mr. T. C. Patteson's herd of Shorthorn cattle will be sold by auction near Eastwood Station the G.W.R. Atlantic express, running east from Windsor, will stop at Eastwood at 12.30 p.m.

In the Spring.
In the spring a livelier necktie glows upon the young man's breast;
In the spring quinn's somnific nighs-robes lull his weary brain to rest.

Come to the Big Sale.
Come one! Come all! Everyone should attend the great moving sale at the house-furnishing store, 179 Yonge-street. Next month Strathern & Co. will move to larger and more commodious premises, and are just going to have a regular clearing out sale. Never such a chance was offered the public in Toronto before. Housefurnishings, cutlery, baby carriages, fancy goods, hardware and goods unmentionable are being cleared off below cost price. Don't forget the place, 179 Yonge-street.

IMPERIAL FADERATION.

The poor Canuck—what is he anyway? He is not a British subject, having no voice in the British Parliament. He calls himself a Canadian, but in the eyes of foreigners there is no such nation as Canada. Foreigners treat the Canuck as a British subject and yet the Canuck is *not* a British subject. It is a fiction to call him one. The Canuck has no *locus standi* among foreign nations, he has no voice in the councils of the British nation. He is not supreme in his own parliament. He is a political nondescript. The poor Canuck!

Col. Denison in his tirade against the Republic seems to have forgotten that that nation is the outcome of the principle of British freedom. British freedom and the right of representation with taxation asserted itself 100 years ago and established the great Republic. The same principle of British freedom and the worldwide equality of Britons is working daily for the elevation of Canada as an independent nation. The best point in the Colonel's speech was his statement that Canada should enter the federation as a kingdom on an equality with the other federating powers. Name your king, Colonel!

The idea of Imperial Federation on the lines so laid down opens up a way by which the Canuck can hope to possess a nationality which he may set up as his idol to worship.

When the gallant Colonel was telling us how the Yankees stole Texas, and gobbled California he should have told us how England got India, Zululand, and Ireland. Mr. Patrick Boyle can tell him how his ancestor Brian Boru was disposed by the grasping Sassenach.

Home Rule, as proposed for Ireland, means local self-government with a voice in Imperial matters. The Irish will not be satisfied with the one without the other, neither would the Scotch or Welsh if they demanded a change. Canada, however, has home rule, but no voice in the parliament that negotiates her treaties and declares her wars. The Irish and Scotch and Welsh could not be side-tracked like this. Why should Canada submit to infantile treatment?

If the Imperial Federationists can give Canada a nationality of any kind they will bestow upon her a priceless privilege.

The idea of a number of English-speaking nations federating for certain common objects is no visionary scheme. But the most that the federationists can say at present is that they are only prepared to consider a union of some kind on grounds of common interest. As yet they have not placed Canada on an independent footing so that she may confer, as an equal, with the other federating powers, nor have they specified any of the common objects of union, except one, that of common defence.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books, in great goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

MR. SPRATT, PUBLIC INTERPOLATER.

The World extends its most distinguished consideration to Mr. Robert Spratt, who bravely took his stand as one against a thousand at the Imperial Federation meeting on Saturday night. He very properly rose to a point of order when the secretary started in to see how many letters of regrets for the reasons of men who could not attend. The press is the proper vehicle for this kind of information. Mr. Spratt also asked several of the speakers to come to the point when they were inclined to circle round in the historical past. And notwithstanding the several speakers used effective but rough rejoinders (all of them characteristic of the speaker) Secretary-Scudder, the old gentleman in true John Bull fashion was not to be put down. It is only fair to Mr. Spratt to say that he was "caught" by the eloquence of Dr. Weldon, and heartily joined with the audience in singing God Save the Queen at the close.

The World would be delighted to see Mr. Spratt attend all Toronto meetings as Public Interpolator. Were he to do so he would keep mere routine proceedings from tiring the audience, and make the speakers come to the point, therein setting a good example to other cities troubled with effusiveness. Mr. Spratt has our distinguished consideration for the efforts put forth by him on Saturday night.

A "RED" PRESIDENT ELECTED.

The University College L. and S. Campaign—Affirmatives Capture Almost Everything.

The result of the election of officers for University College Literary and Scientific Society was made known at Moss Hall on Saturday forenoon. The voting continued from 8 p.m. on Friday, till 5 a.m. on Saturday.

Mr. C. Milligan, B.A., presided over the polling book efficiently. The scrutineers were: W. H. Hodger, M. McNamara, Sec. Hogarth, J. H. Jones, J. Ross and A. Stagg.

When the scrutineers returns were made a crowd was impatiently waiting. The affirmatives then embraced each other and the Reds dragged themselves home to bed at a very cold morning, and the consolation was scant. The Reds got only two of their men elected, one, however, to the chief office.

The vote polled was:

For president—W. F. Creelman 346, J. McD. Duncan 188.

For first vice-president—H. J. Cody 198, E. A. H. Fraser 156.

For second vice-president—W. B. Brydone 199, A. A. Macdonald 150.

For third vice-president—S. Stone 190, J. F. Evans 165.

For recording secretary—W. J. Fenton 196, J. S. Johnston 166.

For treasurer—R. E. Heggie 188, W. C. Mickell 160.

For curator—H. B. Fraser, 220, A. Smith 126.

For corresponding secretary—Ralph Palmer 211, F. C. Snider 152.

For secretary of committees—H. Ferguson 179, U. M. Wilson 150, T. D. Dockery 36.

For fourth year councillor—Chas. McLachlin 175, R. C. Shore 151, for third year councillors (2)—A. H. Wells 186, J. H. Kerr 176, H. E. T. Haultain 169, C. L. Peterson 159; for second year councillors, (3)—D. Ross 205, J. E. Northwood 184, G. L. McBride 167, D. W. McGee 119.

The Candidate of the Palace.

At 10 o'clock mass in St. Patrick's Church yesterday, Rev. Father Corduke announced that Archbishop Lynch was in favor of Mr T. A. Culleton as trustee on the Separate School Board, to fill the vacancy in St. Andrew's Ward left by the death of Mr. H. J. Nolan. It is understood that Mr. T. M. Hennessey will contest the seat.

Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Side by side the lovers sit,
He a Tory, she a Grit;
Her pretty little yielding waist
By his stalwart arm embraced.
There they're sitting, hand in hand,
And search throughout this happy land,
I'll wager one good hundred pound
A happier pair could not be found.

"Happy, happy, happy pair!
"None but the brave,
"None but the brave deserves the fair."

So mused the youth. Her downcast lids
Provoked what modesty forbids
In public ever to be done.
Save to a mother by a son,
Or by a brother to a sister;
To cut the matter short, he kissed her
A kiss! and, must it be confessed?
She gives it back with *interest!*

But lo! they're caught!
What was it brought
Old Auntie to the room?
Oh, baleful sight!
What once was bright
Is now a dismal gloom!

"I saw him kiss you." "Yes, I fear
"You did; but, then—oh, Auntie dear—"
"And you returned it," screams the aunt;
"Deny it," quoth the maid, "I can't;
"But then I do what father teaches,
"And practice only what he preaches."
(Oh, juvenile precocity!)
"I've put in practice just for fun
"His favorite panacea, Un-
"Restricted Reciprocity."

A Surprise for North-Enders
C. H. Tonkin, hatter, 712 Yonge-street, North Toronto, opens to-day his fine spring stock of hats from the best English and American makers—and they are nobby ones. Young men of North Toronto, do not fail to get your spring tile from C. H. Tonkin.

THE MONOPOLY QUESTION.

STILL OCCUPYING THE ATTENTION OF THE WISE AND THE FOOLISH.

Where the Gossips Put Themselves "in Advance of the Fact"—Two Settlements in Hand—Necessity of Having the Best Professional Opinion.

OTTAWA, March 25.—During the week now closing the air of the Capital has been thick with rumors of this and the other settlement of the Manitoba Railway difficulty which were said to have been arrived at, and some papers, apparently anxious to gain a reputation for being "smart," have even gone in for alleged details to an alarming degree. The number of millions that the Canadian Pacific is to get for relinquishing its monopoly thirteen years before the expiry of the same by effluxion of time (in 1901,) has been precisely put down in black and white; and those gifted beings whose forte is to see one through a millstone have fairly excelled themselves. It may prevent a good deal of misapprehension if we bear in mind that there are really two settlements now pending, and not one only; much confusion of thought having arisen from mixing up two things which ought to be kept quite distinct. First, there must be a settlement between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and the prevailing rumor is probably right that what this settlement is to be has been practically agreed upon. But, as before pointed out in The World, there still remains another settlement to be reached—that between the Dominion Government and Manitoba. According to the best information obtainable here, the latter settlement yet depends. Now, to show how far the gossips went wrong, note that whereas they had sketched out an alleged surrender settlement by the middle of the week, Mr. Greenway did not arrive here in Ottawa till Friday morning. Now it is evident that no settlement to which he was party could have been arrived at before his return to the capital, so that they must have been "in advance of the fact" when they assured the public that the thing had been "fixed" days before. If we just ask ourselves the question—"What did Mr. Greenway come back for?"—we shall quickly see where reason should come in.

There is something which does not seem to have occurred to the "smart Aleck" who so much abounds in the Commons lobbies and in the rotunda of the Russell House, the chief places, as we are assured, where these hints are to be obtained. That supposing the high contracting parties to some settlement involving the purchase of track of the Canadian Pacific monopoly, having really agreed as to what both sides respectively are willing to do, a practical question of the very highest importance yet remains. How can the thing be legally done, or, indeed, can it be done legally at all? Not even Sir John himself would undertake to answer this question off-