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FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1887.

The Business Aspect of It.

We have argued that that this country should have its own cable communication with Europe, independent of the United States, even should there be no money in the venture. That is to say the enterprise would pay Canada indirectly, in many ways, even should there be no dividends directly paid on capital stock. We cannot for a moment suppose it a likely thing that there would be any loss on running expenses; we take it for granted that the receipts would pay that much at least. Suppose the receipts to do this much, and no more, then we hold that the investment would be a good one for Canada.

But there are reasons for believing that the new enterprise would do a good deal better than this. The cable would have its western landing somewhere on the Canadian shore, of course, but overland connection with Boston and New York would easily be established. And the probability is that offices of the new cable in these cities would do a good business. In fact, a fair American business, as well as a Canadian one, may be counted on. Without depending upon anything very big in the way of American custom, we might still count upon enough of it to make us safe against loss on running, when taken along with our own contribution. We fancy there will be a general agreement among business men that it would do this at least. And if it did no more than this, it would pay; but we venture to think that it would do a good deal better.

We do not forget that something more than a new cable is wanted. There is wanted, besides—a Canadian organization of live men, for press and for general business purposes, to bring work to the cable that will make it pay. Well, we argue this way, that Canadian management, having been at least fairly successful with railways, with ocean steamships, and with land telegraphs, need not shrink from trying ocean cable business too. This country is not as big yet as the United States, but it is always growing, both in population and in amount of business done per annum. Even were the enterprize a little in advance of the time, we might safely count on the country's soon growing even with it. But on the whole we feel sure the prevailing consensus of opinion will be that the present demand comes not a bit too soon, but is abundantly justified by the stage of its progress which the country has now reached.

One consideration there is, which we have no hesitation in urging with all confidence. The mere fact that an independent cable was on hand and ready for business would do wonders in the way of *creating* a new Canadian business for it. We do not forget that, as things are, we might even now have a Canadian Press Association, and might use the old cables as we pleased, to the extent that we were able to pay for them. But it quite agrees with all we know of how things work to believe that the actual existence of a Canadian cable would powerfully influence the building up of a Canadian business. The latter *might* go on, in a manner, by means of the old cables, but we may still feel sure that it would go on to much better purpose with a new one. Let it be borne in mind—that the efficient working out of our own enterprise, in the spirit of National Policy, would go far towards making it pay. Of course the interest of Jay Gould is strongly in opposition, but that should not deter us.

Deacon Bunthorne's Malediction.

For months and months the Wimaniac advocates asserted that Sir John and his colleagues would in due time come out for Commercial Union, because they knew the people were for it, but yesterday the ridiculous old Globe propounded the theory that Sir John, Sir Charles, Sir Hector, and "the rest of the boys" are opposing the fad because they know the people are in favor of it. And The Globe shareholders actually pay editorial owls good money for grinding out such self-destructive rubbish as that!

But the funniest part of the exhibition is where the Deacon solemnly threatens Jean Baptiste, who a short time ago made him eat his own words about Riel. The Globe speaks of itself as "having run considerable risk in stemming an agitation directed against the constitutional rights of French Canadians"—the right to rebel and commit murder with impunity. The Globe not only took the risk, but also thrust that risk upon its party, to their defeat and demoralization. But, adds Deacon Bunthorne: "If you fail me now, Jean Baptiste, if you aid in defeating my latest fad, I will do something terrible; I will *curse you!*" So there now! Of course the curse will have to be comprehensive enough to include the Liberal leader, Mr. Laurier, who fears that the adoption of the fad "might not be consistent with our duty to the Mother Country." Curse him, Deacon, curse him. He can stand it as well as the jackdaw of Rheims did.

Increased Subsidies From Decreased Revenues.

It has been well and truly remarked that the parties to the Quebec conference propose to burn the candle at both ends. Were their proposition to abolish the tariff implemented a heavy loss of revenue would ensue, while their complementary proposition to increase the provincial subsidies would place an additional burden upon a treasury almost bankrupted by an increase of subsidies. And the bulk of this additional burden would fall upon Ontario, which Mr. Mowat and his papers have taught us to regard as "the milch cow" of the Dominion. The most superficial observer can see at a glance the monstrous absurdity of the "Little Tyrant's" assumption to speak for the whole people—"all political parties" when committing themselves to a policy designed to burn the financial candle at both ends. Every province in the Dominion would lose by such a combination of extravagancies, but this province would lose most of all. A straight declaration in favor of Annexation would have been more creditable to the intelligence and sincerity of the members of the conference.

Japan is getting a taste of foreign control in commercial matters, and a bitter taste it is. Years ago that country was wheedled and forced into treaties that practically divested it of the right to raise its own revenue in its own way, with the result that the Japanese rulers are at their wits' ends to provide financial ways and means. Canada will never consent to be reduced to the miserable position in which Japan finds herself.

San Francisco is agitating for cable connection with Japan and China. Canada must not be caught napping in this connection. Cable connection means closer business relations and more of them. Canada needs such connection, not only with China and Japan, but also with Australia. Some people will say that this is impracticable, but they are the same people who said that the Canadian Pacific Railway would never be built, or if built, never successfully operated.

Maj.-Gen. Laurie of Nova Scotia who, by the way, is a candidate for Parliament in one of the by-elections down there, says that the Colorado beetles will not attack potatoes when they can find milk weeds to feed upon. If this discovery of his does not capture the farming vote for him, the horny handed electors of his constituency must be lacking in the milk of human kindness.

The letter signed Robert Spratt in Wednesday's paper on the barley question was written by Robert Sproatt, the miller.

Will the experience of Mr. Riordan's junior organ with fads put any common sense into the managers of his senior organ? It is at present going the same road that the other went headlong.

The Woodstock Standard says that those who urge Mr. Camberlain and Sir Charles Tupper to exceed their instructions, to the extent or negotiating an anti-British commercial treaty "talk nonsense." They do, and with an air of make-believe that is most entertaining.

The Globe yesterday aped The Mail to the extent of threatening a disruption of the Dominion unless the Province of Quebec shall return a majority to its taste. The impotency and imbecility of such threats do not palliate their wickedness, because they are made for party purposes by defeated and desperate men who pose before the outer world as mouthpieces of Canadian opinion. The gang must be taught that any attempt to implement such threats would be promptly and vigorously stamped out.

Has No Brother John.

Editor World: In your Hamilton despatch of Thursday it is stated that "a man giving his name as John Chambers and saying that he was a brother of a railway conductor on the Grand Trunk who ran east from Toronto, swindled Messrs. W. P. Giles & Co. out of $40.45 by means of a forged check." As I am the only conductor of that name running east from Toronto, and as I have no brother "John," you would much oblige by making the above explanation.

JOHN CHAMBERS, G.T.R. Conductor.

The Reeve of Markham and C.U.

Editor World: In seconding the Commercial Union resolution in the County Council, the Reeve of Markham is reported in The Globe as stating that the N.P. had demoralized society, arrayed class against class, and caused rings and combinations to be formed for the purpose of fleecing the farmer, and that no trade or calling was free from the imputation. Now it would be interesting to know if this good old honest miller includes himself in the above indictment. I think the language of our worthy reeve rather strong on that occasion. I think the morals of the people of his constituency will compare favorably with a like number of people of any other country. If the N.P. has demoralized the people of this country, how much more has protection the people of the United States, the country to which politicians of our reeve's kind are disposed to look. I would respectfully request our reeve to point out a single combination of traders or manufacturers in Markham who are fleecing the farmers. The charge is utterly groundless and an insult to the good people of this township, who no doubt will remember the imputation next January and elect no man who cries down our country and charges her people with dishonesty. As an elector of the County of York, I protest most emphatically against the Council wasting the people's money in discussing a question beyond their control. YORK.

Markham, Nov. 22.

National Bank Notes.

Editor World: After reading your timely article on the ever interesting subject of the circulating medium, perhaps a brief review of the history and effects of the American National Bank system may be in order. Originally devised as a war measure to create a home demand for Government bonds, it was a great success from that point of view. Another idea was to make as many persons and places as possible directly interested in national unity. But the greatest object was to supply a safe currency which would circulate without discount throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

The original modus operandi of the formation of these banks (it may have altered since) was for any number of persons to buy any amount of United States bonds at the market price of the day and any amount not less than $100,000 nor more than $500,000 and deposit them in the United States Treasury Department with a petition for banking powers. Thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury enrolled the corporators as, say "Sixth National Bank of Providence" or elsewhere. The secretary also caused to be prepared notes bearing the name of the bank and of such denominations as requested in the proportion of $90,000 for every $100,000 of bonds deposited. The difference was intended to cover any likely difference between the value of the notes and bonds and in all cases has proved ample.

The bonds deposited now serve a double purpose. First as a security to the noteholders, for which purpose they are held by the Government, and the interest on them is a source of revenue to the bank. The bank also derives revenue from the loan of its currency to the public.

The effect of these institutions has been beneficial to the public in that they have given a safe circulating medium and by reducing the rate of interest on the public debt, they have lightened the burden of taxpayers. So far the system works well, but a serious defect is its want of flexibility as compared with ours. It will be understood that at the season of the crop movement currency is scattered all over the country, depleting the centres of trade, causing in them financial stringency which reacts over the country until the reflow of currency to the centres restores the equilibrium.

The problem is to find a method that will reconcile safety and elasticity.

As matter of fact the great times of failure on this continent are between October and December, when the crop has to be moved, and between March and May, when it is known how operations have panned out.

MERCHANT.

An Answer to Mr. Harris.

Editor World: When reading Mr. Harris' letter in The Mail of Nov. 21, I was struck with what appeared to me to be the weak arguments he used in favor of Commercial Union. He goes on to say that Mr. Chamberlain thinks that C.U. would create a breach between the Mother Country and Canada, and then says: "But sober sound thought must convince him that instead of any such result following, the effect will be to cement the bonds between us and the parent state by the removal of those causes tending to weaken and endanger the connection." Now, Mr. Editor, I must admit that I fail to see the force of such an argument. What, pray, are the causes existing between Canada and the Mother Country, so fraught with deadly peril to both and which C.U. would obviate? Would the diversion of our trade with Great Britain to the U.S. be likely to cause the former to entertain friendlier feelings towards Canada than at present? It seems to me it is synonomous with taking your custom from one grocer and by giving it to another expect the former to bubble over with gratitude and swear undying friendship for your doing so. Then Mr. Harris speaks about "free trade, free fish, free products and free interchange generally." It strikes me in the event of such a calamity as C.U. there would be too much freedom regarding our fishing industries, and the consequences would be that our avaricious neighbors would cause our fishing grounds to become as worthless as their own on account of their violation of the fishery laws by over fishing and fishing out of season. He then speaks of the abolition of custom houses, saying that we would save nearly twelve millions of dollars, five of which are now paid by us in order to get our merchandise into their markets, and the other seven millions are also paid by us on articles from the United States. Is it not somewhat singular that we should be the parties to pay both for imports and exports? Verily it is a case of "heads I win and tails you lose" for Uncle Sam according to Mr. Harris' way of looking at it, no matter whether Canada buys or sells. I fail to see, however, wherein matters would be changed one iota by C.U. Do we not now get as much for what we export to the United States as if C.U. existed? Simply because we have no market there for anything other than what they cannot produce, on account of which the market is not already flooded by their own manufacturers. Then as to the seven millions of revenue we receive from imports, which, is claimed, comes out of our pockets, but which goes into our national exchequer and consequently supports our goverment. That makes the difference whether that seven millions goes to Ottawa in that way or gets there through direct taxation upon the citizens of this country. The Government has to be supported and until we have a surplus like the United States we can ill afford to do away with the revenue derived from this or any other legitimate source. The United States with its sixty millions of people and proportionate facilities, with a wealthy goverment, made so by a vigorous protection, may well afford to throw open its doors to its diminative neighbor, but the strong protective policy of all political parties on the other side goes to show that were we anything more than a midget in the manufacturing arena C.U. would receive a very different reception from our American cousins. They are scarcely the people that we can expect to receive a big bonanza from.

"MAJOR-STREET."

The Quebec Conference.

Editor World: I observe some remarks lately made suggesting that when at the late Quebec inter-provincial conference the subject of the tariff was discussed in connection with the resolution stating the advisability of restricted reciprocity with the States, the various provincial officials there assembled were interfering in matters with which they had no concern—and that, in fact, they had obtained their elections, in considerable part, by the votes of persons who believed these officials would have taken no such action.

This is a mistake. What was stated and understood was that they had no power to legislate on the subject. But as no one has ever suggested that they should be deprived of the right to vote, or to state their reason for voting for members charged with these affairs, so no one would conceive it desirable that, met to consider the means of improving the welfare of their various provinces, they should have remained silent on a matter of the greatest importance to them all. They would rather, it seems to me, have acted unfairly by their provinces if, believing a certain measure to promise them great advantages, believing the expression of their joint opinion would assist in obtaining that measure, and knowing they had full right to express it, they should have refrained from its expression.

I do not remember, among Candian state papers, any one more clear, judicial and fair than the list of resolutions passed at the conference. These are by no means violent or partisan, but simply recapitulate facts which are undeniable. It is, indeed, noticeable that very slightly, if any, attempt at confutation has been made by opposition papers, many of which would have at once brought forward statements in contradiction, had such been at all producible. The resolutions say, as such should, "what we ourselves do know."

It is beyond a doubt, as they state that the Federal Government has frequently attempted to usurp powers which belonged to the Provincial Governments. The frequent and successive cases in which this was proved before the English courts, the continuous verdicts given in favor of the Provincial Governments which had resisted, have placed the facts beyond question in the mind of all.

Neither is there any doubt as to the fact, prominently stated in the resolutions, that the twenty years which have elapsed since the framing of the acts establishing Confederation have developed necessities both for additions to and explanations of its meaning. Men of all parties have frequently admitted this; in fact, they have more than admitted, they have declared it.

The resolution stating that, while the provincial subsidies were formerly 20 per cent. of the federal revenue, now that revenue having been increased by taxation, they are but 13 per cent., casts a light on the frequent demands for "better terms" by some of the provinces, which while, owing to increased local expenditure needing an increasing sum, find themselves only in receipt of a comparatively decreasing one.

The limits of this article will not permit mention of all the resolutions, none of which can reasonably be objected to, while each is calculated, perhaps in some cases, with modifications further discussions might suggest, to do much good. It is seldom that so much can be said of any list of any resolutions. In this case, the reasonable and desirable nature of the objects proposed is a tribute to the character of the meeting, to which each province had undoubtedly sent some of her ablest men, while, if their efforts tended, if successful, in some of these points, to strengthen the provincial at the expense of the federal power, it must be remembered that the central power had frequently caused certain of them much trouble by trying to appropriate more than ultimate legislation decided to belong to it.

It is necessary, generally, if we desire a nationality to prosper, to sympathize with the efforts of its states or provinces in the maintenance of their rights as against the central power. The tendency is invariably in the line of aggregating strength in the central, if inferior power in the outlying sections, and from this arises a bitterness which always causes loss, and often presages disunion. Loyalty to the central government is only maintained by the conviction that each section has been fairly treated, and, in the nature of things, that fairness can only be expected when these various sections are careful of their rights, anxious to maintain them when menaced, or retrieve them if unfairly deprived of them.

An apt corollary may be found in the great war of the American States. The North were incorrectly interfering with the autonomy of the Southern States. So their highest constitutional authorities had decided. Morally they were right in that they wished to abolish slavery, but wrong in the idea that this should be done without compensation to the slaveholder, for he had had their sanction and they had shared his gain. But the force of the stronger central body was used and triumphed, and the result cannot but have left remembrances of anger. How different, now would have been the feeling—how much better, probably, would have been the present lot of the negro himself if, by the use of a portion of the immense sum afterwards wated in war, the South could have been induced herself to undertake the work of liberation.

There is little doubt that the meeting of the Quebec conference will be productive of good. No such important assemblage has occurred since the days of '67, when some of us remember John A. and G. B. meeting in peace after years of warfare and the half comic doubt whether the police had not better be within call. From the work of the former assemblage, spite of all drawbacks, much progress has resulted. The efforts of the latter may well assist in its completion. X. Y. Z.

The Negro of the South.

Editor World: I wish to state in regard to the Rev. Hugh Johnston's letter in The Globe of Friday, Nov. 11, on the above subject, that I think, or rather know, that Mr. Johnston has made several mistakes or wrong statements in regard to the negro. In the first place we do not ask to be invited to your drawing-rooms and your family table; all we ask for is equal rights as far as the law is concerned, and that I must admit we are denied in the South, and I am sorry to say we are a good way from equal rights here in Canada. Secondly, Rev. H. J. styles them as a man that wears a black skin and grows wool where the hair ought to grow. Now a statement like that coming from a minister of the gospel causes people to think the writer is short of subjects to write and talk on, and I for one think that the writer has very little to do when he leaves the Bible (which should be his guide) to bother and belittle a race that does not in any way trouble him. Thirdly, in speaking of the two races marrying, he thinks we have too much mixture already, and that to allow them to intermarry produces a mongrel race. Now, if such is the case, I would like to ask who are we thank in the first place for such a race. The blacks did not go after the whites (during their 200 years of slavery), but the white slaveholder, both father and son, went after their black (slave) women and girls, and hence the result; and had it not been for that great curse, human slavery, I doubt if there would have been what the reverend gentleman calls a mongrel race. Fourthly and lastly, he goes on to state the reason that the whites refuse to sit beside the blacks in church and school is because they stink or smell. He does not use these exact words, but says if you go South and sit for two hours in a meeting with them on a warm day—the same as he had done—they would soon find out their reason for refusing to sit with the blacks.

He further states it is well enough if you sit by the open window. Now, if our face is black and our heads wooly we know when we are insulted, and such we take Mr. Johnston's letter for. Now I am not a Southern but a Northern born, raised and schooled right here in Toronto, but my people's offences are mine. "They that are strong should help bear the burdens of the weak," and such I consider the Southern negroes—weak. All we want as a race is to be let alone.

MISS MINERVA F. GILLIAM.

St. Lawrence Market, Toronto.

Mr. Howland's Cable Scheme.

Editor World: Nothing proposed in Toronto for a long time past has given me so much pleasure as Mr. Howland's cable scheme. For thirty years I have not been without Old Country papers, and it has been a constant vexation to me to see how English news has been misreported and distorted here. But especially within the last couple of years, during which political factionism has become so bitter, this unfairness has come to a head. The sympathies and interests of both Canada and England are so intertwined that faction in one country is but too faithful a reflex of faction in the other. But somehow, although having the inevitable two parties on this side, the Canadian press seems unanimous in its too general misrepresentation of Old Country matters. It is inconceivable that this should be wilful and deliberate, and the explanation is plausible that the news is cooked for them, and in quarters that are decidedly anti-British. I have been often sorely tempted to offer to The World some striking examples of this.

Now, Sir, The World, with its avowed and well-known "Canada first" proclivities, may be trusted to contend adequately for the importance of fairly representing Canada on the other side; but it will hardly be denied that in the interests of Canada itself it is greatly to be desired that the Mother Country and the action of its government should be justly represented on this side. Otherwise it cannot be but that misunderstanding and loss of affection and alienation will ensue, to the detriment of both sides. When all is said and done, falsehood must be pronounced the most mischievous thing in the world, not excepting even too much bad whisky. Let us have truth, therefore, and thank Mr. O. Howland.

Port Perry, Nov. 24. JOHN CAREY.

SPREAD OF ROMANISM.

A Gathering at Wycliffe College Decide that Protestants Have Reason to Fear It.

A pleasant time was last night spent in the assembly room of Wycliffe College under the auspices of its Literary Society. A large audience assembled on invitation of the President and members to hear a debate on the subject:

That, as Protestants, we have reason to fear the spread of Romanism.

There were other attractions besides the debate, as the program set out a college song, a quartet, a reading by Mr. E. C. Acheson and an essay by Mr. W. A. Frost, M.A., on "Canadian Independence of Thought in its Relation to the Church." The essayist claimed that in Church government in Canada there should be the capacity to stretch, in order to meet the demands which advancing ideas and varying circumstances make necessary. In this country there were certain educational, political, and social conditions which fostered independence of thought—such as the public schools and universities—almost universal suffrage, complete self-government and the absence of the rigid class distinctions which exist in older countries. All these have an important bearing on the present and future of the Church, both in regard to its general dogmatic principles, its liturgical worship, and the manner in which the pastor conducts his personal dealings with his people. Mr. Frost proceeded to show that greater activity and earnestness was required in the Episcopal Church in this Dominion if she is to make further progress or even hold her own. He was rather severe on the press for publishing clap-trap sensational sermons in preference to sound gospel addresses, and added that for every column you see devoted to reports of the Church of England Synod, you find a dozen devoted to Presbyterian Assemblies, Methodist Conferences, Baptist Conventions or Congregational Unions. What the Church wanted was capable, earnest men in the pulpits, and not made-to-order, cut-and-dried, self-satisfied pharisees, who, in week days, are of the earth earthly, and on Sundays are of the church churchy. The essay was well received.

Mr. L. E. Skey and Mr. McGregor McCann took the affirmative side of the debate, and Mr. C. C. Owen and Mr. F. H. Falt, the negative. The arguments on each side were capitally sustained. Mr. Skey devoted his attention to proving that Roman Catholicism was ever aggressive, well organized and persistent, and left nothing undone to further its ends. He instanced the case of Lower Canada where Romanism predominated and worked assiduously to drive Protestantism out of the province. In the Scotch settlement of Glengarry things were made so hot for the hardy Scots that they were obliged to fly. The Roman Church was forcing its way west into the Dominion, and Protestants had every reason to fear her.

Mr. Falt, for the negative, argued that there should be no such word as "fear" in a Protestant's vocabulary. They had right on their side, and the promise of God that He would be with His children. He quoted statistics to prove that Roman Catholicism was on the decrease the world over, and dissensions were weakening the power of Rome every day.

Mr. McGregor McCann gave valuable aid to his leader, and denounced the Church of Rome in very strong terms for the intrigues and treacheries to which she had recourse, Protestants had reason to fear the spread of Romanism, for where that Church predominated there was poverty, superstition and ignorance.

Mr. Owen wound up the arguments for the negative, and the points made on both sides having been summarised by the chairman (Rev. Arthur Baldwin, M.A.), the audience were appealed to and gave a decisive verdict in favor of the affirmative.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

A London Alderman and His Secretary Taken Into Custody.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 24.—Thomas C. Hewitt of London, ex-water commissioner and alderman, was arrested here to-night by Detective Smallman of St. Thomas, on a warrant issued by Judge Hughes of Elgin, charging Hewitt with obtaining a large sum of money by fraud and conspiracy from W. L. Pierce of Dutton. George S. Ward, Hewitt's secretary, was also arrested. The fraud is said to have been perpetrated in a wheat transaction.

The Fever Epidemic Accounted For.

A gentleman suggested yesterday to The World that the source of the prevalent typhoid and malarial fevers throughout the province might be found in the extraordinary subsidence of water in lakes, rivers and swamps. So dry a half year has never been known in many districts. As a consequence the exposure of ooze, mud, woody decayed matter and rank vegetable growth is unprecedented. The exhalations from the exposed surface are rank poison. The early cultivators of the prairie states, as well as our own first settlers in Ontario, suffered from all manners of fevers, originating in miasma from newly turned up land. He attributes the ill health of the towns suffering from epidemic to the low water mark of the neighborhood.

A Consignment for F.A.L. Toronto.

Montreal Gazette: A consignment of machinery, amounting in value to several thousand dollars, addressed F.A.L., Toronto, was brought here by the steamship Sarmatian, and not having been claimed it has been transferred to the Examining warehouse. If found to be new machinery it will be held for duty, and if not claimed within a certain time, sold to cover expenses.

Mr. Mandeville Puts on the Prison Suit.

DUBLIN, Nov. 24.—Mr. Mandeville put on the prison garb in the Tullamore Jail to-day. Mr. O'Brien is suffering from insomnia.

A Schooner Ashore.

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—The schooner Halsted, coal laden for Chicago, went ashore in the fog off Glencoe late on Tuesday night. The crew were landed safely.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

M. GREVY HAS DEFINITELY DECIDED TO RESIGN.

His Message Will be Read in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday—The Radicals Said to be Preparing Charges of Treason Against Him.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—M. Grevy has requested M. Rebot to form a Cabinet and charged him to convery to the Chamber his resignation. M. Rebot consented, but advised M. Grevy that as the message was a political act, the tenor of which required the approval of the Cabinet, the President ought to confer with the retiring Ministers.

M. Grevy accordingly summoned M. Rouvier and his colleagues.

The Rebot Cabinet will probably include M. Flourens, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Sadi Carnot and Gen. Ferron.

The Radical journals strongly oppose the election of Gen. Saussier to the presidency.

It is reported that M. Rebot, in a second interview with M. Grevy to-day, advised the President to retain the Rouvier Ministry in office until he had resigned.

The Journal Des Debats predicts a definite settlement of the crisis to-morrow.

At a meeting of Radicals to-day it was decided to resolutely oppose any military candidate.

The Rouvier cabinet had a conference with M. Grevy to-day. He intimated that he had definitely decided to resign. His message will be read in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. The two Chambers will probably assemble on Tuesday.

M. Rouvier, on being shown the text of M. Grevy's message, objected to it as too comminatory, saying that it would cause a storm in the Chamber. M. Rebot overcame M. Rouvier's objection, but he himself is urging M. Grevy to modify the message. M. Grevy appears to have greatly aged within the last few days.

The Republican party desires to hold a caucus before Congress meets in order to ensure a unanimous vote and avoid the chance of a split, which might enable the Opportunists, led by Ferry, to bring in Gen. Saussier, with the help of the Monarchists. The extreme Radicals are trying to prepare a charge of treason against M. Grevy.

HARVARD BEATEN BY YALE.

Thirty Thousand People Witness the Inter-Collegiate Football Match.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—About 30,000 people assembled at the Polo Grounds to-day to witness the great inter-collegiate championship football game between Yale and Harvard. Both teams were well represented and they went in to win. Among those who came from a distance to see the contest was Gov. Hill. Capt. Holden, the famous sprinter of the Harvard team was on the ground, but did not play on account of injuries received in the game with Princeton. The referee of the game, James Hancock, and the umpire, A. Baker, were both Princeton men, and no disposition was shown on either side to kick at their decision. The contest was remarkable for hard and skilful work, but Yale had the best of it, and when time was called stood the winner. Score: Yale 17, Harvard 8.

Knockdowns on the Football Field.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A large crowd were at the Polo Grounds this morning to see the match between the University of Pennsylvania and Wesleyean college teams. These contestants were tied for last place in the college tournament. It was a very rough game and slugging was freely indulged in. In some cases actual knockdowns occurred. The score: University of Pennsylvania 4, Wesleyean 10.

Victory for the Ontario Team at Newark.

NEWARK, N.J., Nov. 24.—The Western Association of Ontario defeated an amalgamated 11 of the American Football Association here to-day by 5 to 0.

Sport's Trophy Belongs to the Torontos.

Sport this week says its trophy belongs to the Toronto Lacrosse Club, but that the world's championship is still undecided. "We have," continues Mr. Lowe's paper, "no further claim on the trophy and should a match or a series of matches be arranged next spring, it is entirely optional with the Toronto club to offer the trophy for competition."

Littlewood Ahead of the World's Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The management of the pedestrian match profited largely by the Thanksgiving holiday. Littlewood continues to do good work and to-night is ahead of the world's record. Albert and Panchot are also in excellent condition, Noremac is suffering considerably from a bad leg and weak stomach, but he is on the track all the time. Following is the 12 o'clock score: Littlewood, 439 miles; Albert, 417; Panchot, 400; Noremac, 378; Elson, 359.

Ross Prepared to Row Bubear.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—It is probable that Wallace Ross, the oarsman, will go to England next month to train for a race with George Bubear on the Thames. Yesterday morning a cablegram was received from London, asking if Ross would row Bubear, providing that Mr. Fred Martin found the money. Ross replied that he would go to England and be prepared to meet Bubear in February or March.

Teemer's Reply to Bubear's Challenge.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—John Teemer makes the following reply to Bubear's recent challenge:

"I will row Bubear a sculler's race over the Thames championship course or any other good course in England, or over any three or four mile course in the United States, for $2500 a side. If the race is to be rowed in England I shall asked for $250 for expenses. If in the United States I will allow him $250 for expenses. I will not row for less than the amount I have stated, and as soon as I get word from abroad I will be prepared to start for England."

Boakes Wins the Racquet Championship.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The championship racquet match between Boakes, master of the Quebec Racquet Club, and Wright of the New York Club, was concluded to-day. Boakes won seven games out of nine.

Carter Wins the Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Schaefer found Carter too fast for him last night in the closing game of the cushion-carrom tournament, and the Wizard was beaten for first prize at the handicap of 200 to 170, he making but two points more than Carter. Carter won by a score of 170 to 172. This gives carter first prize, Schaefer second and Moulds third. Thatcher, Mathews and Ives divide fourth, fifth and sixth prizes.

Gossip of the Turf.

Apollo, the Kentucky Derby winner of 1882, died at Charleston, S.C., a few days ago. Apollo was a chestnut gelding, foaled 1879, and was by Ashstead or Lever, out of Rebecca T. Price. He was piloted in many of his victories by the late Jeckey Spellman.

Capt. S. S. Brown's earnings on the turf this season amount to $33,478, of which Stuyvesant comes first with $14,105.

D. D. Withers' winnings this year amount to $33,330. Had it not been for Laggard Mr. Withers would have had rather an unprofitable business, for the son of Uncas contributed $21,870 of the money won by the Brookdale Stable, and has to his credit the honor of being the first colt to lower the colors of the supposed invincible Hanover.

"Centaur" of the New York Sporting World speaking of the late Jocky Spellman says: "Spellman had not a superior as a finished horseman. He was grace personified in the saddle, and his judgment of pace, his hands, his instinctive knowledge of when to make his run and his vigor and determination in finishing were equally remarkable. But he was uneven in his performances, and it was only when he was thoroughly aroused that he displayed his brilliant abilities."

John Hyland, who at one time was a familiar form on the Canadian turf, and now ranks with the best trainers in America, has parted with Markland, the aged bay horse, by Springbok—Lorena, by Lexington. John A. Morris has purchased him and shipped him to Texas for breeding purposes.

The New York State Controller has issued a statement of the returns made by the racing associations of their receipts during their meetings, together with the tax paid the department under the provisions of the Ives Pool bill. The total amount paid by the Coney Island, Brooklyn and American Jockey Clubs, and the Saratoga, Rockaway Steeplechase and Brighton Beach Associations is $21,040.54.

Hamilton Spectator: Ben Hunt was not satisfied with the result of the race last Saturday between his mare Little Jessie and T. Armstrong's Little Johnny, so another race was arranged. It took place at James' driving park yesterday afternoon and Little Johnny won again. Armstrong put up $100 and Hunt $50.

Spellman, the dead jockey, was known as the "dude of the turf" on account of his fondness for fine clothes and jewelry. His first appearance as a jockey was in 1875, when he rode for Pierre Lorillard. He has ridden for the Dwyer Brothers and for J. B. Haggin. He was married about five years ago. His wife grew jealous of him shortly after their marriage and attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself.

Spots of Sport.

The proposal to establish a professional club in Montreal has at last taken definite shape. Subscriptions to the amount of $3000 having been already received.

Jack Dempsey and Jack Reagan are soon to fight to a finish for the middleweight championship of America, according to London prize ring rules, for $2000 and the gate receipts.

W. Byrd Page of Philadelphia, the champion running high jumper of the world, will retire from the athletic field after two more public exhibitions. His absolutely farewell jumps will occur at the meeting of the Baltimore Athletic Club next month and at the intercollegiate sports next spring. Mr. Page is in the post-graduate department of the University of Pennsylvania, and is devoting himself to the study of electricity.

"As an illustration," says The New York World, "of the decadence which has overtaken professional rowing in America it is noted that John Teemer, who claims to be the champion sculler of the United States, is decidedly short of cash. The season just ended has brought him but little financial reward. He had hardly money enough to pay his fare from Pittsburg to New York a few days ago. There was a time when the champion oarsman of America found it easy enough to make all the money he needed. That time has passed, however, and may never return."

A YOUNG WIFE LED ASTRAY.

Fashionable Circles in Montreal Agitated Over a Great Scandal.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—Fashionable circles in Montreal are greatly agitated over a scandal that affects one of the leading members. Prof. Prume has long been known as one of the most talented of Canadian musicians, and he moves in the best French Canadian society here. Four years ago he was united in marriage to one of the reigning French-Canadian belles, a Miss Martelle, who also belongs to a well-known musical family. She was beautiful and accomplished. A musician herself of considerable promise, she desired to finish her education, and to do so her husband desired to take her to Paris and have her instructed under the best masters. Prof. Prume and his wife took up fashionable quarters in Paris, and soon became favorites in society. The beauty of the bride, who was hardly over 20, attracted many admirers. Among these was one Count De Vechi, a man of leisure and wealth, who soon became assiduous in his attentions to her. For days he followed her in the streets of Paris, thinking how to obtain an introduction. At length he resolved upon a bold stroke, relying upon the young wife's innocence and trustfulness to assist him. On one of the boulevards of Paris he saw her one day, and, springing from his carriage, approached her.

"Pardon, madame," he said, "I know I am transgressing the law of politeness in thus addressing you, but you so strikingly resemble a dead child of my own that my fatherly heart has gone out toward you. In great emotions the rules of the world must be ignored. Let this be my excuse for such rudeness."

The young woman did not dispute for an instant that the benevolent-looking gentleman before her meant what he said. She pardoned him and prepared to pass on, but he persisted, and asked her if she would not promise to visit him at his house, saying that he was old and lonely, and a voice to recall that of the dead would be sweet to him. The young wife replied that she certainly could not continue such intimacy as this without her husband sharing in it.

"Ah, madame, you must bring him with you. I insist upon knowing him." was the answer.

Husband and wife visited the Count, and were made so welcome that the visits were repeated. The nobleman made his influence felt in the outer world to assist the couple, who congratulated themselves upon having gained so powerful a patron. One day as they were promenading the spacious halls of his chateau, he turned to them and said:

"You see here great wealth, luxury upon luxury in art and in literature. I have lackeys at my beck and call, and when you leave here you say to yourselves: 'How happy he is and how powerful,' yet I am neither happy nor powerful, for I am alone in this magnificence and not powerful enough to persuade anyone for whom I care to live here with me." Then turning to his guests with a smile, he added: "But you, my friends, will you not reside with me and help me to that happiness that without you I cannot obtain?"

The result was that Prof. Prume and his wife went to live with the Count, who then continued his attentions to the young wife, and finally succeed in his object. When the fact that his wife was unfaithful to him dawned upon Prof. Prume's mind he at once decided to leave her and return to Canada. Mme. Prume remained in Paris with the Count. Efforts are being made to induce her to return to Canada, and her mother has gone on a special mission to France to bring back the erring one. Prof. Prume is at present in Montreal, and intends to apply for a divorce.

The Scholten Disaster.

DOVER, Nov. 24.—Five thousand persons attended the funeral of the victims of the W. A. Scholten disaster. The Queen has sent a message of sympathy to the bereaved families.

A Batch of Archbishops.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Pope at a consistory to-morrow will appoint thirty-six Archbishops and Bishops, including several Americans.

Anything That Pops.

From Harper's Bazar.

He: What will you have, dear, candy or ice cream?

She: No, Edward, get me some popcorn, please.

He: Do you like that stuff?

She: Yes; I like everything that pops.

Won His Bet.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Landlady (at dinner table): Mr. McGinnis, what are you doing with that microscope?

Boarder: I am winning a bet of $5, Mrs. Barzog. There are nineteen kinds of victuals in this hash. My bet was that I could find fifteen.

An Octogenarian Breaks the Record.

From The Court Journal.

Those who attended the cycling gathering at Coventry on Saturday, Oct. 29, must have received a slight shock when they saw Major Knox-Holmes, aged 80 years, engaged along with another gentleman on a tandem tricycle in the difficult task of reducing the thirty-mile record. Singular to say, they succeeded, the gallant major and his companion, Mr. Buckingham, finishing the quarter of a mile in forty-nine seconds. The breaking of a record in tricycling at 80 years of age is a feat worthy of chronicling alongside the brace of grouse for every year of his life killed by the late Captain Horatio Ross every autumn after he had reached the age of three score and ten.

A Veto.

From The Washington Critic.

"Mamma," said Mrs. Parvenu's daughter, "I want to join an archery club. May I?"

"No, you mayn't," replied Mrs. P. "They've just hung a lot of those Anarcherists in Chicago, and there's no telling what'll happen next if society gets perminated with their sociableistic notions."

Timely Wisdom.

From The Boston Courier.

They strolled along through the wood together,
A manly youth and a maiden fair,
Gathering leaves in the autumn weather,
Tinted with colors most rich and rare.

He said, "You are much like the autumn leaves,
With your cheeks of red and your hair of gold;
And your heart the frost that the leaf receives
Ere its hues are seen—for your heart is cold."

The maiden answered, "It may be so;
You've known me long and perhaps know best;
But the frozen leaf soon thaws, you know,
After 'tis gathered and properly pressed."

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Florences, Humpty Dumpty, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Campanini and Myra Goodwin.

Another large audience greeted Mr. and Mrs. Florence at the Grand Opera House last night when they appeared in their new comedy "The Flirt." Mr. Florence as the giddy old masher kept the audience in roars of laughter, while Mrs. Florence as the irresistible widow was as charming as ever. To-night and Saturday matinee Mr. and Mrs. Florence will present the greatest success of their lives "The Mighty Dollar." Saturday night "Our Governor" will be given instead of "Dombey & Son" as originally advertised.

Next week the charming soubrette Myra Goodwin will hold the boards in "Philopœna," a comedy from the pen of Edward E. Kidder. The New York World says:

"Philopœna," a new three-act comedy by Edward E. Kidder, was produced at the Harlem Theatre Comique last evening with Miss Myra Goodwin, one of the brightest and most versatile of soubrettes, in the principal role, that of Philopœna, the village foundling. The story turns on a plot to injure the character of the bound girl, Phil, which fails, as a matter of course, and the curtain falls on the triumph of innocence and the punishment of the wicked. Mr. Kidder's comedy affords ample scope to Miss Goodwin to show her many accomplishments as a player as the banjo, a drummer and a dancer. But the success of the play—and it scored a decided success—was entirely without reference to these variety interludes. The situations are good and well balanced, the plot is interesting and natural, and its interpretation in every respect admirable.

A Big Concert Coming.

The concert in the Pavilion on Thursday, Dec. 8, promises to be the event of the season. The ladies who interest themselves in the Orphan's Home have the affair in charge, and they will see both that the house is filled and the concert of the best. The Citizens' Band will be one of the attractions, and our people know enough of it now to appreciate its excellence. The University glee club will also take part. There are about 200 children in the home, and the winter is before them; so that the charitable have an opportunity to give them a lift by attending the concert.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons To-Night.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons arrived in the city yesterday and will read at Association Hall, Yonge and McGill streets, to-night. There has been a big rush for seats at Nordheimer's and few good places are left, so that the indications point to a large and fashionable audience. There will be an entire change of program to-morrow afternoon, which will be the talented lady's last appearance here for some time to come. "Mrs. Scott-Siddons" says an exchange, "carried all before her. She is one of nature's own actresses, and her charming personnel and easy grace of movement added much to gain a complete mastery over the audience."

The Campanini Concert.

Judging by the manner in which seats have been taken up on the plan of the hall, Saturday night will see one of Toronto's typical fashionable audiences at the Pavilion to welcome Mme. Scalchi, Mme. Repetto, and Campanini and Galassi. The latter has not been in Toronto since his visit here with Adelina Patti, and the great Campanini makes his first bow here on this occasion. Mme. Scalchi is too great a favorite here to need special mention, but of Campanini The Boston Herald says: "A picture of health, his fine physique in fine form, and his marvellous voice with its old time ring and volume, it is not surprising that he received an ovation upon his entrance, which was again given with added enthusiasm as he ended his favorite 'Salve Dimora.' His voice is as fine as ever and his style also, as ever, irreproachable."

Notes.

"Humpty Dumpty" had a good house at the Toronto last night.

Marguerite Tish, who plays Pixley in "Chip o' the Old Block" at the Toronto Opera House next week, is said to be an accomplished actress of the Vienna school, the best school of acting in the world not excepting the Paris school. Her line is the soubrette.

Parties who intend visiting the Cyclorama should remember that the Church, Winchester, Queen-street east, Sherbourne and Yonge, and Union Station cars run directly to the doors of the famous Sedan battle. The attendance this week has as usual been good, despite the change of weather.

The Carbolic Smoke Ball.

Patients in want of "The Smoke Ball," so popular in the city as a relief and permanent cure for catarrh, colds, etc., etc., will find a full supply as usual at Kennedy's Drug Store, 233 Queen-street west, opposite McCaul-street. 51

WANT HINTS FROM TORONTO.

The Letter of Prominent New Yorkers to Mayor Howland.

As already stated in The World, ex-Judge Noah Davis and other prominent citizens of New York, have written to Mayor Howland, requesting him to deliver an address on the Sabbath and temperance at Steinway Hall on the evening of December 13. The writers say:

We have heard of the beneficent revolution which has taken place in your own city by reason of the good people coming forward in politics, and should be greatly interested to know more of this reform from yourself, as one of the distinguished leaders in its successful development. The ideas represented by these two names were brought into conflict in the late election in this state, by reason of a movement on the part of temperance haters to break down the Sabbath day. Now that the heat of the contest has subsided, we believe that a great public good can be effected by a further consideration of the principles which underlie these subjects, illustrated and assisted by an explanation of the methods and ideas which led you to victory in their behalf."

The other signers of the letter are: Whitelaw Reid, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Logan C. Murray, William E. Dodge, the Rev. James M. King, W. W. Hoppin, jr., Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Elliott F. Shepard, J. Edward Simmons, Edward V. Loew, Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, J. M. Bundy, Wendell Prime, the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts and Charles J. Canda. His Worship will comply with the request.

The World's New Office is now at 12 Melinda-street.

By a Large Majority.

"This is all so sudden, Mr. Sampson," she said, with maidenly reserve, "and so unexpected, that although I confess I am not entirely indifferent to you, I hardly know what to say in reply to ——" "If you are in favor of the proposition," suggested Mr. Sampson, who, like Dick Swiveller, is a Perpetual Grand Master, "you will please signify your assent by saying 'Aye.'" "Aye," came softly. "Contrary?" "No!" thundered the old man opening the door. "The noes have it by a large majority," said Mr. Sampson, hastily reaching for his hat.

Lieut. Foulke's Japanese Bride.

From The Ogden Herald.

A handsome lieutenant of the United States navy, Foulke by name, was in Japanese waters on service a few years ago. Being attacked by serious illness he was carried ashore and was nursed to recovery by a marvelously beautiful Japanese girl, with whom he fell in love. He taught her English, she taught him Japanese, and when he comes home, as he soon will, he will bring her as his wife. She is said to possess great intelligence and accomplishments.

Revenge.

From The Century.

Revenge is a naked sword—
It has neither hilt nor guard,
Wouldst thou wield this brand of the Lord?
Is thy grasp then firm and hard?

But the closer thy clutch of the blade.
The deadlier blow thou wouldst deal,
Deeper wound in thy hand is made—
It is *thy* blood reddens the steel.

And when thou hast dealt the blow—
When the blade from thy hand has flown—
Instead of the heart of the foe
Thou mayst find it sheathed in thine own!

A Winter Fruit.

From The Washington Critic.

De Watermillion vines am shrinkeled up by ole Jack Fros';
Dat mos' entrancin' fruit am gettin' ha'hd ter come ercross,
But nebber mind; dough wintah wins may make er fuss an' ro'h,
De chicken coop will blossom jes as charming ez befoh.

"REBUFF AND RIDICULE."

ANTICIPATED FATE OF A C. U. DEPUTATION TO WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Newly Organized Club—A Small Attendance—Goldwin Smith Says the Fad was Not Tested in the Bye Elections—The United States Should be Posted on Canadian Feeling.

The recently formed Commercial Union Club of this city held its first public meeting last night at its headquarters in the Yonge-street Arcade. There were fourteen members present when President Goldwin Smith called the meeting to order, and later on eight more put in an appearance. The object was to confirm the constitution and bylaws framed by the Executive Committee, and this business was expeditiously rushed through.

Then Mr. Smith delivered himself of this production from manuscript:

There are two points in the constitution to which I wish to call your attention. One is the name of the club. Other associations are in course of formation in the province and it was therefore thought right to distinguish this club from them by calling it the Commercial Union Club of Toronto. But we hope that it will act as a central organization and we welcome members from all parts of the province and Dominion and consider them eligible to our Executive Committee. The other point is the clause declaring the club unconnected with party, and inviting the co-operation of all those who are favorable to Commercial Union, whatever their political party may be. This was necessary to repel persistent misconstruction and preclude, as far as possible, party machination, which was encountered the other day at Beeton in its most palpable form. We have observed and mean to observe strict neutrality between the political parties, while we shall take every opportunity of pressing our principles on the attention of both parties and of securing recognition for the great practical issue of the day. Among the members of our Executive Committee and amongour officers are men of both parties and both lists have been drawn up with the utmost possible regard for comprehensiveness in this respect. The president owes his position specially to the fact that he has not been connected with either of the political parties in this country. This is no party move, but a broad appeal in the general interest of the national commerce and industry to the intelligence of the whole people. If any politician derives assistance from our operations, it will be not because he is a Conservative or a Reformer, but because he is for Commercial Union.

It is much to be regretted that members of the Government should have so precipitately assumed an attitude of opposition. Their own standing offer to the Americans under the Tariff Act shows that they recognize the need of reciprocity while they must be perfectly aware that a partial reciprocity—a reciprocity in natural products only—is not to be obtained. The choice, they must know, lies between unrestricted reciprocity and no reciprocity at all. To enforce reciprocity was the avowed object of their measure of tariff retaliation, and we are seeking to accomplish that object in a far better way. Their chief, when British manufacturers cried out against his tariff in 1879, proclaimed fiscal Home Rule for Canada in the most deffent terms. If they have bound themselves to a certain class of protected manufacturers by a tie other than regard for the industrial and commercial interest of the people, they will find themselves in the end fatally weighted.

The Conservative party in England never recovered from the effects of its ill-starred resistance to the removal of commercial restrictions which crippled national industry and deprived the people of the fair earnings of their labor. If any political party means to stand or fall by restriction, be assured it will fall, but that it will be its own doing and not ours.

There is also reason to regret that the British Commissioner at Washington should have shown so little not only of diplomatic reserve, but of respect, for Canadian self-government, when, in a matter of the most vital importance to the Canadian people, the intention of imposing an Imperial veto on their wishes is proclaimed at Washington to the reporters of the American press. Canada is made to feel herself a dependency indeed. That all the great national industries of this country and our people generally would gain very greatly by free admission to their natural market, which is also the richest market in the world, cannot be seriously doubted by any impartial reasoner. This conviction will grow irresistibly and will burst through all political obstacles in the end. It must of course, like all other convictions, have time to grow. We must not expect to see the seed spring up and bear the ripe grain in a day.

These bye-elections to which our opponents point with exultation are indications not of the future but of what is past. All of these, I believe, have been fought on old party lines. In not one of them, so far as I have seen, has Commercial Union been made an issue. In Haldimand that issue was expressly declined by Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Opposition. In a Nova Scotian election, which has been called a defeat for Commercial Union. The defeated candidate was a Prohibitionist and ran simply on that platform.

We shall see in the next general election, if not before, whether the people care or do not care for free trade with their own continent. In the meantime the movement spreads at once with singular spontaneity and remarkable rapidity, and there is every assurance which at so early a day could reasonably be expected of ultimate victory. Happily it will be one of those victories in which both sides win, for all alike those of our fellow-citizens against whose opposition we are now contending equally with ourselves, will share the increase of prosperity, which Commercial Union will bring to our country and which will bring increase of contentment and loyalty in its train.

Secretary Thomas A. Shaw called attention to the recent statement of Mr. Chamberlain at Washington that Canada had not officially asked for Commercial Union. He thought it advisable therefore that the feeling in Canada in favor of Commercial Union should be made known, and introduced a motion requesting the President to prepare a statement for submission to Mr. Chamberlain, to whom should also be sent copies of the resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Institute throughout the country. It might not accomplish much, but it would give the people of the United States some adequate idea of Canadian feeling, and likewise remove the opinion of those who in this country underestimated it.

Mr. George Kerr expressed the opinion that such representations as proposed should be entrusted to a deputation.

Mr. Goldwin Smith thought such proceeding a risky one. The deputation would be harassed from the fact that the credentials it should have would be difficult to secure at this time. He had no doubt some one interested in Commercial Union had supplied abundant evidence as to the movement in Canada.

This statement of the president's and the further one that he could not go to Washington, as had beer suggested, led to a warm discussion. It was thought the deputation would meet with "rebuff and ridicule," but this motion, moved by H. Lockart Gordon, seconded by George Kerr, jr., was carried, eight voting for and four against it:

That this club feeling that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States is of the most vital importance to Canada at the present time, think it ought at once to represent to the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, the British Commissioner, and Sir Charles Tupper at Washington the views of the very large portion of the people of Canada who are now advocating Commercial Union with the United States, and that with that object the president be instructed to communicate with Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Chamberlain and to arrange, if possible, that they should receive a deputation from this club who would explain to them the views of the club on this most important subject.

In the motion's original shape the name of Sir Charles Tupper was omitted but it was subsequently added.

Photography.

Everyone nowadays possesses a photo, if not of themselves, of their friends. The art has reached almost perfection, and specially may this be said of the first-class productions of Mr. Lemaitre, 324 Yonge-street. A visit to his studio will well repay the exertion, even during the dog days. All who desire a photograph in really high class style and finish should patronize Mr. Lemaitre, whose reputation is so well known. 36

—All modern houses nowadays are handsomely fitted throughout with elegant mantels and over mantels. Until lately the only wood mantel used has been the common low one. Messrs. Millichamp, Sons & Co. of Toronto are the first to introduce into Canada the handsome mahogany, ebony, walnut or cherry mantel. At their show-rooms, 29 to 35 Adelaide-street east, they show a fine assortment. ed

An Ontario Government Official Preaching C. U.

From The St. Thomas Journal of Tuesday.

The Commercial Union Club will meet to-night, when Mr. Arch. Blue of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Statistics, will read a paper.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Salerno, from Copenhagen; State of Nevada, from Glasgow.
At Southampton: Trave.
At Moville: Devonia.
At Queenstown: Germania.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—On Nov. 23, at 108 Church-street, St Catharines, the wife of William Ellis, Esq., of a son.