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The World is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Canada. It knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public measures.

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The Reception Committee Muddle.

The dignity of this city should be zealously maintained. It is the concern of every citizen to see that Toronto is reasonably hospitable and sensibly generous. When illustrious strangers honor the city with a visit the city enhances the honor by showing due appreciation of it.

In authorizing the Reception Committee to entertain distinguished visitors at the corporate expense the council as a body knew it transgressed statutory authority—the citizens were aware of it, but the dignity of the city seemed to demand an elastic interpretation of the law. Emboldened by public connivance in an informality—cheered by the criminal partnership of old V. Populi himself—unsuspicious of prosecution when everybody compounded what may be called a commendable felony—the Reception Committee of last year waxed lavish in generosity. Too freely it feted those worthy of entertainment and too often it honored those scarce worthy.

The pleasure of engineering banquets to illustrious foreigners, the indescribable balm of posing as the personified living essence of Toronto's munificence, overcame the committee. Inordinate display was unduly persisted in. Had the Prince of Darkness visited the city in a purely professional way, it is unfair to assume that he would have been entertained by civic bounty, driven to all the breweries, shown through the jails and asylums, feasted here and toasted there—made the recipient of addresses complimenting him on his wide influence, wonderful vitality, remarkable longevity, conspicuous urbanity and wealth of tail! What the committee would have done in the event of such a visit can only, of course, be matter for conjecture.

After expending $5600 in entertaining guests, the committee presented an additional bill for $2100 at the final meeting of the council Friday night. Holding back this account until the last fleeting minute of the eleventh hour invited suspicion, for accounts wearing anything like honest features had little indeed to fear from the late council. An injunction was secured forbidding the payment of the account by "an individual named Robinson." As an ald. Dodds explained to-day the matter stands it is almost deplorable. The Reception Committee had liberal instructions from the city and in consistently carrying out those instructions is beneath blame. If, however, improper entries have been shuffled in for devious purposes, and the accounts held back for a snatch passage—if the injunction is only designed to let daylight into shadowy nooks, not intended to condemn the whole output—all well and good. If the question raised is as to whether the committee overstepped its warrant, only good can ensue. Should the city's warrant be called in question the action can only be styled pernicious. Everybody has known the position of the city in this matter, and regretting the narrow powers allowed by the Legislature, suited only to provincial towns and not to an important metropolis, has tacitly endorsed the principle, if not the details, of the administrative course.

The present situation illustrates the necessity for increased powers from the Legislature—if not a special charter for Toronto. Prof. Goldwin Smith stated recently that we "are trying to run a great city on a village constitution." Nothing else can result from the attempt than continual bunglings and muddle linked to muddle.

Because you profess to see questions of morals and religion in the street car agitation, and on these a Bishop is a superior authority. To question the motives of opponents is the mean resort of inferior minds and has been since the world began. Who may judge another's motives? By the good a man has done or is doing, by the use he is to his fellows, you may surmise his motives. Good men may honestly differ on any given proposition without either mind harboring aught of evil. The Bishop of Toronto merits credit for the fearless utterance of his opinion when he must have been conscious of the condemnation that awaited him from illiberal extremists. There is a system of Christianity that attracts man and ennobles him with its simple teachings—that wins respect from the ungodly and robs atheism of argument—that subdues wrong by illustrating the beauties of right, and overcomes evil where legal enactments can only fail. Such religion as this does not hold that the kingdom of righteousness is indebted for its sway or dependent for its continuance upon cast-iron laws for daily life.

Mr. Frankland's right to boast of having been the first to ship live bullocks to England is questioned by a drover now settled in England, and possibly there is another gentleman in Toronto who should have "a look in" when the credit is being distributed. A correspondent reminds us that Mr. Patteson, now postmaster of Toronto, advocated the live cattle trade in the columns of The Mail long before either of them shipped any cattle, and made from Eastwood the first winter shipment of bullocks to England via Halifax. He was also the first to ship horses to England in any number. Next!

Rev. Father Huntington holds that hunger is the one touch of nature that makes the whole world akin.

Why should a Bishop who espouses such a cause as this be treated with more deference than anyone else?—News.

A Coming Encyclical Letter.

His Holiness Pope Leo is rated to be one of the wisest pontiffs who ever sat on the ancient chair. In his public acts he has shown a judicial wisdom which will do much to establish his own fame among future generations and bring popularity to the great organization of which he is the earthly head. Any deliverance from a man of influence so great as that which a pope wields would be received with deep interest by all classes, but especially will the significance be perceived of the announcement that His Holiness is preparing an encyclical letter on that question of all others which most deeply concerns men at the present time, the most effective method of bettering the condition of the lower and lowest classes of mankind.

It is understood that the work was undertaken at the suggestion of prelates high in office in the Roman church throughout the world. The latter, which is expected to appear about Easter, has been given most elaborate and careful preparation. Many theologians and eminent students of social science have been consulted and every precaution taken to ensure the production of a work of permanent value. It will be easily seen that the success or failure of the letter in suggesting means of genuine service in the solution of a grave social problem is a matter which will greatly affect the future of the church among the common people, those who of old heard the gospel gladly. This fact alone is sufficient to assure the public that the coming letter will tax the richest resources of Roman wisdom.

The position His Holiness will take is said to be in favor of what is now spoken of as "distributive justice," or the equitable distribution of wealth. The details of the letter will be made known in due time; meanwhile it is safe to say that the encyclical will be a valuable indication of the thoughts of the best minds on the question considered, and of the probable direction of social movements in the near future.

Reformers and Patriotism.

The Reform party protests against the charge of disloyalty, and pretents to regard it as mere political fiction of the opposing party. It is more. But even though it were but that alone, should not ordinary prudence and an honest desire to clear itself of an undeserved reproach prompt it to an altered course? What party exigency—be it an honest one—could justify the Reform party in doing its best to discredit every attempt of Minister Foster to open trade with the West Indies? Nearly every Reform paper in this broad land seeks to belittle and misrepresent Mr. Foster's statements. Unless the glory of that party is to be found in the ruin of the country, why this course? Witness the stand of The Globe regarding Thompson's motion before the United States Supreme Court—hear it land and bless the Staten Islander, whose aim is annexation, and how it apologizes for all Blaine's anti-British moves. Consider that the United Sates press advertise as a truth that in case of a war between England and that country, the Reform party to a man would turn on England. Who contradicts this and brands it as false?

The Sunday Question Abroad.

Shall the World's Fair at Chicago be closed on Sundays? is the great question now under dispute. It is suggested that the people of the United States should pass opinion deciding the question. Those who want the fair open argue that it is less harmful to study works of art and mechanism than to attend the open theatres of Chicago on Sunday.

A case is before the courts of Tennessee involving Sunday observance. An Adventist—of whom there are 60,000 in the United States—is being prosecuted for working on Sunday. His religion enjoins him to observe Saturday as sacred, and this he does, but claims that he cannot afford two days of rest in the week. The National Religious Liberty Association is taking an active interest in the case.

The excesses that mark the Sabbath in some American cities need not frighten Toronto into absurd degrees of strictness. It is not necessary to crucify every creature comfort nor put every citizen in jail as a preventive of crime. Right lies between. With good honest laws well enforced—with decency, sobriety, and that unemotional, sincere Christianity that seeks not to oppress nor falters in the right—excesses could not come, nor coming could they be permitted to flourish.

The New York Herald, which at first styled the Thompson motion as infamous, and "a violation of every rule of diplomacy and international courtesy," has made an astounding flop-over, and stated Saturday that those people owning ships captured in Behring Sea naturally seek redress and damages. "Blaine becomes furious and pretends to feel insulted ..... We advise him to go slow. But what are the facts that have excited his ire? Only these, that the owner of a seized vessel has waited until he is tired for a decision, either for or against him, and now makes application to the Supreme Court for the justice which has been so long delayed ..... It might be interesting to know whether Mr. Blaine feels so secure that he would care to have his case submitted to the calm, clear judgment of the Supreme Court."

The despatch from London in another column regarding an intercolonial customs convention has a very suspicious appearance. It might easily have been drawn up in any American newspaper office—in fact the statement that Great Britain is anxious about Canada would seem to prove its American authorship.

Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, has written an article on the recent split in the Nationalist Party for the February number of The North American Review.

The New York Daily Business announces as a trade item that "it costs $200 a year to keep an Indian and only $3.75 to bury him." "Alas that bread should be so dear and human life so cheap!"

The Building Trade.

Building permits were issued on Saturday by the City Commissioner: To C. Corbett, for the erection of one pair semi-detached, two-story and attic brick dwellings, in Markham-street, corner of Lennox, cost $5000; Edward Cluskey, to erect a one-story and mansard brick-fronted dwelling in Wyatt-avenue, cost $500; Hammon & Williams, for erection of four attached two-story rough-cast dwellings in Dupont-street, between Bathurst and Palmerston-avenue, to cost $2800; and Charles Parker, to erect a two-story brick-fronted dwelling, east side Howland-avenue, to cost $300.

The Leading Champagne.

The Montreal Daily Star of Oct. 22 says: Deutz and Geldermann's "Gold Sack See Vintage 1884" was the wine selected by the committee for the banquet tendered the Honorable Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia. It also occupied the premier position on the wine card at the ball given to H. R. H. Prince George at the Windsor Hotel. For sale by Wm. Mara, 232 Queen-street west. Telephone 713. 135

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes 'I have been afflicted for nearly a year with the most-to-be-dreaded disease, Dyspepsia, and a times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Cod Liver Oil.

This valuable medicine for weak lungs and debility is frequently rendered unavailable by its strong odor and taste. Caswell, Massey & Co's. Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with pepsin and quinine, entirely overcomes these objections. See letters from leading physicians. W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, and all druggists. ed

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

The Provincial Spring Stallion Show.

The Agriculture and Arts Association will give liberal prizes for Clydesdale horses at the spring show in March and also large premiums for thoroughbreds, carriage or coach, roadsters, hackneys, shire, Suffolk Punch and Percherons, thus adding very much to the interest of the show.

Good Advice.

If you do not want to have your liver and kidneys, don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Princina or Horwicke, both are absolutely pure and as cheap as the bulk powders. Purity of the Princina and Horwicke proves by the Dominion Governmens and equally sworn declaration with each package.

WILL STINSON LOSE HIS SEAT?

The Question To Be Decided Next Week—Judgment and Subsequent Argument—Illegal Practices Established.

The anxiously-awaited judgment in the Hamilton election case was given on Saturday at Osgoode Hall by Justices Ferguson and MacMahon.

It is declared that Thomas H. Stinson was not duly elected; but as there were legal points to be argued the definitive decision will not be given till this day week at 11 o'clock.

The charge of personal bribery by giving $10 to John Dent with the object of influencing his vote was held not to have been proved.

On the point whether the election had been voided on account of the corrupt acts committed by Col. Collier, the court held that while Collier had unquestionably been guilty of improper acts the respondent could not be held responsible for them, inasmuch as it had not been established that Collier was an agent of Stinson either by appointment or adoption.

On the question whether the election had been voided by the agents of the respondent—Fitzgerald and Goering—improperly inducing aliens to record their votes for him, it was held that the aliens were in no sense qualified to vote and the fact was well known to the respondent's agents.

The point reserved was whether this illegality was sufficient to affect the result of the election.

Another point on which there was argument after the judges had given in their judgment was whether the agents Goering and Loney, who had improperly recorded their votes for Mr. Stinson while receiving pay as agents for him, affected the result of the election.

The election was declared void subject to the decision to be given next week on these two points. The question of costs in the meantime rests in abeyance and also that of the issuance of summonses against parties who may have rendered themselves liable to prosecution.

The Scene in Court.

There was an unwonted crowd in the Court of Appeal, and the constituent elements of the throng were very diverse. There were many barristers of Toronto and Hamilton; election agents and active organizers from near and far; a whole host of the enlightened and unenlightened from the Ambitious City.

Among the lawyers were B. B. Osler, Q.C., for the petitioner; W. R. Meredith, Q.C., for the respondent. Interested spectators were A. B. Aylesworth, Q.C., J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., Mr. Reesor, Q.C., E. F. B. Johnson, Q.C., Mr. Langton, Q.C., and other robed gentlemen. Among well-known Hamiltonians were S. F. Lazier, W. H. Maclaren, W. Young, C. R. Smith, Hugh Brennan, A. Turner, W. Chicas. Mr. Stinson was anxiously waiting for the verdict; so were Nicholas Awrey, M.L.A., and the great war-horse, Dr. Montague of Haldimand.

Considering the Reserved Charges.

Justice Ferguson, as senior judge, read an elaborate judgment. This occupied an hour and a half, but there was no flagging of interest shown by the crowded audience. His Lordship said that a very large number of charges had been preferred against Mr. Stinson. Some of them were abandoned and others disposed of at the trial. The court would not deal with the reserved charges, a schedule of which had been prepared by counsel for their lordships' use. These were the pertinent ones:

It is alleged that Stinson personally on June 4, the day before the election, gave to John Dent, cabman, $10, accompanied by a request that he would work and vote for him on the following day. If Dent's evidence was true, there was no doubt as to the motive of this gift, but his evidence was given in such a way as to convince his lordship that he was not telling the truth. The judges had no hesitation in stating that this charge against the respondent was not only not proved but entirely disproved.

The Colonel Not an Agent—All His Charges Dismissed.

The review of the 18 Collier charges occupied a long time. Said the learned judge; "If the agency of Col. Collier is established, these charges are sufficient to invalidate the election." His Lordship reviewed Collier's evidence at length—how the witness had sworn that he had a grudge against Col. Gibson, the defeated Liberal candidate, that he saw Mr. Stinson at his office and told him that, promising to work for the Conservatives, and thus "get even with Gibson." Witness swore that he obtained Stinson's sanction for what he proposed, that he tod him he owed money to the amount of $170 or $180, and that Stinson said he would pay these debts for him even if they amounted to $500, and if not elected he would not pay anything. According to Collier this was the bargain, and in pursuance of the same he spent nearly $200 in the saloons and taverns of Hamilton influencing voters; that he had won $575 in bets on Stinson's return, and how after the election he vainly endeavored to collect from the successful candidate the amount of his expenses. The climax was that he had seen Stinson at the Queen's Hotel at Niagara and offered to bet him $500 to $200 that if he did not settle the amount he would never sit in Parliament. Stinson, in his examination, repudiated the account, and averred that in response to the Colonel's proposition had said he was not in that line of business. At Niagara Collier had demanded $1000 of him. Stinson, moreover, said that he had only known Collier ten days before the election, denied that he had met Collier in his committee rooms and utterly repudiated his agency.

His Lordship, in summing up all this evidence, said: "There seems to be a grave improbability that the respondent gave such instructions to a mere stranger. The charge of Collier's bringing voters to the poll does not hold. The charge about him distributing documents is trifling. In this election Col. Collier has undeniably had two objects: first, that of winning money by betting; and, secondly, to gratify his grudge against Col. Gibson. Taking everything into consideration I am strongly of opinion that the agency of Col. Collier has not been proven and therefore all these charges must be dismissed."

A Batch of Other Charges Dismissed.

Those referring to certain moneys which the respondent and executive officers of the Hamilton Conservative Association promised to pay; allegations regarding John Dent being hired to convey voters to the poll; that W. H. Cornell offered John Fanning $1.50 and drink to vote for Stinson, were dismissed.

The alien charges occupied a large portion of the judgment. They were, that the respondent's agents, Francis Fitzgerald and William Goering, together with members of the Management and Executive Committee of the Hamilton Conservative Association, advised and adopted a scheme to procure a large number of aliens to poll their votes for the respondent, and that in pursuance of this scheme they misguided the aliens by making them believe that they were qualified to vote simply upon taking affidavits of allegiance and residence without going through the regular form of naturalization. This His Lordship declared to be wrong and illegal. Fitzgerald's evidence showed that several of the affidavits were sworn before him. The statement of expenses submitted at the trial showed that 300 blank forms for this purpose had been printed. Of these 235 had been produced at the trial, showing that that number had not been used. The evidence of the six aliens who were examined at the trial convinced His Lordship that there had been a plan, or design or scheme to induce aliens to vote and to procure their votes for Stinson. There was evidence they had procured his forms of affidavits, that some of those affidavits had been sworn before Fitzgerald as notary public, and that it was known to Fitzgerald and Goering that there would be no court between the swearing and the election at which papers of naturalization could be taken out. Fitzgerald claimed that he did not know the law on the case. This, however, was no excuse. Such ignorance was strange in a man of his position and experience. The aliens were wrongfully induced to vote, the acts were corrupt and the charge sustained, as the agency of Fitzgerald and Goering was established.

William Goering and Thomas Loney, who were agents of Stinson and were paid for work done for the executive committee, voted at the election. This was in contravention of the Corrupt Practices Act; in so voting they were guilty of corruption. Their agency was clearly proved and the charges sustained.

Their Lordships' Finding.

In concluding the elaborate review Justice Ferguson said that on account of these corrupt practices—in view of the fact that the agents of the respondent induced aliens, who had no rights in elections, to vote, which votes were fraudulent and illegal, and in view of the fact that the two agents in the pay of Stinson voted, the election of the said Thomas H. Stinson was voided, unless it could be shown by counsel that the case was such as came under section 163 of the act, which provides immunity in cases where the respondent has been personally ignorant of the corrupt practices and where the result of the election is not affected by the act of corruption.

Mr. Justice MacMahon generally concurred in the judgment of his learned brother, and it was agreed to hear counsel in the afternoon on the two points reserved.

The Argument on the Moot Points.

After the decision of their lordships the curiosity of the auditors was satisfied and the court was soon deserted. Three o'clock was fixed for the arguments of counsel on the question whether the election is necessarily voided by the corrupt practices of agents without the knowledge of the candidate.

These are the sections of the Ontario Election Act which were discussed:

162. Where it is found upon the report of a judge upon an election petition that any corrupt practice has been committed by a candidate at an election, or by his agent, whether with or without the actual knowledge and consent of the candidate, the election of the candidate, if he has been elected, shall except in the cases mentioned in section 163 be void.

163. To prevent the expense and trouble of new elections when unnecessary and useless, in case of a corrupt practice or practices being committed by an agent without the knowledge and consent of the candidate, if the corrupt practice or practices was or were of such trifling nature that the result cannot be affected, or be reasonably supposed to have been affected by such practice or practices, either alone or in connection with other illegal practices at the election, such corrupt practice or practices shall not avoid the election.

Should the Election be Void?

Mr. Meredith, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Stinson, argued at length that the illegalities which had been proved were not sufficient to affect the result of the election and that, therefore, in accordance with the above clause, the election should not be declared void and the seat vacant.

Mr. Osler, Q.C., replied that although these particular acts of corrupt practice were small in themselves they were only part of a whole system of the same character. He insinuated Col. Collier's corruption of voters, treating the Salvation Army, and the keeping open of Kuntz's brewery. Taken together he contended that these acts were far more than sufficient to influence the number of voters which constituted Mr. Stinson's majority, and that therefore he should be unseated.

Mr. Meredith replied that the keeping open of a brewery was a thing the respondent should be held accountable for. It was a breach of a Dominion Act.

Cases were quoted by counsel on each side in support of their respective contentions.

Adverting to the question of costs, Mr. Meredith said it had necessarily been a very expensive election trial. The great bulk of the charges had failed as they deserved.

Mr. Osler: Oh, no!

Parties Implicated May Be Summoned.

Mr. Meredith then, under section 179 of the Elections Act, asked for a summons against Col. Collier. The section reads:

In case * * * any person not a party to the petition is charged with, or appears to have committed, any corrupt practice or other illegal act in connection with the election, the judge or judges trying the petition, or any judge upon the rota for the trial of any election petition, may cause such person to be summoned to appear to answer the charge or charges stated in the summons at a time and place to be named in the summons.

Mr. Osler retorted by asking for summons against Fitzgerald and Goering.

Mr. Justice Ferguson said he and his brother MacMahon were both very much pressed for time just now. It would take some little time to settle these matters, and also the question of costs.

Mr. Meredith: The Legislature will soon meet. My learned friend suggests it is waiting for your lordships' judgment. [Laughter.]

Mr. Osler: Oh, no!

Justice Ferguson: It is summoned for Feb. 11.

Mr. Osler deferentially suggested an adjournment for a week.

It was then agreed that their lordships would give definitive judgment in the matter this day week at 11 o'clock.

Justice Ferguson: Are you persistent in your application for summons, Mr. Osler?

Mr. Osler: Yes, your lordship; against Goering, Fitzgerald and Loney.

Mr. Meredith sarcastically suggested the inclusion of the name of the captain of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Osler said it would not be necessary to take out the summonses till their Lordships' decision were known.

The court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The Judgment.

[From The Hamilton Spectator.]

Don't run away with the idea that the judgment given by the rota judges at Osgoode Hall to-day unseats Mr. Stinson. There is a point yet to be argued.

The case is, in a nutshell: The alien, Goering and Loney, charges are sustained; but the saving clause (section 163 alone) is yet to be argued. Mr. Stinson is not unseated, by a long chalk.

NORTH BRUCE PETITION.

The Conservative Candidate Unseated for Corrupt Practices.

Judgment was given in the North Bruce election case at Osgoode Hall Saturday by Mr. Justice Maclennan and Mr. Justice Falconbridge unseating the Conservative member for the Ontario Legislature on the ground of corrupt practices by agents and personally. The judges found that one Rawn, an agent of the respondent, had committed bribery by buying a man's vote for $2. They also held that one McKay bought a man's vote for $3, promising to pay after the election, which he did. Further they found that David Brough was paid to bring his father and three brothers to the polls to vote for George. Finally they found that John Shute, an agent of the respondent, had supplied free meals and drinks on election day in the immediate vicinity of the polls. In the case of personal corrupt practice it was stated by the respondent that he had included in his legal bill of election expenses an account for the hire of a rig while entirely ignorant of the nature of the bill. While of the opinion that the respondent could not be excused on the contention he set up, as it would tend to open an avenue for the payment of illegal bills on the ground of ignorance of the nature of them, the learned judges were of the opinion that Mr. George should not be subjected to the penalties and disabilities in such cases. The petition was allowed, with general costs of the trial. The cross-petition was dismissed with costs.

More Legal Notes.

The master in chambers on Saturday granted a fiat in Reg. ex rel Johnston v. Anderson allowing the relator to serve notice calling upon Robert Anderson, the deputy-reeve-elect for the township of Belmont, in the county of Peterborough, to show why he should not be unseated from that office. The grounds alleged are want of property qualification.

In the action of McLaren v. Archabold the city are applying for leave to pay money into court as security for costs of an appeal to the Court of Appeal from the judgment of the Common Pleas Divisional Court allowing a new trial, and for a stay of proceedings pending the appeal.

In the case of Clark J. Whitney against Margaret Mather a motion will be made on Wednesday next by the plaintiff to strike out the statement of defence for non-compliance with an order to produce.

On Saturday Messrs. Best & Holmes, acting for James C. Orr, issued a writ of summons against V. T. Bero, John Murphy, Thomas Tearman, Thomas McKay, Joseph Butler and S. Caurage, all of Toronto, claiming $3000 damage for assault and battery.

A writ was also issued by Archibald E. Orr against V. T. Bero and Joseph Butler, claiming $10,000 damages for assault and battery.

Francis Beale issued a writ against the city of Toronto, claiming $2000 damages caused by the falling in of earth.

THE WORLD IS GETTING BETTER.

Principal Grant's Able Answer to Henry George — No Proof Offered for the Thesis of "Progress and Poverty."

The first of a series of lectures in Convocation hall, Trinity University, was delivered Saturday afternoon by Rev. G. M. Grant, principal of Queen's University, Kingston. The subject was "Progress and Poverty: A Criticism."

Principal Grant premised his lecture by laying down the rule that everyone who makes an earnest effort to solve the social and economic questions of the day should be criticized sympathetically. The man who is most likely so to criticize any thought is the man who once believed in it. On that ground he (Principal Grant) might be considered a competent critic, for when he read "Progress and Poverty" he was carried away by it and was almost persuaded that the remedy had been found for all the ills that flesh is heir to. At that time, Principal Grant said he was thoroughly ignorant of economics and sociology. The clearness of statement, earnestness of purpose and one-sidedness of view that are characteristics of the book captivated him. The book set him thinking and forced him to read more widely with the result that it became clear that Mr. George was wrong from first to last while at the same time he lost none of his respect for the man. The followers of Henry George say the book has never been answered and if you answer it they regard you with blended pity and anger. They suspect you own land. He (Principal Grant) was clear of that imputation, for he did not own an inch. [Laughter.] He was not such a fool but preferred to make a better investment.

The more complicated the organism of society becomes the more impossible it will be to heal its diseases by any one simple panacea. Careful study of details and a correct co-ordination of all the facts are needed, unless one is willing to run the risk of making frightful mistakes. The best minds must study political economy in all its branches, and when they get hold of a right principle instead of running away with it they must consider whether it is not checked by a contrary principle or whether it is a principle that can be applied everywhere and in all circumstances.

The Thesis Not Proved.

The thesis of the book is that under the present order of things "material progress actually produces poverty," that where there is the most progress the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer and more numerous and that there is no possible cure as long as the present order of things lasts. Mr. George never proved his thesis. It is not true but the reverse is the truth. The deepest poverty is to be found not in civilized countries, even when the land is sterile and the struggle for existence severe, but in barbarous countries where the land is rich, population scanty and nature full of resources. In Canada in the days of Champlain, in "Darkest Africa" now. Mr. George has never offered any proof of his thesis. Statistics to the contrary have been given in abundance. In every country of Europe it can be proved that the working classes are better off than they were last century; that wealth is more evenly distributed and that the middle classes are being reinforced both from below and from above. In Canada the masses are steadily getting a better share of the good things of life. He did not mean to say that labor got its full share of the wealth it does so much to produce or that there is not terrible poverty in every great city or that the community is not fleecing itself when it hands over to private persons its street car service, water supply, gas and electric lighting and other monopolies which it should manage in its own interest. He would only make up its mind to have a sensible system of municipal government. [Applause.] All that is now contended is that Mr. George has not proved his thesis.

Taking up Mr. George's theory of wages, that "wages are not drawn from capital, but from the product of labor," and consequently that "the more labor, other things being equal, the higher should wages be," Principal Grant claimed that the author was again one-sided. Everywhere there is some truth in what he says, but he fails to see complementary truths, which alone prevent half truths from misleading.

Mr. George's theories of rent, of wages, of interest and profits are all contradicted by facts. According to him rents are rising and wages getting lower. The contrary is notoriously the case.

Mr. George's remedy for the increase of poverty with increase of material progress is the common ownership of the land, to be secured by confiscating rent. Among other objections are these two. It is immoral. To confiscate land now would be simply to steal it for Mr. George scouts the idea of compensation. In the second place, the proposal would be specially injurious to the working classes by huddling them in tenement houses, for no one would take up more land than he could possibly help.

The Lecturer's Remedy.

Principal Grant said he might be asked what remedy he would propose for social ills and discontent. In Manitoba they now tax wild land at the same rate as cultivated land. Why should not that principle be adopted everywhere and applied to cities as well as to the country? That would effectually stop speculation in land. Now we fine a man if he puts up a good house and we fine him double it he makes it twice as good. That is not the way to encourage men to build good houses, nor is it the way to give employment to mechanics. Mr. George's fundamental theory is wrong. The world is not getting worse. It is getting better in consequence of the diffusion of education, the increase of producing and distributing forces, the invention of labor-saving machinery and the exercise of the moral virtues which the management of such machines calls for. It is along these lines that we must continue to work. The whole tendency of Christian countries is not in the direction of laissez faire, but rather of bringing the universal heart and conscience of the community to the support of each individual. Society is an organism on which we dare not play tricks or try rash experiments or risk revolutions. We must trust to its own evolution, and in order that the evolution may be healthy and vigorous we must trust, not to legislative tinkering, but to the steady infusion into it of the best lymph, that is, of the best intellectual and spiritual forces. All that legislation can do is to mark by successive enactments the actual development of the organism. If it attempts to do more it will defeat the very cause it professes to be anxious to serve. The actual rate of progress will depend on the extent to which all men are filled with the spirit of the divine Master. If we believed the fundamental principle of Christianity, that we are all alike God's stewards, entrusted by Him with the responsibility of exercising what He has given us so as best to serve humanity till He come, social and economic evils would vanish more speedily than the dreamers of social Utopias hope for.

Medical Hints.

The quickest, surest and best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sore throat, soreness and lameness, is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It quickly cures sprains, bruises, burns, frostbites, chilblains, etc. For croup, colds, quinsy, etc, take 10 to 30 drops on sugar, and apply the oil externally also, when immediate relief will result.

Ladies on the Board.

Copy of minutes of the High School Board, March 4, 1890: "Moved by Mr. Malone, seconded by Mr. St. John, That we regret the removal of Mrs. Cowan from this board, and place on record our high appreciation of the valuable services she has from time to time rendered to the board in the discharge of her duties; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Cowan and to the City Council."—Carried.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I this resolution be sent to Mrs. Cowan and to the City Council."—Carried.

Auction Sales of Real Estate.

At John McFarlane & Co.'s on Saturday the following properties were sold: Northwest corner of Beaconsfield-avenue and Crossstreet, brick-cased dwelling, semi-detached, with stable and shed, lot 18x110-6, to Robert D. Irvine, $2185. Brick store and dwelling, southeast corner Harbord and Borden-streets, with lot 18x73-3, to J. O. Patterson, $2410. Two other properties were withdrawn. There was a large attendance of buyers and one parcel withdrawn was afterwards sold privately at a satisfactory figure.

Coming Events.

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a hacking cough, night sweats, pain in the chest, etc. Arrest its progress at once by taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which never fails to cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., and even in confirmed consumption affords great relief.

A GRATIFYING YEAR.

The Girls' Home and Its Little Inmates Fared Well During '90.

The annual meeting of the Girls' Home was held on Friday afternoon, Dr. J. G. Hodgins in the chair. The different reports presented, the appearance of the children and an inspection of the building showed that the Home was never in a more satisfactory condition, reflecting credit on the committee of ladies in charge.

Miss H. Hamilton, the secretary, read the annual report, which thanked the citizens for their generous support during the year. There were 83 inmates on Jan. 1, 1890, 68 have been admitted during the year, of whom 23 have been sent to service, 34 have been taken by relatives and friends and 1 has died. There were 97 children under the care of the Home on Dec. 31, 1890. This is the largest number in the home for many years. The dormitories are somewhat crowded, but there is a scheme under consideration which will not only decrease the number of occupants of each dormitory but will also admit of more children being admitted. The school-room accommodation has long been felt inadequate, and the able teacher, Miss McKee, has been under a serious disadvantage. The School Board has furnished an additional teacher, who conducts classes for the younger children in a temporary school that has been fitted up in one of the play-rooms. It is proposed as soon as the season is favorable to add a wing to the east side of the building, which will contain, in addition to a two-roomed school with all modern improvements, another dormitory and increased storage accommodation. To meet the cost of this it is proposed to appropriate part of the legacy left by the late Mr. W. Gooderham. The health of the children during the year has been remarkably good, which is largely attributable to the unremitting attention of Dr. Wishart and the watchfulness of the matron, Mrs. Bright. The report recorded with regret the death of Mrs. Leys, who was a member of the board for 24 years, and of Mrs. W. Elliott, who was one of those who assisted in the establishment of the Home. The condition of the children who have been placed out has been kept track of by correspondence and the replies have shown that the Home training is satisfactory. Mrs. McGee still conducts the weekly Sunday school with an able staff of assistants, and several clergymen visit and talk with the children regularly. The report cordially thanked those who had taken part in the entertainment for the children Xmas eve and also those who had contributed to the support of the Home.

Dr. Hodgins, in congratulating the ladies on the excellent condition of the Home, said he was glad to hear that the children placed out at service were doing so well, as it would dispel any idea that the training the children received rendered them for service.

Mrs. Alfred Denison, the treasurer, presented an equally satisfactory report, showing how carefully she cared for the finances of the institution. The receipts were $13,425 and the expenditure $10,290, leaving a balance of $2132. This is the largest balance the Home ever had, the balance last year being $779.

Mr. John J. Davidson, Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, Rev. J. Hunt, Warring Kennedy, J. J. Withrow, R. S. Baird and others made brief remarks congratulating the management on the excellent state of the Home. Resolutions were passed thanking the public for their support and the Committee of Management for their care.

All the old directresses and officers were re-elected except Mrs. Jackes, corresponding secretary, who is replaced by Mrs. John Fletcher of St. Joseph-street. The changes in the lady managers' board are: Withdrawn, Mrs. John Leys, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Strachan; added, Mrs. G. H. Bertram, Mrs. Garvin, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Trotter. Mr. G. H. Douglas was appointed solicitor.

FUN AT THE AUCTION.

The Universal Weakness for Bargains—Inspector Stark an Artful Auctioneer.

A motley crowd of citizens of the male persuasion laughed and chatted on Saturday afternoon within the very walls which are accustomed to tremble at the mandates of the Colonel. The occasion was the annual sale at Police Headquarters of unclaimed goods picked up or recovered by the "finest." Inspector Stark was master of ceremonies and managed matters with all the skill of a professional. Detective John Cuddy wore a perpetual smile as he handed up to the throne successive packages of goods. A set of "nickel bugs" in blue was put up. "Twenty-five cents," shouted a reckless bidder. "Each?" said the Inspector, "No." The bid was no good. The bubs went up five cents at a time till 80 cents was reached, when they were knocked down with the remark that there was nothing like competition. A big bundle of ladies' gloves was started at 25 cents. The crowd smiled at the bidder's desire for a bargain. The gloves went up faster than the bubs. The man who bid $7 began to look as though afraid he had gone too far and the other fellow captured the lot at $7.50. A half-worn lady's satchel was started by one of the sons of Abraham, "Fife," said he. "Den," said a fellow-Israelite. In the heat of civil war these gentlemen seemed to forget their usual sagacity and finally No. 2 laid out "thirdy" for the old bag.

The first bid was generally five cents, a circumstance that seems to show that every man is a speculator if he can only buy cheap enough.

A man who stood near The World got a box of cartridges for 40 cents. While the bidding was in progress an old clo' Isaac who had lost track of proceedings and wished to lose nothing else asked: "What ees cet?" "Cartridges," said the inspector. "Oh, shimmy!" replied the startled questioner, and once more there was a laugh. When the purchaser opened the box he found the cartridges were all burnt out. A couple of old saws—not petrified, wisdom, but carpenters' saws—went for $1.85. A member of the force bid 10 cents on a Bible. The inspector knocked it down at once. "He needs it," said he. There was an extra smile on Detective John when he handed up a baby carriage. Loud cries immediately broke out for Detective Burrows, as if he had any special use for such a thing. "Five cents," said the inevitable starter. "I suppose you want a baby thrown in," remarked the inspector. The vehicle tumbled at $1.55, but not into the arms of Detective Burrows. It took all afternoon to dispose of the large pile of assorted merchandise. Bidding was fast and prices ruled high.

From The Ontario Gazette.

Dr. H. W. Day, Trenton, to be registrar of deeds for Hastings; W. H. Ponton, deceased.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the following joint stock companies:

"The Novelty Manufacturing Company of Newmarket, limited," capital stock $12,000, in 120 shares.

"The Milton Pressed Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, limited," capital stock $50,000, in 50 shares.

"The Virgil Public Hall Company, limited," capital stock $800, in 160 shares.

"The Fort Arthur Curling Company, limited," capital stock $3000, in 600 shares.

"The Copp Brothers' Company, limited," capital stock $100,000, in 1000 shares.

This is the stove firm of Hamilton.

Read These Lines.

1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Headache.
1 to 2 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Biliousness.
1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Constipation.
1 to 4 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Dyspepsia.
1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Bad Blood.
1 to 6 bottles of B. B. B. will cure Scrofula.

In any case relief will be had from the first few doses.

HOLIDAY GOODS

GOODYEAR
RUBBER STORE
NOW OPEN
12 KING-ST. WEST.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

How the Master Printers Celebrated It on Saturday.

The Employing Printers' Association of Toronto celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, 85 years ago, by a dinner at the Rossin Saturday evening. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. W. A. Shepard, and