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Fine American Goods.
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28 King-st. West (Manning Arcade).

SIXTEENTH YEAR
WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 18 1895.
ONE CENT.

NOMINATION DAY IN CARDWELL.

The Greatest Crowd Ever Seen at Mono Mills.

THE THREE CANDIDATES STAND.

Amusing Incidents of the Day's Proceedings.

How the Good-Natured Crowd Disposed of Itself—The Single Hostelry of the Village Overwhelmed—Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. McCarthy Out in the Cold for a Time—Speeches by the Candidates and Their Supporters.

Mono Mills, Dec. 17.—From 12 o'clock noon until 2 in the afternoon, as required by law, Mr. Robert Johnston, returning officer for the County of Cardwell, sat before his table in the little hall at Mono Mills to-day, to receive nominations for candidates for the forthcoming election. And he did not sit alone. Shortly after he had taken his seat the people began to pour in, and soon the little building, capable of seating about 200 people, was packed like a sardine box. Fully 200 people more remained on the outside, utterly unable to squeeze in.

It was a great day in the history of the picturesque village. The solitary hotel, which on ordinary occasions is more than capable of catering to the requirements of the hungry and thirsty, natives and wayfarers, was hopelessly inadequate to accommodate the crowds that pressed upon its hospitality, while all the stabling room in the neighborhood was pressed into service.

The Papers Handed In.

The nomination papers were handed in in the following order:

William Stubbs, veterinary surgeon, Charleston; financial agent, Mayor W. H. Bailey, Orangeville.

W. B. Willoughby, Toronto; financial agent, Charles Robert McEwan, Orangeville.

R.B. Henry, Caledon; financial agent, Thomas McCartney, Caledon.

At 2 o'clock the nominations were declared closed, and Mr. Returning Officer Johnston was voted to the chair to take charge of the subsequent meeting.

It was then ascertained that the Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. D'Alton McCarthy were on the outside, having been unable to get in.

A message was despatched to those gentlemen, asking them to endeavor to arrange as to the order of the speaking, and he returned with the information that the hall was regarded as unsafe, and that Messrs. Foster and McCarthy did not feel like trusting themselves within its narrow walls.

Various Suggestions.

Then ensued a brief period of suggestions. Some proposed an open-air meeting in the lee of a neighboring barn; others proposed that the speakers alone be allowed inside the building, and that they talk to the crowd through the windows; others still proposed an adjournment to the drill shed, and this last suggestion was the one adopted.

Now, this drill shed, at one time the headquarters of the gallant boys who composed the Mono volunteers, has suffered severely from the ravages of time, and looks like a dilapidated barn or a deserted homestead. Without windows, doors, flooring or seating, it could boast no other accommodation than simply space.

But the crowd was not particular as to furnishings. It was an animated, enthusiastic, good-natured crowd, solely bent on hearing politics discussed, and so long as it could hear, was not particular as to the surroundings. It swarmed along the cross-beams and perched itself wherever a point of vantage presented itself. Those who could not or would not climb to loftier situations, stood patiently and good-naturedly on their ankles in the loose straw which covered the earth and did duty for a floor. An old door, supported partly by the remains of a home-made land roller, was hastily constructed into a platform, and on this the various speakers ventured their necks, and from it made their bows to the audience.

An Unfortunate Arrangement.

It was arranged that Mr. Willoughby should open the meeting and that Mr. Foster should close it. This was an unfortunate arrangement for Mr. Foster, for by the time his turn arrived almost perfect darkness had settled down upon the assembly.

Mr. Willoughby was given a splendid hearing. He pointed with pride to the fact that he was the candidate of a party which had selected him with hearty unanimity. He was the candidate of a party whose policy was very well known. It had changed at times as changing circumstances required, but in all the years of its existence it had retained its distinctive characteristics. It was a policy of protection for the manufacturing industries and for the farmers of the country. It was a national policy in that it sought to make a composite union out of the various elements of the Dominion. The Conservative party was a Dominion party; the Liberal party was a provincial party. But there was also now a third party, the party of Mr. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy should never attempt to force his party on Cardwell, for when that gentleman's political fortunes were at a very low ebb it was Cardwell that took him up and gave him a seat in Parliament. Mr. McCarthy might say he was as good a Conservative now as any of them. This the speaker denied. He refused to recognize Mr. McCarthy in his present attitude as a good Conservative. On the contrary the Dominion Government had now no more hostile opponent than Mr. McCarthy, and if Mr. Stubbs was true to his principles, he, too, would have to rank with those who sought the overthrow of the Government. The Reformers now felt that they had the chance of a life-time and were taking every advantage of it. But he believed that the men of Cardwell who had stood by Sir John Macdonald through good report and evil report, would still remain true to their allegiance.

The speaker then proceeded to consider the policy of the Government in relation to the interests of the agricultural community.

He described what the Government had done especially for the farmers through the operation of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, through the fostering of the cheese industry of the Country by the policy of protection; through the encouragement of the butter trade; through the encouragement o fthe dead meat industry and in many other ways.

In answer to a question as to his position on the Manitoba school question, Mr. Willoughby said: I admit that I was at one time convinced that remedial legislation meant the restoration of the system of Separate Schools, existing prior to 1890. If it does mean that I am opposed to it now, as I was then. But I am willing to stand by the [illegible] as a loyal [illegible] to extend to Roman Catholics [illegible] nts alike every privilege th[illegible] institution affords, and if Manito[illegible] unwilling to deal with its own affa[illegible] I am willing to scan any measure for redress that may be introduced, and if it be a fair and proper measure, I will support it.

In conclusion, he asked his friends who had trusted Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Thomas White to act as they knew those gentlemen would act if they were alive, and doing so they couldn't do otherwise than support him. Mr. Stubbs was to be left out of the question. The issue was between Mr. Henry and himself, and if the Conservatives did not want to strike a blow at the Government, they would have to support the Conservative candidate.

Mr. Stubbs' Speech.

Mr. Stubbs was the next speaker. He was received with a cheer. Mr. Willoughby's policy, he said, was along the line of the old party and the old men—some of them dead. He thought that what was wanted was a live question, and the most important question before the country to-day was the Manitoba school question. It was that question that had called for an extra session of Parliament. Why was Cardwell vacant to-day, but because the late representative was bound in honor to vote against that Government which he was elected to support? He accused Mr. Willoughby of having changed tacks on the schol question. Had he stood by his first declaration he (the speaker) would not be a candidate to-day. As for Mr. Henry, his attitude was that of Mr. Laurier, and that was an attitude of delay. Why was it necessary to appoint a commission? Manitoba was able to conduct its own affairs and it was the policy of himself and his supporters to allow it to conduct its own affairs. The education of Roman Catholic children in the Roman Catholic faith was a union of church and state such as was contrary to the constitution of this country.

Mr. Stubbs spoke but briefly, his throat giving out before his time was up.

The Liberal Nominee.

Mr. Henry was the next speaker. He said he was the Liberal candidate, a Reformer and a home man. He had been pressed into the field by farmers on both sides of politics, because it was felt that the farmers were not receiving justice at the hands of the Government, and were anxious to have a farmer representative. H was put in the field by a fairly representative convention and would stay there until he was taken away. He had been accused of a good many things and in many ways had been misrepresented; he had been accused of selling out, but he could say that he had never been approached by the representatives of any party with a view to selling out. He laid special emphasis on his being a "home" man and proceeded to discuss the trade question as it affected the farming community. If we couldn't have free trade he wanted fair trade. He denounced the National Policy for having "tarifted" the trade and the people of Canada out of the country. With reference to the school question, he was prepared to stand by the policy of the Liberal party. He was in favor of a commission of enquiry to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Col. O'Brien Called On.

Col. O'Brien was next called upon. He began by accusing the Government of sending a host of officials into the constituency to corrupt the electorate, and if Mr. Foster was aware of the manner in which his satellites were forcing whisky down the throats of the people, he should either call them off or resign his position. Coming to the school question, he asked what rights any minority could have that were not the rights enjoyed by all. When any minority claimed special rights they violated the compact on which Confederation was formed. He declared that in Manitoba the public money spent on the support of separate schools had brought no proper return, and the Governemnt of Manitoba was therefore perfectly justified in making the change it had made. He defied anyone to show wherein the judgment of the Privy Council imposed any obligation on the Dominion Government to redress any supposed grievance in Manitoba. He accused the Dominion Government of constantly violating the constitution and he gave as an instance the vacant Montreal collectorship, when the late member for Cardwell was allowed to sit in the House with the promise of a Government situation in his pocket. The present election, he declared, turned solely on the school question. It was said that the support of Mr. Stubbs meant the support of the Liberal party, and the support of the Liberal party would mean the defeat of the Government. Even so, he did not think that any great catastrophe would result, for Mr. Laurier could hardly get his party into a worse hole that Mackenzie Bowell had got his party into. He was not in sympathy with the Liberal policy, either, and he gave some reasons why he was not.

Mr. Frank Pedley.

Mr. Frank Pedley of Toronto was next called upon. He began at once by stating the position of the Liberal party with reference to the Manitoba school question. The policy in brief was the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole question, and that policy, he declared, was suggested by the Manitoba Legislature itself. He made a statement of the Liberal policy with reference to the tariff question and assailed the National Policy for having retarded the growth of the country and the development of its resources. He made hurried references to some acts of the Government, which he felt called for condemnation, and some of the acts which did not call for condemnation he declared had been inaugurated by the Government solely for the purpose of catching the ears of the electors. He closed by calling upon all believers in the doctries of Liberalism to rally to the support of the candidate of the Liberal party.

Mr. McCarthy's Speech.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy was next called upon. He claimed that he was as good a Conservative as he was 19 years ago, and if he had gained any experience in those years his country was entitled to it. He had supported the National Policy, but only to give the manufacturers a start, and he claimed that he was a good Conservative in withdrawing from the support of the National Policy, now that the manufacturers had got a start. He characterized the talk about protecting the farmer as delusive. Farmers were not protected; and did not need protection. But he was not going to be drawn into a discussion of the tariff, for the reason that Parliament was called together for the 2nd of January for one purpose and one purpose only, and that was the school question. He read a letter which Mr. Willoughby had written, setting forth his views on the school question. The letter was written to one Jackson Brett, Camilla, and was dated Nov. 7th, of this year. In this letter Mr. Willoughby stated that he was opposed to any interference with Manitoba from whatever quarter it might come. If Mr. Willoughby had stuck to this, Mr. McCarthy declared that his candidate would not now be in the field. He denied that Parliament was bound to pass any remedial legislation. There was no power on earth that could compell parliament to pass any law. He then proceeded to the school question, but took an early opportunity of making a personal attack on Dr. Montague He accused the Secretary of State of having forged a document purporting to be a proclamation from the Queen to the Indians, in his (the doctor's) constituency, asking them to vote for him, and asked if he (Mr. McCarthy) could be blamed for refusing longer to associate or link his fortunes with a man who would do the like of that.

Mr. Foster: Can you prove that he forged that document?

Mr. McCarthy: Perhaps not with his own hands, but—

Mr. Foster: You daren't say that he did.

Mr. McCarthy: Daren't say what?

Mr. Foster: Not daren't, perhaps, for you dare say anything; but you have no right to say it.

Mr. McCarthy, continuing, said that Dr. Montague had been abusing him from every platform on which he appeared, but that when an opportunity presented itself of meeting him (the speaker) face to face he (Montague) was afraid to face the music.

A Hurried Close.

Mr. McMullen, M.P., spoke briefly on some of the leading questions of the day, and Mr. Foster brought the meeting to a close. It was dark by this time and the crowd began to move for home, so that Mr. Foster spoke under serious difficulties and his remarks were necessarily brief.

After the meeting Mr. Foster drove to Caledon, where he addressed a meeting in the interests of Mr. Willonghby.

During the afternoon Dr. Montague addressed a meeting at Rosemount, and as this is some 20 miles of a drive from Orangeville, it was utterly impossible for him to have attended the nomination meeting.

HE TOOK ROUGH ON RATS.

FRANK MALLOY MAKES A DETERMINED ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

A Well-Known Cripple's Rash Act—Found Writhing on the Sidewalk on Queen-Street East—Carried to a Veterinary's Office, Where Timely Medical Assistance Probably Saves His Life.

Despondent and tired of life, Frank Malloy, a man about 35 years of age, who has lately been living at 152 York-street, attempted suicide on Queen-street east by taking "Rough on rats" at about 7 o'clock last night. He administered the dose to himself on Queen-street near Bolton-avenue and walked east to near Logan-avenue, where he fell writhing in pain to the sidewalk. He was carried into the office of Dr. Hudd, veterinary surgeon, where emetics were given, and Drs. Brown, Rowan and Cleland were summoned. A stomach pump was brought into operation, and about 6 drachms of the poison was in this manner removed from the man's inside. A small box half full of "Rough on rats" was found on his person.

The police ambulance was called, and Dr. Brown accompanied the would-be suicide to St. Michael's Hospital.

Malloy is well-known in the centre portion of the city. Some years ago his feet were frozen in the Northwest, and he had to have them both amputated, having them replaced by artificial ones. For some time he conducted the Army and Navy cigar store on Adelaide-street east, opposite the Court House. Since then he has been in the House of Providence, but left that institution a short time ago, and went to board on York-street. Malloy is a brush maker by trade, and has no relatives. He will probably recover.

Malloy died shortly before 3 o'clock this morning.

GREAT AND DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of Dineens' Store Advanced as a Reason for Success—Open Now Until 9 p.m.

It is astonishing what beautiful sentiments a simple gift at Christmas awakens in both the breast of the giver and the receiver. It is the thoughtfulness of the giver and the appropriateness of the gift which seem to be the cause rather than the monetary value of the gift, although of course the monetary value enters to a certain extent into the question of appropriateness. Dineens' realizing the appropriateness of their line of goods for gifts at Christmas are holding a special Christmas sale and offering specials in furs. They will be open, too, right up to Christmas eve until 9 o'clock every evening. The store never looked better than it does now and it will delight your heart to see the beautiful furs standing there, the embodiment of the latest fashions. A special lady attendant is in charge of the show-rooms upstairs, devoted more especially to capes, jackets and fur-lined opera cloaks and circulars. Outside of the hat department the show-rooms downstairs are devoted to fur caps, gauntlets, muffs, neck ruffs, children's sets and fancy goods and novelties. The distinctive feature of Dineens' store and one no doubt to which it owes a large measure of its success is that anything new in fur goods or novelties can scarcely come out at New York but they appear simultaneously at Toronto's fur emporium, King and Yonge.

Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Halma, Crokinole, Waterloo, Napoleon and all other games. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Underwriters Getting Down to Business.

At the meeting of the Toronto Board of Underwriters, held at the Board of Trade building yesterday, it is reported that a resolution was passed calling for a reduction of either 10 or 15 cents on what is known as the "conflagration hazard." The proposition will be submitted to the Canadian Underwriters' Association, at Montreal, where the head offices of most of the companies operating in Canada are located.

Kalazamoo duplicate whist and playing cards in endless variety. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Magic lanterns, toy telephones, toy typewriters, printing presses, electric motors, etc. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West

Old Whisky Matured in Sherry Casks.

We have some very fine old whiskies matured in sherry casks for medicinal purposes. 6 years old $3 and 10 years old $3.50 per gallon. Wm. Mara, 79 Yongestreet, Toronto.

The Exhibition of Oil and Water Color Paintings, from the palettes of Hardy, Bowers, Front, Gilbert, Stuart-Boyd, Smith-Haid, O'Brien, Reid, Verner, Manley, etc., and other high-class English, European and Canadian artists, at the Gallery of Matthews Bros. & Co., 95 Yonge street, calls for special attention. An early view is advised.

The things left unsaid! The things we can't put into words—the touch, the look, the feel. The elegance surrounding the Oak Hall style of Men's Suits and Overcoats, combined with the little price, accounts for the wonderful selling going on this week. Have you seen our men's seven fifty suits? The quality will surprise you.

Lead soldiers, soldier suits, air rifles, swords, etc., in great variety. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Mr. P. H. Burton of Caldecott, Burton & Spence, will address the chartered accountants at Association Hall on Thursday evening on "Bi-Metallism," from the European standpoint. The public are invited.

Comet Bowling Hall now open. 24 Adelaide west. Great exercise.

Comet Bowling Hall—up-to-date. 24 Adelaide west.

SLASHED HIS WIFE'S CHIN.

John Maloney Attempts to Subdue His Wife With a Razor.

John Maloney, an expressman, who has been residing with his wife in apartments at 133 Ontario-street, appeared before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning charged with unlawfully wounding. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded until next Tuesday, bail being refused. The Maloneys have been boarding at Mrs. Blake's, 133 Ontario-street, for about two weeks, Mrs. Maloney being confined shortly after they went into the apartments. The child died on Saturday morning last and it is said Maloney accused his wife of having caused the infant's death by negligence. On Monday night Maloney and his wife went out together, apparently on good terms, the woman returning at about 10 o'clock in an intoxicated condition. Shortly before 11 the husband also returned and the pair sat in the parlor until midnight when they went upstairs and commenced to quarrel. Hearing cries for help coming from their room, Mrs. Blake notified the police. Her husband entered the room and found Maloney dressed and his wife lying on the bed with a gash in her chin. Dr. Coatsworth was summoned and dressed the woman's wound and she was taken to the hospital. Maloney was intoxicated when the police arrived and took him into custody. Mrs. Maloney left the hospital yesterday after having the wound stitched up.

Sneak Thieves on the Rail.

Complaint was made to the detectives yesterday by the Rev. Thomas S. McWilliams, pastor of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, that his wife had lost three valuable rings yesterday on the C.P.R. train from Montreal to Toronto. Mr. McWilliams and his wife were on their way to Chillicothe, O., and Mrs. McWilliams went into the wash room when near Smith's Falls, and left her rings on the window sill, forgetting them when she went out. A few minutes after she returned but the rings were gone. A diligent search was made, but without success. The jewels are valued at $400.

Wait, Mr. Bicyclist. Before you start on a journey get some of Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. It moistens the throat and gives staying power. Refuse all imitations.

The Government Whip in Town.

Mr. George Taylor of Gananoque, chief Government whip, reached the city yesterday evening on his way to Cardwell. Seen by a World reporter, Mr. Taylor said, with reference to the bye-election: "I think from looking over the field last week that Willoughby is going to carry the election."

"What do you think of Mr. Sifton's visit to the east?" was asked.

"I think that it was caused by the result in North Ontario, and that the Manitoba Government is beginning to feel uneasy over that result. If the Government candidate is elected in Cardwell, as I think he will be, I believe that it will quite possibly result in Manitoba's reported answer being changed, and that they will offer to compromise."

"What do you think of Mr. Clarke Wallace's present position?"

"I am sorry for Mr. Wallace. His is an unenviable position, especially as it is quite possible there may be no Government remedial bill. Even if a compromise is not offered from Manitoba a private bill may forestall the Government on that question."

Steam locomotives, steam stationary engines, elevated railroads, steamboats, etc. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Buy our latest and nobby dress suits, $18.00. Dominion Trouser Co.

Barrie Wants Tokay

Mr. R. McDonnell, the well-known wine merchant of Barrie, has ordered from Wm. Mara, Toronto, a large stock of the celebrated California Tokay from the Santa Clara Valley Vineyards, the most delicious and purest sweet red wine sold in Canada.

Paper dolls, dolls' bazaar, dolls' toy sensux, homes for paper dolls. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Gas Fixtures.

Fred Armstrong, 277 Queen-street west, is clearing his entire stock of gas fixtures, globes and gas brackets at wholesale prices. Intending purchasers will save money by calling on him.

See the magic box and swimming frog at The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

For fine leather goods, wallets, purses, card cases, etc., etc., see Blight Bros. stock, 65 Yonge-street. Prices right.

Rocking horses, horses and carts, musical merry-go rounds, musical chariots The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Jury Couldn't Agree.

Owen Sound, Dec. 17.—In the case of the Queen v. Miss Helen Finday, the jury, after staying out several hours, could not come to an agreement. The prisoner is out on bail of $2000 until the June Assizes.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors and experts. Bank Commerce Building, Toronto

Bastedo—Scarlett.

Many Torontonians will join in congratulating Mr. J. Nellis Bastedo, Canadian passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, who is to be married at Cobourg to-morrow to Miss Scarlett, daughter of the late School Inspector Scarlett of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Bastedo will reside in Detroit, to which city Mr. Bastedo's office was removed recently.

GUINANE BROS., 214 Yonge—89 King W., make a specialty of GOODYEAR WELTED SHOES.

At the Corner of King and Yonge.

The following desirable rooms in The World Building are to let:

First floor in old building on Yonge-street, 25x40.

Second floor, immediately over the above, in old building, 25x40.

These premises are at the immediate corner of Yonge and King-streets and are very desirable. Moderate rental.

Smokers—Cigars, in box of ten. Fine present and low price Alive Bollard.

See the toy carpet sweeper at the Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-St. West.

McKendry's Xmas Display.

A walk through the aisles of McKendry's big store reveals one of the most attractive displays of holiday goods ever seen in Toronto. The stamping and needlework department shows perfectly elegant things in novel designs and is attracting hundreds daily to the counters.

Please your guests, "Salada" Ceylon Tea.

Highest awards at Expositions—Paris, Chicago, New Orleans, etc.—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Refuse all imitations.

Dolls, dressed and undressed, walking, talking and musical dolls. Finest variety in Canada. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Consumption Sanitarium

Call any day from 12 to 3 p.m. and consult patients being treated by inhalation for asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and consumption, at Sanitarium, 1363 King-street west, Toronto. Particulars free on application. 3

Housekeepers' delight, "Salada" Tea.

Toy sewing machines, toy dishes, dolls carriages, dolls' houses, etc. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

GROWL OF THE LION

In Answer to the Scream of the Eagle.

THE THUNDERER ON THE MESSAGE

The London Times Says Mr. Cleveland's Message Makes the Situation One of Gravity—Britain Can Submit to No Such Dictation—And the Schomberg Line Will be Adhered to.

London, Dec. 18.—The Times says: "It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between this country and the United States. The message which President Cleveland transmitted to Congress and the reception it met from both sides in the Senate give an additional importance to the dispatches that have passed between the State Department at Washington and the Foreign Office. The details of the boundary dispute with Venezuela are insignificant in comparison with the far-reaching claim put forward in Mr. Olney's despatch and emphasized in Mr. Cleveland's message. Convinced as we are that a rupture between the two great English speaking communities would be a calamity not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, we are nevertheless driven to the conclusion that the concessions that this country is imperiously summoned to make are such as no self-respecting nation and least of all one ruling an empire that has roots in every quarter of the globe could possibly submit to. The United States, themselves would never dream for a moment of yielding to this kind of dictation. We are of the same blood and shall not be less careful of our national honor. We can hardly believe that the course threatened by Mr. Cleveland will be seriously adopted by the American Government, but if so it will be incumbent upon us, without entering upon any aggressive measures, to protect our Imperial interests and stand up for our rights under international law. It must be observed that the Monroe doctrine upon which Mr. Olney bases his claims received an entirely new development by the statemnt in his despatch and in Mr. Cleveland's message that the doctrine is admitted by all the highest authorities. It has never been recognized that this its original form is a rule of international law. Lord Salisbury expresses his full concurrence with the view that the disturbance of territory in the western hemisphere by fresh acquisition on the part of European powers is highly inexpedient, but the recognition of this expediency does not cover the preposterous deductions from the Monroe doctrine which Mr. Olney's despatch puts forward and Mr. Cleveland makes the basis of the most astounding proposal that perhaps has ever been advanced by any government intime of peace since the days of Napoleon.'"

After a summarised review of the despatches and messages the Times continues: "We desire to speak with all proper reserve of what is still in the form at least of diplomatic negotiations, but we can confidently predict that the pretensions thus put forward by the President and apparently acclaimed by the Senate, and with rare exception hailed by the press on both sides as vigorous and patriotic, will not be admitted by this country.

"We are bound to resist the claims which the Monroe doctrine has for the first time been extended to cover, and to which Mr. Olney has added comemnts and inferences against which an emphatic protest must be made.'

"The Times refers to the cool assumption based upon a distance of 3000 miles and continues: "A power which has command of the sea does not regard the 3000 miles of intervening ocean as severing it from its objects. The American tradition will not be strengthened by Mr. Olney's claim of moral superiority on the ground that self-government is only enjoyed by republics. We think we have some title self-government here, even though we have not yet developed a Tammany Hall; and we are vain enough to believe that liberty is more real and healthy in Great Britain than in Venezuela. Those unnecessarily aggressive assertions seem to point to the possibility that this sudden offensive movement on the part of the United States has more to do with party politics than with diplomacy. Much may be pardoned in view of the approaching election, which to a large extent explains the union of the Republicans and Democrats in raising a jingo cry. It is to be remembered, moreover, that a good deal of time must elapse before a commission can be appointed and that it will be a still onger time before it can report. It may not come into existence, indeed, until the executive has passed into other hands. In the meanwhile the sober, common sense of the American people, we should hope, will condemn the attempt to pick a quarrel with a friendly power. In any case, our own course is clear. We must stand firmly and calmly upon our rights as an independent state and if necessary take practical measures to assert them. It may be expedient to settle the frontier question by drawing a line of our own. Of course there can be no thought of anything less than the Schomburgh line and alolwing the United States and Venezuela to deal with matters as they may."

A Blow to American Meat Packers.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—The Bundesrath has passed a resolution that meat imported in air-tight hermetically closed packages shall henceforth pay a duty of 20 marks instead of 60 marks, as heretofore.

After severe exercise, take a piece of Adams' Tutti Frutti. It moistens the throat and keeps the mind so pleasantly affected while using it that you escape the depressing feeling of reaction.

Street sweepers, mowing machines, hay rakes, hay tedders, cont carts. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Parties desiring winter board should not overlook the Lakeview, corner Winchester and Parliament-streets. Just a few rooms left. J. H. Ayre, Manager. 135

Smokers' presents—Briar Pipes in case. Alive Bollard.

Beaver, the old reliable gentleman's chew is still the only high grade plug in Canada.

Silk Hats Dressed—11 Adelaide-st W. 3

Turkish Baths, evenings 50c. 127 Yonge.

Now is the Time 136

To use Cerol High Polish Waterproof Dressing on your shoes. Price 15c.

Gives staying powers to bicyclists on long runs—Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. Refuse imitations.

Try a half pound can of Tonka smoking mixture. Nothing equal to it.

Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks, Hockey Pants, Hockey Pucks, Hockey Boots. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West

WHY HE ISN'T SCARED.

LITTLE MACKENZIE (with his Christmas goose): Say, they're fierce, ain't they? But they're trying to get at me thro' too narrow an opening—and they're crowding one another.

AU REVOIR--NOT GOOD-BYE

DINNER TO MR. L. J. SERGEANT IN MONTREAL.

The Premier and Other Ministers Present to Honor the Departing Manager of the Grand Trunk—A Distinguished Company at the Windsor Hotel—Speech of the Guest.

Montreal, Dec. 17.—The dinner this evening to the retiring General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. L. J. Seargeant, was one of the most brilliant demonstrations of popular esteem ever held at the Windsor Hotel. The State was represented by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. A. Ouimet, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. A. F. Wood and most of the local party leaders. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was unable to attend.

Some 325 guests were present, amongst them being Sir William Van Horne, Vice-president Shaughnessy, Messrs. John Earls, Toronto, western district freight agent; W. J. Spicer, Detroit, general manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk; George B. Reeve, Chicago, traffic manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk; John Bell, Belleville, Grand Trunk solicitor; Messrs. W. E. Davis, D. Brown, A. B. Atwater, Chicago; H. Roberts, J. H. Muir, Detroit; C. I. Haigh, Buffalo; Thomas Ballantyne, ex-Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, Stratford; James Goldie, Guelph; John Hoodless, Hamilton; R. Dowie, Buffalo; James McQueen, Detroit, and others.

Mr. Seargeant's speech in reply to the toast of "Our Guest," was a splendid effort. Referring to his own road, he said: Speaking in round figures, the Grand Trunk in 1860, consisted of 1000 miles; in 1895, with its affiliations, of 4200 miles. The company paid out in wages last year $8,000,000. It employs upon that part of the system 16,000 men—upon its whole system 20,000 men. "We expended in Canada during the last 12 months in purchase of stores and materials, nearly $2,000,000. The capital accounts of the companies comprised in the Grand Trunk system are equivalent in round figures to £75,000,000. In 1874 two million passengers were carried; in 1894, nearly six millions, or more than the population of Canada. In 1874 two million tons, and in 1894, eight million tons of freight. The gross receipts of the lines comprise din the Grand Trunk system for the year 1894, were $21,000,000. Bearing in mind that the capital expenditure on railways in Canada in 1867, the period of federation, was 150 millions, and that in 1894 it was 888 millions, and the mileage in 1867, 2258, and in 1894 nearly 16,000 miles, it is interesting, in considering the question of confidence to note what has been the result, so far as the railway system is a factor in the case, upon the statistics of the Dominion. The earnings of all railways in 1842 were £4,000; in 1894 neorly $50,000,0000. The population in 1851 was about 1,800,000. In 1891 nearly 5,000,000, and now is presumably between five million and six million, which was the population of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and a population that constitutes a nation. The populaion of Montreal in 1851 was 60,000, and at present probably 250,000; of Toronto at the same dates 30,000 and probably 185,000.

After alluding to several other matters at length, Mr. Seargeant concluded as follows: I leave you gentlemen, with the knowledge that to your care and loyalty, and courage, and patriotism, is committed in area more than one-third of the British empire; that this favored country contains in itself every element of national greatness, that a more loyal country exists nowhere, that you have a perfected railway system, that further developments in the carrying industry may be in store for you, on land and on water, that political developments are distictly pointing to events which will conduce to your prosperity and greatness, and that events are now within the sphere of practical politics, which, not long since, were regarded as chimerical; and that above all, that Canadians possess in happy combination those qutlities which have made the great English and French-speaking nationalities what they are—and which qualities are destined to make Canada the brightest jewel in the British diadem. (Great cheering. I leave you with mingled feelings. On one hand:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said:
This is my own, my native land,
Whose heart hath not within him burned,
As home his footsteps he has turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand.

And, on the other hand, I must confess, and I do so with the certainey of the fact in the presence of the ladies types of all that is most beautiful and most charming in Canada—that a large share of my heart will lremain behind. With these sentiments, it is more appropriate, more consistent with the probabilities, and more congenial to my hopes; if I ask our distinguished chairman's permission to borrow two words of his beautiful language, and wish you all a cheery "au revoir," rather than a mournful good-bye. (Tremendous cheering.)

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the other Ministers also made happy addresses, eulogizing the honored guest.

WRIT FOR VICTORIA.

Nomination to Take Place on December 30 and Polling, if Any, a Week Later.

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—The writ for Victoria will be issued to-morrow. Nomination will take place December 30th; polling, if any, a week later.

Stamp Albums, Harper's Young People St. Nicholas, Henty Books, etc The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-Street West.

Glass Works Not Closed.

Hamilton, Dec. 17.—The item in yesterday's World in regard to the Hamilton Glass Works being shut down was incorrect. One furnace, run as an accessory to the other factory in Hamilton, has been closed, but the regular works are going at full blast.

Cook's Turkish Baths, 204 King-street west. Day baths 75c, evening 50c.

Truthful Advertising Pays.

"Barnum's saying that 'the public love to be humbugged' may apply to circus hunters, but it certainly does not fit the lady purchasers of Toronto," said Mr. Hemming to our representative yesterday. "My experience of late has been that they know the value of most things accurately, and I attribute our wonderful success mostly to the fact that while we have made our statements as forcibly as possible, they have all been free from exaggeration."

Go to Harris for good quality, the latest style and the most perfect fitting sealskin mantles, the manufacturing furrier who always gives the best value in Canada. 71 King-street west upstairs.

Smokers' Present—Meerschaum Pipe. Alive Bollard.

Photographs for Christmas; Bryce Studio, 107 King-street west. Appointments by telephone.

At the art rooms of Mr. R. J. Hovenden, 91 and 93 King-street east, on Friday and Saturday evenings, 20th and 21st inst., Messrs. C. M. Henderson & Co. will conduct a grand auction sale of high class pictures of every description, composing one of the most

Smokers' presents—Cigar Cases, fine assortment. Alive Bollard.

DEATHS.

LAWSON—On the 16th December, at the residence of his father, Edward Allan (Allie), eldest son of William Lawson, aged 27 years.

Funeral from 407 Carlton-street, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

MADDERN—On Dec. 17, at his late residence, 59 Vanauley-street, Francis Maddern in his 83rd year.

Funeral Wednesday at 3 p.m. to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

The public is cordially invited to visit Keith' Art Galleries, 79 King west. Their wonderful display of paintings and water colors attracts numerous visitors.

Pember's Turkish Baths. Buy tickets 75c.

Mild and Wet.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 12 below—14; Battleford, 8 below—6 below; Qu'Appelle, 2 below—2; Winnipeg, 22—26; Toronto, 32—42; Kingston, 12—38; Montreal, 2—20; Quebec, 2 below—22; Halifax, 18—30.

PROBS: Mostly fair, continued decidedly mild weather; occasional rains.

Women's friend, "Salada" Ceylon Tea.

STUBBORN JOHN BULL

He Declines to Do as Uncle Sam Requests

REGARDING VENEZUELA BOUNDARY

"Mind Your Own Business," Is Practically the Reply.

As John Bull Refuses to Arbitrate in Reference to His Own Property, Uncle Sam Will Appoint a Commission All on His Own Account to Have That Boundary Line Discovered—President Cleveland's Message to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The President sent to Congress to-day the Venezuelan correspondence, accompanied by the following message:

"In my annual message, addressed to the Congress on the third instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this Government to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

"The answer of the British Government, which was then awaited, has since been received, and, together with the despatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

"Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that this country is justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable 'to the state of things in which we live at the present time,' and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Monroe Doctrine Strong and Sound.

"Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of Government. It is not intended to apply to every stage of our national life, and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine a vital concern to our people and their government.

"Assuming, therefore, that we may properly ins