THE TORONTO WORLD

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The World's Telephone Call is 628.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1886.

Amusements To-Night.

Grand Opera House—"Pepita."
Toronto Opera House—Mexican Typical Orchestra.
Shaftesbury Hall—Ramsay and Cooney.
King and Jordan-streets—St. Basil's Church Fancy Fair.

Loyal and Patriotic Union—Address of welcome to Prof. Goldwin Smith.

A Protectionist Victory.

The event of the American Congressional elections on Tuesday last is a great victory for the protectionists, and a corresponding defeat for the free traders. The most prominent two free traders in the House have been defeated in their respective districts—Col. Morrison in Illinois and Frank Hurd in Ohio. For a time the fate of Speaker Carlisle, of Kentucky, was considered doubtful, but the latest accounts are that he is elected. He is an ardent free trader, and it was he who appointed Morrison Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, thereby giving the free traders an immense advantage in that important committee. Hurd has long been an active and conspicuous free trader, but the growth and spread of protectionism among the workingmen of his district killed him. But Morrison's case is the clearest among all the instances of free trade candidates killed off by the popular vote. Last session of Congress he made himself particularly obnoxious to metal workers in various lines by his determined efforts to reduce the duties on various lines of metal goods. Had he succeeded, many an American factory would have been closed, and thousands of men would have lost their employment. John Jarrett of Pittsburg, ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers, said at the time that when election time came he would pay Morrison back for his venomous attacks upon home industry, and he kept his word. The first thing done by the Republicans of Morrison's district was to secure for candidate a staunch protectionist, and one well posted on the question; and such a man they found in John Baker, who bravely took the field and made protection the main issue of the campaign. He talked protection to the electors morning, noon and night, and they never tired of hearing him tell how Morrison had labored and shuffled in all manner of ways to break up the protective tariff. In vain did Morrison explain that it was merely a slight "horizontal reduction" of the tariff he had been trying to effect; the enemy met him at every turn with his printed record of two years, and "floored" him every time with cold facts. And Jarrett, for his part, worked "like a Trojan." In the course of a fortnight he made some two dozen speeches, and fired protectionist ammunition from his batteries all the time. At the beginning it was Morrison's boast that he was sure of four thousand majority, but the result was a crushing defeat for him.

A reliable estimate makes the Fiftieth Congress to consist of 154 Republicans, 159 Democrats, and 5 Labor and Independent men; six of the elections being still in doubt and one seat vacant—the full House counting 325. Already Democratic papers admit that their party has lost the *control* of the House. In the present House, the official life of which continues until the 4th of March next, the Democratic majority is forty or thereabouts. The event of Tuesday last is a terrible tumble for the party, and its free trade leaders are directly responsible for the disaster. It is almost a certainty that every one of the members who are classed as being on the "labor" ticket will take the protectionist side, so that the free traders are practically crushed in the next Congress. In the present Congress, with a Democratic majority of forty, Morrison failed to carry his insidious "horizontal reduction" bill; but with parties about evenly divided the free traders will be nowhere. For be it remembered that even the old House contains at least thirty-five protectionist Democrats, while the new House will probably show fifty or sixty of the same color.

It will be in order now for the Montreal Witness, the Toronto Globe, the Hamilton Times, and the London Advertiser, to explain the situation to the Canadian public. They have been for years prophesying the speedy success of the free trade party over the border; it has been the burden of their song that protection was too stupid and antiquated a system to last long with any intelligent people. But they will have to "come down" now, we fancy. In connection with the elections of this year two facts of immense significance stand out most conspicuously. One is, the decidedly protectionist character of the labor vote, generally speaking, and next, the amazing onward sweep of protectionism in the west and south. Any one who will give due weight to these two important facts must come to the conclusion that free trade has positively no future before it in the United States.

The Butland Bequest.

It has often been said that men who have made money in Toronto are less public spirited than their compeers elsewhere, and less frequently devote a portion of their wealth to philanthropic purposes. It is also often charged that Agnosticism or Secularism has seldom done anything for suffering humanity. The Butland bequest demonstrates that this rule—if rule it really be—may from time to time have admirable exceptions. The late Richard Brooking Butland was not a millionaire. Compared with some members of our wealthy classes his accumulations were of modest proportions, and his employment of his wealth was unostentatious. This renders his gift to suffering humanity the more generous and acceptable, and a good example to those who might, if they would, give more and feel it less. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of the deceased's unorthodoxy. He was no vulgar, sneering sceptic, but one who respected other men's convictions and had the courage of his own. His life was one that might well be emulated by some professing Christians who live as though they believe nothing but intend to die as though they believed everything. Mr. Butland died in the honest doubt in which he had lived, but also in the faith that it was proper for him to do something for the alleviation of the human suffering from which neither faith nor doubt is exempt. Under the circumstances his bequest cannot be otherwise regarded than as a noble one, inspired by lofty motives.

Mottoes.

Just now all Canada is filled with the sound of preparations of a great approaching battle. The combatants are already braying defiance, making feints, stealing marches. The captains have indulged in preliminary blasts of cow-horn. Standards are daily hung out to catch the breeze of popular favor, and daily they are taken down to be embroidered with new devices of more enticing kind. In the open market place, the officers are delivering themselves of exalted sentiments of patriotism, purity and economy. In the lanes and bye-places the recruiting sergeants, yclept chairmen of polling subdivisions, are dealing cunningly and knowingly in the baser, but much more substantial commodities of credulity, ignorance, prejudice and lucre. The leaders are shouting for country, the jobbers are shouting for pelf. And thus once more means are taken to convert a tolerably civilized country into a huge Bartholomew-Fair, in which those who crush and crowd and sweat and are cheated are frankly assumed to be in the main fools.

The great difficulty which the commanders of the opposing forces seem alike to experience is the choice of suitable mottoes for the banners. There is no scarcity of the article, for, in addition to the really large home supply there have already been many foreign importations. Still, the selection is most perplexing, because in some both parties are agreed, of others both are afraid, and of others again both are in ignorance of the comparative attractiveness. Of a truth, uneasy lie the heads distraught by practical politics.

It cannot fail to prove both amusing and instructive to consider a few of the watch-words now on trial or to be tried. There is for instance the National Policy, owned by the Tories, and feared and hated by the Grits—the fear being engendered by the vivid remembrance of the wonderful potency exerted by the N. P. in 1878 and in 1882; the hate due mainly to the conviction that the N. P. has been beneficial to the country, and that for this the Tories monopolize all the credit.

Then there is the C.P.R., also owned by the Tories, and curses on those Tory malefactors, cry the frantic Grits, that too has been, and must continue to be, a success.

Next there is the Franchise Act, of which the Tories say little, but of which they are supposed to be making most energetic use. Here the victory is divided, for the Tories think that they have gained all that is solid, while the Grits are confident that they have reaped all that is moral.

Consider now Manhood Suffrage. For this there is no open claimant, both parties eschewing it until a more favorable time. Should the public ever demand the article, Grit and Tory alike will protest himself the only and original proprietor, and then it will be found that it belongs to the Tory by right of prior occupancy.

In the same class as Manhood Suffrage is Prohibition. This the Globe says it believes in, thus the Mail since the fatal day in Haldimand has once or twice expressed a mild desire to put into practice. Who knows not that the Mail is now and then dubbed, at least by certain "unswerving and consistent Conservatives for over forty years," the P.P. organ? It is only candid, however, to remark that there is no little difference of opinion on the meaning of the letters P.P. Some contend that they stand for Prohibition Plunge, others, for Pope in the Pillory, others for Political Protestantism, and still others for Pelt the Priests. We ourselves offer no opinion on the vexed question.

Of other catcalls of home manufacture we may mention Race and Revenge, Boodle Brigade, Books for the Bookmakers, etc., etc. These, we need hardly remark, are disowned by both parties, although each sedulously insists that they belong to the other.

Lastly, we come to those from foreign marts. Here we have among others, Home Rule for Ireland, Integrity of the Empire, Boycotting, Henry George for Mayor of New York, Parnell for Ever, Churchill Go Bragh, Hurrah for Skibbereen Jerry, Glorious, Pious and Immortal Memory.

No lack of variety. The trouble is to choose where so many woo. And yet it does seem to us that the exercise of just a modicum of common sense should quickly bring men to a decision.

There is a movement on foot in Hamilton to nominate Rev. Dr. Burns, President of the Wesleyan Ladies' College, for Parliament in the Liberal interest. Clerical legislators are novelties in Canada, but are of occasional occurrence in the United States. The most recent instance of the kind that we recall was that of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, of Brant, with whom D'Arcy McGee had a famous tilt once upon a time. Dr. Burns' personal views as to his nomination have not been made public, but he is thought not averse to the honor. Presumably the idea is that he would carry a big combined Methodist and Irish Catholic vote.

What effect the prohibition of the Socialistic meeting called for to-morrow—Lord Mayor's day—in Trafalgar-square may have upon the agitation against the annual civic foolery known as the Lord Mayor's show it is not easy to foresee, but its ultimate effect upon the show will probably be repressive. It was thought that the prudent abandonment by the Socialists of their intended counter-parade had settled the difficulty, but the police authorities fear that the prudence of the leaders does not extend to their followers, and that a great mass meeting of turbulent spirits would hardly pass without manifestations of violence. There is nothing that Londoners prize more highly than the right of public meeting, and they will feel disposed to resent its curtailment on Lord Mayor's day. The authorities cannot afford to yield to threats at the present moment, but the civic dignitaries will scarcely persist much longer in a Calithumpian display that should long ago have fallen into "innocuous desuetude."

Legal phraseology is wonderfully if not fearfully constructed. According to the Advertiser's report of the Owen Sound Division Court the bill of complaint in one case set forth that "the defendant on various times and in divers manners, personally and with his servants and dogs, wrongfully and cruelly beat and wounded the plaintiff's cow, whereby the said cow became sick, and the plaintiff incurred great expense in attending and ministering to the said cow while suffering from the injuries thereby sustained, and by reason of said injuries the said cow finally died, whereby the plaintiff sustained great loss, and the plaintiff claims $60." The effect of all this fine language was that the judge said he did not believe said cow died from said injuries, and said plaintiff had to pay said costs.

The inspectorship of factories promises to be a troublesome bone of contention among the politicians who have assumed the guardianship of the interests of the workingmen. It is difficult to understand how any man dependent upon the patronage of either the provincial or the Federal Government can be regarded as an independent exponent of the wants and wishes of the workingmen.

Sir Donald Smith as a Liberal candidate for Winnipeg would be rather a stumbling block to those members of the party who have implicitly accepted the Globe's assertions that the C.P.R. contract was a corrupt swindle upon the people of this country, and that the parties to it ought to be "hurled from power, as party vernaculars have it. There was no swindle connected with the transaction, which has resulted beneficially to the country, but this only aggravates the inconsistency of those who made such reckless charges and who, after denouncing "the iron heel of the C.P.R.," are now solicitous to do honor to the iron heads of the same institution.

John Bright's appeal for friendly relations between Britain and Russia is not likely to receive a loud response. Mr. Bright is doubtless inspired by his well-known peace-at-any-price motives, but the British people will feel inclined to regard his argument as a plea for British union with the greatest of despotisms against a weak nationality struggling to be free. It may be that British dread of Russian aggression in the East is—as Mr. Bright contends—out of all proportion to the danger, but he will have hard work to convince the people that neither Palmerston nor Disraeli knew what they were about. If Russia is anxious for Britain's friendship she has for a couple of generations taken every opportunity of creating an opposite impression. But behind British jealousy of Russian ambition there lies in the minds of the British democracy a nobler sentiment—that of sympathy with the aspirations of the races whom Russia seeks to bow to her heavy yoke. This sentiment must always prevent that cordiality between the two countries for which Mr. Bright pleads, no matter what policy prudential motives may inspire the Government of the day to pursue.

Mr. Gladstone declares that he "would regret" the presentation to himself of any national testimonial. While there need not be anything intrinsically wrong about presentations to public men, it must be admitted that the business has been overdone in Canada. They are properly permissible only when the recipient is about to retire permanently from public life and from any possibility of a control of patronage that might inspire the donors with a lively expectation of favors to come.

Since the inauguration of the new Anglo-Spanish treaty the value of Spain's exports of wine to Britain has appreciated to the amount of $2,500,000. Whatever else the new treaty may be it is not a temperance measure, though it may be argued that it is desirable that Britons should drink light Spanish wines rather than their heavy native tipples. But the wine drinkers are not, as a rule, of the harder drinking classes, the great majority of whose palates have been educated upon strong waters and will have no other.

The New York Herald Weather Bureau observes that the temperature for September and October has been a little above the average of the last fifteen years. And it makes this forecast that though there may be some sharp cold spells during November, the outlook is for a continuance of comparatively mild weather into the early part of December.

QUERY BOX AND COMPLAINT BOOK.

Faith Cures.

Editor World: In The World of Nov. 4 "Constant Reader" asks where articles on the subject of "Faith Cures" can be obtained. There is a monthly magazine published, called Triumphs of Faith, by Carrie F. Judd, "Faith Rest," No. 323, Fargo-avenue, Buffalo.

Eugenia, Nov. 5. H. M. B.

Rear of Old Royal Opera House Entrance.

Editor World: Will you kindly inform me through your columns if there is any gymnasium now in Toronto, and where? I have heard the name of the "Olympic," but do not know where it is. CONSTANT READER.

Richmond Hall, Richmond-street.

Editor World: Where is the Civil Service examination to be held Tuesday? CONSTANT READER.

The Late Lord Lytton.

Editor World: Please tell me the author of "Richelieu." SUBSCRIBER.

October 26, 1869.

Editor World: When was Gooderham & Worts' distillery burned down? OLD RYE.

A Private Slide.

Editor World: By your paper I notice there is to be a grand toboggan slide built in Riverside Park. Can you inform me if it is to be a "private" or "public" slide? SPORT.

Phantom Forms of schooners

From the Buffalo Courier.

On the afternoon of October 13 the grain-laden schooner George M. Case, bound to this port, foundered off Port Colborne. The captain, a sailor and the woman cook went down with her. There is nothing remarkable about this; such things happen yearly on the lakes. The night tug-watchman, who is stationed on the breakwater and was never known to wink when on duty, solemnly affirms that twice within a week he has seen the light of an incoming schooner, which also showed a torch—a signal for help. On one occasion a tug was sent out for the vessel, whose lights were plainly seen by the crew, but no ship could be found. The second time no boat went out; watch was kept for the vessel, but she did not come in. Several tugmen claim also to have seen the mysterious lights. The watchman says he believes it was the phantom form of the Case which appeared to sight and begged for assistance. There is something strange about these stories; however, it may have been the tugmen and not the sunken schooner which did the wandering.

Incandescent Lights.

The Brush Electric Company of Cleveland in conjunction with their Canadian representative, Mr. Simon Hamburger, have about completed arrangements to establish an electric light station in Toronto. They purpose starting with 2000 incandescent and sixty-five arc lights. The systems to be used are "the Brush arc," and "the Brush-Swan incandescent." Mr. Potter, the Treasurer of the Brush Company, was here last week and was so much encouraged with Mr. Hamburger's success in obtaining long contracts for a large number of lights that he gave him carte blanche to go on with the work as soon and as fast as the weather would permit.

Where Champagne is Consumed.

Interview with a French Manufacturer

"Which country is the best market for champagne?"

"England is the greatest champagne-drinking country in the world. We send over a million bottles to England every year, but the annual consumption is not less than five million bottles. It is impossible to know the amount consumed in France, as the octroi officials do not classify wine. Germany, the United States and Russia are also good merchants, but for these countries there is a heavy import duty. For England the duty is the same as for Paris—twopence per bottle. For the United States it is $7 dollars per dozen; for Germany and Austria about three francs the bottle, and for Russia six francs. The duties for Canada and Australia are still higher. There is a way of getting clear of the duties for Germany. By sending the wine over the frontier in casks we save more than two francs per bottle on it.

Important.

—When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated rail road to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. cd

The Toronto Real Estate Exchange, 34 and 36 King-street east, Walton & Osler, successors to Lake & Clark, real estate, insurance and financial brokers. Estates managed, rents collected, loans negotiated at lowest rates. 136

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MOET & CHANDON.

TODD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO dx246

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$250,000 TO LEND at 5½ and 6 per cent. on improved city and town property. WALTON & OSLER, 36 King-street east.

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C. EGERTON RYERSON (late of Howland, Arnoldi & Ryerson) Barrister, etc., York Chambers, 9 Toronto-street.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN—Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc. 20 Toronto-street, Toronto.

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TO SMOKERS!

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1346

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DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the current half year, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, and at its branches, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. W. YARKER, General Manager.

Toronto, 26th Oct., 1886. 5555

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO 61.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, upon the paid up capital of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth day of November both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, Cashier.

Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 27th Oct., 1886. 5555

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the current half-year, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

Toronto, 28th October, 1886. 135

V. R.

NOTICE

is hereby given that UNCLAIMED GOODS not entered for duty, or warehoused on or before

MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER

Will be advertised and sold as by law directed.

Custom House, Toronto, November 8th, 1886. JAMES PATTON, Collector.

W. J. GUY,

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Best work. Lowest prices. Always ready. Estimates furnished. 246

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Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. Estimates given. 624

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Our Stock is now complete for the Fall Trade.

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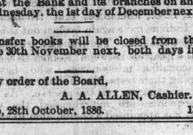

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