BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET

our veins as in theirs? Is not our history to a great extent the same as theirs? May we not on the contrary feel that we can admire without jealousy; we can admire their energy; we can admire their ability in dealing with vast questions; we can admire the promptness and decision with which they meet great emergencies; and last, but not least, we may admire their activity in trade. It seems to me that by the neighborhood of those States, so active in most cases, so generous at heart as those of whom I have spoken, we may feel that though we may be justly aroused to feelings of emulation those feelings shall never subside into the meaner form of jealousy.

Now, I have preached upon one text, and upon one text only. The text I wish to preach from, of which I have spoken in part, of which I trust on many occasions in variety of forms to speak in the future, is to wish that our guiding principle throughout this great country may be the Dominion above all. Unity is strength. I do not say that in a vast Dominion amongst its thousands you will ever produce identity of feeling, and I think those who wish it most, who wish that on questions of emergency there should be entire unity, are also those who are willing and anxious to respect the feelings of those who desire to preserve the proudest traditions of their race, who look back with satisfaction to their past history, but who are on that ground no less capable, honest and law-abiding citizens than any of those whom I have the honor of addressing.

I have been taken to task more than once for speaking in such terms. It has been supposed occasionally that I have lectured this or that class of a community. May I say that I have only, so far as in me lay, spoken in the same frame of mind as I do at the present time and that if to speak as I have done has been a political sin, well then I am afraid there is for that sin no person more impenitent than the individual who at this moment has the honor to address you. Now, when we proceed to the consideration of material questions, one is almost daunted to weld together in unity countries, states, provinces of different aspect, of different emblems, of different race is indeed an effort worthy of the highest task of statesmanship, but men have, thank God, and found amongst you in times past, who have been equal to the occasion.

I am not speaking only of that statesmanship whose strength it is to sit still. That may be more applicable to the Old World; certainly not to the condition of a country such as this, but to attract and retain, to develop the great facilities which already exist and which one trusts may be immeasurably increased, to encourage the utmost freedom in commerce compatible with the progress of our own trade and manufactures, and to consolidate all those various interests in one—such as indeed a task worthy of the highest destiny on earth.

In an eloquent speech which was addressed, I think by Lord Dufferin, to an audience at Winnipeg he spoke of the great Northwest, then only opening out, and he describes in language which I can only feebly approach the feeling of almost amazement with which the personified Dominion viewed the apotheosis from what had been considered her utmost boundaries into a new world which lay before her and to which the old portion seemed to be only the antechamber. Since that time much progress has been made. To make the most of such a heritage as this is no light task. Bodies such as yours supplying information, pushing trade, using resources which exist, can perform a great and noble task; and correspondingly to the ability which you possess so is the responsibility great upon you if you neglect your occasion. Gentlemen, I trust that in years to come, long after we have passed from this scene, there may arise in the Dominion a people even greater and nobler than that which exists and may populate this vast Dominion from shore to shore and who, whether it be on the Atlantic or on the Pacific side, will be known as those who are foremost in the cause of freedom and of commerce, who are themselves the forerunners and at once the representatives of a great, happy and prosperous people. [Great applause.]

The Gallant Sir Fred.

Sir Fred. Middleton replied to the "Army, Navy and Active Militia." The gallant General looked in every way military as he faced the big audience with his long-drawn mustachios, waxed and finely tapered, and starred and decorated as to his breast. He said that Canada was hardly in a position to keep up large reserves and equipments. It was not necessary as yet for us to go to very great expense in this particular. The general was one of those people who didn't believe it possible that war could ever come about between America and England. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary he looked forward to an alliance which will enable the English speaking countries of the world, with the assistance of their colonies, to govern the world. If that be so he took it that the duties of the Canadian Militia were reduced to two particulars—the prevention of internal danger, and to prepare themselves by as much training and drilling as possible to take their stand in the line if occasion should unfortunately arise for such action. [Applause.]

The Senator of Oaklands.

Senator John Macdonald, in the absence of Mr. Blake, responded for "The Sister Provinces." He referred to the exhaustless resources of all the provinces of the Dominion. Great as each was they were greater, more important still, by reason of their federation. [Cheers.] True, jealousies existed between the provinces; but there was no state on this globe less free of them and no people were so really and generously happy as Canadians. [Cheers.] Difficulties and trials made men, and without such trials great ends were not attained. Crossing the ocean a gentleman exclaimed at table: "My wife and I have not had a word for thirty years." To him another answered: "What a quiet time you must have had!" [Laughter.] Let us put forth our energy and develop our resources so that the result will make us content. Men are hard up because of the great increase in competition, not by reason of a falling off in our resources. He hoped to see our Dominion rounded off with Newfoundland. He also hoped to see closer relations with the West Indies. He spoke of his recent visit to British Guiana, where the business men, in answer to a speech of his, had expressed a wish for closer relations with the Dominion.

Mr. Macdonald spoke energetically and to the point and was well received.

The Dominion's Greatness.

Hon. G. E. Foster replied to the toast of "The Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests of Canada." He pleaded modesty in responding to questions of such moment as those embodied in the words of the toast. His speech was a glowing eulogy of Commerce from its origin with primitive man up to its present stupendous magnitude. Commerce was a forerunner of civilization and progress. Commerce it was that gave a spur to invention. Commerce it was that gave wings to intelligence, and to-day the strongest ally of peace and good-will in the world was the immense Commerce of the world. And has not Commerce performed these same things for Canada in breaking down the prejudices of provincialism, widening community of interests and establishing better relations between the different members of confederation? Just as a lineage and noble family make it imperative upon the scion of a house to hold himself strictly to the honor and to the traditions of his family so it becomes you and the representatives of this great commercial world to stand by its noble and best traditions and to transmit to those who come afterwards its highest principles and best maxims in their fullest integrity. The history of Canada shows that her governments have not pursued the *Laissez faire* doctrine, preached by many. Canada stands out foremost among all the countries of the world as having been generous in its governmental functions in coming to the aid of the Commerce of the country. Throughout the waters of Canada, at every dangerous point, is situated a beacon light and signal gun, and within the limits of these waters there is scarcely an hour in which our vessels are not within the warning voice of these guardians of security. Since Confederation no vessel has paid a light due in this country, and though these 700 beacon lights have cost millions of money they are as free as the ocean itself, free to the ships of every other country as to those of Canada.

At the eastern and western entrances of this country are two magnificent graving docks which have cost the government 2 million dollars, ready for the use and service of the growing trade of the country. It was only a few years ago that no vessel of over 8 feet draught could reach Montreal. Next season the deepest vessels of the sea will be able to make their way between Quebec and Montreal, vessels with a draught of 27 feet. The contracts have already been let for the building of a Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie—[applause]—which will complete that chain of navigation, which will be a helpful complement to us in times of perfect peace, and if ever the time of imperfect peace supervenes, be a guarantee of the integrity and independence of our own commerce. [Applause.]

And so has Canada developed in her railways. Think of the condition of this country in 1867. The Maritime Provinces had no communication with Ontario and Quebec except by water in summer and by a foreign country in winter; Quebec and Ontario cut off from the Northwest, except through a foreign territory, and British Columbia separated from her fellow sisters by what appeared to be impassable mountains. What have we to-day? Commencing at Prince Edward Island, or St. John, we have lines which make their way to Quebec, there connecting with the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, which, through their branches, reach every part of the two great middle provinces, and which send their lines over the prairies and through the mountains until they come to the ships of the Pacific with their wealthy traffic from the great East. [Applause.] All this has cost money, and if you look up the cost of the St. Lawrence improvements, the canals and railways, as far as the Government has borne them, you will find it amount to some 200 millions.

The speaker quoted figures to show how largely the commerce of the country had grown so that it now occupied the proud position of being the fifth maritime country of the world.

There are three things, said the hon. gentleman, which I think ought to be accomplished in our country. In the first place it ought to be that no Canadian subject holding a bill from any authorized bank in Canada, whether in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, or British Columbia, should be charged discount upon that bill in any part of the Dominion. [Hear, hear and applause.]

I believe again it is for our commercial as well as national interests that every man who holds a bill from every authorised bank should have no more fear of that bill being liable to any discount or depreciation than if he held the gold which was its equivalent in his hands—[applause]—and if you will allow me I will say that I believe at present the bankers themselves hold the key to this position, and by united action can bring about both these things. The third element of a successful banking system is that which Canada enjoys to a very large extent, the facility of expansion, when expansion is needed, and the facility of contracting the circulation when the business requirements of the country did not require much circulation.

The Government has pledged itself and is to-day considering a plan by which I confidently hope that a service will ultimately be obtained from England to this country, as good, as capable and as swift as any other Atlantic line to-day. [Hear, hear and applause.]

Finally I cannot have sympathy and I cannot ask any Canadian to have sympathy with those who are prepared to sacrifice the traditions of the past, the historic links which bind us to lies so full of glory and grandeur. [Loud applause.]

Gen. Van Horne Also Heard From.

Gen. Van Horne, who also spoke to the toast, expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him at being called upon to speak a second time at the annual dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade. He said:

Four or five years ago the commerce of Canada was bounded on the west by the great lakes; now it has no bounds in that direction. It extends to the Pacific and beyond the Pacific to Asia. It has widened more in four years than any other country has widened in four times four years. I cannot give you a better idea of this rapid extension of trade than by telling you what I saw at Vancouver. There at one time were five great ocean steamships receiving and discharging cargo; on those new docks were great piles of merchandise awaiting shipment eastward. But better than all were the great quantities of cottons from Halifax and machinery from Toronto consigned to Hong Kong and other far eastern points. I would not try to describe the future of the commerce of Canada any more I than would have attempted to paint the picture I have just described on the wharves at Vancouver.

The arteries of trade—the railways—are extending day by day throughout the country and are opening up to us new markets for our produce, manufactures and trade. Our cities are growing with marvelous rapidity. The tide of emigration has been diverted to our own Northwest—[applause]—where it adds to the wealth of the country instead of impeding it. This stream of emigration is rapidly increasing and we see nothing in the conditions surrounding us that does not point to a great prosperity. But notwithstanding much that has been done some things remain to be done. [Hear, hear.] I was very glad to hear what my friend the previous speaker told you about the intentions of the Government regarding an Atlantic steamship service. [Hear, hear.] We have been content up to this time to depend upon our neighbors—to use our neighbors' railways, our neighbors' seaports and our neighbors' steamships whenever we had occasion to cross the Atlantic. We have let them carry our mails and much of our freight and we have not used as we should have done the great geographical advantages nature has given us. This is not consistent with the enterprise of Canada to-day. [Hear, hear.] National pride is a first essential to national existence. It is the very foundation of nationality. We cannot possess this pride so long as we are obliged to depend upon borrowing our neighbor's wagon. [Laughter.] Besides our neighbor has given us a strong intimation—she threatened a little while ago not to lend us the wagon any longer. [Renewed laughter.] I do not think you will give her the opportunity to do so any longer. It is time Canada took more of this Atlantic steamship service and provided an equal if not a superior service to the best service of New York no matter what the cost may be. [Loud applause.] We should not hesitate to attempt competition with our big neighbor to the south simply because she is big. If we require ships a few miles from her coast I am sure the gentlemen of this Board of Trade will not kick against whatever may be necessary to be expended on this service simply because nature requires our steamships to land at Montreal, Quebec or Halifax. [Applause.]

Two Visiting Presidents.

Senator Drummond, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, replied for "The Sister Boards of Trade." He referred to the good feeling that existed between his board and that of Toronto. There was only a healthy rivalry. He paid tribute to the character of the peasantry of Quebec.

Captain Fairgrieve, President of the Hamilton Board, also briefly replied. He repudiated any jealousy on the part of Hamilton of Toronto. [Loud cheers.]

The Old Man on Deck.

When Sir John Macdonald arose to respond to the toast of "The Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario," the vast audience arose to their feet and shook the Pavilion with their cheers. Handkerchiefs were waved high in the air, and it was five minutes before the Premier could proceed. Then he said:

My good friend and colleague described most graphically the torture that he was suffering in being obliged to make an after-dinner speech, and I fancy that he was repaid a good deal for his suffering by the pleasure that he must have felt he was conferring upon his audience. The position in my case is the reverse. I have the greatest pleasure in addressing a Toronto audience, and the torture I shand over to you. I rise with the greatest pleasure, and I am pleased—more than that, I would be insensible if I were not highly gratified—by the manner with which you have received the toasts of the two legislative bodies with which we are principally concerned.

I have a fatherly interest in the Parliament of Canada because I have sat by its cradle and my good friend the Premier of Ontario helped me to rock the cradle. [Cheers.] If you will look back to the evidence of the last 21 years I think that all those who were concerned in laying the base of Confederation and in carrying out the legislation under the constitution which was then put upon us in 1867, I think that all those who have brought up Canada to the present day have good cause to be satisfied.

Only this last year the statutes of the Dominion were revised, and if any one will take those two volumes and look over the index and see the mass of legislation, all for the good of the Dominion, all prepared for the purpose of developing Canada, they will say that is a body of law that any country may be proud of. It is a code that no party in Canada can claim a right to or be sorry for. From 1867 to 1873, I say, on behalf of the legislators of those days, that they worked well and wisely up to the time when they ceded their place to those who were opposed to them. The work was carried on by the parliament that succeeded the one in which I for one was a leader of the majority, and by the assistance and work of the two great parties in Canada we have a body of law that any nation may be proud of.

My colleague has pointed out to you in terms so eloquent that I cannot attempt to rival the many particulars in which this country has grown rapidly, grown steadily without interruption, until we have arrived at this condition as we have described as being one of almost unexampled prosperity and happiness. Just look at the position of affairs in 1867. Four in effect, because Upper and Lower Canada—although having one legislature, had different systems. The responsibility thrown upon the Parliament of Canada and the administration which guided the legislation of that parliament was to reduce order from chaos. Every province had its own system of laws. As regards Upper Canada the laws were founded upon the common law of England. There there were great and important divergences from that great foundation of law in those three Provinces. Order had to be substituted for chaos, and now we have one great system of laws, one commercial law, one system of criminal law, one system of municipal law in the country, and all this has been done in twenty years with less friction, I believe, than has occurred in any country having to undergo the same experience.

Look at the United States, look at the various questions which have divided them since they first adopted their constitution. Here we may have our differences of opinion as to some of the legislation that is now upon the statute book, but I believe that if ministers were to change every five years—but I don't suggest that—[loud laughter]—we should find that the legislation offered to the different parliaments by the change of governments is all based substantially upon the body of laws which we now have the happiness of being governed by.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I will say this, that I believe that the Parliaments of Canada as they have been elected for four or five years, that they have represented the feeling, the wishes, and the desires of the people that elected them. [Cheers.] In the election of 1874, which did not exactly agree with me, —[laughter]—or the election of 1878, in which I think they exercised a wise discretion, I believe that in those several legislatures the representatives did fairly and honestly and substantially reflect and represent the desire and wishes of the people of Canada. I speak not only for the representative body of the Parliament of Canada, but I speak also for our house of peers. That there are some people who think there ought to be no house of peers. That may all be, but I think that you, gentlemen, who have heard two representatives from that body speak to-night will agree with me that if those are fair specimens of the Senate we could not well do without them. [Cheers.]

And with respect to having a second chamber I would only call your attention to an anecdote told about Gen. Washington, who was an Englishman at heart and a lover of the constitution. On one occasion he was discussing with Mr. Jefferson the question of the advisability of having a second chamber. Mr. Jefferson was in love with the French system then in force, where they had one chamber, only one convention, and a pretty mess that convention made of it.

"What is the use of a second chamber?" said Jefferson to the General. The General was then taking a cup of tea with Lady Washington. "Why, you poured the tea into a second chamber this moment." "How?" "You have two chambers in your hand—you have the cup and the saucer. In the one chamber it was too hot for you and you poured it into the second chamber to cool it." [Loud applause.]

One thing I have to say in behalf of both chambers of the Parliament of Canada as now constituted, that they fully represent the feelings of the people of Canada and of the people in this room, all of whom I am prepared to say are a loyal body of men that will speak and have spoken, and by their speech will allow no uncertain sound. They will prove by act, by word, by administration, by legislation, that they love the constitution under which they now live; that they love the sovereign who now rules over them; that they appreciate the great advantages, moral, commercial, political and material which they enjoy by their connection with that grand old country—the Mother Country. [Loud applause.] Aye, let any man in Canada go to a constituency and make it one ground of claiming the confidence that he was anxious to sever the tie that has so long connected us with the Mother Country, and I think that under our rigid law he would most likely forfeit his deposit. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we are doing very well, we are comfortable, we are very happy, and the people outside are quite as happy as we. We have resolved to remain so, and the best way to do so is to go on as we have been going on for the past twenty-one years under our present constitution.

You know the Italian epitaph which was put upon the tombstone by the sorrowing survivors of the person under the sod: "I was well, I would be better and here I am." [Cheers.] And if we tried to be better in the way that some few advise us, to try the quack medicine, I think we will be in the position of the Italian and leave somebody to write that epitaph over us. [Applause.]

We have very pleasant neighbors to the south of us. They have a great constitution—a constitution in some respects more conservative than our own. Ours is in no degree inferior, but in many respects superior, to the constitution that have in the neighboring republic. And while we desire to trade with them, to have the most friendly relations with them, that our young men should go across the line and marry the prettiest and richest of their girls—[loud laughter]—yet we desire to retain our own independence and to remain Canada, a nation belonging to a nation. [Applause.]

We heard the other day of the excitement of a great political election in the United States about retaliation. Well, we are not going to retaliate. We will be magnanimous, and as we have not suffered anything from it we will forget about it and resume our trade, our social arrangements and allow our young men to cross the line again with the same holy purpose. [Laughter.]

In 1854 the Government carried the first reciprocity act. It was a beneficial treaty to both nations. Its increased the commercial relations; trade was greatly increased, and when the American nation put an end to that treaty we all regretted it, but we didn't despair and we found that the country went on and was prosperous and increasing, notwithstanding that that was annulled. In 1870 I was one of the commissioners who settled the treaty known as the Washington Treaty. That was a great benefit to the country. It settled for a time all questions respecting the fisheries, of which we all have heard so much to our annoyance. We were all sorry when that was repealed. It was, and we still went on prospering, still increasing in wealth, still able to have these large banquets, still able to enable men to make speeches such as you have heard to-night, and these facts should show that even if our neighbors should, from political or any other reason, choose to withdraw the present friendly relations it would prove to us that we are still able to walk along, to pay respect to the representative of our Sovereign in the manner that you have done to-night; still able to hold our own; and our credit will not diminish and our wealth will continue to increase. [Load applause.]

I don't think that we should be at all annoyed at an effort to get us to join the States. It is a compliment to Canada and a testimony as to its value. Let me tell you an anecdote which was told to me by my respected friend, Sir William Howland. He told me that a good many years ago he was traveling from Windsor by the Great Western Railway eastward, and before him were sitting two Americans—his own countrymen, as you know. And he could not help listening to the conversation. Those two were raving their first visit to Canada. After looking out of the windows one said, "This is not a bad country." Then the other said "This is a pretty good country." Then a little further on one said: "This is a rather good country," but a little further on, "This is a very good country." I could make it a little more spicy. [Laughter.] At last says one of them, "This is a very good country and we must have it." "Well," said the other, "I wouldn't mind having the country only we would be obliged to take the infernal people too." [Laughter.]

Such is the progress of Canada that our neighbors are quite anxious to take the country and all that it contains, even including the "infernal people." Mr. Butterworth sings a pretty little song: "Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly?" We all say: "No, no, kind sir, I thank you, I have no curiosity." [Great applause.]

Ontario's Premier Talks.

Hon. Oliver Mowat, on rising, was very loudly cheered, and referred first to the Dominion constitution and made some facetious remarks appertaining thereto. Then he said:

Human work is not perfect, and I would like to improve that constitution a little. We have had twenty years' experience of its working, and if the Premier would only accept the suggestions I would give now it would add still greater honor to his name. [Laughter.] He has exercised a very important influence over our affairs, and if he would only now do his best to adopt these improvements it would be a crowning act in his long political career. I agree a good deal in what the Premier has said. I agree with the loyalty between the Dominion and the Old Land. [Applause.] I may say that those who differ from me politically as well as those who hold the same political views as I do agree in our appreciation of the Toronto Board of Trade. We agree in our appreciation of the ability and enterprise, the public spirit and the high character the members of that board possess. We agree also in our attachment to the Old Fatherland. [Loud applause.] We all love it well. During the many years I have held a seat in the Ontario Legislature I have never once heard one of the members of that house say one disloyal word. (Applause.) I have not heard one member of that house express one disloyal sentiment—[renewed applause]—nor express discontent.

We all rejoice that we are subjects of the British Empire. We also rejoice that Canada is part of that great nation. We are all glad to know that British history is our history—[hear, hear]—that the glory and the civilization of the Fatherland are our glory and our civilization; that all its great men—its statesmen, its soldiers, its philanthropists and its philosophers—all belong to us—[applause]—because we are the same people. [Applause.]

Our constitution was the best at that time that we could form. I agree with the Premier of Canada that on the whole it is the best constitution of any other country. I agree with him on the whole it is a better constitution than that of the United States. [Loud applause.] And because it is so good, I would like to make it better. Under it there has been legislation in all of which I would not concur; but under that constitution, just as it is, our country has flourished.

We have been told to-night, and it has been a joyful thing to be told, of the great progress Canada has made. That progress has led to discussions in regard to our future. Our political future is a matter of infinite concern to us. To a very large extent, I have no doubt, the views I entertain in this regard most of you entertain too. There are some who think that there must be some change, and they are giving various suggestions such as imperial legislation, independence of any friendly alliance with England, and some others think of annexation with the United States. Now, I am not for annexation and I am glad to know you are not for annexation. [Loud applause and cheers.]

You love, I love, our country better than we love any other country. [Applause.] We prefer being British subjects to being subjects of any other nation in the world. [Applause.] For myself, I would rather be Premier of Ontario than Governor of New York. [Great applause.] If my ambition soared still higher I would rather be the Premier of Canada than the President of the United States. [Ringing cheers.] I say that with all respect for that nation. It is impossible not to respect the energy and the enterprise they have displayed and the progress they have made. But it is one thing to respect them and another to join them. [Hear, hear, and applause.] We cannot but regard that nation as a hostile nation. We have probably many friends among those whom we greatly esteem, but we have had a proof lately—we would be blind not to see that as a nation they are hostile to us. While no such thing could be created there as an anti-French or an anti-German feeling, it is very easy to excite an anti-British feeling. [Hear, hear.]

There ought to be a treaty between the two great nations of which I have spoken. They ought to be on the friendliest possible terms, and if they occupy that position in the future we may then consider the question of annexation under a new aspect. But I am prepared to say for the people of Canada that they will never give away or sell this great territory to a hostile nation. [Tumultuous applause.] Canadians would suffer the loss of all things rather than give or sell their country—[renewed applause]—or sanction the giving or selling of it. It is matter of joy to know that this loyalty you all feel, and I feel, pervades every class of our community. Our people consist of various races. They are not all of British blood; but those other nationalities are just as loyal as we are. [Hear, hear.]

Take the French Canadians. In 1812 they fought faithfully and loyally. In suppressing the Northwest outbreak the French and German races were represented among the volunteers who went out to quell that outbreak. Whilst those of other races may not be so enthusiastic, still they appreciate all that our present constitution gives them. While we talk in this way of the loyalty of our country, there are some who do not adequately appreciate their strength.

Suggestions have been made as to the consequence of trade relations with the United States. But the loyalty of this country can stand that strain as it has stood many other strains. Closer trade relations with the United States would neither hasten nor retard Annexation.

The Provincial Government and Legislature have their part to perform in making the constitution a success, in building up this Dominion of ours. Our duty is to give you the best possible government and legislation, and the Premier of Canada tells me—very correctly—[laughter] that we have done so. This result has been the work, not merely of those who have been my friends. I rejoice to refer to the assistance always given from both sides of the House, and now on behalf of both parties I once more thank you for your toast. [Loud applause.]

The Mayor and Corporation.

Mayor Clarke, in reply to this toast, referred to Toronto's rapid growth. It was unparalleled by any city similarly situated on this side of the Atlantic. His Worship quoted figures as to population, schools, buildings, etc., which must have satisfied our visitors that Toronto was indeed a great city. In the name of the citizens of Toronto he welcomed the Governor General and his fair lady in their second visit to the Queen City.

The Health of the Board of Trade.

Reaching the bottom of the toast list, the Governor-General, in a few gracious remarks, proposed the health of the Board of Trade, to which President Matthews replied. Mr. Matthews said a great deal of the success of the banquet was due to the untiring efforts of Secretary Wills. Then Mr Wills came forward and thanked the meeting and Lord Stanley for the toast. Mr. Wills was probably the best pleased man in Toronto when the banquet broke up at midnight.

SOME OF THE BANQUETERS.

Lord Stanley of Preston and the Old Man of Erasmiffe.

Lord Stanley is at once recognized by his tongue as a North of England man. The way he utters his "r's," "p's" and "t's" is racy of the north. He speaks in a strong, deliberate voice, freely and without hesitation. He uses notes written on little slips of paper fastened together with a binder. He has a trick of smoothing back his hair every now and then. The expression of his face is one of good temper with a stratum of determination beneath. He has no lines on his face with the exception of a pronounced one under each eye.

Sir John the Sphinx.

Sir John alternated from the jovial old man to the sphinx. His locks are still abundant bushy at the base and only partly gray and always well combed. His head is never quiet for a moment, always peeking and taking on a new set constantly. Everyone was looking at him and watching his countenance. The big round lines under his eyes—when posing as the sphinx—are heavier than ever. But the old smile is still to the fore, and it diffuses itself over his face with the accustomed effervescence. The old man got the reception of the evening. He spoke well and used many of his old-time phrases. He wore the ribbon and the star of his order. He tells a story as well as ever.

Professor George E. Foster.

"The Professor," as Hon. Mr. Foster used to be called, is a very clever gentleman, and is quite competent for his post, Minister of Finance for Canada. He is not much above forty in appearance, slim in body, and narrow-faced in countenance. He is short-sighted in vision and sat alongside that other remarkable short-sighted individual, our own Oliver; but little, as a matter of fact, escapes these two gentlemen. The professor's speech is rapid, precise and eloquent, and still bears a trace of the exhorter. He gesticulates constantly with the right hand and index finger extended. He was the clearest speaker of the evening. Alongside him was his old companion in the Dominion House and co-advocate of prohibition, Hon. Geo. W. Ross. His peroration was a rouser.

President Van Horne.

Mr. Van Horne has a round bullet head, a bald front, supported by short thick brown hair. He does not shave but keeps his beard close cropped. When on the street Van likes to go swinging his arm along, his coat open, and his tails flying behind and a retinue of railway men trying to keep up with the procession. On the platform he is a slow speaker; uses notes and talks right to the point. He seems to be getting louder of speech making. The way he applauds a Canadian sentiment is a surprise to those who recall his American origin. He is now as good a Canadian as the best of us. He calls the Americans "our neighbors." But when he was heard quoting Isaiah the prophet, people marveled as to how he had found time to keep posted on the matter of Scripture. The travel was explained when a text from the prophet was attached to the toast on the program.

The Little Premier.

The Little Premier beamed as usual when he got up. He looks to be in splendid form. Sir John and he are old companions who have renewed their former cordial relations. Sir John applauded every expression of loyalty that came from Mr. Mowat, and when Mr. Mowat said he'd sooner be Premier of Canada than President of the United States the Old Man smiled with intense satisfaction and applauded warmly.

Some Notes of the Feast.

The accommodation for the press was excellent. They sat "before the footlights," as it were.

The members of the Council wore elegant white satin badges.

The Governor-General and Sir John wore their ribbons of the Grand Bath.

Mr. Ramsay of the Canada Life, Hamilton, was an interested outside visitor.

Mr. Marter, M.P.P. Muskoka, was present.

Harry Webb had a staff of 100 to run the culinary department.

His Excellency was instantaneously photographed by an enterprising artist while speaking.

President Matthews believes in short speeches and good order at a banquet. He set an excellent example himself.

David Creighton and John Cameron responded to the toast of "The Press." Mr. F. W. Gibbs toasted "the ladies."

The feast was over at midnight.

It was generally admitted that the Pavilion was never more handsomely decorated. Frank Smith understands that business to a nicety. Ayes, 16 Jan. 16.

Chris. W. Bunting was conspicuous by his absence last night.

When Mr. Mowat began to speak Robert Jaffray almost shouted himself hoarse.

A prominent member of the Board wanted to know if anyone else had put on the spice and expression in Sir William Howland's story of the Yankees and Canada. There were ladies present. Sir John was not at a political convention, you know.

The Royal Grenadiers furnished a guard of honor at the Pavilion for His Excellency. The band was also present.

THE BOARD'S OFFICERS.

How the Association Has Grown Since Secretary Wills Took Hold.

The World cannot close its account of this magnificent feast without special reference to the energetic secretary of the association, Mr. Edgar A. Wills. Mr. Wills has spent weeks of anxious electric moments in evolving the details of this grand affair. That he has been successful in his efforts no one who got a peep into the inside of the Pavilion last evening can doubt. Those who were not there can easily draw the picture after reading The World this morning. Mr. Wills has certainly made the annual banquet of the Toronto Board of Trade an event of national, or even international, importance. Mr. Wills was elected secretary in 1883, when the membership of the Board was a struggling few hundred. To-day it has about 750 resident and 200 non-resident members. The writer of this article well remembers previous to 1883, when it was a juvenile reporter, the troubles of poor old Mr. J. Rollo, the then secretary, in mustering enough members to form a quorm for a meeting. The reporters, however, used to like to go to those meetings and steal the 15 cent pencils that Mr. Rollo was wont to place on the tables for the use of members, the latter as a rule never turning up. It is a mystery to Mr. Rollo up to the present day where all his pencils went to. Things are all changed now. It is no trouble at all to see 300 or 400 members at an ordinary meeting of the board.

For 1888 the Board of Trade is officered as follows:

President—W. D. Matthews.
1st Vice-President—D. J. Wilkie.
2nd Vice-President—J. I. Davidson.
Treasurer—Jorge Maclean Rose.
Secretary—Edgar A. Wills.

Council—Hon. John Macdonald, W. Christie, W. R. Brock, W. Ince, Elias Rogers, E. Gurney, Hugh Blain, H. N. Baird, W. J. Gage, Hamilton, R. W. Elliot, Robt. Jaffray, A. M. Smith, A. B. Lee, S. F. McKinnon.

Board of Arbitration—W. D. Matthews, Elias Rogers, L. A. Tilley, W. Galbraith, G. M. Rose, J. D. Laidlaw, B. Cumberland, J. H. G. Hagarty, Thomas Flynn, J. L. Spink, John Earls, R. S. Baird.

Representatives on Harbor Commission—A. M. Smith, G. A. Chapman.

Representatives on Industrial Exhibition Association—W. B. Hamilton, J. D. Laidlaw, H. W. Nelson.

Solicitor to the Board—W. H. Beatty.

These are the committees of the Board:

Examiners of Flour and Meal—W Galbraith, J. N. Peer, W. Stark, J. L. Spink, J. F. McLaughlin.

Examiners in Grain—W. D. Matthews, H. N. Baird, Geo. A. Chapman, Thomas Flynn, W. Taylor.

Examiners in Hides and Leather—E. Leadley, D. W. Alexander, D. McLean, W. Beardmore, E. J. Davis.

Flour and Call Board Committee—W. Taylor, Geo. A. Chapman, R. C. Steele.

Grain Inspector—Joseph Harris.

Inspector of Hides and Leather—Ex-Ald. Pepper.

Board of Arbitrators and Examiners in Grain for Ontario—Geo. A. Chapman, L. A. Tilley, Thos. Flynn, W. D. Matthews and H. N. Baird.

Trustees of the Gratuity Fund—The President and Treasurer, D. R. Wilkie, Henry W. Darling, W. Ince.

Besides these officers there are the chairmen of the following sections: Bankers, D. R. Wilkie; Contractors, Richard Dennis; Hardware and Metals, A. B. Lee; Grain, Malt and Hops, H. N. Baird; Dry Goods, Hon. John Macdonald; Lumber, S. C. Kanady; Coal, T. R. Whitehead; Millers and Flour, J. R. Stark. These "sections" are little "boards" within themselves, and meet frequently to transact business of special interest to their own calling.

Sir John's Callers.

Sir John Macdonald spent yesterday quietly at the Queen's. He had very few callers, and he remained in his room during the greater part of the day. Amongst those received by the Premier were Hon. Senator Gowan of Barrie, Hon. Alexander Morris, Col. Gzowski, James Goldie of Guelph, and Mr. Webster. Sir John and Lady Macdonald leave for Ottawa to-night. Sir John was accompanied to the city by Hon G. E. Foster.

CATARRH.

Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever—A New Home Treatment.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N.B.—*For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females this remedy is a specific.* A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. DIXON & SON, 303 west King-street, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

How to Obtain Sunbeams.

—Every one should have them. Have what Stanton's Sunbeam Photographs $1 per dozen. Studio south west corner Yonge and Adelaide streets. 663

ALD. JOHNSTON'S COMMITTEE.

The Markets and Health Break up With a Tiger for Their Chairman.

The final meeting of the Markets and Health Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Ald. Johnston was in the chair. There were also present Ald. Gibbs, Verral, Frankland, Pells and the Mayor. The recommendation of the City Commissioner to transfer Mr. Park's lease of stall No. 47 St. Lawrence Market to Wm. Guile was approved of; also a lease of stalls Nos. 31 and 33, St. Lawrence Market, to John Lambert. Robert Kinz's application to be relieved of his contract as lessee of the market fees for the year 1889 was referred to the City Solicitor for a report thereon.

The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider a scheme whereby the citizens could be supplied with a better ferry service was left over for the consideration of next year's committee.

The Mayor then took the chair, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Ald. Frankland seconded by Ald. Verral.

That this committee cannot adjourn without placing on record and conveying to Ald. Johnston its high sense of the ability, care and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the committee during the past year, and of the earnest zeal which he has consistently manifested to watch over the city's interest in every matter, whether of large or minute detail.

The large increase in the city's revenue from the cattle market is due to a very large extent to Mr. Johnston's exertions in having increased accommodations provided, and it is the earnest hope and wish of the members of this committee that Mr. Ald. Johnston will improve in health, which has caused him to retire, to such an extent that he will be able to again stand for re-election next year.

The Mayor paid a high tribute to the manner Ald. Johnston carried on his duties during the year, and said he knew personally of the great care and ability displayed by Mr. Johnston.

Ald. Johnston replied in a feeling manner.

W. L. P. EAGER APOLOGIZES.

He Takes Back all he Said About Judge Miller of Halton.

W. L. P. Eager, Registrar of the County of Halton, made a series of charges against His Honor Thomas Miller, judge of the same county. These charges were investigated by Deputy Attorney-General Johnston on Dec. 20 last, and were fully reported in The World at the time. Mr. Eager has since withdrawn all his charges, and makes a written apology to Judge Miller in these words:

MILTON, Dec. 20, 1888.

MY DEAR JUDGE: After the close of the investigation to-day, upon thinking over all the matters that have been discussed, I have honestly concluded that all the charges heretofore made by me against you, as well as those contained in the report of my address delivered to the electors of Halton at Milton, which appeared in The Toronto Globe on Apr. 16 last, were untrue, and that thereby I have done you a great wrong. And, in view of what has passed, I withdraw heartily every statement made by me at any time derogatory to your position of judge of the County of Halton or as a private citizen, and regret the pain to which I must have put you by what I have done. I desire also that this retraction shall be as public in its nature as the charges which I have made and which I now withdraw.

W. L. P. EAGER.

In Theatre and Concert Hall.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers have sung so often in Toronto that their continued success in drawing full houses is sufficient evidence of their merit. The large audience in the Western Congregational Church last evening testified that they have lost none of their old-time favor and the appreciation of the audience of the sweet plantation melodies, that are heard at their best when sung by the Fisk singers, found expression in generous applause and frequent encores. The concert was in aid of the organ fund of the church and another will be held this evening in Association Hall.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, will preside at the lecture on the 17th of the world-renowned war correspondent of The London Graphic, Mr. Frederic Villiers, and Sir Daniel Wilson, President University College, will occupy the chair at the second lecture. The Villiers' lectures will be under the patronage of General Sir Fred Middleton, Lt.-Col. Otten and the officers of the city corps.

The choir of the Church of the Redeemer will sing a service of praise on Wednesday evening next. In addition to the soloists of the choir, Miss Langstaff, Miss Campbell, Mr. Dennison and Mr. Schuch, the following will take part: Miss Strachan, and of Mr. Arthur Dorey, organist of St. Luke's church, has been secured.

Mr. Robert Mantell will close his engagement at the Grand by appearing as Othello to-night. The play will be handsomely mounted and costumed, "Monbars" will be presented at the matinee to-day.

"Struck Gas" will be the Grand's attraction next week, with Tetoin, the soubrette, in the lead.

"The White Slave" engagement at the Toronto will terminate to-night. Edwin Arden is announced for next week.

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

Death of Mr. Thomas Lalor, Sr.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Lalor, who, after weeks of suffering from a cancer in the stomach, succumbed yesterday morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Rupert M. Simpson, 16 Glen-road, in his 69th year. Mr. Lalor has been a resident of Toron