The Toronto World

NO. 83 YONGE-STREET, TORONTO

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Sunday World, in advance, $2 per year.
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THE GLOBE AND ELECTION METHODS.

If strong language could explain the defeat of the government candidate in North Renfrew The Globe's analysis of the situation would be complete. A flush of shame suffuses the fair cheek of The Globe as it thinks of the degradation of politics, the prostitution of the privileges of our political institutions, which would allow that most disgusting episode in our political history, fraught as it is with treason and perjury, and the lowest political indecency, to be made an issue in an Ontario election. Is there, asks the organ plaintively, any deeper depth to which our politics may sink or any innermost cell into which the canker of corruption can eat?

Needless to say this outburst of expletives is provoked by the participation of R. R. Gamey in the North Renfrew by-election. It was Mr. Gamey, who, when the campaign was being conducted on a high and noble level, went into the constituency and sent the standard down several degrees below respectability. He raised an unworthy issue, an issue which merely involved the honor of a Minister of the Crown, and the right of a government, which bartered patronage for support to administer the affairs of the province. Mr. Gamey's conduct in reiterating his charges in North Renfrew was bad enough. His offence was aggravated by the fact that the people of North Renfrew believed him.

The Globe was not always so sensitive about election methods. Its conscience revolts at the thought of R. R. Gamey reviving damaging charges, the truth or falsity of which has not yet been revealed, but there its indignation ends. It finds no cause for protest in the open appeals that were made to the electors of North Renfrew to elect the government candidate or go without necessary public works. It was silent when the Pembroke Advocate, a government organ, warned the constituency that if it voted wrong it could not complain if the government refused to build the roads and bridges that were so urgently required. It held its peace while a government official in defiance of a resolution of the legislature, played the part of an active partisan in the campaign.

In these and numerous other electoral outrages The Globe meekly acquiesced. And North Renfrew was not the first constituency to expose the hollowness of its virtuous pretensions. The fraud and corruption that disgraced the West Elgin by-election, the burning of the ballots to hide the evidences of guilt and the tampering with ballots in North Grey did not rouse the indignation of The Globe. With the same equanimity The Globe viewed the purchase of Sault Ste. Marie with a bribe offered openly to the whole constituency.

The Globe should ask itself if there was any deeper depth to which our politics could sink than the election methods that carried West Elgin, North Grey and Sault Ste. Marie. It has been telling us that the canker of corruption has eaten too deeply into the heart of Canadian politics to have the malady cured by any judicial pronouncement. That is all that the issue raised by R. R. Gamey means. The judicial pronouncement of the royal commission was not a finality. All that it did was to leave the people with suspicions that were in no wise affected by the criticism directed at the accuser. Is The Globe not willing that the issue should be carried to its logical conclusion, to the point where it will be determined whether R. R. Gamey has slandered innocent men or justly accused the perpetrators of political villainies. The people of Muskoka and North Renfrew hold to the later theory. These notable expressions of public opinion show that the people are not so anxious to sidetrack the Gamey charges as the Ross government and its newspaper allies.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Brantford Expositor finds consolation in the fact that five of the by-elections held this year were won by the government and only three by the opposition. This is true, but The Expositor takes no account of the all-important element of time. The government's fortunes have been growing steadily worse during the year. They made a fine start with the winning of the "three norths," and the jubilations of the Liberal press on that occasion were quite justified. This was their first and last decisive victory. In the next pair of by-elections, North York and Centre Bruce, the parties pulled out even. Hugh Clark of Centre Bruce may claim to have given the government its first check. In the next two by-elections, Muskoka and Sault Ste. Marie, each party won a seat, but it was generally conceded that the defeat in Muskoka was a worse blow than the defeat in Centre Bruce. Then came North Renfrew, with the loss of a government seat, and a change of 1000 votes. If this result is compared with the result in the "three norths" a year ago, the decline of the government's fortunes may be estimated; while the results of the intervening elections show that the decline has been steady.

In this country it is so customary for by-elections to favor the government that a reverse is more than usually significant. The fall of the Dominion government in 1896 was indicated by the loss of several by-elections. The matter is serious, and no one is deceived by efforts to belittle it.

In endeavoring to assign the causes of the defeat, the Liberal journals do not agree as to the influence of Mr. Gamey. The Kingston Whig speaks of the defection of Mr. Findlay and other Liberals in the riding, and says that Mr. Hale's attitude was one of "singular indifference." All these things point to that cooling enthusiasm and slackening effort which usually precede the fall of a government. It is a damaging admission that the government candidate himself was not eager to win.

Many Liberal journals now condemn the long delay in the issue of the writ for North Renfrew. Why did they not take this position in time to influence the government? Perhaps because the government is extremely intolerant of independent opinion, and does not like candid friends. The suddenness with which The Globe was suppressed after its barnacle article is evidence of this.

HAS STAYED THE ROUT.

Nothing is more apparent than that the free traders are stricken with astonishment at the response the electorate are making to Mr. Chamberlain's call.

While government majorities have been reduced it is recognized on all sides that this has not been owing so much to the detachment of ministerialist supporters as to an increased Liberal vote. The last general election, with which figures have to be compared, was held immediately after Lord Roberts' successful march to Pretoria, and while the opposition ranks were weakened by the internecine conflict between the pro-Boer and patriotic sections of the party. This accounted for many abstentions from the polls and proportionately increased the Unionist majorities.

The simple fact of the matter is that so far from Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal agitation having had any disintegrating effect on the government party in the country, it has rather prevented a greater secession than may have actually taken place. It is evident that the education difficulty and the sweeping condemnation of the official conduct of the South African war are playing a large part in the opposition campaign. The government has made huge mistakes—sufficient even to have brought disaster on a ministry much stronger than that of Mr. Balfour.

That the rout has been stayed there is every reason to hold, must be placed to the credit of Joseph Chamberlain. If it be so, there could be no stronger proof of the extent of the dissatisfaction which exists with the present fiscal conditions. And there is no remedy suggested save that of the ex-Colonial Secretary.

DEATH OF MR. PATTULLO.

The sudden death of Mr. Andrew Pattullo in England will come as a shock to the people of Ontario. He was an able man, interested in many public questions, and holding progressive views, and his death will make quite a gap in the legislature. The relative standing of the parties in the House will probably be affected only temporarily by the event, as North Oxford is as safe a Liberal seat as it is possible to conceive.

A DEFENSIVE MOVEMENT.

The whole philosophy of the industrial crisis in Great Britain is given in an answer made by one of the many thousand starving unemployed of London. Asked if he was a believer in the "big loaf" of free trade and not being a politician he did not at first grasp the meaning of the question. "I don't know what you mean," he said at last. "I believe in any loaf I've got the money to buy—if you haven't got work you can't buy bread, can you?" An unanswerable counter to the "big loaf" chimera which bulks so largely in the free trade armory. Yet is it not the crux of the fiscal problem Great Britain is now called on to solve in her own interest? And for that purpose it is useless to go back to the days of the Corn Law League and furbish up the rusty tools that did duty in circumstances far removed from those of the present day. It is strange how everywhere there are those who masquerade under names usually associated with enlightenment and progress and yet cling as determinedly as any barnacle to the worn-out hulks which once indeed carried the fortunes of the country bravely enough, but are now mere hindrances to the development of home trade and commerce.

It is the workers' side of the argument that is so persistently ignored by the advocates of the existing system of unilateral free trade. They are so intent on magnifying the size of the loaf they have no time to spare for the absence of the means to buy any loaf at all. The real truth is, as has long ago been pointed out, that the Corn Law League and its later free trade enlargement was not originally designed to relieve the industrial situation at all but the commercial. It was a middle class movement promoted by manufacturers in their own interest. Cobden and his allies saw the wealth of power that was lying fallow in Great Britain, and recognized the backward condition of other nations industrially, and their value as markets for the produce of the British worker. So they cheapened his bread by opening the doors to foreign grain and drew the thousands of hands they required for the factory and the workshop from the hardy peasantry and patient tillers of the soil. The introduction of steam transportation, the marvelous discoveries in science and the arts and numerous wonderful inventions all helped to make Great Britain the workshop of the world. Intoxicated by success year by year the free list became longer in the belief that the era of expansion and prosperity would never come to an end, and that foreign countries would more and more turn to land cultivation and purchase from Britain, the universal provider of manufactured articles, with their surplus production of cheap food. It was an alluring vision, dazzling in prospect, and profitable while it lasted. But when other nations themselves began to manufacture and to shut out British products there came much to give pause. And as the trade and commerce of these highly protected nations progressed by leaps and bounds, not only equalling but exceeding the measure of Britain's own advance, and the tariff walls surrounding them became ever higher and higher it was inevitable that discontent should come, and with it examination and reform.

A QUESTION OF HEALTH.

How many complaints has the Street Railway Company received about the overheating of its cars? How many of the 50,000 people that the company's attorney says would rather have open than closed cars when the temperature is about 40 have communicated their eccentric tastes to the company's officials?

For a long time citizens have been given to understand that the delay in replacing open cars with closed cars is due to a car shortage. They have labored under the impression that cold cars were run in cold weather because it is cheaper to run cold cars than warm cars. These impressions are entirely false. It is clear from the examination of the City Engineer by James Bicknell, K.C., that it is not a question of expense or shortage of cars that subjects citizens to discomfort and inconvenience, but a touching concern which the company manifests for the health of the people of Toronto.

Mr. Bicknell makes it clear that the company in its kindness of heart would like to put the masses on an equal plane with the favored sons of fortune who ride in carriages. People do not heat their carriages when the temperature falls below 40. They drive in open carriages in preference to closed carriages. Why not allow street railway passengers the same freedom in the pursuit of health and open air? is the moral of Mr. Bicknell's argument.

Mr. Bicknell believes in conciliatory methods, and he went so far as to hint at a mixed service, three-fourths of the cars closed and one-quarter of them open. He is anxious that all the citizens of Toronto should retain that blooming health that open cars alone can give. Still, if people will take their lives in their hands by riding about the city in closed cars after the month of October, he would not deny them the necessary facilities. Mr. Bicknell recognizes the liberty of the subject even while he bemoans the fatal eccentricities which lead three-fourths of the people of Toronto to demand closed cars on and after the first of November. If the mixed system is adopted there will be interesting developments. According to Mr. Bicknell's notion of hygienic principles, the closed cars will become hospitals on wheels, while the average open-car passenger will be so strengthened and invigorated that he will lift the car rather than ride in it.

The Czar yearns for peace if he can get it in conjunction with a slice of China.

Impatient passengers will be relieved to know that it is the ice on the Detroit River that is making the trains late.

What will Ross do? is a popular query that can be answered with the assurance that he will do J. P. Whitney—if he can.

And now North Renfrew will be kept busy dodging the public works that the Ross government proposes to magnanimously throw its way.

The Globe says it feels a sense of shame and perhaps it will surprise an unsuspecting public by ultimately coming to the rest of its senses.

The Ontario government may help the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, but it feels more like receiving than giving help these days.

North Oxford being a pretty safe Liberal seat, it will not become the painful duty of an evening contemporary to proclaim the 575th day of that constituency's disfranchisement.

Russia declares that it is too cold to move out of Manchuria just now. And in the spring the Czar's plea will be that there are no vacant houses to move into.

Liberal newspapers which admit that North Renfrew was the Ross government's Waterloo try to make out that it was not Wellington Whitney but Blucher Gamey that won the battle.

The court has ordered Hon. E. J. Davis to appear and answer a question concerning the North York election. It is too bad that some of Mr. Davis' colleagues cannot be required to appear at the same time and answer the question: "Where did the money come from?"

BELIEVES IN IMPERIAL POLICY.

Editor World: I noticed the other day a letter addressed to the press by a politician, and from it I gathered that, whilst not unmindful of the pain publicity might inflict, the writer felt it his duty to indicate the true and inward significance of the success achieved by Mr. Chamberlain in South Wales, and the precise cause of the enthusiasm which attended that campaign.

This politician was not, I observed, satisfied with giving the actual terms of an accepted resolution. To drive home the imperishable lesson of the fiscal victory so fairly gained, he proceeded to quote the language which he himself employed in its support, and from this I noted that, at the conclusion of his speech, drawing himself to his full height and pointing to his illustrious chief, Mr. Chamberlain, he exclaimed, with the pardonable pride of a showman directing attention to his most interesting exhibit, "This, gentlemen, is the foremost man of his race."

Now, sir, I deem the merits of the Imperial fiscal policy, of which Mr. Chamberlain is the only responsible advocate, to be largely overshadowed by the brilliant talents of the man. It would appear that England has nearly made up her mind to follow the man rather than the policy. This is a form of hero worship which cannot be contemplated with equanimity. If Mr. Chamberlain is to be driven forward from colonial preference to British protection, his triumphal car, in the language of the motorist, will be very apt to "skid," especially when negotiating those parts of the road where the treacherous slime of self-interest is, if concealed, yet ever present.

If Mr. Chamberlain "skids," it means that the empire will "skid." Upon whose shoulders would the blame lie? There is no doubt in my mind that history would trace such a disaster to the inability of the free trade or free food party to demonstrate the necessity of preserving to England in the fullest degree practicable every benefit which she now derives from her monopoly of free trade.

The Duke of Devonshire in saying that imports are receipts, and exports the sending out of our very substance, is confusing a "balance sheet" with a "profit and loss" account. Such an argument can only apply on the assumption that the imports are donations. Again, can any practical value be attached to his advice when he says: "If you retaliate, do it gently"?

I have sufficiently suggested that I am not a "free trader" nor a "free fooder"; and on the other hand I am not a "protectionist"; but, sir, I claim to be a "proportionist." The inexorable law of proportion should in my opinion govern our fiscal policy, and at that moment when this law is disregarded the interests of this country will be jeopardized.

Mr. Chamberlain is widening his platform. The word "protection" now bears the accent of his approval. I have great faith in the Imperial policy, and wish success to every missionary of empire; but I see no necessity to join the protectionist pilgrimage. The value of protection is to be measured by the balance of national benefit which its application secures, and in no other way. A general system of protection is not essential to the Imperial fiscal policy and if, under the guise of preference to the colonies, and the creation thereby of a definite community of interest within the borders of the empire, Mr. Chamberlain inoculates this country with what, on the present lie of the facts, would be nothing less than protection, his opportunity for the consolidation of the empire may, perchance, vanish forever.

England is the natural theatre of the world's commercial activity, an activity which on its abstact side embraces banking, shipping and insurance, together with the allied enterprises of mercantile operations, and on its concrete side the various commodities of commerce, which, following the line of least resistance, are attracted to her open market. Who can assess the value which this position confers?

It must be recognized once and for all that the particular argument in favor of any particular industry, however perfectly presented, and however inherently sound, can have relevant application to the whole question of our fiscal policy only after its relation and proper proportion to the whole has been accurately determined.

Mr. Chamberlain had a great deal to do with the recent sugar legislation, and I am not going to stop here to enquire as to the propriety of his motives, but, anyhow, if the facts have already shown or the future should reveal that the increased cost of sugar to England is quite out of proportion to the advantage, actual or potential, gained by a West Indian colony, or by English refiners, that legislation will not have been justified.

Our exports to foreign countries, in actual the possibly not potential value, are greater to-day than our exports to the colonies; nothing must be done, therefore, for the benefit of any particular industry if, as a consequence, our cost of production of manufacture is to be sensibly increased, and the opportunities which we now enjoy of foreign trade are to be perceptibly diminished.

I am very conscious of having already trespassed too much on your indulgence, and therefore cannot now discuss the principles underlying my Imperial belief. We are all influenced by the power which national sentiment exerts upon the minds of men in their most practical relations. The fact that preference to our colonies must have as its fundamental basis a moderate tax on food is axiomatic, and it is because of my conviction that the disadvantage of such a tax will be more than compensated by a practical community of interest thruout the empire, that I urge the acceptance of this policy—a policy governed by a proper sense of Imperial proportion. It is equally true that the greatest statesman is not infallible, and that the "foremost man of his race" is, after all, human.

J. Malcolm Lyon.
Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W., Dec. 18, 1903

ANOTHER GOOD CANDIDATE.

Mr. F. J. Roche, barrister, who is a candidate for the Board of Education, has been a useful member of the Collegiate Institute Board for two years. He is an honor graduate of Toronto University, and has been an examiner for Toronto University.

Denies She Deserted Him.

Detroit, Dec. 29.—Mary O'Brien of Ottawa takes exception to an affidavit filed by her husband, John O'Brien, last spring, when he instituted divorce proceedings in the Circuit Court here, charging his wife with desertion. In the affidavt, O'Brien sets forth that he did not know his wife's whereabouts, but Mrs. O'Brien, thru an Ottawa attorney, has informed Judge Brooke that her husband knew full well that she had not moved from Ottawa. She has retained an attorney to defend the suit.

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EARLY CLOSING—Commencing Saturday, January 2nd, 1904, and until further notice, this store will CLOSE every day at 5 o'clock. This month we close at Six.

Thursday—Bargain Day This Week

Men's Overcoats
Imported Scotch Tweeds, with self collars and half belt; Oxford grey cheviots; box back style; sizes 34 to 39 only; regular $10.50 to $16; Thursday 5.99

Youths' Overcoats
Blue and Black Beavers, Grey Cheviots and Brown Mixed Tweeds; box back and tourist styles; sizes 29 to 33; regular $6 to $10; Thursday 4.95

Men's Underwear
Imported Natural Wool; also silk and wool; winter weight; broken sizes, from 34 to 48; regular $2, $2.50, $3; Thursday 1.48
Men's Heavy Winter Underwear; plain Scotch wool, ribbed and fancy Shetland wool; sizes 34 and 42 inch chest; regular 75c and $1; Thursday ..... .59

Boys' Suits
Boys' Norfolk Suits; blue, brown and fawn corduroy; sizes 23 to 28; regular $3.50 to $4; Thursday 1.99

Grey Blankets
All Wool Silver Grey Blankets; thoroughly scoured; warranted free from grease; with fast colored blue borders; large bed size, 68 x 88; weight 8 lbs.; regular $3.60; Thursday, per pair 2.80

Hockey Boots
Men's Regulation Style Hockey Boots; sure to wear and perfect fitting; sizes 6 to 10; regular $1.75; Thursday 1.25

Men's Tweed Suits
Single-breasted Sacque; medium brown domestic tweeds; sizes 36 to 44; regular $8; Thursday 4.98

Men's Neckwear
Men's Fine Silk and Satin Neckwear; four-in-hand, knot and flowing end shapes; regular 50c; Thursday, each ..... .19

Linoleums
Inlaid Linoleums; two yards wide only; in short lengths up to 10 yards; suitable for vestibules, pantries, etc.; regular prices 90c and $1.10 per square yard; Thursday ..... .69

Axminster Rugs
Axminster Hearth Rugs; assorted sizes; to match or harmonize with any carpet; regular $2.75 and $3.50; Thursday 2.25

Brussels Carpet
English Body Brussels Carpet; 27 inches wide; a good range of color combinations; suitable for any room or hall; regular values 65c, 75c and 90c; Thursday, made, laid and lined, at ..... .50

Gloves and Mitts
One Dome Fine Wool-lined Kid Gloves; outside seams and Paris points; in tan and brown shades; also Heavy Oil Tan Mitts; some with one finger; California buckpalm and Kumfort cuff; regular 50c and 75c; Thursday ..... .39

Cashmere Hose
Men's and Women's Plain Ribbed and Fancy Cashmere Hose and Half Hose; winter weights; made of finest pure wool yarns; good range of sizes in both lines; regular 35c to 50c; Thursday ..... .25

Fur Overcoats
Men's Wombat Fur Overcoats; natural full-furred skins; high storm collar; heavy Italian cloth lining; regular price $20; Thursday 14.95

Fur Caps
Men's Persian Lamb Caps; bright glossy curl; wedge and Premier style; regular $7.50 to $9; Thursday 5.00

Bath Towels
Striped English Turkish Bath Towels; linen finished; fringed ends; size 22 x 46 inches; regular 33c pair; Thursday ..... .21

Lace Curtains
Fish Net and Brussels Lace Curtains; 50 to 54 inches wide; 3 1-2 yards long; plain and fancy centres, with very pretty borders and corners; from one to seven pairs of a pattern; regular $4 to $4.50 a pair; Thursday 2.95

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DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE.

Alice Mullins Tried to Commit Suicide, But Will Recover.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—Alice Mullins, who tried to commit suicide at St. Lawrence Hall early this morning, because of a long disappointment in love, will not die. She claimed to be married to Mr. McDonald, a conductor. He acknowledged that he had heard of the matter, but said that it was of little interest to him, seeing that he had never married the woman. He made the following statement:

"I met her when I was running into Portland, and she was waiting on the table at the place where I lived. I finally gave her half the money with which to set up a boarding house, and she seemed to be doing very well. She told many people that I had married her, but she can get all the priests and ministers in Portland and they won't say that they performed any ceremony. It is quite true that a child was born in November, but I don't acknowledge the parentage. She is a dangerous woman. She once tried to shoot me, and I have the revolver right here in this house.

"Yes, I saw her with a detective. I was afraid of her when she sent for me to go down to the St. James' Hotel, and I got Detective Charest of the Grand Trunk to go to the room first and see if it was all right for me to go and see her as I believed that she might finish the job that she tried before."

GIRLS WOULD BE BOYS.

Members of Harbord Alumnae Hold Masquerade Frolic.

More than forty of the Harbord Alumnae made merry at St. George's Hall last evening, on the occasion of their annual election of officers and masquerade ball. The following were chosen for next year's executive: Hon. presidents, Miss Lawlor and Miss Balmer; president, Miss Lucy Weir; vice-president, Miss Laura Mowat; secretary, Miss May Wilson; assistant secretary, Miss Jessie McLachlan; treasurer, Miss Tess Robertson; historian, Miss E. Chariton; committee, Miss Ketcheson, Miss Magee, Miss Fairbairn and Miss May Rothwell.

After some business with regard to the affairs of the association had been discussed and settled, the whole party abandoned themselves to a hearty frolic. It was strictly a feminine function, but this feature was not visible to a casual observer, as a number of the young ladies present had—whisper!—donned male attire. As is usual at such affairs, the unities were utterly disregarded and sylph-like football players were seen gaily pirouetting around with dainty maidens of ten centuries ago. After four hours of unalloyed fun each of the fair participants took the back route home.

Among those who affected guises not their own were: Miss L. Weir, Miss E. Sheppard, Miss Wilson, Miss Evelyn Weir, Miss Jessie McLachlan, Miss May Rothwell, Miss Patterson, Miss Tess Robertson, Miss Donna Cook, Miss Patterson, Miss Guthrie and Miss Rose.

REVISE THE TARIFF.

Ald. Ames Accepts Conservative Candidature in St. Antoine.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—Ald. Ames in accepting the Conservative candidature in St. Antoine to-day in the presence of Leader Borden and Mr. Monk, said: "I believe that the Canadian customs tariff of 1897 should be subjected to a thoro and immediate revision in the interest of the trade and commerce of the Dominion and of the empire; that the present schedule of customs duties should be so amended as to establish for each clause of dutiable articles a minimum and maximum tariff rate. The minimum in all cases to be sufficient to adequately protect legitimate Canadian industries. The difference between the minimum and maximum tariff to constitute a preference which may be accorded upon goods imported into Canada from Great Britain, and from other parts of the empire in return for preferential treatment."

Ald. Ames also comes out for a fast steamship line, with Montreal as national port of Canada.

REVISION AFTER ELECTION.

But Mr. Tarte Says Promise is Not as Good as Revision.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is preparing a last appeal to the Canadian people. La Patrie says: "We have the certain information that the Prime Minister is preparing a manifesto in which he will announce a revision of the tariff after the elections.

"Hon. Mr. Tarte finds it strange that such a promise should be made. He says that all of the newspapers supporting the ministry have pronounced themselves with energy against an increase in the tariff.

"A promise is not half so valuable as a revision in good and due form. The duration of our parliament is five years, yet it has been only three years since an election took place. Another session, two or three even, might be held, during which an increase in the tariff might be taken into consideration or placed in the statute book. In place of seeming sure, we have a promise.

"The dissolution of parliament will take place within a few days."

TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN.

Report of St. Vincent de Paul Society and What It Shows.

The report of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society for the past year has been made up. During the year 321 cases were brought to the notice of the society affecting the interests of 426 children. Nine children were committed to the society's guardianship by the magistrate, three were transferred by the Sacred Heart Orphanage, and one was transferred by mother. Fourteen were placed in foster homes during the year, and excellent reports have been received of the homes from the inspector. Many encouraging letters have been received by Mr. Hynes, the agent of the society, from foster-parents, expressing their gratitude for the very good children that have been sent to them—children, who in most cases had to be taken from their parents because of neglect or bad example.

FUNERAL OF PROF. SPARLING.

Many Former and Present Pupils Attended the Obsequies.

The funeral service of Prof. G. B. Sparling of Upper Canada College was held yesterday at his residence on MacPherson-avenue. Many of the former and present pupils of the college, with the staff, were present to show their respect. The services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Locke of the Bay of Quinte conference, and Rev. J. E. German of the Yonge-street Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. Parker of Toronto was also present. From the house the funeral proceeded to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where the body was placed in a vault to await interment.

MORE CHINESE COMING.

Another lot of Chinese are expected in Toronto in a few days. From here they will be distributed among different points in Canada. Nearly 350 of them were landed at Victoria within the past few days, most of whom have been shipped east. The rush to get into Canada before Jan. 1 is in order to evade the head tax of $500, which takes effect on the New Year. The tax now is $50.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woolens and flannels,—you'll like it. 32

We're going to close the year with some big business and prices are to be the lever.

Those who waited for New Year's to buy one or more presents reap big benefits.

All fancy leather goods at jusr half usual prices for the next two days. Umbrellas too.

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FAVORS INDETERMINATE SYSTEM.

Only Way to Make Habitual Criminals Feel Rigor of the Law.

Windsor, Dec. 29.—In speaking of the difficulties in reaching men from the prison standpoint, Major Archibald in his lecture here to-night, before a large audience, said that the indeterminate system of sentence would be advisable to adopt in connection with the old offenders, or those who are generally classified "the habitual criminal."

"I cannot help but feel," he said, "that when men have passed the early stages of a criminal life, and have been judged a criminal of long standing, that the indeterminate sentence is the only way to make them understand the rigor of the law. It takes a warm heart and level head to deal with men in prison. The restoration of men who have become criminals cannot be done thru punishment or detention alone, but by those methods only which can awaken good desires, thru the channels of industry, to be straightforward in living, and also with it provide and afford them means of development in their good resolution.

JOHN CHARLTON, M.P., ILL.

Condition is Causing His Physicians Some Anxiety.

Mr. John Charlton's condition has caused his family considerable uneasiness of late. He has in addition to attending to his wide business interests devoted himself to a reciprocity campaign in the United States. This heavy work proved to be a good deal of a strain and Mr. Charlton was compelled to desist. His condition, while not regarded as critical, is a matter of concern to his physicians, who now insist that he shall take several weeks rest.

Mr. Charlton was born in 1829, and in February next will enter upon his 76th year.

Spectator of a Robbery.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 29.—J. L. Garrett, the town watchman of West Point, Va., was held up last night by three men armed with revolvers. They bound and gagged him, marched him to the postoffice, broke in the door, blew open the safe and robbed it of considerable money, and a package containing $2100 in bonds. Garrett was compelled to take a seat and witness the whole performance. The robbers escaped.

Refuse to Arbitrate.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—A positive refusal to arbitrate was the decision of the joint associations of liverymen to-night on the proposal submitted by the striking livery drivers. Many deserters from the union were reported to-day.

Adjourned Till June 22.

Malone, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The sale of the New York and Ottawa Railroad, which was advertised to occur at St. Regis Falls, N. Y., to-day, was adjourned until June 22.

Invested in Railway Bonds.

Montreal, Dec. 29.—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has just invested $100,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Levis County Railway Company.

Loubet to See Pope.

Rome, Dec. 29.—It is announced that President Loubet will visit Rome in April next.

The Toronto City Travelers' Association met last night in the St. George's Hall with President D. C. Ferguson in the chair. A social evening was spent with cards and refreshments. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Scully; first vice-president, J. T. Smythe; chaplain, J. Chaver; treasurer, James Mortimer; secretary, W. T. Daniel; marshal, J. Stokes; guard, C. H. Wilson. A vote of thanks was passed to the returning officers.

Lodge Albion, No. 1, S. O. E. B. S., celebrated its 28th anniversary with a grand at home in St. George's Hall last evening. The entertainment was made up of a program participated in by Messrs. Race, Lawrence, Spro-le, Jones, Real, Payne, Harvey and Kelly; Misses Wimp, Smith and Gardiner, and Master Wimp, and wound up with a dance. H. Smith occupied the chair.