PATRIOTIC GEO. W. ROSS.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON THE GREATNESS OF OUR COUNTRY.

A Speech That Gave Mr. Chamberlain Plenty of Food for Reflection—Canada Has all the Freedom Possessed by the United States.

At the Board of Trade banquet Friday night Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, was one of the respondents to the toast of "The Dominion and Provincial Legislatures." The honorable gentleman, next to the British Plenipotentiary, made the speech of the evening. He outstripped The Globe in "borrowing the ear" of the distinguished visitor. Mr. Chamberlain faced Mr. Ross while he spoke and did not miss one syllable of the honorable gentleman's remarks. Mr. Ross said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—I should have been much happier if the chairman of this meeting had been content to limit the responses to the toast of "The Legislature" to the remarks of the distinguished Senator, Sir David Macpherson, and the Premier of the Province of Ontario. It seems, however, that such is your opinion of the Legislatures of this great Dominion that you require that their interests or their dignity should be pretty fully responded to by members of those Legislatures. I am delighted to know that in the Legislature of the Province of Ontario there is such sympathy towards the great interests of this province as enables you always, I think, to rely upon their legislation being on behalf of those interests. Every department of that Legislature seems to be designed either to protect or to extend or to develop some interest or another. For instance, the Attorney-General has to deal with the administration of justice and the framing of such laws as will enable every citizen to exercise his rights of citizenship undisturbed. Everybody knows how important this is to the development and growth of the country. Law and order must be established and maintained. Otherwise our Board of Trade could do very little, either to accumulate wealth in their individual capacity as members or to develop the resources of the country. And so with other departments of the Legislature of our province. I sometimes believe that even my own department of the Legislature is one that is intimately connected with the development of the country. Boards of Trade could, I think, have very little to do if the people were to lose those thrifty and industrious habits which are the main outcome of education.

I am glad to know that there are gentlemen here this evening who in some form or another owe to the educational system of our province that development of their abilities which enables them to take their place as members of the Board of Trade and as citizens of our fair Dominion. [Applause.] I am delighted to be present to see so large a gathering of gentlemen interested in the prosperity of the country, but particularly to meet here our distinguished guest from across the sea. I am glad to see him sometimes—not so often as I could wish—distinguished men from the other side of the ocean take time to come to this country to visit this Greater Britain. I am glad that a gentleman occupying the position of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is here to see the great extent of this Dominion. Nothing improves a Canadian more than a visit to the Old World and a sight of the vast concourse of wealth gathered upon a small area, and I fancy our distinguished guest must have been impressed by the great accumulation of wealth upon a very large area. He is, no doubt, aware that this small Province of Ontario—small as compared with the great territory of the Dominion—is one and a half times the size of Great Britain and Ireland together, and that we have under the control of the Government of Canada a territory thirty times the size of those countries, a territory that is within a few thousand miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe, which, when peopled as England is, will occupy no secondary position, but will be worthy of the lions from which the race occupying it has sprung, and will, I trust, leave a name in history second only to the great name of the nation with which we were all so happily connected.

Our guest has been no doubt impressed by the self-reliance which I am happy to believe characterizes the young men of Canada, a self-reliance which will compare favorably with the self-reliance of the people of Great Britain to which we belong. The speaker pointed out several instances where he urged Canadians had shown great self-reliance. First, in 1854, after abrogation of the treaty with the United States, when by their pluck and perseverance they had secured a prosperity which caused them in two or three years almost to forget that ever they had had such a treaty. Then there was the uncertainty that prevailed in the country in the years 1863, 1865 and 1866, when neither party was strong enough to hold power, and out of which came the blessings of Confederation. We might refer to the Fenian invasion of 1865 and to the later troubles in the Northwest Territories, in which our Canadian volunteers rendered such valuable service. Did we then feel that we were able to grapple with the question of self-government? But from hundreds of happy homes they went forth, not to wage war upon their fellow-citizens, not from a desire to dye the grass of the prairies with the blood of their Indian fellow-subjects, but to maintain the integrity of Canadian Government. Every financial struggle, every Governmental struggle, and even every literary struggle has proved that the Canadians were equal to the occasion, and we are able to show to Great Britain that we are loyal to British institutions, preserved intact by her sons, and giving promise of a grand destiny to those who have the confidence and courage to look that destiny fairly in the face.

I hope our distinguished visitor, the Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, will see this confidence and self-reliance. Why? Because he will expect—because he has a right to expect—that. He could not expect otherwise than that the descendants of England—the descendants of that great nation—should have some of their characteristic self-reliance. I am glad he will be able to go back to the Old Land and say in his eloquent way that he has seen on the other side of the Atlantic stalwart, sturdy men, strong in their own purpose and power, able to hold their own against all competition, a race of men proud of their being part of the great Anglo-Saxon race. I hope also, Mr. Chairman, that he will carry away some idea of the enterprise of Canada. Is it Canadian enterprise that has made this country. It is a great deal to have done that. Had he seen it fifty or forty or, perhaps, thirty-five years ago, or thirty years ago, when our forests were unbroken, when our industries were undeveloped, and when we had scarcely a mile of railway, he would have said that not even the most enthusiastic and sanguine expectations could have hoped for a condition of national prosperity such as we have in Canada to-day. [Applause.]

To-day we have a mile of railway for every 471 inhabitants within the Dominion of Canada, or nearly four times as many miles of railway per head as they have in the Kingdom of Great Britain. [Loud applause.] And we have a much greater number of miles of telegraph line and a much greater number of telegraph messages passing over them. [Applause.] We have within the area of our Dominion the longest railroad in the world. [Loud applause.] We have mines and vast mineral resources which we are developing every day. There is abroad a spirit of enterprise which only waits the natural growth and development of ordinary opportunities and time to produce results which we can scarcely dare even to imagine in case we would be charged with exaggeration or perhaps something worse. [Loud laughter and applause.] This spirit of enterprise is something that must have impressed itself upon the notice of our distinguished visitor. We have not only magnificent cities, magnificent highways, magnificent railways, but we have a magnificent system of inland water communication reaching, we might say, almost without interruption, from the Straits of Belle Isle to the northwestern portion of the great lake, Lake Superior, a distance of [illegible] [loud applause]—and the canals, consisting of which cost over fifty millions of dollars, but through which now pass a tonnage amount of shipping than that which passes through the Suez Canal, the gate of the East. [Loud applause.] This seemed a great enterprise for us to take up, and a strong for our hands to build, and we Canadians to be proud of it.

And that our friend will have some [illegible] among our prosperity. He was able to say that this audience looked the face of Englishmen. We are glad that there is everywhere in Canada prosperity. There are $175,000,000 in savings banks, and of paid-up capital in railways there are $623,000,000. We possess all the advantages of civilization and are surrounded by all those influences which tend to make us a peaceful, happy and a contented people. I am glad he has seen these things, for it has sometimes struck intelligent Canadians, when they have been visiting the Old Country, that among Englishmen—though not, of course, among those of Birmingham—[laughter]—there exist very erroneous ideas with regard to the civilization and comforts and happiness of the Canadian people. [Laughter and applause.] The impression seems to be that we are an icebound, frozen-out people, and that our principal amusements are skating and tobogganing and sleigh-riding, and that if we have occasionally one or two meals a day, we have occasion to be thankful and glad that the supply has not been limited by any untoward circumstance. Our prosperity must have impressed him, and I hope that he will speak of it when he returns to our friends in the Mother Country. [Loud applause.] He must also have been impressed with the contentment which prevails in regard to our relations to the Empire. There is a mistake in some people's mind when they speak about our relations with the United States, about Commercial Union or unrestricted reciprocity; they think that the very mention of these terms meant disloyalty.

We are, Mr. Chamberlain, accustomed in this country to speak our minds, and to speak our minds freely. If we believe that Commercial Union would be an advantage to Canada we are inclined to say so. It is a characteristic of Englishmen that they say just about what they think. I am not so childish as to believe that a man is going to surrender his allegiance or subvert his patriotic attachment if he speaks freely upon any commercial matter. I think that is not a manly way of looking at it. Let us debate the question, and if we come to a conclusion let us have the courage of our convictions, whatever may be said as to the views of either political party on the question. I think our honorable friend will be satisfied with this: that Canadians are thoroughly in sympathy with British institutions, thoroughly attached to that great Empire under whose protection we have lived and from whom many of our institutions have been derived. [Applause.] We have all the attachments in this land which strengthen our attachments to the Old Land. Our language is the same; our religion is the same; our liberties are as great as theirs. We have in many respects liberties that they do not enjoy. Feudalism has no place here. We have inherited from England the disposition to enlarge our liberties and privileges and those liberties and privileges enlarged, Englishmen can leave much in Canada to do them good, and I have no doubt that Englishmen who come to our country go home with enlarged ideas as to popular rights and liberties.

We have nothing to hope for from political union with the United States. America has no prestige that we do not possess, no liberties that we do not enjoy. Her sky is no clearer than ours. There are no evidences of freedom or progress in the United States that we do not find written on the fair page of the history of this young Dominion. I cannot tell what our future may be. Time enough to tell that when the occasion arises, but in our present relations with Great Britain we have all that we could desire, and the sentiment everywhere in Canada is that having been prosperous, because of those relations, we had better endure those ills we have—and I do not know of any such ills—than fly to others that we know not of. [Laughter.] I know every person will say, as our Canadian poet says—and our visitor will be glad to learn that we have a Canadian poet:

Long may our land of maple green,
"Our land of lake and river,
The brightest gem in Britain's crown,
Be British blue forever.

Long may our sires and sons rejoice,
Each heart leap at the story,
Of Britain's right, and Britain's might,
Of Britain's power and glory.

—Vote for Defoe and Honest City Government.

A Lesson From Omemee—Loafers and Idlers.
Mr. Sam Hughes in The Victoria Warder.

Frequently young men raised in good homes are allowed to run wild; at nights parading the streets, or standing around corners with hands in pockets, shoulders humped; hat over the eyes, and a "chew" of tobacco in the mouth. The transition from a bright, intelligent, decent-looking lad to the above kind of monster is all too easy.

Reader, just reflect on the young men filling the above position to-day. Were not many of them—say 10 or 14 years of age, bright, sparkling boys? But year by year the change came. Finally some became drunkards, and then whisky and the bartender-keeper are cursed.

Have you ever remarked that the young man neat and gentlemanly in bearing rarely becomes a drunkard or a loafer? There is where the advantage of attention to bearing and carriage comes in. The schools to-day are working in the right line. But much, very much remains for parents to do.

Not are town boys alone the culprits. Many a young fellow brought up in a good farm house, with bright prospects before him, foolishly longs for town life. By-on becoming a townsman, he honestly sets to work like a man, all well and good. But too many have the fallacious idea that to earn a living as a clerk, mechanic or tradesman is easy. No man in any honest sphere can be a success without persistent, energetic hard work, and the sooner young men everywhere realize that out, paste it on their bed-post, repeat it over with their prayers night and morning, and above all practice it, the sooner they will become good citizens.

Occasionally one hears of young man going astray. Just recently Omemee has furnished a sad illustration. Two young men, brought up under careful home training, but who chose the idling kind of life, have been committed for robbery and burglary. It is needless to dwell on these cases. There are many such. How many young men in this town never earn an honest dollar? How many eke out an existence as hangers-on to the parents? Alas! too many!

To such young men we say, Get out; go to the shanties; go to the country and do chores for your board; be off to some part where railways are being built and be a navvy; go anywhere; only do not be simply a loafer, a tobacco chewer, a whisky barrel. Get out and work, or you'll soon dabble in worse employment.—Vote for DeFoe and Honest City Government.

The Real Meaning of C. U.
From The New York Nation.

If Canada agrees to have the same tariff as the United States the making of it must of necessity be left to the American Congress, or, in other words, the power to tax the Canadians must be ceded to the United States, and the power to tax soon carries all other powers with it. It is just as well for everybody who is interested in this movement on either side of the line to bear this in mind. The United States cannot allow a small province like Canada to say what their import duties shall be, so that Canada would have to allow the United States in fact, if not in form, to say what her import duties should be. In this way she would very soon get used to the idea of sending senators and representatives to Washington. That this will come some day no intelligent man doubts, but it ought not to come unawares or to take anybody by surprise.—Vote for Defoe and Honest City Government.

The "Little Premier" in the Liquor Business.
From The Canada Citizen.

The daily press has announced that the Ontario Government gave a champagne lunch to intending purchasers at a public sale of timber limits in the Parliament buildings a few days ago. We sincerely hope that the statement is untrue, and that there will be a prompt and authentic contradiction. It would be an infamous policy, even on the part of a private speculator, to administer intoxicants to prospective investors for the purpose of making them generous or of enhancing the value of the property he had for sale. For the representatives of the Crown to use such means would be nothing less than a public insult. The great majority of the people of Ontario are laboring earnestly to curtail the traffic and they would not sanction a public distribution of liquor, no matter what object might be accomplished thereby. They do not want the Government to go into the liquor business and are entitled to some explanation of this matter.—Vote for Defoe and Honest City Government.

The Decadence of the Party Organ.
From Saturday Night, Dec. 31.

* * * Another reason for the decadence of party organship is the violent dislike of intellectual and fair minded newspaper men to a continual suppression of their best instincts and most able utterances. They know what pleases the people and what brings fame to the writer, and on the party organ they have an opportunity for neither. Every good thing that is said by the organ is at once accepted as having been dictated by the chief, every error they make has to be swallowed in public as a mistake of their own.—Vote for Defoe and Honest City Government.

The Carbolic Smoke Ball.

Patients in want of "The Smoke Ball," so popular in the city as a relief and permanent cure for catarrh, colds, etc., etc., will find a full supply as usual at Kennedy's Drug Store, 293 Queen-street west, opposite McCaul-street. 31

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—CRIME.

Few cities on this continent, for the population, have maintained a better reputation for orderly behaviour, sobriety and general respectability than Toronto. Hitherto it could well be claimed as a model city in these respects. The general quiet, respect for law and regard for others' interests have always been marked characteristics of this progressive city. These are not recent developments. The oldest citizens will speak better of the times of yore than they will of the present.

Toronto has always had a quiet Sunday. People can flock, as they do, to their respective places of worship without annoyance, unpleasantness or observation of any unseemly or disorderly conduct. There is no noise, unless it be of the religious kind; no processions or carrying of banners, other than what may be observed from a religious element. The ungodly and the sinner keep off the streets and from public observation, and if there is drunkenness, quarreling or other vicious practices going on, it goes on secretly and out of the sight of the church goer and the sedate citizen. There never has been any Sunday driving, unless the occasional carriage of the wealthy going to church, or in the afternoon the buggy of the sport seeking some rural retreat or counterpoise (im. No street car driving has ever disturbed the peace of the most fastidious, or aided the weary and invalided to the sanctuary. No Sunday newspaper has been called out by the newsboys in the ears of a Bible-reading or a religious literature loving people. Even the saloons and taverns have been closed on Sunday for decades of years, and only the irrepressible tippler, if even he, could get his drop to revive his parched tongue on their day of rest or idleness.

All this is no novelty. It has been the blessing of the people of this city for long enough. Ordinary offences have been as a rule comparatively few, and only now and then a serious crime occurs to startle the citizens from their dreaming repose and safety.

Increase of population in Toronto is not necessarily a cause of increase in crime. The incoming population may be quite as virtuous as the old residents and may even think themselves so. Still as a rule, in all cities, the larger the population the more likelihood that certain offences against law and order will increase. It depends largely on all the circumstances connected with the increase. The addition of the suburban residents in Brooklyn, Sexton Village, Yorkville, Riverside, Rodmorden, Leslieville and the adjoining country brought into the city limits does not necessarily indicate the addition of a vicious or criminal class. Quite the contrary.

These additions were not made this year, yet a comparison of approximate figures will show an abnormal criminal condition. The cause of this condition must be sought for apart from an increase of population. The cases on the Police Court records for this year during ten months are as follows: January 894, February 845, March 1095, April 1111, May 1151, June 1133, July 1439, August 1634, September 1784, October 1934; total for ten months 12,982; add November and December, about 3000, and there is a total of nigh 16,000 for 1887. The figures for 1884 were 7338, for 1885, 7951, for 1886 8570, and for 1887 16,000.

This great difference, whereby it appears that offences have nearly doubled in one year is not the real case. Deducting remands and such like items from this year's general results, and an addition of 4000 would be more accurate than to say that there was an addition of actual cases of 8000. There seems to be, no doubt, an increase of actual offences of from 3000 to 4000. Some of these this year are trivial, as they are every year. Some are for breaches of city bylaws, although probably not more of the class this year than from 300 to 500. The actual figure will only be reached when the Chief Constable reports the year's work.

Say there is an increase of 2500 to 3000 how can this great change be accounted for? It is not an increase of population, for that has been only 7766 from all sources. It can scarcely be said that one third of these were tramps, vagrants, drunks or disorderlies. The powers of the rigorous Police Magistrate are now the same as they have been for years. These powers were enlarged to summary trials in 1869 and in 1875 to certain classes of indictable offences formerly tried by the Quarter Sessions.

The causes must be looked for otherwise. The drunk and disorderly cases in 1885 were 4283, and branches of city bylaws 2183. The other cases are too varied and numerous to enumerate. A marked increase in the drunks is undoubted. A large addition to the city licensed groceries may account for this. There are in all probability not less than 150 places in this city in one form or another selling without license. The reputable druggists and restaurant keepers do not sell without license; but there are, no doubt, a considerable number of druggists, houses of ill-fame, lodging, restaurants, liquor stores, eating taverns and blind rooms and houses not known to carry on any other business, all engaged in this traffic; besides a share, probably half, of the 74 taverns of whose licenses were cut off, still doing a business in this line on the sly.

The licensed houses compare favorably as orderly places, when it is noticed that since August about 200 cases of unlicensed persons selling intoxicating liquors have been charged as violators of the law, and only four licensed taverns and five licensed shops. The fines for August, September and October have been at least $1000. This shows a good paying business, and a large number of violations of the liquor laws. When it is considered, too, that on an average there have been before the Police Magistrate over fifty cases a day in the Toronto Police Court—some days over 100—it behooves the taxpaying and law-abiding citizen to consider well where all this is going to lead to. We are inclined to believe the best course to diminish the liquor business is to promote monopolies, on the one hand, of the licensed victuallers, and to induce the unlicensed to defy the law because of the profit they make in an illicit trade.

The Ambitious and "wicked" city of Hamilton, which has not been blessed with the "moral wo" as Toronto has, although about half our population, is reported to have only eight cases a day on the average on the police books.

All good citizens must regret this state of affairs and look around for some means of staying the surge of immorality that has struck the city. It is commonly admitted by all candid classes that on Monday last the worst exhibition of Toronto was given that has been seen in a generation. Drinking places closed by force at mid-day or in the afternoon and others of free will, to avoid the lawlessness and recklessness of the great number who threw off all restraining on that holiday. We can only hope for a real and substantial reform and not a shallow and empty pretence delusive in itself and destructive to the moral well-being of the city.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes: *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* commands a large and increasing sale, which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as fractures and dislocations. I made use of it *myself* to calm the pains of a broken leg with dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was entirely relieved from pain. x

How is this For High?
From a Rochester Show Bill.

"Read your answer in the firmament of facts age-set whose girted dome the records of our success are dotted like pathlines of bright gold, and remember us as we follow in the wake of disintegrated itinerants, only to discover a rich oasis in the desert of their existence. Remember, also, that the point at which the real clefts the (idea) is where facts are borne out by proofs."—Vote for Defoe and Honest City Government.

The Editor Was Off.
From The Canada Citizen.

We regret very much that accidentally when the Editor was unable to attend to his work, there appeared in The Canada Citizen of Dec. 8, a receipt for making mince pie; one of the ingredients of which was a "glass of brandy." Our readers need no assurance of ours to convince them that we do not believe in any such culinary preparations.—Vote for Defoe and Honest City Government.

An Apology.

To our customers who got crushed during the rush of business last week, and to those who had had to leave our stores without getting served we would say that we have put on an extra staff of counter hands and can assure them that a repetition of last week's crush will not occur again, and that they will be served with despatch. The finest groceries, the choicest wines the market can afford. T. F. Brazill & Co., 161 and 165 King-st. east. 17

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