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D'Alton McCarthy and the Conservative Leaders

The World has no desire to deny Mr. McCarthy's right to take the course he has seen fit to take, and even if we did he will find a great many people to approve of his action. The public like independence associated with courage, and Mr. McCarthy has plenty of that virtue. But Mr. McCarthy is wrong in one very important point, especially when he is posing as an exponent of political independence, in that he demanded that the Government and Sir John Thompson and Mr. Haggart should have repudiated the attack The Empire made on him. Sir John Thompson is not responsible for The Empire, and he will not, we take it, assume any such responsibility. If anybody in this world is responsible for The Empire, it is D'Alton McCarthy. He was the main sponsor in this province for that paper when it was launched. He took stock in it, and induced others to do so. But in doing the work of organization at that time, he never told his fellow-shareholders that Sir John Macdonald was to be held responsible for its course. As for Sir John Thompson he has had nothing whatever to do with The Empire, and he does not recognize it in any way different from any other newspaper in the country. He, of course, may esteem it to be a friendly paper. He certainly now thinks it to have been a foolish one, as there was no party or journalistic reason for the attack on Mr. McCarthy. To have repudiated the attack or to have assumed responsibility for it would have brought on the Prime Minister an endless task. An attempt to excuse the attack would be to accuse himself or his colleagues. As a matter of fact, the attack originated in Toronto, unknown to anyone at Ottawa. Even Mr. Long, who is acting president of The Empire Company, has repudiated responsibility for it.

The public are looking these days for more independence than what they got in recent years, and they are not taking much stock in papers that are merely hidebound partisans. But Mr. McCarthy is wrong in denying as much liberty to Sir John Thompson as he claims for himself, and he looks just a little discordant in rebuking the act of a newspaper that he did so much to bring into existence for the very purpose that he now condemns it.

The Personal Aspects of Mr. McCarthy's Speech and Position.

The House of Commons at Ottawa will have to be remodelled. A cry has gone up for "cross benches," a fixture not provided for on the floor of the House. The English benches so styled run at right angles to both sides of the House. It is said that they are called "cross," rather to indicate the temper of the occupants than their position. The growl of Roebuck, the terrier and terror of Parliament, used to come from that quarter, as we shall hear the remarks of Mr. McCarthy from whatever place his "cross bench" occupies.

We have no tears to shed over a member of Parliament standing aside from both parties. It is not a feature in our political life which is either essential to or desirable in the public interest for the members of the House of Commons to be bound fast in adamantine chains to either of only two parties.

Parliamentary work is not a duel between two combatants, nor a suit in which counsel is engaged to advocate the respective interests of two opposing clients. A free lance held by one or more members will be of service in breaking up the monotony of debates and helping to keep both sides from over-done partisanship.

Mr. McCarthy's address has two serious blots. He laid too much stress upon his decision to take a seat on the "cross beenhes" being dictated by irritation at the attack upon him made by The Empire. He said: "I cannot *now* return to Ottawa and meet the leaders of the Government who inspired these articles. Much can be forgiven, but shall I go back to Ottawa to my maligners as a whipped spaniel? I shall return in a different capacity from that which I occupied hitherto." These words imply plainly that, but for The Empire's untimely assault, he would have gone to Ottawa in the *same* capacity as hitherto. This puts Mr. McCarthy in the position of having taken a public course because of a personal quarrel, which, however provoked, most seriously lowers his dignity as a member of Parliament, and detracts from the force of his criticisms of the policy of the Government.

Then, in closing his speech, he said, "It is not so much a question of policy that has driven me out of the ranks. *It is the first time since I have been in public life that I have been ignored in the formation of a new Government.* If I cannot be taken into the confidence of the councils of my party, it is time to assert my independence." Those are words Mr. McCarthy had better have left unsaid. Respecting his talents as we do, valuing his past services as we do, and honoring as we do any man who asserts his independence because of his convictions, we cannot but regret that one so able, one who bid fair to rank high as a statesman, should have declared that his opposition to the Government was "not on a question of policy," but because his pride was wounded by not being consulted "in the formation of a new Government."

Since Mr. McCarthy entered public life he cannot have been consulted in the formation of any new Government, as none has been formed before in his time by his party. The departure, therefore, from a courteous precedent, of which he complains, and which he resents by taking up his independence, assumes the existence of a custom which never existed; his independence, therefore, has been dictated rather by a mistaken view of past history than by facts.

We venture to say that others in the front rank of the Conservative party, who were usually consulted by the late Premier when making changes in his Cabinet, were not consulted in the formation of the new Government. Sir John A. Macdonald had a large personal entourage of confidential friends with whom he used to take council in an informal way, amongst whom was Mr. McCarthy. The new Premier could hardly be expected to know all these persons so intimately as to confer with them as did his illustrious predecessor. He most certainly stood in no such personal or party relation to Mr. McCarthy as to make it imperative upon him, at the peril of giving offence by discourtesy, to consult the member for North Simcoe when forming a Government. Had such an affront been committed by Sir John Thompson, which is wholly suppositious, Mr. McCarthy would have been better advised had he privately remonstrated, and not have gone off into quasi opposition solely to resent a personal grievance.

With his lengthy exposition of his views on the trade policy of the Government we cannot now deal, beyond expressing satisfaction that Mr. McCarthy utterly repudiates the policy of the Liberal party; he said, "I would not identify myself with a party that supports commercial union, nor have part with those who have annexationists in their ranks," and "I do not intend to join the Opposition."

His position, we take it, will be to act as the "candid friend" of the Conservatives in the House. We trust, also, that explanations will be given, as they should be, to convince Mr. McCarthy that the injudicious attack upon him by The Empire did not voice the feelings towards him of the Conservative party, which is much too intelligent to deny a certain latitude of independence, or to insult an old friend who seeks to enjoy a measure of freedom.

The Concession On Patterns.

The promptitude shown by the new Comptroller of Customs in regard to the impost on patterns and other like articles is not only highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to importers, but is a full justification of his appointment and office. For years past there have been strong representations made both by ourselves and other papers, and directly to officials by merchants, pointing out the injustice of any impost being placed on these articles.

There are besides patterns certain things used in the packing of goods which are necessary to their preservation in transit. Manifestly such articles are not more fairly liable to duty than packing boxes, which are exempt. The friction which has arisen in regard to these articles has been highly vexatious and oppressive. Mr. Wallace, having the eye of a thorough business man, saw the point immediately, and with commendable promptness removed the grievance, paying more regard to what is just and reasonable than to mere official traditions and routine. We are satisfied that the whole machinery of the Customs will now work more smoothly when disputes can be submitted to one whose experience enables him to judge fairly between importers and the Department, and whose sympathies will be rather on the side of business interests than warped by officialism. In this connection we deem it right to give Mr. Stapleton Caldecott a word of praise. He has "fought a good fight" in this matter, with courage and persistency, on behalf of the whole trade, and, free trader though he is, he has given the Comptroller of Customs a good word, which we fear he has never before done to any official in that Department.

THE SEARCH-LIGHT.

M. Eiffel wore the rosette of the Legion of Honor as he appeared on the witness stand the other day. He is described as a small, wiry-looking man, who from time to time pulled or stroked his short gray mustache and beard.

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Russia seems to like to rub it into Poland about as often as the law allows. There is to be a centennial celebration at Warsaw of the second partition of Poland, and the Russian commander, General Gourko, has ordered the Polish nobility to attend a ball he is to give.

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The comet, which was the cause of so much excitement in November last, is still visible. It had been growing rapidly fainter since its discovery until Monday, Jan. 16, when it suddenly grew brighter in the most astonishing manner. It may safely be said that the suddenness and extent of this increase of brightness are without precedent in the history of astronomy.

They Found Business Unprofitable.

George De Lasola, confectioner, 255 Yonge-street, has assigned to Campbell & May. He owes about $2000 and his assets are nominally the same.

E. J. O'Keefe & Co., boots and shoes, Hamilton, has assigned to E. Pecover.

S. Straith, drygoods, Harrow, has assigned to R. S. McDonald.

Samuel S. Edsall, hardware merchant, Bowmanville, is offering to compromise with his creditors at 50c on the dollar.

Harris & Weir, drygoods and boots and shoes, Kingsville, have assigned to Henry Barber, Toronto.

J. O. Hare, drygoods, Montreal, has been asked to make an assignment.

Miller & Co., furriers, 236 Yonge-street, assigned yesterday. Assets about $5500; liabilities the same.

Mrs. M. Stephens of Albany, N.Y., writes us as follows: My stomach was so weak that I could not eat anything sour or very sweet, even fruit at tea-time would cause Heartburn, fulness or oppression of the chest, short breath, restlessness during sleep, and frightful dreams of disagreeable sights, so that I would often dread to go to sleep. With the use of Northrop & Lymans Vegetable Discovery this unpleasantness has all been removed, and I now can eat what suits my taste or fancy."

They Got It At Last.

For many years scientists tried to concentrate the blood, flesh and bone-making qualities contained in the oil of the Norwegian cod. They only partially succeeded. But by new chemical processes, rendered feasible by electrical forces, the life-giving properties of the oil have all been captured, and are safely imprisoned within that famous remedy which is being talked about all over the country, known as "Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil." Physicians acknowledge that this is the greatest discovery, or rather the perfection of a discovery, ever given to the world. To say that it cures consumption by making blood, flesh and bone for the patient is quite enough. It is a remedy that positively needs no puffing. Many young people have been saved by its use. In big bottles, 50c and $1.00, at all Drug Stores.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

A Great Mistake.

Why do you pay 20c. for a package or a pound of bad Baking Powder when you can buy the Borwicks for the same price? Proven by Dominion Government to be absolutely pure. 135

The Hub Cafe, Leader-lane, is rapidly acquiring a first-class reputation for its brands of liquors and cigars. Mr. John Elliott, the well-known hotel man, has expended a large sum in making alterations and improvements, and now conducts the most satisfactory lunch counter in the city, with private dining-room upstairs.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN YORK.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Reeve Humberstone Calls the Attention of the Government to an Injustice from Which He Claims the Public Schools in the County Are Suffering—Grants for "Poor Schools."

A telegram was received by Warden Russell in the County Council room yesterday summoning him to the bedside of his mother, who is living at Richmond Hill and is reported to be seriously ill.

Mr. D. G. Stephenson, the popular reeve of East Toronto, was unanimously elected to fill the chair in the absence of the warden.

H. A. Nicholls has been appointed by the warden as one of the auditors of school moneys, Industrial Home funds, etc., and Thomas Radcliffe has been selected by the council to act in conjunction with him. The remuneration will be $40 a year each.

In the afternoon Mr. John A. Macdonald's motion re the appointment of a shorthand reporter was discussed at considerable length.

The motion was defeated on the ground that too much expense would be incurred and the minutes would be made too voluminous.

Reeve Humberstone introduced a motion by which the attention of the Minister of Education was directed to the fact that in addition to the regular percentage grant many of the separate schools received additional grants of money from the Government as "poor schools."

The worthy Reeve of York waxed eloquent in support of his motion, stating that this additional grant tended to raise the separate schools above the level of the public schools. Citing the separate school of section 1 in York Township, as an example, he stated that the board of this school receives $38 as the regular grant, which placed it on the same footing as the public school; but what he objected to was the additional grant of $25, which was claimed and received by this institution as a "poor school." He did not think the British North America Act was ever intended to express such conditions under similar circumstances.

He characterized the action of the Government as a disgrace and a shame in making such a grant to any school in the township of York.

In his motion he petitioned the Minister of Education, in case the grant was continued, to make a similar donation to all public schools in sections where the rate of taxation exceeded 2½ mills.

The speaker concluded by stating that he "didn't know whether the Attorney-General knew of the circumstances, but if he didn't know he ought to, and it is my intention that he shall know of it."

The motion was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Committee on Bylaws will report this afternoon on the appointment of commissioners for York roads.

Only a Bugaboo.

[From The Dundas Banner.]

We hear a good deal these days about discrimination in the matter of the tariff. So much has been said, indeed, of the shameful thing that it would be to discriminate against Great Britain in the matter of the tariff that it will not be out of place to enquire just what discrimination means. What is this bugbear that so many Canadian journals hold up to frighten the Canadian people? Is it really anything so terrible after all? Over and over again our people are told that "you cannot discriminate against Great Britain" until they have been led to suppose that discrimination against Great Britain is really the sum total of all the commandments and the one unpardonable sin in the science of political economy. To discriminate against Great Britain simply means that our Government should collect a higher duty on the products of a few manufacturers in Birmingham or Sheffield than would be collected on products coming from another country. In what way is Great Britain humiliated or affected by this? In what way are the crown and dignity of Her Majesty the Queen concerned? Her Majesty is not in the cotton business or engaged in the manufacture of cutlery, and why it should be such an awful thing to increase the duties on the products of a few manufacturers who happen to live in England instead of in France or Germany, it is not easy to see. Who are these manufacturers of whose interests we are asked to be so careful? What interest have they in Canada outside of their own pockets? Is there any one of them who cares a brass farthing for Canada outside of what he can make out of our people in the way of profit on his goods?

Yet if they propose to discriminate against a few English manufacturers the people of Canada are accused of contemplating disloyalty and treason. What humbug this is! As if the interests of the Canadian farmer, the Canadian artisan and the Canadian consumer were not of immeasurably greater importance than the interests of a few manufacturers 3000 miles away, who pay no taxes into our treasury and spend no money among our people. Why should not Canada consider her own interests first and not those of a few distant manufacturers? We are all subjects of the same sovereign. Have not those of us who live in Canada as much right to look after our interests as those who live in England have to look after theirs? If people would only look this question of discrimination fair in the face and realize just what it means they would not be so easily frightened by it. It is only a bugaboo at the best. The Canadian tariff is as high against English-made goods as it is against American goods or the goods of any other country, yet the British Government makes no outcry against it. Neither would it make an outcry if in the adjustment of our tariff it were found desirable, in order to secure free entry to the United States market, to leave the Canadian tariff on British goods as it is, or for that matter put it a few notches higher. When you look at the matter calmly, without any flag-waving, what does discrimination mean but simply putting the interests of our people before the interests of a few manufacturers across the sea who want to sell their goods in the Canadian market and make money out of the Canadian people? It is time this bugaboo were laid on the shelf.

From the Red Sea Shores.

Red Sea Moss, known to natives of Palestine for centuries, as absolute cure for Asthma, Bronchitis Consumption, Influenza, cold, ringing noises in head failing eyesight, all diseases of head, eyes, throat chest, lungs. A. Hutton Dixon, 41 East Bloor-street Toronto, sole agent for America. Free by mail $1 Trial packages 25c. 135

A Bee Tree in January.

[Barrie Advance.]

Mr. William Rayfield and Mr. John Metcalf of Painswick found a bee tree on the 20th inst. on the grounds of Mr. Harcourt Vernon, near Big Bay Point. It contained 30 pounds of rich honey. It was a large pine stub, dry and warm, and the bees showed a good deal of activity, one of which gave Mr. Metcalf a slight reminder of his activity by stinging his hand.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holoway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

WHAT THE PRESS SAY

Respecting Mr. McCarthy's Break With His Party.

[Hamilton Times, Jan. 26.]

One swallow does not make a summer, and the advocacy of freer trade by one Conservative member of Parliament does not overthrow the N.P., nevertheless the speech of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy at Stayner to his North Simcoe constituents contains more of interest and importance than Lord Stanley of Preston's "speech from the throne." We welcome assistance to the cause of freer trade, no matter from what direction it may come. Sir John Thompson will have to do considerable lopping at the mouldering branches to satisfy the independent Conservatives in Parliament, and when that is done the free traders will yet have something to say.

A Power for Good.

[From The Mail.]

Many politicians will no doubt rail at him as a "wobbler"—to borrow the terminology of the heeler organ. But it is more than probable that the common sense of the country will unite with the Conservative Association of North Simcoe in applauding his recognition of the conditions under which we labor and in condemning the ridiculous machine theory that neither he nor anybody else is entitled to think except through the brains of a committee at Ottawa. Every man has the right to exercise his independence, and every independent man is, according to the measure of his ability, a power for good in the community.

Healthier Condition of Public Life.

[From The Globe.]

The fact of a public man transferring his allegiance from one party to another would not be nearly so important as that change in the condition of allegiance which the action of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien seems to indicate. It is no infrequent occurrence for a politician to change his party, and unless the step is taken because of some great principle it produces no permanent effect on the conditions of public life. But the conditions of public life would be materially altered, and altered for the better, first by bold assertion of the right of independent speech and thought within the party, and, second, by the appearance of a body of public men unattached to any political organization, and undeterred by motives either of servility or loyalty from expressing their real opinions upon every matter which comes up for discussion. In that position of complete independence Mr. McCarthy says he will henceforth stand. * * *

We welcome the utterances of Mr. McCarthy and Mr. O'Brien, because they show a tendency to bring about a healthier condition of public life.

A Good Example.

[Hamilton Herald.]

The example set by Mr. McCarthy, and the fact that his Conservative constituents have patted him on the back for setting it, will go a long way towards encouraging political independence among the members of the House. Mr. McCarthy adopted a nervy course in going frankly to his constituents and explaining matters to them, but the fact that they have declared themselves ready to stand by him shows the wisdom of the proceeding. And it shows too that the masses of Canadians are not hidebound partisans, but are honest enough to sift the right from the wrong, and encourage the man who has spunk enough in him to stand up in the face of tremendous odds on a matter of principle.

Outside the Fold.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

The Spectator has been slow to censure Mr. D'Alton McCarthy for occasional differences with ministers. It holds that there is "ample room and verge enough" within the Conservative party for differences of opinion on minor points. We freely recognize the fact that there are times when private opinion must give way to the general welfare; but apart from that we hold to the sacred right of private judgment. Therefore, when Mr. D'Alton McCarthy has exercised his right of private judgment we have held that he was doing as a conscientious man had a right to do.

It is no longer possible, however, to give Mr. McCarthy credit for exercising his independence within the lines of the Conservative party. It is no longer possible to say that he has exercised his right of private judgment on minor points, while adhering to the general policy of the party. In his speech at Stayner yesterday he deliberately repudiated the principles on which the party is founded and put himself outside the fold. He did, indeed, in some sort claim to be still a Conservative. But a Conservative is one who holds to Conservative principles; and we cannot conceive that a man can be a Conservative who repudiates the distinctive principles of the party, any more than we can conceive that George Washington was a loyal subject of George III. while he was leading the armies of the revolted colonies in opposition to the royal authority. Mr. McCarthy has a perfect right to place himself where he will; he has a natural right to be a Conservative; he has an equally indefensible right to be a Reformer. But he cannot be both. This is a physical impossibility.

Breach of Promise Case.

ASBURY PARK, N.J., Jan. 26.—Suit for breach of promise has been instituted by Miss Nellie Crane Van Northwick. She is prominent in society and her family has an exceedingly good standing in the community. She is an artist and has a handsome studio in Cookman-avenue and entertains the most fashionable residents. She is a sister of Judge William Crane of Port Jervis, N.Y., and her mother was Helen Peck Crane, who was State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The defendant is Robert Hollbrook, a wealthy contractor and builder of Ocean Grove. He is well known and popular.

A Queer Proceeding.

Friday last the household effects at No. 98 John-street were turned upon the street. They occupied about 50x12½ feet of the boulevard and sidewalk. And there they remained. As no one presumed to claim the goods a policeman was detailed to keep an eye on them. Then the police got tired and Wednesday notified Street Commissioner Jones. Yesterday he detailed his men to remove the goods. There were five team loads, and now Mr. Jones is waiting for an owner to turn up.

California or Mexico.

The Wabash Railway have now on sale round trip tickets at very low rates to southern points, including Old Mexico and California. The only line that can take tourists via Detroit through St. Louis and Kansas City and return then via Chicago and (vice versa) finest equipped trains on earth, passing through six states of the Union. Spend a winter in Mexico, the land of the Aztecs and Toltecs, finest climate and scenery in the world and older than Egypt. Time tables and all information about side trip at new ticket office, northeast corner King and Yonge-streets. J. A. Richardson, Canadian Passenger Agent, Toronto. ed

A Dinner Pill.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and, instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Nothing Like It.

Dyer's jelly of cucumber and roses cures chapped hands and makes the skin soft and smooth.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTIONS.

[Continued from First Page.]

us, except in so far as it spurred us on to look elsewhere for markets. It was stated by a prominent banker in Montreal some weeks ago, in referring to the effect of the McKinley tariff, that the purchase of foreign bills of exchange during 1892 had never been equaled in any year since 1867, the inference apparently being that we were doing a larger export trade than before, in spite of the United States tariff. Now, it may be admitted that our banks and our carriers by rail or water have been exceptionally prosperous, but I cannot believe that the middleman and the producer have shared to a like degree in this activity and profit.

My predecessor in his report last year urged the necessity of Canada taking the initiative in securing a commercial treaty with Great Britain. He also pointed out how great "the destiny of Canada might be with freedom of commerce established between her and the United Kingdom, the close community of interests that would inevitably follow in the wake of such relationship."

The House of Commons is also unanimously of the opinion that our true policy lies in the direction of increasing trade interchange between Canada and Great Britain. The important and immediate question for us to consider is: "What can we do to promote so desirable an end?" Suggestions have been made from various quarters that we should lower our tariff on goods imported from Britain that we ourselves do not manufacture and on the goods produced by those who have expressed their readiness to compete with outside manufacturers. On such lines as these greater trade interchanges would be the result; increased exports and imports usually go together.

It was cheering to be able to note the great increase in immigration. Once the stream began to run it would go on widening and deepening its channels, for the best immigration agent was admittedly the successful immigrant.

The wholesale trades were dealt with, and peculiarities relative to each trade, developing during the year, were touched on briefly.

An Insolvency Law.

The only authority that can enact an insolvent law is the Dominion Parliament, and appeals have been made to this body during the year by various commercial bodies to take steps to provide us with this necessary measure. It is proper to remind you, however, that so long as trade is overdone and conducted on unsound principles, no law will save merchants from loss by bad debts.

Improved Atlantic Service.

There is no subject of more immediate interest to business men than the improvement of our passenger and mail service across the Atlantic. It is indeed a matter of the first necessity to our commerce. Speaking in this room but a few days ago a member of the board showed that on a recent trip of a great New York liner to Liverpool one-fifth of the passengers were Canadians. Why should we, having ports on our own seaboard 400 to 600 miles nearer Liverpool than New York is, be compelled to send our buyers, our mails, our express freight through the latter city for quicker despatch? The great strides Canada has already made in railways from ocean to ocean and in fast service on the Pacific will largely miss their aim unless we make the further stride of quick travel on the Atlantic as well. It is perfectly true that this country has outgrown the present service.

I am therefore heartily in accord with the resolution passed at the special general meeting of the board on the 16th inst., which recited that "a first-class Canadian fast Atlantic steamship service would materially increase the value of our European exports, decrease the cost of delivery of our European imports, largely augment the volume of our passenger travel; improve our foreign and postal service, and otherwise be of great national importance."

The conclusion of the report was greeted with loud applause and was duly adopted.

The President-Elect.

Mr. W. D. Mathews stated that it was usual to ask the president to leave the chair to give the members an opportunity of hearing the president-elect. Mr. Baird therefore left the chair, and President-elect Wilkie came forward. He was greeted with continued applause and cheers.

After thanking the members for his election, Mr. Wilkie said:

The question of the tariff is at this moment receiving the attention of politicians and of the community generally. It is to be hoped that whatever changes are made in our tariff—and there appears to be unanimity that some changes should be made—the welfare of the Dominion of Canada, as an existing and as a continuing whole, will be the one object kept constantly in view, and that the efforts of irresponsible theorists, lacking both faith in and love for Canada and who, whilst enjoying the protection of our flag, are working insidiously, there and elsewhere, for the dismemberment of the Dominion and of the empire, will be frustrated.

Is it not high time that:

"The little pitted speck in garnered fruit,
That rotting inward, slowly moulders all,"

be washed from the face of this fair Dominion; that the spark of disloyalty be stamped out once and for all, and that the would-be incendiaries meet with their just deserts? The commercial welfare of the country depends upon peace and order within its borders.

Iron.

The cheapening of the cost of iron entering into manufactures and the encouragement of the mining interests of the country are both exciting public attention. Is it not possible by an extension of the bounty system, and by a reduction in the tariff on iron to fuse the apparently diverse interests of producer and consumer? At present the duties upon imported iron vary from $2 to $13 per ton, and there is a bounty allowed by the Dominion Government of $4 per ton upon all iron produced and manufactured in the Dominion. The duty collected upon iron and steel, manufactured and unmanufactured, for the fiscal year ending June, 1892, amounted to $2,792,038.12; the bonus earned by the smelting companies amounted only to $30,294.37. The country could well afford to make a material reduction in the duty upon iron if the manufacturer in iron is enabled thereby to compete on more equitable terms than at present with his foreign rivals for his own and for their market. On the other hand, the development of the iron industry in Canada is of still greater moment, and any Government that succeeds in developing that industry by bounty or otherwise, without undue pressure on the revenue, will receive the thanks of the community, irrespective of party. The removal of any royalty upon the ore now charged by provincial governments, if not more substantial assistance, would be a necessary complement to the arrangement. The establishment of smelting works in Toronto would add very largely to the wealth and importance of the city, and would go far to relieve the existing depression in real estate.

Atlantic Ocean Service.

The year 1893 will, it is hoped, see the establishment of a first-class line of steamships between Canada and the Mother Country. The present slow and inefficient means of transportation diverts the flow of a most desirable class of agricultural settlers to other shores, gives to foreign lines of railway and foreign steamship companies the benefit of a very considerable portion of our carrying trade, helps to maintain high rates of freight, which must be borne for the greater part by the agriculturist, and hinders the development of the Provinces from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. The payment of any reasonable subsidy by the Dominion Government that will ensure the establishment and maintenance of a first-class line of passenger and freight steamers between Canada and Great Britain will, I am sure, receive the hearty support of this board.

Railway Communication With New York.

There is every reason for dissatisfaction with the railway connections between Toronto and New York. The distance between Toronto and Buffalo does not exceed 100 miles, but the time at present taken to cover that distance is seldom less than five hours. Ottawa can be reached in shorter time from New York than can Toronto, and the postal service is more regular. The Chicago Exhibition will draw from the east tens of thousands who would visit Toronto en route if they could do so without unnecessary delays. The necessity for a more speedy service and better connections between New York and Toronto and vice versa is urgent.

Postal Rates.

It is to be hoped that there will be an early revision of the inland postal rates. Under present regulations correspondence is carried from any point in the United States to any point in Canada at a uniform charge of two cents per ounce. A letter from Toronto to Hamilton is charged three cents per ounce. It cannot be claimed successfully that the higher rate is conducive to an increased revenue, the experience of Great Britain and of the United States going to prove that a reduced rate of postage, by the increased correspondence which it encourages, more than makes up for all that is lost in the reduction. Cheap postage tends to the preservation of the domestic tie, fosters business relations, and has generally a humanizing influence. The agitation in favor of Imperial penny postage can hardly receive consideration from Canada until its own internal postage rates have been reduced to the proposed basis, and until Canadians enjoy amongst themselves the favorable rates that they have already extended to foreigners.

St. Lawrence Canals.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence canals has been too long delayed. We may have lines of railway at one end and a fast steamship service at the other, but a deep and capacious canal from Montreal to Prescott is as necessary as either in order to give the farmers of Ontario and the Northwest a ready and economical access to the markets of the Old World.

Bankruptcy Legislation.

The effort on the part of your council to secure Dominion legislation on the subject of bankruptcy should not be abated. It is satisfactory to know that a bill on the subject, approved of by the outgoing council, is now under the consideration of the Dominion Government.

Board of Arbitrators.

I would suggest that the powers conferred upon the Board of Arbitration to settle disputes amongst members of this board be extended so as to permit of a reference to the arbitrators by those who at present have not that privilege, and to make the decisions of the arbitrators a rule of court. Costly and useless litigation would be thereby saved and speedy and inexpensive justice obtained.

A lay court of arbitrators has been for many years in France one of the most popular resorts for the settlement of commercial disputes, and quite recently extensive judicial powers have been granted by the Imperial Parliament to a court of arbitration nominated, I understand, by the Chamber of Commerce and City Council of London.

Floating Debt.

I would beg to draw the attention of the members to the balance remaining unsold of the issue of debentures secured by a third mortgage upon these substantial premises. The sale of those securities would enable your council to reduce very materially the floating liabilities of the board and would occasion a material reduction in its cost of management.

The election of Mr. S. F. McKinnon to be second vice-president was announced and was greeted in a lively manner by his supporters.

President Wilkie stated that it would be some time before the full result of the elections would be known, and therefore declared this meeting adjourned.

Two Flyers to New York via the Picturesque Erie Railway.

There is no question about it but the Erie Railway is one of the greatest double-track roads in the United States to-day and unsurpassed for scenery and solid comfort. You can leave Toronto at 12.50 p.m., arrive at Buffalo at 5.50 p.m.; leave Buffalo at 7.30 p.m. and arrive in New York at 7.30 a.m. You can also leave Toronto at 11 p.m. and connect with the Erie flyer at Hamilton, which is a solid vestibule train through to New York. Dining cars attached to all trains for meals. For further particulars apply to S. J. Sharp, No. 9 York-street. Telephone 103, Toronto.

"Be Sure You Are Right, Then Go Ahead."

But first be very sure you are right, it is so easy to be deceived—you may be wrong and yet not know it.

When you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, BE SURE you get "C-A-R-T-E-R'-S" then you are ALL RIGHT and can GO AHEAD; you know their value; they never fail. But don't forget our injunction, "BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT."

Be sure you ask for "C-A-R-T-E-R'-S." Be sure you get "C-A-R-T-E-R'-S." Frauds and Imitations will put you wrong; don't let them do it. Be sure you get the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

A positive cure for sick headache. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

ERRORS OF YOUNG AND OLD

Organic Weakness, Falling Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, positively cured by Hazelton's Vitalizer. Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sleeplessness, Aversion to Society, Excessive Indulgence. Address, enclosing 4 cent stamp for treatise,

J. E. HAZELTON, Graduated Pharmacist, 308 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE. 135

THE PUBLIC WILL NOT BE FOOLED.

THE DOORS CLOSED.

'Tis the old story, told over and over again, they did not know the gun was loaded—the funny boy who cried wolf too often was finally eaten up, and so it is with the merchants of this city and of every other who are always trying to deceive the people by false cries. They are continually having "bankrupt," "closing," "clearing" and all kinds and manners of imaginable sales to catch the public—when they do not intend selling their stock at any reduction on regular retail prices, and have no bankrupt stock other than their own—it would in most cases pay them to give the trash advertised away for nothing. Is it any wonder then that the public have come to look at those so-called "sales" with a certain amount of distrust and are full chary of being again deceived by them? This is a fact that often tells to the disadvantage of honest, well-meaning merchants, who intend to do what they say and who never advertise what they cannot carry out; who would far rather lose money than disappoint a customer. The public can understand what a difficult position an honest merchant is often placed in by such a system of doing business. Certainly no business has ever succeeded by this course of action. Quite possibly temporary success has followed, but as the public are quick to detect frauds failure must be the final result. No merchant who wishes to retain the confidence of the public would attempt to deceive them in this way—yet a great many do it. There is one firm in Toronto, however, who must be perfectly aware of this fact, who must have always fulfilled their promises, who must have only advertised what they were able to do and when the people went to their store they found for once that there was no deception. These must be facts, for this firm have lately advertised an alteration sale, and the confidence the public shows in what they say was fully illustrated yesterday, when, owing to the overcrowded state of their establishment, they were forced to close the doors for over an hour. We need hardly say that the name of this firm is Guinane Bros., Monster Shoe House, 214 Yonge-street. When they offer J. D. King & Co.'s $5 French calf lace boots for $1.50; ladies' skating boots, flannel lined, 75c; ladies' rubbers as low as 5c, and gents' felt-buckled overshoes, Canadian Rubber Company's make, 50c a pair, the public know that they mean it. They intend that their present enormous stock of boots and shoes will be cleared off before the alterations are completed and have determined to sacrifice the stock at 50 cents on the dollar of the actual wholesale cost.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA RINK

Senior Championship League Hockey Match To-night.

VARSITY VS. OSGOODE

Game called for 8 o'clock. Admission 25c. Gallery 10c extra.

Victoria Rink, Huron-st.

TO-NIGHT

LOUIS F. POST ON THE SINGLE TAX

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Silver collection. Reserved seats 25 cents. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming.

JACOBS & SPARROW'S OPERA HOUSE, the popular amusement resort of Toronto.

Week Commencing Jan. 23

The Famous Brothers Byrne

IN THE NAUTICAL COMEDY,

EIGHT BELLS

Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Next attraction—Reilly & Wood's Big Show.

FIRST ANNUAL CONCERT

Under the patronage of Col. J. I. Davidson and officers of the regiment

Drum and Bugle Corps, 48th Highlanders.

IN THE PAVILION, THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1893, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets: 25c.; reserved do. 50c. Plan opens Thursday, Jan. 26, at Gourlay, Winter & Leeming's, 188 Yonge-street.

E. Robertson, Bugle-Major, Chair. Com.
W. McKim, Bugle-Serg., Sec. 3423

Tickets can be had from members of the band.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

The Eminent Tragedian

THOMAS W. KEENE

To-night and to-morrow night—Richard III. Saturday matinee—Richelieu. Next week—Marie Wainwright.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

NELSON OPERA COMPANY

In the Comic Opera Success,

LA MASCOTTE.

Prices during engagement, 25, 35 and 50c. Saturday matinee. Monday evening, Jan. 30—"ERMINIE."

5 PER CENT.—PRIVATE MONEY.

We have instructions to negotiate large loans at the above rate upon the security of central productive business property in Toronto—ranging from $10,000 up to $50,000 or $100,000. This money is on hand for borrowers who can offer the above class of security, for terms of 3 or 5 years. The lenders prefer our treating only with principals in this matter.

S. J. GRIFFITH & CO., 10 King-street east.

SOME ANIMAL PARADOXES.

Stupid Foxes, Active Crabs, Little Whales and Lazy Bees.

[From Sports Afield.]

In New Zealand a species of parrot is found that, finding its food entirely on the ground, has lost the power of flight. It differs from the rest of its family only in this particular, and in being almost voiceless.

Among recent breeds of pigeons is the parlor tumbler, which has not only lost the power of flight, but has very nearly lost that of walking as well. Its queer motions when it attempts to walk have given it its name, the tumbler.

"As thick as the hair on the dog's back," expresses nothing in Mexico, for the Mexican dog is utterly devoid of hair on his back, or anywhere else. The hot climate having rendered it superfluous, Mother Nature kindly divested him of it.

Nor does "the little busy bee improve each shining hour" in that country. On the contrary, it soon learns that, as there is no winter there, there is no necessity for laying in a store of honey, and degenerates into a thoroughbred loafer.

"As big as a whale might be rather small, as there is a species of the cetaceau genus hardly three feet long.

"As cunning as a fox" would have sounded idiotic to the discoverers of Kamschatka. They found foxes in large numbers, but so stupid because they had never before seen an enemy that they could be killed with clubs.

"As awkward as a crab" does not apply on some of the South Sea Islands, for a crab is found there that not only runs as fast as an average man, but climbs trees with the ease of a schoolboy.

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MASSACRE

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REMNANTS

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