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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1889.

The Slumbering Volcano.

Every now and then something turns up to remind us how quickly the slumbering volcano may at any time burst forth, and the state of armed peace in which Europe now so uneasily rests may become war. The latest excitement arises in connection with King Humbert's visit to Berlin. He came accompanied by his Prime Minister, Crispi, and the occasion was expected to be one of unusual importance, it being understood that a principal object of the meeting was the final revision of the treaty between Germany, Italy and Austria, which again is supposed to be intended as a check to France and Russia. But grave difficulties are now making themselves felt, and the program which Emperor William and King Humbert had marked out has to be changed. First, Austria is not yet ready for final acceptance of the treaty, the ratification of which is therefore postponed. The truth is that the Emperor Francis Joseph hangs back from coming any nearer to a break with his near and powerful neighbor, the Czar, and has talked as if he thought that Russia and Austria should be able to settle their difficulties in Southeastern Europe themselves. Then the old difficulty between the King of Italy and the Pope of Rome comes again to the front. There are enough Roman Catholics in Germany to give the Pope no small influence in that prevailingly Protestant empire; and the German Catholics support zealously the Pope's claim to be the secular ruler of the city of Rome. This claim is also favored by Francis Joseph, sovereign of the prevailingly Catholic empire of Austria; from all which it can be seen that Humbert's position, as ruler over the city of Cæsar, as well as over the rest of Italy, is anything but an assured one. And of late the Pope's friends, all over the continent of Europe, have been stirring up as much as they could this old question as to the temporal rule of Rome. Indeed it appears extremely doubtful whether the Roman question can ever be settled short of a great war. Meanwhile Russia always keeps in general remembrance her large claims on Southeastern Europe, which she can promptly turn into occasion of war whenever she may think it for her advantage to do so.

King Humbert and Emperor William had appointed to go together to a grand military review at Strasbourg, which is within the territory conquered from France by Germany in the last great war. On this the excitement arises high in Paris, and the French papers say that King Humbert deliberately offers insult to France, to whose assistance his father owed it that he became King of Italy. One paper says that a hundred thousand Frenchmen shed their blood on the field to liberate Italy; while another likens King Humbert's intended visit to Strasbourg to the story of the lion's kicking the dead lion, with the difference that this time the lion is not dead. It has been said that the excitement in Paris was worked up mainly by speculators in order to create a panic and affect the exchanges. Well, the like of this has happened before. But we fancy that the true explanation of the Strasbourg "incident" will yet have to be found in something more serious.

FIVE YEARS IN KINGSTON.

What Harry Algase Gets for False Pretences—Both Boards Entreated.

The May sitting of the General Sessions of the Peace concluded yesterday morning, when Judge Morgan sentenced the prisoners who had been convicted. The heaviest dealt out was to Harry Algase, alias Harry Alyser, who had pleaded guilty to one charge of obtaining money by false pretences and who was convicted on another, his scheme being to wire to the wives of well-to-do guests at the hotels to send on $100. He had nothing to say as to why sentence should be pronounced upon him.

His Honor lectured Algase severely and ended by sentencing him to five years in Kingston Penitentiary on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Algase's counsel asked for leniency in view of a petition which had been presented. His Honor consulted with Judge McDougall, and calling Algase back to the dock from the cell, where he had broken down and been crying, he sentenced him to three years on one charge and two years on another, the sentences to run consecutively. This still means five years and the only benefit the prisoner will get will be through good conduct allowance.

James Stephens, alias Michael Greaney, was sent to the Central Prison for 18 months for having wounded Wm. Gill and to the same institution for three months for having assaulted a West Toronto Junction constable. He was convicted in 1874 of assaulting a policeman and in 1887 of feloniously wounding.

The horse stealing charge against Bruce Thomas was adjourned till next court, James Armstrong not appearing to answer to a charge of misdemeanor his bail was estreated, the parties being James E. Plewes and George Cowan in $100 each.

Frank Hoff, who had been committed for trial on three charges of larceny but who had skipped out, had as bondsman a relative, Archibald Crawford, a fireman, who had given his bond in the sum of $300. His Honor did not estreat the bail but fined Crawford $5, at the same time saying this was the last time he would excuse a man from making good his bond.

Steele Bros.' New Seed Store.

The Steele Bros. Co. have opened a fine new retail establishment at 130 and 132 King-street east (Petley's old stand), where they will keep in stock all kinds of seeds and articles pertaining to the farm and garden. A choice mixture of lawn grass—should be sown now immediately after the rain. Bedding plants of all kinds.

THE PARSONS OBJECT.

Unlikely They Protest Against Sacred Music in the Park on Sundays.

The Toronto Ministerial Association concluded its meetings till the autumn yesterday. The principal business was the appointment of a committee "to watch and if possible defeat" any attempt to have sacred music played in the parks on Sunday afternoons. There were qualms in the breasts of one or two whether the monopoly enjoyed by Brother Wilkinson's Agnes-street Methodist band, the Salvation Army band and the harmonium of the Temperance Reformation Society might not be destroyed if the council should say "no instrumental music in Queen's Park."

"Fair play is a jewel," quoted one Methodist minister to The World. "I candidly confess I am against the military bands playing in the park on Sabbath afternoons, and I think in all fairness the Salvation Army and other bands should be suppressed as well. Let us be fair and impartial all round."

Slight derangements of the stomach and bowels may often be corrected by taking only one of Ayer's Pills. Through not having the Pills at hand, your disorder increases, and a regular fit of sickness follows. "For the want of a nail, the shoe was lost," etc.

Parks and Gardens Committee.

The Parks and Gardens Committee met yesterday. Commissioner Chambers told the committee that the fence of Jesse Ketchum school had been moved so as to include an area of park property, without leave. The City Solicitor will report. A special sub-committee will see after lighting Island Park and dredging at the Island.

ABOUT A MARE.

A Law Suit Out of a Chattel Mortgage—The Drummer's Grievance.

In the County Court yesterday before Judge McDougall and a jury, there was tried the case of Charles Smith v. Alfred Sykes and Thomas Ainby, an action to recover $127.80, balance on a contract to construct a feeder and weigher for a carding machine. The claim against Ainby was withdrawn, but judgment for $130 was given against Sykes, each party paying his own costs.

George Alexander Masson v. Wm. Harris was a suit to recover possession of a mare. In March, 1883, Masson loaned money to Samuel Woolbridge, taking a chattel mortgage on a number of farm articles including the mare. The mortgage fell due but was not paid, and Masson seized the chattels. Several days after this Harris seized the horse at Masson's place, claiming that he had bought it from Woolbridge long before the mortgage had been made. His Honor took the case from the jury and entered judgment for the plaintiff.

Chambers v. Van Allan was to have been heard but was adjourned till next court, the parties not being ready. A traveler named W. T. Chambers sues E. Van Allan & Co. of Hamilton to recover $200 and costs for having, as he claims, been unlawfully dismissed from the defendants' employ. He had been engaged in August, 1888, at $600 a year, payable monthly, and was discharged two months later. The defendants denied having employed Chambers at a yearly salary, but only on a commission of 8 per cent. on all accepted sales; that he did not know the business as he said he did; that he said he would sell such quantities of goods as would net him $1200 a year in commission; that he sold only $735 worth in two months; and that he was neglectful and incompetent.

The peremptory list for to-day is: Fisken v. Sullivan, Lamb v. Hendrick, McLean v. Geddes.

A VERY ROCKY SHOW.

Some Poor Specialties at the Toronto—General Amusement Notes.

French, Lester & Allen's "All American Company" of specialties appeared at the Toronto Opera House last night and opened a week's engagement. There are eight attractions on the program, and on the whole it can justly be said that the show is a decidedly poor one, the only fairly decent features being French's banjo playing, without his monologue and singing, and Mullaney's dancing, without his Irish song singing; and these might be a slight better. The performance ended with a farce called "The Plug Hat," which was really a farce. There will be the usual matinee to-day, to-morrow and Saturday. The Indian actress, Gowanogo Mohawk, is announced for next week.

The plan for the Jubilee-Pirolfi festival concert in the Pavilion on Friday night is nearly filled. A few more seats may be secured for this and also for the Saturday afternoon and Saturday night performances.

The Lyric Operatic Society will perform Vincent Wallace's "Maritana" in the Grand Opera House to-night in aid of the Home of Incurables.

In the hall of the Toronto College of Music last night a concert of chamber music was given by several Mr. Torrington's pupils, which was well carried out. There was an organ solo by Mr. Blakeley; Haydn's "With Verdure Clad" by Miss Ella Paterson; a Beethoven trio by Miss Ella Paterson, Mr. Torrington (violin) and Herr Corell ('cello); the singing of W. O. Forsyth's "Spring Evening" by Miss Katie Ryan, and a Mendelssohn trio by Miss Taylor of Detroit (piano), Mr. Torrington (violin) and Herr Corell ('cello), and a 'cello solo of Goltermann's by the Herr.

Hara & Co.

Family grocers, fruit and provision merchants, 280 Queen-street west near Beverley street. Our store has been very much enlarged and we believe we have now, beyond dispute, the most complete grocery establishment in Ontario both as to stock and appointments. We have added a fruit department and will have it stocked with the choicest fruits in season. Our provision department is also complete and we keep in stock a full line of meats from Grant & Co., the celebrated pork packers of Ingersoll and Fearman of Hamilton. We received daily by express from Grant & Co. tender-loins, kidneys, hearts, sausages, bolognas, head cheese, &c. We have in the west window a plate glass refrigerator 12 feet long where we keep immense quantities of the finest dairy and creamery butter. Families in any part of the city will be called upon twice a week for orders if required. We pay special attention to shipping family and camping orders to all parts of Ontario. Send for lithographed price catalog.

He Called "Wolf" Too Often.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., May 27.—It seems probable that Cornelius Donnelly of this city who was found by his wife in the last struggles of strangulation, did not intend to kill himself and only wanted to frighten Mrs. Donnelly, to whom he had been married only about four months, into giving him possession of her property, amounting to about $16,000. On Thursday he took up his razor and told her he would cut his throat, but was easily persuaded not to do so, and on Friday afternoon he pretended to try to hang himself in the manner in which he finally ended his life. The second attempt was apparently frustrated by his wife. Yesterday he tried it again, but his wife, believing him to be feigning, was not so prompt in rescuing him, and when she did arrive he was past saving. He was a handsome fellow, had a good trade and his wife was dutiful in everything except the giving up of her wealth.

Riotous Strikers at Braidwood.

BRAIDWOOD, Ills., May 27.—In response to an appeal by the Sheriff, Governor Fifer has authorized the Illinois National Guard to protect property and persons endangered by the riot here. Adjutant-General Vauce ordered a regiment to the sheriff's aid. About 500 strikers from adjoining mining villages, armed with guns and revolvers, marched to the 4 shaft here this afternoon. About 50 employes were marched away at the end of the strikers' guns. The mob then filled the shaft with pit cars and debris and wrecked things generally. They finally left saying they would return and burn the shaft. Serious times are expected.

CANADIAN NOTES.

A party of four from St. Thomas caught 135 trout in Sharpe's creek, Goderich, one day last week.

While Mr. Thomas Kilroy of Windsor was going down the cellar in his store his foot slipped and he fell, breaking his right knee.

The time it takes for a letter to go around the world from London by way of Vancouver is 60 days. It took the hero of Jules Verne's novel 80 days.

A representative of a large manufactory of hay presses at Quincy, Ill., was in Woodstock last week looking for a suitable site with a view of starting a manufactory there.

W. Kent of Sydenham, near Kingston, gave an exhibition of his strength a few days ago which ended fatally for him. He lifted a barrel of whisky from the ground but almost immediately after was taken with vomiting as the result of internal strain, and soon after died.

On Saturday a boy called at Dick's clothing store, St. Thomas, and requested to be given three suits of clothing on approbation for a party residing at a certain number in Centre-street. The request was complied with but subsequent inquiry revealed the fact that no one lived in the house. There is no trace of the young scoundrel or the clothing.

At the Hotels.

John A. McCann, Buffalo; George Meyer, Germany; Jas. Lockie, Montreal; Sam Mayer, New York; A. G. Browning, North Bay; J. F. Listor, M.P., Sarnia; W. J. Fitzgibbon, Calgary; J. G. Moylan, Ottawa; G. B. Faners, St. Catharines; Rev. H. A. Birks, Chigwell, Eng., are at the Rossin.

Edward Watts, Buckingham; Rev. D. McColl, Swinton Park; Rev. John Bowman, England; James H. Beatty, Sarnia; J. McNally, Omemee; J. G. Wing and E. H. Schiedel, New Dundee; J. Daniels, Brantford; C. A. Heuin, Winnipeg; Philip Bajus, Kingston; D. McKinnon, Orangeville; T. H. Speight, Markham; H. C. Hunt, Belleville, are at the Walker.

A. H. Patterson, Montreal; J. A. Manning, Victoria, B.C.; G. H. Reed, Detroit; Dr. F. G. Gardiner, Pittsburg; J. Parkinson, Brandon; A. Malcolm, Kincardine; A. O. Duncan, New York; A. M. Oiley, Belleville; C. K. Burt, Listowel; J. E. Wilson, Galt; A. W. Duncan, Downsview; A. H. Strickland, Galt; C. Miller, Ingersoll; O. H. Bouter, Trenton; T. McRae, Trenton, are at the Palmer.

S. A. Wilson, New York; R. Schott, A. Balfour, Sheffield, Eng.; Geo. E. Drummond, Montreal; A. J. Gormally, Ottawa; S. O. Sisney, Montreal; W. Kerr, Q.C., Cobourg; S. M. Warren, Boston; S. Whinnery, Baltimore; W. J. Reid, London; W. H. Townsend, George Townsend, New York; M. A. Cleveland, Lockport, N.Y.; Geo. H. Bush, Buffalo; E. C. Cooke, Norwich; F. S. Evans, Windsor; C. Sheehy, Detroit; D. McDougall, Berlin, are at the Queen's.

WHAT IS OUR DESTINY?

ERASTUS WIMAN ON THE FUTURE OF THE DOMINION.

The Annexation Sentiment in the United States and the Anti-Annexation Forces in Canada—Commercial Union a Long Step Towards Political Union—The Tendency Towards Independence.

[From The North American Review for June.]

Eight men of every ten in this country who have thought upon the subject have reached the conclusion that Canada ought to belong to the United States. This decision has not been reached by an elaborate process of reasoning, nor by a mature consideration of the consequences of such an event. The general belief that the United States comprises nearly all that is worth having on the continent makes it easy for the average American to jump to the conclusion that what remains ought to be included within the Union. Without realizing the magnitude of the country to the north, or making any estimate of its possibilities, the general conclusion is that its addition to the United States would not disturb or imperil the existing system. A more careful study of the matter might lead to a different conclusion; but, in view of the feeling which now prevails, the eventual acquisition of Canada as a National policy would be approved by an immense majority.

While the opinion that Canada should belong to the United States is general, no one proposes to achieve it by other than peaceable means. In the event of war with England, public sentiment would entirely change, and Canada would then be the battle-ground. It might even happen that a persistence by the Canadian Government in a nagging and unfriendly policy, as shown in the harsh and antiquated interpretation of the Fishery Treaty, the constant invitation to retaliation by acts of bad neighborhood, by hostile tariffs and other irritating influences, might work up a sentiment in the United States that would demand and justify the military capture of Canada. If, indeed, the anti-British vote in the United States had any real influence upon the policy of the country (which it has not), some military advantage might be taken of Canada's weakness, by reason of its remoteness from Great Britain and the enormous preponderance of the United States. But up to the present hour there is not the slightest sign, in any class or in any direction, of a desire to acquire Canada other than by the free and unbiassed consent of her own people.

While it may be said, in truth, that eight of every ten men in the United States would like to see Canada a part of the Union, it could, until recently, with equal truth be alleged that, in Canada, eight of every ten Canadians preferred to preserve existing political conditions and to remain part and parcel of the British Empire. An agitation for closer commercial relations, which have been denied them; a persistence in a restrictive and offensive policy towards the United States, and attempts to divert public opinion in favor of some form of Imperial Federation with other colonies, have, is is true, created a sentiment in favor of annexation nearly as pronounced as the Tory manifesto of 1849. This tendency has recently been quickened by the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church and its evident hold upon legislation, as evinced in the guarantee of public money to Jesuits in Quebec, which were refused to Protestants, by the ponderating vote of the Dominion Parliament. It is true that this growth of the annexation sentiment is denied by super-loyalists and subsidized supporters of the present administration, and its existence for any present political purpose is ignored, or, if it is claimed by some observers that, if a secret ballot were taken in Canada to-day on the question, a majority of the voters would be found to favor a political union. But the fact that a secret ballot would have to be taken in order to evoke any pronounced opinion in its behalf is the significant circumstance by which the force of the movement is to be judged. No man, however favorable he may be to a political union between the two countries, can believe that such a revolution in public sentiment is possible as would elect within a period of twenty years a Parliament whose main plank should be annexation to the United States. True, now and then there are indications of a growing party in favor of political union; but their rarity and inconsistent character show that, while the sentiment may be a growing one, many years will pass before it is sufficiently effective to become a force in practical politics.

Canadians Content With the Present Condition.

The great body of thinking Canadians are quite content with their present political condition. In the absence of universal suffrage, and wanting the constant additions of a foreign vote which threatens the political extinction of the American; in the absence also of an elective judiciary; with a system of government less dependent upon the corner saloon, the professional politician and the ward boss; with an admirable code of election laws, under which bribery is difficult, if not impossible; and with many other improvements upon the American system, the political contentment of the Canadian is assured. Aside from this, there is a sincere and ardent attachment to British institutions, and especially to the person of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It could hardly fail to be otherwise. England has treated Canada with the utmost liberality, and it has often been said that if, prior to the Revolution, Great Britain had treated the colonies with the same consideration and cooperation, there would have been no Declaration of Independence. Made up as Canada largely is of descendants of United Empire Loyalists and of former residents of Great Britain or their immediate descendants, between whom and the mother-country there is a close business and social connection, how is it possible that an alliance so long and so beneficial should be suddenly and violently severed? This is all the more unlikely when it is recalled that there is now a steady stream of immigration into the great Northwest, made up of English people who deliberately prefer to live under British rule.

Perhaps the most serious barrier, however, to the vital change in the political condition of Canada which would follow annexation to the United States is the French-Canadian element, under the dominant influence of the Roman Catholic Church. It may be doubted if anywhere else in the world this great clerical institution rules more absolutely than in Quebec. Elsewhere its power and influence diminish; its wealth is stationary or decreases; but here in free North America, in the Nineteenth Century, the Roman Catholic Church is becoming so dominant, so successful in a business point of view, and so generally aggressive, as to create serious alarm for the future in the minds of the Protestants of Canada. The marvelous fecundity of the French race, their thrift, industry and contentment, are elements of vital strength in this religious propaganda; and already considerable areas, formerly jointly occupied by Protestant and Catholic communities, are given up to French domination. Special privileges, the right to levy tithes, protection and other important advantages are assured to the French church under existing political conditions. These, it is feared, would be materially lessened should annexation to the United States ever occur. The complete control of education, the possession of vast estates for religious purposes, freedom from taxation and public grants could hardly be tolerated in a free state of the Union; while, above and beyond all, would be feared the danger of an influx into Quebec of intelligent Protestants, owing to the development of natural resources and the increase of foreign capital. The influences of a progressive spirit, greater intelligence, higher forms of education and freedom of inquiry into the power and influence of the church would be more feared than even a change in the political conditions.

It will thus be seen that great impediments stand in the way of annexation in Quebec. On the other hand, it is a fact that recent events have so alarmed a large body of thinking Canadians that no other escape seems possible from the despotism of the church than that which a complete revolution in political conditions would afford by annexation with the United States. While this consideration may have weight with the more intelligent and independent, as a means of lessening the undue influence of the church, the very fact that it is urged with that end in view alarms the devout and array both priest and people against political union.

Two Forces Arrayed Against Annexation.

Meantime an influence adverse to annexation prevails in Canada, the force and universality of which very few in the United States apprehend. It is a Protestant force, and its reason for existence is opposition to the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church; and yet so pronounced is its loyalty, so prejudiced and ignorant is it in regard to the United States, that it would unite with its bitterest enemy to maintain British supremacy. This force is the secret society known as the Orange order, which, owing to recent events in the progress of Jesuitism, is likely to become, in conjunction with various sectarian bodies, the most powerful organization in Protestant Canada. It is impossible to conceive of a body of men more vociferously loyal to the Crown; and in view of the antecedents of its members, their prejudices and peculiar rites—in which an oath to maintain the British rule is the chief obligation assumed—it is difficult to see how political union can be attained while such an organization exerises an influence so powerful. It would, therefore, seem that two great organized forces—to wit, Protestant and Catholic Canada—are arrayed against any political change whatever.

In considering the obstacles to a political union with the United States, nothing has been said as to the feeling of Great Britain on this question. It would seem almost incredible that the official and aristocratic class, which is so powerful in England, will favor the loss of nearly half of the British Empire. The colonial policy of Great Britain has been largely stimulated by the expectation that trade would follow the flag, and that, if the English flag ceased to be emblematic of governmental control, English trade would languish and cease. Republican sentiment in Great Britain would, it is presumed, receive an enormous impulse should these principles of government, by a single act, be extended over so large a part of the British Empire as is included within the greater half of the continent of North America. If Great Britain has spent millions of money and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives to make conquests in distant parts of the world it would be a complete reversal of policy to abandon or cede so great a country as Canada cheerfully and without murmur. When one recalls how essential to her political and military supremacy is the position of outlying posts such as Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda and other strongholds, it seems incredible that she would willingly relinquish Halifax on the Atlantic or Vancouver on the Pacific. The newborn hope of an alternative route within British territory to her vast eastern possessions, and the expectations that have been raised in the minds of English capitalists as to the development of a great eastern trade through Canadian channels, are also opposed to the assumption that England would for a moment consider favorably a proposition that her great colony of Canada should become part and parcel of the United States.

In all this enumeration, difficulties in the way of the annexation of Canada to the United States which for the moment seem insurmountable present themselves. How many years must elapse before these difficulties will disappear so as to permit the election of a Parliament in Canada that would demand separation from the Mother Country? How many years will elapse before it puts an end to its own existence, and, filtering into a requisite number of State legislatures, merges itself into the Congress at Washington? The possibility of such a catastrophe to the Canada, who to-day are all selected for life and whose animating sentiment is loyalty to the British Crown, it is impossible to contemplate with any expectation that its remnant would survive to tell the tale. Certainly not within the present generation does such a consummation of the extinction of Parliament seem possible to the average Canadian, who is familiar with the feeling of loyalty to the British Crown on the one hand, and, on the other, the political cowardice and mock sentimentality that exist throughout Canada, which, even in the presence of a marked change favorable to open trade relations with the United States, and while one-fourth of its adult population is already in this country, shrieks hysterically, "Treason!" at the bare mention. Under these circumstances a political union seems too remote to justify its present consideration from a business point of view.

The peculiarities of the Canadians—their stanch Anglo-Saxon nature—make the task a difficult one, either for force or persuasion to bring about union. Moreover the great mass of the American people would disapprove such a policy. Those who might favor it would soon find that the people at large, especially the great mass of business men, would much prefer a more natural and more profitable course. If a union of nations on this continent is to be brought about except by conquest, it must be brought about by a union of interests. Unless a political union can be achieved by a perfect acquiescence in the advantages and superiority of the institutions of the United States, a political union would be a serious and fatal mistake.

C.U. the Thin Edge of the Wedge.

It remains, therefore, to consider whether a Commercial Policy cannot be inaugurated by both countries which will materially benefit both nations, without political union, and which might have the eventual effect of removing the obstacles to political union. There are those who think that a policy of retaliation—for which Canada has afforded abundant justification—would starve the Dominion into submission; there are others who believe that a steady persistence in the policy of rigid and, perhaps, offensive indifference will result in Canada dropping like a ripe plum into the ever-open mouth of the United States. But life is too short for either of these policies to work out a union of the English-speaking people on this continent in our day.

With this conception in view, a movement in favor of a Commercial Union between the two countries has been for some time making steady progress on both sides of the border. It has met with surprising favor in the United States among merchants, bankers, and manufacturers and especially among the intelligent classes of farmers in New England industrial centres, who see in it a hopeful sign for enlarged food and a supply of raw material, on the one hand, and an enlarged market for the product of their industry, on the other. Nova Scotia to the New England States is a near Alabama, within easy reach, with resources equally important, especially to the regeneration of her iron industries. Without some such advantage these are doomed to extinction, in view of the competition of the Southern and Western States. With, however, sources of supply of iron and coal and coke from Nova Scotia, New England iron industries, with a slight reduction of taxation, should compete in all the markets of the world, owing to their advantageous position on the sea-board. In New Brunswick and Quebec (the latter comprising five times the area of New York State) there would be found supplies of raw material of the most useful character; from the great Province of Ontario—the most favored spot on the continent—there would be derived an infinite variety of products, from the mine, the forest and the field, while in the enormous wheat-producing areas of the Canadian northwestern territories there would be found a receptacle for immigration from all the world, thus affording a field for western trade and for western transportation of the greatest possible consequence. As for the Pacific coast, no boon could be afforded to California and Oregon greater than is implied in the essential supplies from British Columbia of the finest coal, the largest timber, and the enormous fishing wealth which the coast of that province affords—a coast the extent of which the reader will realize when he is told that it covers a mileage as great as from Florida in the south to the boundary of Maine on the north.

In furtherance of the pronounced sentiment in behalf of a commercial policy that would make all these palpable advantages almost immediately available, a most significant event was the passage at the close of the last session of Congress, by the House of Representatives, of a resolution which, had it been assented to by the Senate, would have proved a great stride towards a permanent and most beneficent settlement of all difficulties between the two nations. This resolution, the movement towards which originated in the fertile mind of the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, but was eventually promoted by that sagacious statesman, the Hon. R. R. Hitt of Illinois is in the following words:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, etc., That whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to establish Commercial Union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes to be collected, and like import duties to be imposed, on articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the Government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal-revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts, in a Commercial Union; and said Commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

The Effect of Mr. Hitt's Resolution.

The effect in the United States of the passage of this resolution would simply be to give shape and form to a desire for an enlarged relation with the greater half of the continent, on terms of a mutuality of interest as perfect as is possible to be created, and to disclose, as the result of inquiry, for the subsequent action of Congress, the advantages to both countries which would flow from the adoption of this policy. The effect in Canada of the adoption of such a policy by the United States would be, at the proper time, an acquiescence in it of a most marked character. The vast majority of the population of Canada is made up of men whose interests would be enormously advanced by an open market in the United States and a cheapened supply of manufactured goods,—composed largely as that people is of farmers, lumbermen, miners and fishermen. These number three to one the class who would be adversely affected, such as manufacturers, artisans and professional men. But even among these latter it is certain that a very large contingent are favorable to improved relations with this country. It is believed by those who watch the trend of affairs that a general parliamentary election, which occurs within three years, will result in a triumph for Commercial Union, should the United States continue to offer terms similar to those set forth in the above resolution. The election of a Parliament having a Commercial Union complexion would result in the passage of a bill giving practical shape to the proposition above set forth. Such an event would be the most momentous consequence, not only in Canada and in the United States, but upon the relations that will thereafter exist between Canada and England. It is to the very critical conditions that would thus be created between Great Britain and her greatest colony that the attention of the people of the United States is now most earnestly asked. Heretofore the Dominion has shaped her own fiscal policy and has been permitted, in her freedom of action, to create a customs tariff against English goods in common with those from the United States and from other countries.

But it is pushing this freedom of action to an extreme to ask Great Britain to consent to let one part of the British Empire charge a high rate of duty against the products of other part of that Empire, while admitting free of duty the manufactures of the United States, her great commercial rival. It is even going a step further than this, because if the tariff under the proposed continental Commercial Union is to be regulated anywhere, it must be at Washington; so that in the event of the Canadian Parliament passing a bill for Commercial Union with the United States, the spectacle would be presented of a Congress representing a country which shall prevail thereafter in nearly one-half of the British Empire, as against the goods manufactured in another portion of that Empire. It will be seen, therefore, that if the people in Canada were earnest in their desire for open and unrestricted trade with the United States, and made such an expression of their views through Parliament—as they certainly would—the dilemma of the Imperial Government would be extreme. That Government would either have to renounce the principles of free trade which her people have preached with such force for so many years, or she would have to give perfect liberty to Canada to trade with whom she chose. The Imperial Government, on the one hand, would be compelled to refuse Canada that liberty which she has hitherto enjoyed, and thus afford a justification for a severance of the tie which has bound her with silken cords and with such affectionate regard that to talk of severing it now is considered as the highest form of treason. On the other hand, to permit the presence of a marked change favorable to open trade relations with the United States, and while one-fourth of its adult population is already in this country, shrieks hysterically, "Treason!" would be treason. Under these circumstances a political union seems too remote to justify its present consideration from a business point of view.

The peculiarities of the Canadians—their stanch Anglo-Saxon nature—make the task a difficult one, either for force or persuasion to bring about union. Moreover the great mass of the American people would disapprove such a policy. Those who might favor it would soon find that the people at large, especially the great mass of business men, would much prefer a more natural and more profitable course. If a union of nations on this continent is to be brought about except by conquest, it must be brought about by a union of interests. Unless a political union can be achieved by a perfect acquiescence in the advantages and superiority of the institutions of the United States, a political union would be a serious and fatal mistake.

Independence.

The destiny that awaits the greater half of the continent, now included within the British possessions in North America, is a subject of the most profound interest. If, as resulting from a Commercial Union with the United States, and the political consequences that would follow from an enormous increase in population, with a dissatisfaction with colonialism and the development of a real national life, a movement should set in for the Independence of Canada, it would take but a few years to achieve it. Already there is a tendency in this direction in the Canadian mind, especially among the young men. Canada could then with the consideration on the part of English statesman to favor a movement of that character in preference to absorption by the United States. The Independence of Canada could result only in the creation of a great Republic, founded upon very much the same principles as those that now pervade the United States. The area, comprising now eleven provinces and territories, could be divided advantageously into thirty States; and if the movement towards a Republic should have the hearty co-operation and all the commercial advantages of a close union with the United States, no greater achievement could be imagined than to build up a great nation, composed of people of the same lineage, the same language, the same laws and the same literature, governed by the same principles, and having the same destiny in the advancement of civilization. England would be benefited, the United States would have a constant contribution to its greatness without increased responsibility, and the new Canadian Republic would occupy a place before the world such as her magnificent proportions, her vast wealth, and the genius of her people would entitle her to.

ERASTUS WIMAN.

Aid For the Lady Doctors.

The committee appointed to secure subscriptions for the building fund of the Women's Medical College report the following contributions: Mrs. Alexander Cameron, $500; Mrs. R. Wilkes, Mrs. W. G. Gooderham, Mrs. George Gooderham, R. Beatty, each $100; Mrs. A. M. Smith, Mrs. G. A. Cox, Mrs. T. G. Blackstock, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Mrs. R. Jaffray, Mr. J. J. David, son, Mrs. A. A. Allan, Miss Carty, each $50; John Leys, Mrs. Sills, A. R. Creelman, each $25; Mrs. Stephen Heward, R. Wickens, Mr. John Kerr, each $20; Mrs. J. L. Brodie, Mrs. John Kerr, Mrs. S. F. McKinnon, Mrs. H. Gooderham, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. N. F. Cowan, Mrs. Oliver Mowat, Mr. J. Cowans, each $10; Mrs. Strachan, H. A. Nelson & Sons, Miss Hillary, Canada Paper Company, Rowsell & Hutchinson, Mrs. Dunnet, S. C. Smoke, Joseph Davidson, T. Bryce, W. H. Orr, Hamilton Cassells, Mr. Thorne, Ritchie & Gilray, Kilgour Bros., Mrs. Geo. Gillespie, each $5, with other smaller sums amounting to $1632.

CARD.

Dr. Robert Hunter of Chicago has opened an office at 73 Bay-street, Toronto, for the special treatment of throat and lung diseases, where he will be glad to see his friends and all afflicted. Dr. Hunter is President of the American Council of medical and surgical specialists, and for over forty years has made a specialty of diseases of the breathing organs embracing asthma, bronchitis, catarrh and consumption. His pamphlet on the success of the treatment by medicated air can be obtained at his rooms and copies will be sent free to all who apply for them by mail. 246

THE CITY DADS SIT LATE.

PRESIDENT M'MILLAN RECEIVES AN OVATION FROM THE ALDERMEN.

He Did Not Put on a Q.C. Suit But He Looked Well All the Same—Changing the Name of St. James'-square—The Waterworks Experts' Fees.

President McMillan, when he called the City Council to order last night at 7.30, was tendered a flattering ovation from the floor of the chamber. There were present Ald. Tait, Woods, Geo. Verral, Hill, Gowanlock, Gibbs, McMullen, Small, Gillespie, Hewitt, E. A. Macdonald, J. E. Verral, Graham, Moses, Vokes, Denison, Lennox, Booth, MacDougall, Roaf, Boustead, Shaw, Dodds, Fleming, Gilbert, Baxter, Maughan, Ritchie and Carlyle (St. And.)

Presidents McMillan will not invest in a Q.C. suit to show off his elegant form during his occupancy of the civic chair. Last night he wore a pair of white kids, a spotless white tie and the amply fitting suit of broadcloth, a la Prince Albert, that he has worn to don on the last half-dozen of Twelfth of July parades.

Ald. E. A. Macdonald gave notice of motion that he will introduce a bylaw to provide for the acquisition by the city of the plant, rolling stock, franchise, etc. of the Toronto Street Railway Co., in March, 1891. There was a little tiff between Ald. Booth and Lennox on the one hand and Ald. Gowanlock on the other hand, over the laying down of a sewer in Mitchell-avenue as recommended by the City Engineer. Ald. Gowanlock opposed it on the ground that the street was not the proper width and that a portion of it had not been dedicated. Ald. Booth and Lennox wanted the sewer on the ground of sanitary necessity. The council sided with Ald. Booth and Lennox.

They Were Ancient Enemies.

The smouldering feuds between Grit and Tory in St. Paul's Ward broke out again in committee of the whole over the recommendation of the Board of Works to stop the Rosedale Valley-road at Park-road. Ex-Ald. Hastings holds certain lots on the line of the proposed extension between Park-road and Yonge-street, for the part of which to be absorbed by the road he wants $2300. Ald. Shaw, who by-the-bye, is not on the best terms of friendship with the License Inspector, held that this was too high a figure and secured the passing of the resolution in the Board of Works, leaving the road at Park-road.

Ald. Hill, Roaf and Tait opposed this course, Ald. Tait going far as to hint that Ald. Shaw had allowed his feelings to influence his judgment. The retort courteous if not the lie direct was exchanged between the two aldermen over an alleged statement by the Assessment Commissioner. Ald. Hill moved that the matter be referred back. Ald. Shaw's friends in council proved too powerful and the clause will stand.

Ald. Boustead and the Asphalt Contractors.

Ald. Boustead moved that the contractors for the asphalt pavement in Jarvis-street be allowed to do the work under a five years' guarantee instead of ten years as in the contract. Ald. Baxter moved in amendment that the whole matter be referred back to the Board of Works, as the Boustead motion meant a change in the tender.

Ald. Dodds launched out into a vigorous attack on asphalt pavements generally, and the Warren-Scharff type in particular. Ald. Carlyle (St. And.) and Ald. Macdougall joined issue with Ald. Dodds, and held that the motion was a fair and reasonable one. A letter from the Warren-Scharff people was read in which they offered to do the work at $2.80 per square yard instead of $3.25 as originally tendered if allowed to reduce the guarantee from ten to five years. Ald. Baxter's amendment was defeated on a show of hands.

Ald. Denison in speaking to Ald. Boustead's motion waxed eloquent on a supposed change in the cement to Portland, asking what was the essence of the local management system if a cement could be trifled with in that shape? "Cement," shouted Ald. E. A. Macdonald, and the roar of laughter that followed extinguished the member from St. Mark's.

Ald. Boustead's amendment was defeated, and by mutual consent the Baxter amendment, which had been thrown out before, was brought up again and adopted. This opens up the Jarvis-street difficulty once more.

The Experts' Little Account.

Your committee beg to recommend that $1055 of Messrs. Hering and Gray's account, for services in connection with the extension of the waterworks and the sewage system be paid. This is the portion of the account which in the opinion of the special committee to whom the matter was referred, should be paid by this committee, the balance to be paid by the Works Committee.

Ald. Gillespie left the chair in committee of the whole in order to be allowed to attack the above clause. He wanted to know why fees were being exorbitant. Ald. Baxter, his old time enemy, took the other side of the question, asking if the Hering and Gray account was large how about the $9000 gravitation one of two years ago. The bill will be paid.

Ald. Boustead got a motion through that the question of changing the name of St. James-square to "Ryerson-square" be referred to a special committee.

The council adjourned at 12.40 a.m.

PROTESTANTS AT OTTAWA.

Principal MacVicar and Others Address the Open Meeting.

OTTAWA, May 27.—An open meeting of Prot