# THE TORONTO WORLD

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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER. 7. 1887.


### The Foreign Trade Fallacy.

The Mail still keeps informing its readers that Canada is going to the dogs, and suggests that it would be a prudent thing for Canadians to take cognizance of that fact and to ameliorate their deplorable condition by being semi-tributary to the United States. We are happy to say that Canadians at the present time are too busily engaged in profitable industry to listen to this daily croaking. We have already shown how much hypocrisy there is in every argument The Mail adduces, and how shamelessly it distorts the truth in order to belittle Canadian enterprise and Canadian interests. Yesterday it pointed out to us that although our debts had increased over $100,000,000 since 1873 yet the foreign trade of this country had not responded in any adequate degree, but had on the contrary fallen to the extent of $28,000,000 or 13 per cent. As if a decrease in foreign trade were a terrible calamity! To us it is a subject for congratulation, this decrease in foreign trade. It was to decrease the amount of this foreign trade that The Mail supported the National Policy. It was to kill off that foreign trade that the National Policy was inaugurated. That the National Policy has to some extent killed it off The Mail now demonstrates, although it apparently did not perceive what its figures were proving when it published them. We no longer buy our refined sugar, our cottons, or our many other manufactured articles from foreign countries, and as a consequence our foreign trade has decreased. Before we imported too much from England and the United States. We import less now. We have decreased our foreign trade. Next year we hope to see a much smaller importation of iron manufactures and other products, and we hope to see the figures of that foreign trade still further reduced. That's what we are after. We are chasing an ideal. Our ideal of a perfect country is one whose produce is so varied and whose industrial energies are so largely developed that the country is self-sustaining, and has not a dollar's worth of foreign trade with any outside nation. No country is so perfect in this respect that it could do without trading with foreigners. This is a trade theory is a free trade doctrine. The more Canada's inhabitants want one thousand pianos. The free traders say the most profitable and best way to get them is for Canada's inhabitants to raise grain, ship it to a foreign country, and from that foreign country bring back the thousand pianos, bought from the proceeds of the grain. The protectionists say the best way to get the pianos is to *make* them. The expense incurred in shipping that grain and in bringing back those pianos is so much dead loss. Canada has found that out, and her people, when they want pianos, set to work and make them. They intend to kill off all nonsensical foreign trade. And observe how they are killing it off! Down she goes, 13 per cent.! We should be glad to see this country so rich in every respect that we could bring her down 100 per cent.

White-winged ships and smoke-belching steamers crossing the great ocean and dumping down millions and millions worth of goods in Montreal and Halifax are sights that gladden the hearts of free traders. We protectionists look upon this dumping process as the visible results of a false doctrine. The only thing we want in the foreign trade line are ocean greyhounds to take us luxuriously to the older countries and bring back from them whatever luxuries and valuable products they have peculiar to themselves. To these articles we would limit our foreign trade.

### Canada's Interest in the Sugar Question.

Those who think that all the difficulties connected with the sugar question would quickly disappear were we to adopt free trade are invited to give attention to the following cable received from London, dated Monday last:

The workingmen held an anti-sugar bounty meeting in Hyde Park to-day. The meeting was a success, over 10,000 persons being present. A number of bands furnished music, and the banners displayed such mottoes as the following: "Down with Bounties," "Foreign Countries Starve the British Workman," "We demand Fair Trade." Thousands of spectators witnessed the proceedings.

England has enjoyed the blessings of free trade in sugar for the average lifetime of a generation, and to-day the British workman is up in arms against it. When first he began to grumble at foreign bounties and the injury they were doing to British interests, The Times in effect told him that he must be an ass to talk in that way. If foreigners were fools enough to supply Englishmen with sugar at a little less than its actual cost; then so much the better for England and so much the worse for the accommodating foreigners aforesaid. England was clearly the gainer by their folly, while it was they themselves who were the losers. And, supposing free trade theory to be a true one all through, the "leading journal" was undoubtedly right. But, somehow or other, that is not the way the thing works. After a fair trial, continued on a large scale for over a quarter of a century, England's experiment of free trade in sugar has definitely failed. That is to say—English workmen say that it has failed, and that foreign bounties are leading them to starvation. But we suppose that the free trade theorists stand unmoved by all the facts that experience sets in array against them and remain of their old opinion still.

It is the free trade doctrine, of course, that if the foreigner offers to sell us an article a fraction under the lowest price at which it is offered by our own makers, then it is to our profit to buy from him instead of at home. But even in free trade England there are men of experience, of judgment and of position, who hold quite another opinion; and among these is Mr. Daniel Adamson, President of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who at the recent meeting of the same showed where the prevailing theory (in England) was at war with hard facts. He supposed a thousand tons of wrought iron or steel girders to be offered at Middlesboro, costing say £5000. The Belgian manufacturer could undersell his English competitor by, say £20, and would get the order for £4980. Mr. Adamson thus continued (and here we avail ourselves of what the Hamilton Spectator quotes from his address):

The home producer, to execute such an order, has to buy about 1150 tons of pig iron. This is made and sold at 52s. per ton at Middlesboro, making a total cost of £2912 10s. Upon this 1150 tons of pig iron the ironmaster has to pay rents, royalties, wages, Imperial and local taxation, all of which contribute to the welfare of the state. The difference between the £5000 value of the girder iron or steel and the 1150 tons of pig metal would leave a sum of £2087 10s., which sum constitutes the value of the cost of production in carrying the manufacture forward from the pig to the finished girder. This cost arises by the payment of wages, the cost of fuel, oil, light, Imperial and local taxation, etc., and profit, if there is any. Now, what has the Belgian sale left in this country? Simply half per cent. on the £5000, amounting to £24 18s., allowing the Belgian manufacturer to take out of this country £2975 2s. as the balance of the transaction. And we must remember no wages have been paid in our own country to workmen employed, nothing contributed towards domestic or state taxation, and no rents or royalties on raw material; but every facility has been given to our foreign competitor to collect his money and enforce payment, if such was necessary, at the costs of the British people. The amount of taxation paid by the manufacturer on his production of 1000 tons of finished metal, worth £5000, is not the only tax that has been paid. The colliery owner and the ironstone master have paid rents, royalties and wages on the material used, and in fact every portion of the raw material employed to make cast iron, as the base or foundation of the 1000 tons of girder material, has paid taxes, both imperial and local, in every direction, besides employing our own population. This oppression on the local or home manufacturer operates in every direction against the prosperity of the country. The same argument will apply to all manufactured goods imported free, and it is of serious import whether a more accurate adjustment of the commerce of the country is not only practicable, but in reality an indispensable condition.

The practical truths set forth by Mr. Adamson, as above, the British workman clearly sees, and feels, too, let us add. But the man who is wedded to his free trade idols cannot see them. There is a veil over his eyes which hinders. Meantime the foreigner finds so much gain in his sugar bounty system that he will *never* give it up until England has a Premier and a Government with nerve enough to neutralize the bounties and render them worthless for the purpose intended, by the imposition of duties a little higher than the bounty figures. And it looks as if Salisbury were moving that way, though rather slowly, it must be added. Mr. Adamson's iron illustration is in the main applicable to the case of sugar-refining, too. This latter industry, we must understand, creates work and bread for a great many more people than those merely who are employed in the refineries. It makes for us, besides, a *direct trade* with sugar-producing countries—a trade which ought to grow to be a very valuable one if well worked up. We say it very confidently that trade with the West Indies, with Mexico, and with certain isles of the Pacific Ocean—either is or easily might be made far more profitable to Canada than trade with either Greenock or New York. More profit by far for this country, we say, in importing raw sugar direct from the places of production, than in importing "Scotch refined," be the latter offered ever so cheap. Reason why—in the former case we are dealing with natural customers of ours; in the latter with competitors. Understand that there is a world of difference between the two cases.

### The Big Boss Bunshoe.

To say that Canada's debt is so many millions gives little idea of anything without starting also what capital she possesses in the way of public works constructed by the debt. If a man buys a corner lot for $1000 and pays $200 down he is a debtor to the extent of $800. What does this prove? That he is bankrupt? Not at all. It shows he is a man who possesses some wealth at least. We would like to be debtors to the extent of millions under the same conditions. The more debt you pile on us the richer you show us to be. A better test of a nation's financial position would be to ascertain in what estimation she stands with her creditors. The money lender is a keen man, and he does not advance his shekels in a quarter whence he will not be recouped. His actions constitute a most delicate barometer. The London money market is such a barometer. Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, in a budget speech some time ago, is reported speaking as follows:

Incidentally he had worked out the value of the securities of different countries of the world in the London money market. If England in the London money market could sell her consols at a price which yielded £2 19s per cent. Next came the United States at £2 16s, and in order the following: India, whose securities yielded £3 9s; Canada, £3 9s 6d; New South Wales, £3 12s 6d; Victoria, £3 12s 3d; Queensland, £3 14s 9d; Cape of Good Hope, £3 19s; New Zealand, £4 2s; Austria, £4 10s 6d; Italy, £4 10s 9d, and Russia, £5 3s 9d.

The barometer shows that England, with four times the *per capita* debt of the United States, is considered better pay by the London capitalists than is the latter country. It shows that *amount* of debt has little to do with determining a nation's financial standing. What capitalists look at is the productiveness of the country and the honesty and energy of its people. In these respects the London capitalists look upon Canada as eminently respectable—in fact the patriotic Canadian will take pleasure in noticing that his country stands so high up in the list. To the horsepond with the pessimists and wreckers!

### What Norquay Says.

Under date of Oct. 4 the following is telegraphed from St. Paul to The New York Times:

Premier John Norquay of Manitoba has been at the Ryan Hotel for the last five days, on his return to Winnipeg. Questioned as to the cause of his failure to float the Red River Valley bonds, he said: "There were three causes. The first was the numerous failures in money market. The second was the malign influence exerted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's agents, who actually had their agents lounging my every footsteps and prejudicing the minds of these money lenders against investing in the railway. The third cause was the outrageous reports sent to American newspapers by Canadian correspondents describing the state of the people of Manitoba to be that of rebellion. The Manitobans are law-abiding and peaceable, and we are building our railway quietly, but these newspaper reports were alarming to the money lenders."

The Premier says the road will be built in the face of all opposition. He says Manitoba will raise more than one-half the capital required, *while he expects aid from the Northern Pacific.*

Of course he does. Beyond all doubt the parties chiefly interested in defeating the Canadian Pacific in the Northwest are these two—the rival American company, the Northern Pacific, and the Minneapolis millers. The former want to gobble up Canadian traffic, while the latter are most anxious to get hold of our unmatched "hard spring" wheat, the valuable qualities of which are very much needed to supply certain deficiencies in their own, which are just now beginning to trouble them. Where a certain shoe is felt to pinch these days, for the first time, is indicated by the recent shipments of Ogilvie's champion Manitoba flour to Japan, a market before held by the Minneapolis millers exclusively.

It may be expected that from this time forth facts showing that the Northern Pacific and the Minneapolis millers have all along been the *principal parties interested* in the building of the Winnipeg railway to the boundary line will be popping up thick and fast.

### Canadians in the States.

Replying to some remarks made by a feather-headed Canucko-phobe, The Buffalo News says:

The News gladly welcomes Canadians to this country as it does all other industrious and law-abiding immigrants. But it maintains that they are in duty bound, if they enjoy the advantages provided by the greater industrial enterprise and higher development of this country, to give their support to the governmental system which establishes those advantages. In fact they should become citizens, and all feelings of honor and manhood should prompt them to do so.

If we may believe Mr. Wiman he is not of this opinion, though he is practically an American in every respect save that he has not sworn to renounce all allegiance to all foreign powers in general and Great Britain in particular. The American oath of allegiance is unnecessarily offensive to British subjects. Still what The News says of the duty of immigrants to any government which affords them protection and the opportunity to gain a livelihood is correct. We are sorry to say that every American settled in Canada does not take this view of his duty. In fact too many of them have the bad taste to decry the country or their residence and to advocate more or less openly the Americanization of her institutions. Any Canadian settled in the United States who should pursue a similar course would receive scant welcome from either The News or its compatriots.

A Florida man says that he has 100,000 acres of land to give away to the poor of Ireland. There is in New York a large number of people who profess to be land hungry, and who are holding meetings to urge their claims to a slice of the earth. Why, then, go to Ireland for objects of philanthropy. The fear is that this Florida land may be mostly bayou. Irish peasants would hardly prosper upon alligator farms.

The annual autumn slaughter of lake faring men has set in with great fury. This is an evil for which there appears to be no preventive short of keeping away from the water.

Dr. Talcott of New York says that early rising is inimical to mental health. Once in a while a medical man does preach what we can all practise.

La Presse makes it a cause of complaint against the Minister of Fisheries that he has ordered the enforcement of the law against fishing on Sunday. La Presse counsels the violation of the law. It is now in order for The Globe to come to the aid of its Rielite friends, whom it aforetime encouraged in rebellion and mob violence.

When the Germans first went to the Samoan Islands they did so ostensibly for commercial purposes only, but they have managed to find cause for quarrel as a precedent to annexation. In these days the politician and the soldier soon follow where the trader has planted himself.

Two South Carolina members of the same church have become so pious that they propose to fight a duel over a question of church discipline.

The chief function of a President of the United States appears to be to shake hands with the mob. If this be Jeffersonian simplicity, preserve us from it.

President Adams of Cornell University says that Henry George prigged his land theory from the Gracchi, who are unable to protect themselves, being defunct. But as the Gracchi probably stole the idea from some of their predecessors let it pass. In fact Adam was the first man who had more land than he could use.

L'Evenement boasts that the French Canadians double their numbers every twenty-five years. This sounds like a loud call for The Mail's Herod.

Many Japanese have become so civilized as to drink beer. From this to the pinnacle of old rye is but a step.

The moon will be full twice this month. The man in the moon should pass a prohibitory law.

An American judge has declared that the presumption is that a colored man is of American birth, and therefore a citizen. This presumption does not go in the hotels of the South or upon her railway trains.

A wing of the Democratic party is opposed to the re-election of Senator Colquitt because he is a free trader. The New South will soon be as prosperous as New England already is.

The gifted and versatile N. F. Davin has been reading the lessons in an Episcopal Church down at Cote Ste. Antoine. A correspondent says that "although so well known and so widely criticised few are aware that Mr. Davin is a man of deep religious convictions and most orthodox views." He is indeed a truly good man.

### Fact v. Theory.

*From The Berlin News.*

Here is a true story and a nut to crack for the commercial annexationists. A well known gentleman in this town owns a farm adjoining a large-sized town in Michigan, not over seventy miles from Detroit—very similarly located, and relatively advantageously, we should say, to a farm adjoining the corporation of Berlin. Some five years ago the farm could have been sold for $5700, but it was not considered enough. The farm has been rented since then to a near relative of the owner and kept in a thorough condition, including considerable money spent on the buildings. Now the owner would gladly sell it for $1000 less than he was offered five years ago, and what is more, the tenant has given notice that unless he got it for $100 a year less than his present rental he would give it up. He had to sell his wheat for 68c. a bushel, and his butter didn't bring him more than 10c. a pound, and other things in proportion. This is a true story, and we would like The Mail, Globe, Goldwin Smith or any other annexationist to tell us how Upper Canada farmers are going to be benefited by throwing ourselves into the arms of Uncle Sam. Any one who doubts this case, by calling at this office will be furnished the names of those whose word has never been doubted.

### Thought the Settlers Were All Fleeing to the States.

*From The Mail's report of the Moosomin (N.W.T.) Pilot.*

Over 2000 persons were in attendance. Just think of it. Four years ago there were practically no settlers here, while now the smoke curls up from scores of comfortable homesteads, east, west, north and south. Reaping, binders, gangploughs and improved threshing machines are the order of the day, and what once was the stamping ground of the buffalo and the battle ground of the Indian is to-day the home of hundreds of hardy settlers who, thanks to a rich soil and a beneficent Providence, are rapidly acquiring a fair share of this world's goods.

### G.O.R. Ex-Members' Association.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of ex-members of the Queen's Own Rifles was held in the Armory last evening, when the veteran corps was re-organized under the title of the "Ex-Members' Association, Queens' Own Rifles." Several amendments to the constitution were made, and the following officers were elected: Honorary Presidents, Lieut.-Col. Otter and Lieut.-Col. Gillmor; President, Major Dixon; Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. Miller; Treasurer, Major Hamilton; Secretary, Lieut. Fahey. Sub-committees representing each company were appointed to increase the membership and a large meeting is looked for on Oct. 25. The annual dinner will be held about the close of the year. Ex-members living outside the city are requested to send their names to the Secretary, 34 Toronto-street.

### At the Theatres.

Powers' "Try Leaf" company opened at the Grand last night for the remainder of the week, with Saturday matinee. The drama is well known here, and is put on in good style.

The following is Edmund Collier's repertoire for next week at the Toronto Opera House: Monday and Tuesday nights and Tuesday matinee, "Virginius;" Wednesday matinee and night, "Damon and Pythias;" Thursday night, "Metamora;" Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee, "Jack Cade."

"Zitka" is doing a good business at the Toronto. Only three more performances, including Saturday matinee.


### Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist. 138

### "Queen City" and "Hand-in-Hand."

—Fire and Plate Glass Insurance Company's Agents will be allowed to call policy-holders placing their insurance direct with the above companies, No. 24 Church-street, Toronto. Scott & Walmsley, Underwriters. 613

### Take Notice.

—If you wish to procure a perfect-fitting suit or overcoat, go to 347 Yonge-street, where you will have a choice selection of goods to choose from. Melton overcoating in all the newest shades and suitings and trowserings in all the newest designs, made and trimmed first-class as moderate prices. None but first-class workmen employed. J. D. Coulter, 347 Yonge-street, opposite Trinity-square. 624

### Photography.

Everyone nowadays possesses a photo, if not of themselves, of their friends. The art has reached almost perfection, and specially may this be said of the first-class productions of Mr. Lemaitre, 324 Yonge-street. A visit to his studio will well repay the exertion, even during the dog days. All who desire a photograph in really high class style and finish should patronize Mr. Lemaitre, whose reputation is so well known. 26


# INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

### THE PRINCIPLE ALREADY ADOPTED FOR THE FARMERS.

**The Good the Agricultural Colleges Are Doing—From the Kindergarten to the Polytechnique—The System of Apprenticeship—Necessities of the Case.**

In treating of the subject of Industrial Education it must not be supposed for a moment that anything in the shape of a new principle is being enunciated. The idea of combining technical with practical teaching in reference to different callings is centuries old. Here in Canada, where for a long time agriculture was looked upon as the chief industry of the country, where it will always be one of our chief industries, we adopted this principle in connection with our agricultural colleges. Every young man who goes through the course at the Agricultural College at Guelph is taught not only the practical parts of farm work, but the science of horticulture, viniculture, dairying, floriculture, etc., the science and properties of fertilizers, phosphates and other materials for strengthening lands, the properties of different kinds of soils and the best mode of utilizing those properties, the value and practising of analysis, the chemistry and properties of different kinds of foods, and a hundred other things that it pays him to know. It stands to reason that a man so educated will get more value out of his farm than one who simply follows the methods of his fathers—in short, that this education is dollars and cents in his pocket. But the matter goes even farther than that. The Government has, and very properly, gone to great trouble to diffuse knowledge throughout the farming community by means of reports and through the medium of the Bureau of Industries. The Federal Government, too, is doing its share by the establishment of experimental farms in each of the provinces, giving out at stated periods the results of these experiments, and doing for the agriculturist an amount of good that will prove incalculable. They encourage, too, in the farmer a spirit of investigation, experiment and research that is bound to have a good effect.

And yet, vast as are the benefits which are thus being derived, much as they will benefit the individual and the nation, the need of this "higher" education for the agriculturist was never one-tenth as great as the need of higher education for the mechanic and artisan. Of necessity, from the nature of things this is the case. In Germany the agricultural schools are, I believe, the most successful in the world, but in Germany there are a dozen purely industrial schools for each one devoted to agriculture, and the same is true of France, England and other European countries. The most complete system of industrial education in any country is to be found in France, and France is to-day the most prosperous perhaps of any of the countries. In the United States there are many agricultural colleges, but there are also many industrial educational establishments. Yet the pupil of the French Polytechnique beats the American workman at his own doors in those articles which the Yankee himself has called "notions," those little things that require a clear eye and a clever hand and a knowledge of the sciences to produce. Why? Superior education—that is all.

Here in Toronto we have three kindergarten schools. These institutions take the child and teach him through play the basis of an industrial education. They teach him that design is at the bottom of everything, that art enters into almost everything. Every year they do more thoroughly the design is understood, the higher the art applied, the more perfect will be the article produced, whether it be a wheelbarrow or a telescope, a wooden rake or a web printing press. At the same time they teach him to work with hand and eye and brain at the same time, they teach him to think for himself in the work he is engaged upon, and they set him to devising new and better ways of doing the same thing. We don't pay much attention to the kindergarten schools, but an employer tells me that he can take a lad with a kindergarten training and pay him wages at once, while a lad from the public schools will take six months to learn how to hold a saw in his hands. He adds that all things being equal the former will always outstrip the latter.

From the kindergarten our boys should go to the industrial school. His education in mathematics and kindred branches should be of that practical character that the mechanic does not think that he could be doing without neglecting unduly those ornamental branches which will tend to round off and complete his education. Finally he should take a course in the Industrial College—at nights if necessary—where he will be instructed in the science pertaining to his profession. When we have this system, and not till then, we will turn out perfect workmen whose products will go into the markets of the world and compete with the products of any other country, we will have men who will be thoroughly educated their business, who will do more work, do it better and easier than they do now, who will be worth more money to their employers, and will receive higher wages.

Mayor Howland, assisted by others, has started an agitation in school out of the ruts. It is a charity organization and is destined to do much good. But we want no charity business in our general system of industrial education. It should be a part of the public school system, supported by the state, the same as the schools and universities we now have.

The school of practical science can be made a means to end. But it must be enlarged considerably, the proper appliances procured and the staff increased. I imagine the chemistry of dyeing, etc., could be taught there at any time. The professoriate of this school have tried the system of night lectures on mechanism and kindred subjects, but without marked success. The reason probably was that proper appliances were not at hand, and there had not been proper previous training. There are here and there throughout the city and country night schools where mechanical and art drawing are taught. They are very good in their way and accomplish all that can be expected from such disconnected efforts. What we need, however, is a general system.

Think of this. In former times a person was apprenticed to a trade and the master bound himself to teach the apprentice that trade, and did it. All that the master knew the apprentice was taught. Of late the apprentice system has largely gone out of favor. Why? Because the improved system of industrial education in the old countries so taught the boy that when he was able to work he was worth money to his employer, and the completion of his technical education was finished in the night schools of design and industrial art. Where this education is available the apprentice system is no longer necessary. But here in Canada we have dropped the one without providing the other. The consequence is the Canadian boy goes into a factory or workshop, is shown how to do a certain work, does it that way because he is told and without knowing the reason why, as a rule never learns anything more, and in consequence is a low-wage man all his life. Very few people learn a trade in Canada now.

How many Canadian mechanics know the bearing strain of the different sizes of iron? How many of them know the difference between iron—say taken from Madoc with five per cent. of phosphorus in it, and Pennsylvania iron which contains forty per cent. of phosphorus? How many workmen know more about the theory of a block and tackle than to pull on the rope, and know the weight a given brand of rope is capable of lifting? The other day a man was killed and seven others badly injured because a carpenter did not understand the commonest principles of the weight and strain of timber, and he had worked in wood all his life. Yet whose fault was it that he did not know—where was he to be taught? Industrial education would have saved that life, would save hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars worth of property every year.

However, space need not be taken to demonstrate the advisability of this matter. The thing is a necessity. If we are to go into the markets of the world, if we are to develop the wonderful resources which nature has so prodigally bestowed upon this country, if Canada is to keep a place in the procession of manufacturing nations and to reap the wealth which comes from productions we must give to our artisans and mechanics those educational facilities which are given to the workmen of other countries so that they may stand on the same level and not be handicapped. Given an equal chance and there need be no fear of the Canadian workman's record being second to any in the world.

I hope this question will be fully and freely discussed. If so the adoption of a system of industrial education will quickly follow.

LOUIS P. KEIRS.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

**Work Done Without the Sanction of the Board—A Protest on Principle.**

The Public School Board met last night. Chairman Brown called the members to order, and there were present Trustees Roden, Boxall, Willcock, Denison, Baird, Bishop, Macdonald, Vair, Lee, Ogden, McMurrich, Spence, Pyne, Bell, Downard, Westman, Kent and Somers. After some formal business the board went into committee of the whole on the finance report, consisting of sixty items and amounting to $13,100. A discussion occupying more than an hour took place on an item of $534 for repairs to the Winchester-street School. It was admitted that the sub-committee had exceeded their duty in ordering the painting and calsomining of the school, but this it was explained had been done on account of the "filthy" condition of the building. There was no disputing that the work had been done, and the long, angry and personal discussion was as to the principle of the exercise by a committee of giving orders for work unauthorized by the board. Ultimately the board ordered the payment of the bill. Similar discussions took place on various other items, all of which were finally passed.

Mr. Spence then moved and Mr. Roden seconded the following motion:

That as some extensive work done at some schools and charged as repairs in this report was not previously approved by the board, it is recommended that hereafter the board regulations in this matter be more strictly adhered to.

Dr. Ogden said it was evident that there had been some shameful mismanagement.

Chairman Brown explained that it had been a most exceptional year, and mentioned the great amount of work which the board had been obliged to carry out. He exonerated Mr. Bell, chairman of the committee, from any blame in what had been done, and advocated the appointment of a special superintendent of works.

The motion was adopted.

In the School Management Committee's report was a clause that an additional class be opened in Spadina-avenue and in Sackville-street schools and that a room be rented to relieve the overcrowding in Givins-street School. The report was adopted.

The Sites and Buildings report stated that Mr. H. Lucas declined the contract for masonry work for school building in St. Patrick Ward as he had bidden at a price of $1000. The committee recommended that he be allowed $1000 additional to his tender, making the amount $3882. Mr. C. S. Boon declined similar work in St. Lawrence Ward, and the committee recommended that Mr. Hamblin's tender for $6750 be accepted. Another case was that of Messrs. Newell & Chapman, as to carpenters' work at Rose-avenue School, in whose place tender of Messrs. Crone & Co. for $2495 was recommended. The following clause caused a prolonged discussion:

Your committee recommend that the following tenders be accepted from Messrs. Smead, Dowd & Co., for heating and ventilating schools named, also for the use of Mills' system of dry closets, the amount named to be paid in January, 1889: Park School $2140, Rose-avenue School $1623, Cottingham-street School $815, total $4580.

The report was adopted, and the board rose at midnight, having sat four hours.

### THE FARCE AT DUBLIN.

**The Magistrate Decides that there is no Case Against Sullivan.**

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The Lord Mayor was driven to court, followed by John Dillon, ex-Lord Mayors Gray and Dawson, ex-Sheriff McDonald and others. The City Marshal led the civic dignitaries, who were all arrayed in the full robes of office. Mr. O'Brien joined the procession soon after it started. The streets through which it passed were thronged, and the Lord Mayor and O'Brien were the recipients of a great ovation. Policemen wandered singly through the crowd. A cordon of police surrounded the Mansion House and prevented the crowd from approaching the court room. There were fifty municipal officers in court.

After the case had been called a warm dispute occurred between the police attendants in the court and Mr. Sexton, M.P., and High Sheriff of Dublin, arising from the desire of the latter to place the city sword and mace before the Magistrate. The police attempted to prevent the placing of the city emblems on the table, whereupon Sexton and other municipal officers seized the sword and attempted to place it there by force. The police and municipal officers struggled for possession of the sword, while the spectators in the gallery cheered Sexton and exhorted him to "hold on." After a few minutes both sides desisted, a compromise was effected and the sword was placed on the Magistrate's table.

Mr. O'Brien did not enter the court to answer the summons against him. The case of Mr. Sullivan was proceeded with. Mr. Carson appeared as counsel for the Crown and Timothy Healy appeared for the defence. After hearing the evidence the court dismissed the case on the ground that the Crown had not proved that the meeting reported in The Nation was a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League. The spectators and crowd outside were wildly enthusiastic over the decision. O'Brien's case will be called to-morrow.

### Notice of Appeal.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—Counsel for the Crown has given notice of an appeal against the decision of the court in the case of Lord Mayor Sullivan.

### A Lady Espouses the George Cause.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Oct. 6.—At a United Labor mass meeting held in the Eighth Ward of this city this evening Miss Ella Clementine Rogers, State Agent of the New York State Temperance Society, made a speech announcing her sympathy with the Henry George movement. It is thought that she is the first lady who has taken such a stand on the platform outside of New York.

### Regard for the Proprieties.

*From The Boston Courier.*

A country maiden who was newly engaged ran in familiarly to see a neighbor one morning, and after she was gone the hostess mentioned the fact to a third acquaintance.

"I haven't seen Alice Bofos before since she was engaged," she said. "She was looking wonderfully bright and happy. I am glad she is in such good spirits."

"Did you congratulate her?" asked the other. "What did you say?"

"Congratulate her!" echoed the first speaker. "Why, no, how could I when I had on my old calico and my hair wasn't even combed? I've got to go and see her for that."

Which shows that the social proprieties are not lost sight of even in the rural districts.

### A Serenade in Bahomey.

*From The North American Review.*

That night, perhaps, as a soother to my nerves, the king gave us a serenade by his own private band. I was awakened about midnight by a noise that I can compare to nothing but a thunderstorm in scales. They ran from high to low, and got terribly mixed in the middle. It was not really unpleasant, but, like the chiming of bells, should be heard at a distance—the greater the distance the better. I sprang to the window to find that this band consisted of twenty-two men, each with a log, or piece of wood, the largest so heavy that it took four men to carry it. These were set one and on the ground, the other supported by a wooden trestle, and beaten on the high end with wooden hammers of all sizes, from the hand hammer to a sledge, each stick or log emitting its sound, but no distinguishable air resulting.

### Pig Iron and Gas.

*From Our Society Journal.*

He (to Pittsburg heiress)—Do you know Miss Wandergrift, whose father is reported to be so very rich?

She (glass and pig iron)—Oh, no, indeed! The Wandergrifts do not belong to our set at all. They are so new, you know. Their money comes from natural gas.

# SHOOTING AT WOODBINE.

### WINNERS IN THE TORONTO GUN CLUB'S TOURNAMENT.

**Montreal Hunt Races—Jerome Park and Latonia—Serious Accident to a Jockey Yesterday's Baseball Games Other Sports.**

The Toronto Gun Club's annual tournament, which began Wednesday, was practically finished yesterday. The weather was unfavorable, and the birds were slower in getting away than those used the previous day. The shooting on the whole has been exceptionally good. Mr. B. Moore was referee, W. J. Hinds of Winnipeg was scorer and C. Granger looked after the traps. The prizes consist of medals, cups and silverware. The only outside members of the club who competed this year were C. Milloy of Niagara, Dr. Neff of Port Colborne and George Rogers of St. Catharines. To Mr. Rogers the first prize in the first class fell. He made a straight string of 16, killing 14 with one barrel. An idea of the fine work done by the competitors can be understood from the fact that the smallest prize was won with a score of 13, twelve men thus being counted out. Of the eight prizes to be awarded in the second class, only the first four have been decided, and the competitors who are tied for the others will shoot for them to-day. A consolation shoot will also be offered to-day, so as to give the unlucky ones a chance. The shooting is timed to commence at 10 o'clock sharp. There are the returns of the different class competitions:

FIRST CLASS—15 birds each, 26 yards rise, 100 boundary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. Rogers | 15 | G. Briggs | 12 |
| F. Martin | 14 | J. Worden | 12 |
| G. Smith | 14 | W. Bugg | 12 |
| D. Black | 14 | B. Pearsall | 12 |
| E. Perry | 14 | G. Pearsall | 12 |
| C. Milloy | 14 | J. Chambers | 11 |
| A. Purse | 13 | J. Townson | 11 |
| Dr. Neff | 13 | W. Villers | 11 |
| C. C. Small | 13 | J. Forman | 10 |
| E. W. Sandys | 13 | J. R. Mills | 10 |
| D. Bles | 13 | A. Elliott | 10 |
| S. Staneland | 13 | C. Ayre | 9 |
| D. Beldam | 12 | W. Pearson, jr | 9 |
| J. James | 12 | J. Bell | 9 |

SECOND CLASS—15 birds each, 26 yards rise, 100 boundary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Dickson | 13 | H. W. Kipp | 9 |
| G. Leslie | 11 | H. W. Powers | 9 |
| J. Cassed | 11 | W. R. Miller | 8 |
| W. McDonell | 11 | J. W. Miller | 8 |
| H. Newman | 10 | F. E. Leroy | 7 |
| W. Ayre | 10 | J. Taylor | 7 |
| M. Gardiner | 9 | R. Wilson | 7 |
| R. C. Jackson | 9 | W. E. Snyder | 7 |
| W. Stewart | 9 | T. Bayliss | 4 |

THIRD CLASS—15 birds each, 24 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. Deady | 14 | J. Winfield | 11 |
| T. Sandon | 14 | R. Morrison | 6 |
| J. Taylor | 13 | J. K. Leslie | 6 |
| G. A. Lynn | 11 | | |

FOURTH CLASS—10 birds each, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. Pearson | 10 | J. F. Henderson | 3 |
| C. A. Shaw | 6 | T. Pelk | 2 |
| R. Meldrum | 6 | | |

### MONTREAL HUNT RACES.

**Bad Weather and a Small Attendance—Easy Victories for the Winners.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—This was the first day of the Montreal Hunt Club races. The attendance was light, no doubt owing to the threatening weather. The track and steeplechase ground was very heavy, and the races were poorly contested. The jumping races in every case resulted in easy victories, and little interest was taken in them, the majority of the horses bolting and not going the course. It was a great pity, as, for the talent, not a favorite being successful.

FIRST RACE—Green Steeplechase, for a purse of $200; $150 to 1st, $50 to 2d.

B. J. Coglin's br.g. Grattan, a., by Milesian.
Mr. Lyons' ch.g. Hurlaway, 5, by Lochine Stable's b.m. Skylark, 149.
J. A. L. Strathey's b.g. Birdcatcher, 165.

No time was taken. The winner was ridden by Phair.

*Betting:* Even against Skylark, 7 to 5 against Pawnbroker, 2 to 1 against Birdcatcher and 3 to 1 against Grattan.

Skylark was first away but bolted at the first fence, Birdcatcher following her. Grattan led over, followed by Hurlaway, who stumbled in the middle of the double jump. Grattan keeping on won by a quarter of a mile. Skylark and Birdcatcher returned to the course, but after going a short distance fell. Both were remounted and finished but did not go the right course. Pawnbroker did not finish.

SECOND RACE—Members' Stake.

F. Elliott's ch.m. Daisy Tester, halfbred, 159
J. S. Stevenson's b.g. Chester, a., 165.
E. J. Major's b.g. Hard Times, a., 165.
Lochine Stable's b.g. Hurlaway, a., 165.
S. Brown's b.g. Plunger, a., 165.

No time taken. The winner ridden by the owner.

*Betting:* 7 to 5 against Chester, 2 to 1 Hurlaway, 3 to 1 Daisy, 5 to 1 each Hard Times and Plunger.

Hard Times showed the way to the double jump, where he bolted, allowing Daisy to assume the lead, which she kept the entire journey, winning by three lengths from Chester, who was the same distance in front of Hard Times. Hurlaway fourth and Plunger last.

THIRD RACE—Halfbreed Steeplechase.

J. H. Walte's ch.m. Bella, aged, by Ethan Allan, 147.
R. O'Brien's b.m. Belle, aged, 150.
A. F. Clerk's b.g. Woodlawn, aged, 150.
B. J. Coghlin's ch.g. Prince Charlie, aged, 144
Lochine Stable's blk.g. Vigilance, 5, 168.

The winner was ridden by Phair. No time taken.

*Betting:* Even against Vigilance, 2 to 1 Estella, 3 to 1 Woodlawn, and 4 to 1 Prince Charlie.

Estella and Woodlawn alternated in the lead till the last time over the double, where Estella was first and held the position to the finish, Woodlawn winning easily by six lengths from Woodlawn. Vigilance bolted before the first jump and Prince Charlie went wrong.

FOURTH RACE—Open Flat.

Lochine Stable's b.g. Percy, 5, by Catesby—My Maryland, 122.
Rockaway Stable's b.g. Ten Shield, 4, 142.
W. E. Owens' b.g. George L., 4, 138.

The winner was ridden by Mr.