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The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1895.

Personal notices for the season, and notices of transfers, can have the same inserted in them at a special rate.

THE RESULT.

The national policy, the leading, and by all odds the most important issue, in the contest of yesterday has been again sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people of Canada.

The most striking results of yesterday's voting are: (1) The declaration of the people of Canada, for a second time, that they are in favor of such a fiscal policy as will develop home manufactures and foster native industries.

(2) The death of griftism and the decline of the Globe as the organ of the reformers. The liberals were on the right side on every question but one, the national policy.

But on this issue they were suspected. Though Mr. Blake tried to convey the impression that he was not hostile to Canadian industries, still the papers which professed to speak for him, the Toronto Globe, the London Advertiser, the Hamilton Times, the Ottawa Free Press and the like, and his followers, Sir Richard Cartwright, David Mills, Alexander Mackenzie, John Chatham, all these papers and men tried to convey and succeeded in conveying that the liberal party was opposed to Canadian industries, that they in a word preferred to see Canadian industries starved out, Canada rank only as a pastoral country, rather than that a measure of protection should be afforded to legitimate manufacturing.

Being thus suspected the liberal party was distrusted and defeated. As to griftism: Over seven years ago there was a bolt made by the younger and more liberal members of the reform party from the dictation and tyranny of the Globe. The outcome of that movement was the starting of the Liberal newspaper. For five months it struggled on; but George Brown was too powerful, the Liberal subsidized, the Globe became more of a task-master than ever and when in 1877-78 the question of affording more protection for Canadian industries came up, the Globe whip was cracked, free trade was written on the banner of the party by George Brown, protectionist-reformers were read out of the party, or forced to renounce their faith, and without any consultation with the great bulk of reformers, free trade was declared to be the battle cry. Who were the men who forced the party into this position? The Globe newspaper and Sir Richard Cartwright principally. The result was that in 1878 Sir John Macdonald swept the country on the N. P. issue. When Mr Mackenzie was removed from the leadership and Mr Blake succeeded, some attempts were made to get the reform party to square itself on the tariff issue but with very little success till it was too late. Any more Mr. Blake made in this direction the Globe and the grift-free traders made a dozen counter moves. Even within the last few weeks while Mr Blake was speaking to two or six thousand people a day in favor of a modified policy, the Globe was talking the opposite to one hundred thousand readers.

Mr Blake was handicapped by his grift-free trade followers and organs—more than handicapped, he has been almost wrecked by griftism. But we fancy that with the slaughter of Sir Richard Cartwright and his fellow grifts, the younger liberals will shake off the incubus. If the Globe is to be allowed to live, if it tells the reformers that they have done well in the contest of yesterday—gained a moral victory, in fact—and issues orders to "close up the ranks," then the liberal party will hang together on the old lines, only to be defeated again in the next contest. But we fancy there will be recasting of the party platform, at least of the party membership, and a new departure made before many days.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

Sir John Macdonald has been given another lease of power, as much through the blunders of his opponents as by reason of his policy. For, outside of his position on the national policy, he is wrong. His bargain with the Pacific railway will yet be denounced by the people of Canada. His redistribution bill was not fair treatment of political opponents. His land policy in the Northwest is bad. His treatment of the provinces and On-

tario especially in regard to the boundary award will yet be resented. If he ever attempts to keep the people of Ontario out of their territory, he will find secession openly advocated.

He is surrounded by corruptionists. The worst thing in his favor yesterday was the ridicule from his party of such men as Alfred Boulton and C. W. Bunting.

Though the conservative party is triumphant its dissolution may not be so far off. It hangs to-day on one old man's life. There will not for many years again be a party which will oppose the N. P. Sir John Macdonald's only sound plank—and with the removal of that question from the field, and the re-organization of the liberal party, the conservatives will have little to hope for, little to expect in the future.

THE EGYPTIAN DILEMMA.

The embarrassing and humiliating position in which the governments of England and France now find themselves in Egypt might have been escaped, and the lives of many Europeans who were killed the other day at the riots at Alexandria spared, had these two powers from the first exhibited a prudent attention to international law, and a proper comprehension of the only method by which physical force can be encountered successfully. It has long been plain to every ordinary person that no amount of notes and naval demonstrations would persuade Arabi and his associates to put an end to their own career. Nothing but a bold command from Constantinople would have sufficed to discredit Arabi in the eyes of the mohammedan population in Egypt. Had the sultan been asked to send troops to restore order, he would most gladly have complied. France, however, has an unconquerable aversion to making or tolerating any appeal to the sultan's authority in Africa. No real interests of hers would be affected, but she chooses to treat the sultan as a feeble puppet, and to outrage her rights. Keen as was the feeling before recent events in Tunis have made it practically acute. If the crescent appears on the Nile, the tricolor, Frenchmen think, may as well disappear from Kairwan. Respect for this prejudice has throughout rendered the diplomacy of the allied powers halting and feeble. What is the result? One of two things must now happen. Either a large Turkish force will have to be sent to Egypt, and the sultan will thus appear to be conferring a favor on the western powers instead of exercising a mere right at their invitation, or, in order to avoid the leading of Turkish troops in Egypt, some other expedient must be invented—if, indeed any other can be suggested that would not entail greater dangers than the one it was invoked to supersede. Who will guarantee, after the incursion in which the sultan has been treated by the western powers, that if his troops were sent to Egypt, they will not fraternize with Arabi and his forces, and the joint armies declare themselves in favor of the deliverance of Egypt from all foreign control? "Occupation" is our duty, and it is a perpetual itself; nobody supposes that Austria will ever leave Bosnia or England quit Cyprus. Turkey, stripped of territory where a christian population was a constant excuse for outside intervention, would be only too delighted to get hold again of a few Mussulman provinces, that it might be squeezed by the seraglio and the porte.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

(To the Editor of the World.) Sir: There are one or two points in your article under the caption "The Anglican Synod" which I would be much obliged by permission to say a word or two upon.

You contrast "the conduct and language of the Anglican synod as compared with the Methodist and Presbyterian meetings," and the discredit of the former body. You contrast especially the free use made by one of the bishops of the word "ritualism," and the body of the synod, with the reverence of the bishop in this matter. To this there is a very satisfactory answer to those who like myself, do not think that truth is infallibly with the largest numbers—"The very work of the church is antagonism to the overwhelming multitude, in their habits, tastes, language, ideas and the whole way of life. A church which, like the Methodist, goes in for popularity and is bent on making a big show in point of numbers, is in that sense, the whole of the world, the spirit of the christian faith. The fate of the Methodist church, I believe, is in store for the Wesleyan body, and it is under a very critical condition, in all probability is in a very dangerous crisis, and what the general public against synodism may be, and often is, the most dominating and the most powerful influence in the world of the future. If numbers are so telling an evidence of truth being with them, then the Wesleyan body is the most true of all religions, and if numbers are the criterion amongst christian churches, the Roman Catholic is ahead of all others in holding the truth. As a matter of fact the English Catholic church is not a popularly hunting institution; its mission is not to please the multitudes, but to bring them into subjection to the rule of the christian king, a rule which to the vast majority of mankind is not popular and never will be. You account for the comparative weakness of the English church here as compared with its state in England by "the ritualism which is favored by the clergy and most unpopular with the laity." Yet you say, "this does not cover the ground as Holy Trinity, and its ritualism, services are popular enough." As a matter of fact there is no "ritualism" in the service of Holy Trinity as precisely such as are general in England in low churches and broad churches. The "evangelical" objections to ritualism, such as the pulpit, chanting psalms, musical compositions, altar cloths, decorations to mark the seasons, and so on, and so on, are not held in England by the evangelicals there in whose churches all these very awful ritualistic practices are all but universal. The plain truth is that there has been an attempt here got up against a certain body of clergy solely because they stood firm on their personal faith and independence. These clergy refused to be bull-dozed or coerced into subservience by Mr. Sam. Blake, and hit upon the most unscrupulous person and mean trick of exciting against them the feelings of the nonconformists and extreme low churchmen, by charging them with "ritualism," and repeating the

charge as necessarily as a whip-poor-will whistles his monotonous chant and as solemnly. That cry was stupidly false, but it did its work of slander, and is believed by those who do not accept Mr. Blake's statements with that mistrustful caution which all do who have had experience of this craft in speech. As to the cathedral funds, if you look at the names of those who voted against you will find low church and high church voting together, so that it is no party question. The enormous funds at stake are not seen divided among many, many years ago and not allowed to be the private appanage of one man. When Dr. Hook went to Leeds he divided the living amongst other clergy and parishes and allowed his own in time to a small sum. This step was done in spite of a popular outcry, but Dr. Hook looked first to duty and if popularity came well and good and if not then also well and good. Had Dr. Hook's name been followed here the English church would have been saved from party divisions and been tenfold more powerful for good than it now is, but certain persons would have been lighter.

JOHN HAGUE.

MR. CHARLES DURAND AND MR. EVANS.

To THE WORLD: Your valuable correspondence, Mr. Durand, is still busy hurrying unintentional compliments at my head for having been (according to his own showing) patriotic enough to boldly denounce my own political friends when I supposed I had found them acting against what I believed to be the best interests of my youthful country. For the information of Mr. Durand I beg to state that these same reasons impel me to support with the little influence I have, what I believe to be the very life of our young industries in the national policy. The history of Canada in the past, written or unwritten, if I mistake not, is the best evidence of my youthful country. For the information of Mr. Durand I beg to state that these same reasons impel me to support with the little influence I have, what I believe to be the very life of our young industries in the national policy. The history of Canada in the past, written or unwritten, if I mistake not, is the best evidence of my youthful country.

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"Little brothers it's a misnomer, a decided misnomer." This pointed statement devoid as it appears at first of decisive proof will doubtless come to the attention of the hearts and minds of the young men and women of the present day, and not only of the young, but of those who were once young men and women and who can now let their thoughts wander back to the good old times when they in the wholesome spirit of their example are now doing, doing, and doing in the front parlor, in the moonlight, in secrecy or anywhere else. Also who is there that is himself or herself possessed of these sometimes useful, but in most cases worse than useless, appendages that has not often times more than a polite wish that the whole tribe of "little brothers" were exterminated? They are a terribly handy and frightfully ubiquitous race and appear to be under the hallucination that keyholes and sofas were created for their own special use and purpose. Even in the most solemn moments to take his seat at the evening meal the most prominent of his nature must break out in some way or other, if not in actual speech, he manages to indicate by sundry winks, nudges, grimaces, pinches, and various other contortions, the actual present condition of the "two hearts that beat as one." Very often at this particular time, these same "two hearts that beat as one," have but a single thought, and it is necessary to say words that are unappreciated of the thought. The nature of it also may safely be left to the imagination who remark that if either of them had the private training of that youth for about five minutes, it is more than probable that it will be unnecessary to resort to the artifice of winks to make him weep. Perhaps you, old reader, have been there, and if so, memory will doubtless carry you back to the remarkably pleasant and mean trick of exciting against you towards him whom you supposed to be a brother-in-law. If that time is still before you, however, take

caution. Retribution comes at last and though

"The mite of the year grows slowly, they grind Though with patience they stand waiting with April it is a satisfaction to know that 'little brothers' are not a permanent institution. With the lapse of years the 'little brothers' of the present are transferred to the files of the past and are to be returned to him a thirty, sixty, perhaps even a hundredfold. 'Thus the world moves on.'"

THE CAUSES AND CURE OF OIL ACID.

L. Langer has recently been engaged in the comparative analysis of human fat at different ages. He finds that infant fat is harder than that of adults or old men, that there are oil globules in our fat but none in that of babies; the microscope shows one or two oil globules in every fat cell of the adult, while very few have fat crystals. The fat cells of the infant contain a homogeneous, white, soft, fatty-like mass, and melts at 41° C. The fat of the adult stands in a room separates into two layers; the lighter and larger is a transparent yellow liquid which softens at 37° C. The lower layer is a granular crystalline mass melting at 39° C. The fat of the infant contains 75 per cent of oleic acid, adult 59.80. Infant fat contains 28.97 per cent of palmitic acid, against 8.16 in the adult, and 3.28 of stearic acid against 2.04. These latter, the palmitic and stearic acids, are the harder and less fusible, while the oleic acid is the softer and more fusible.

No attempt is made to explain the reason of these differences, or to suggest any means by which our fat may be rendered palmitic or oleic, but this again our infant children. Our fat is evidently due to changes of the materials of the body. The first step towards the discovery of the elixir of life is to determine the nature of these changes, the next to ascertain their causes, and the next to remove them. If, as we are so often told, there can be no effect without a cause, there must be causes for the organic changes constituting decay and old age, which is ignored. But assuming that the theory is beautifully simple.

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A misqu岸ted but enthusiastic young man who managed, after some difficulty, to secure permission to Mark Twain on the steamer, just before the latter's departure for St. Louis one evening, said: "I have read some of your writings, Mr. Twain, and I think I like the 'Huckleberry Finn' the best of them all." Mr. Clemens shook the young man's hand with tremendous enthusiasm, and he remarked, "I am really a pretty well used to compliments, but I must say I never yet received one which has so much gratified me as this. It is a kindly appreciation of efforts to please the public. A thousand thanks." And the young man replied, "I am sure you deserve it."

NON-EMANCIPATED WOMEN ADMITTED.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.) As a special treat, ladies well acquainted with the president, who put in a social call upon him, are by him with a messenger through the private rooms, and returning to the main hall, the lady's own belongings, including all its dainty blue satin furniture and innumerable tasteful souvenirs with expensive mottoes and mottoes, were placed in a box, and the lady was allowed to enter his room, even when accompanied by a married woman. The lady's own belongings, including all its dainty blue satin furniture and innumerable tasteful souvenirs with expensive mottoes and mottoes, were placed in a box, and the lady was allowed to enter his room, even when accompanied by a married woman.

LITTLE BROTHERS.

"Little brothers it's a misnomer, a decided misnomer." This pointed statement devoid as it appears at first of decisive proof will doubtless come to the attention of the hearts and minds of the young men and women of the present day, and not only of the young, but of those who were once young men and women and who can now let their thoughts wander back to the good old times when they in the wholesome spirit of their example are now doing, doing, and doing in the front parlor, in the moonlight, in secrecy or anywhere else. Also who is there that is himself or herself possessed of these sometimes useful, but in most cases worse than useless, appendages that has not often times more than a polite wish that the whole tribe of "little brothers" were exterminated? They are a terribly handy and frightfully ubiquitous race and appear to be under the hallucination that keyholes and sofas were created for their own special use and purpose. Even in the most solemn moments to take his seat at the evening meal the most prominent of his nature must break out in some way or other, if not in actual speech, he manages to indicate by sundry winks, nudges, grimaces, pinches, and various other contortions, the actual present condition of the "two hearts that beat as one." Very often at this particular time, these same "two hearts that beat as one," have but a single thought, and it is necessary to say words that are unappreciated of the thought. The nature of it also may safely be left to the imagination who remark that if either of them had the private training of that youth for about five minutes, it is more than probable that it will be unnecessary to resort to the artifice of winks to make him weep. Perhaps you, old reader, have been there, and if so, memory will doubtless carry you back to the remarkably pleasant and mean trick of exciting against you towards him whom you supposed to be a brother-in-law. If that time is still before you, however, take

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THE CAUSES AND CURE OF OIL ACID.

L. Langer has recently been engaged in the comparative analysis of human fat at different ages. He finds that infant fat is harder than that of adults or old men, that there are oil globules in our fat but none in that of babies; the microscope shows one or two oil globules in every fat cell of the adult, while very few have fat crystals. The fat cells of the infant contain a homogeneous,