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SEVENTEENTH YEAR SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 1 1896 ONE CENT

THE BUDGET SPEECH

Hon. Mr. Foster Presents the Financial Statement.

THE EXPORTS EXCEEDED IMPORTS

Revenue and Expenditure Expected to Balance.

The Time for Deficits About Over—The Increase in the Militia Estimate Defended—Our Rich Heritage—Condition of the Farmer—Steamship Subsidies and Industries—Immense Possibilities and the Prospects for Preferential Trade Within the Empire—Sir Richard Cartwright's Reply.

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—In the Commons this afternoon, after routine business, Mr. Foster rose to deliver the annual budget statement. He was loudly cheered from the Government benches. At the outset he reminded the House that the budget speech last year was delivered May 3, consequently he was better enabled to speak with accuracy as to financial results of the year than might be the case at this time. He estimated the revenue for the year at $33,800,000, believing that there would be a betterment between April 20 and June 30, over the corresponding period the preceding year, of $419,724. Sir Richard Cartwright had taken exception to the reliability of this estimate, but he was glad to say that the estimate was within the mark, the increase being $597,851. (Cheers.) The whole falling off in the revenue last year was $2,396,563. The exports exceeded the imports by $2,857,121, such an occurrence having taken place only once before since confederation. Whatever there might be in the balance of trade theory, the fact that the exports exceeded the imports was so much gain to the business interests of the country. (Hear, hear.)

He proceeded to read a table showing on wat items the duty had fallen, the principal ones being iron and steel, spirits and wines, wool and manufactures thereof, and wood and manufactures thereof. The articles from which an increased duty had been obtained were chiefly sugars, manufactures of cotton, arrowroot, biscuits, etc., and grain of all kinds. The excise showed a decrease in every item, with the exception of cigarets, the net decrease for the year being $584,865.

During last year the lowest consumption per capita of spirits, wines and liquors had been reached. The consumption of spirits per head was .666 gallan, beer 3.471 gallons, wines .109 gallon per head, and tobacco 2.163 pounds per head of the people. Whether this decrease arose from reasons of economy or change in the ideas of the people, he was not prepared to say.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Or from successful smuggling?

Revenue.

Mr. Foster, continuing, said the total revenue was the smallest since 1885-86; the customs revenue was the smallest since 1879-80, and smaller by six and one-third millions than it was in 1889-90. The per capita rate of custom collection from 1874-75 to 1877-78 was $3.44 per head of the people. The custom collections in 1874-75 was $3.95 per head, and last year $3.52 per head. (Hear, hear.) That is, it was only eight cents greater than the average in the period of 1874-78, and 43 cents less than in 1874-75. (Cheers.) The excise was nearly twice what it was in 1879-80, and the per capita rate last year 27 cents more than the average for the period 1874-78. This taxation was of course, largely voluntary.

Expenditure.

Coming to the expenditure for 1894-95 he had estimated the amount at $38,200,000, the actual expenditure being $38,132,000, this being one of the largest the country had had. The average expenditure for the last eight years was $36,908,862, so that last year was considerably above the average. The charges on debt had of course largely increased during that period, and subsidies to the provinces also increased by $300,000. The deficit last year was $4,153,875. Looking at that deficit, it must be remembered that $2,002,311 was accounted for by the amount laid up in sinking fund, so that the real result of last year's operations so far as consolidated revenues and expenditures were concerned left a net deficit of $2,151,564. The deficit was less by $250,000 than he had anticipated. Adding to the deficit that of the previous year the total was $5,364,207. It should be remembered, however, that last year there was remitted to the people in taxation on sugar alone to the value of $5,475,000, so that had this money been collected it would have wiped out the deficits of the past two years, and have left a slight surplus of $100,000 or $200,000. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mills—Assuming that the importations were the same?

Speaking of Deficits.

Mr. Foster—Certainly. Speaking of deficits, it was well to take into account the five-year period when hon. gentlemen opposite were in power. Possibly it might be timely to refresh the minds of the members on that point. From 1890-95, the period of hard times and depression, the net deficits were $1,617,932. From 1874 to '78 the net deficit was $5,491,314. (Ministerial cheers.) The Opposition might also be reminded that although their deficit amounted to five and a half million dollars, they remitted no taxation, but on the contrary, laid on extra taxation, while by the present Administration taxation had been remitted in sugar alone to the amount of $19,000,000. (Cheers.)

The Debt.

Continuing, Mr. Foster pointed out that the debt had increased last year by $6,891,897, the average increase from 1890 to 1895 being $2,290,214 per annum. During that period of five years there had been spent on capital account, on canals, the I.C.R. and the C.P.R., $16,992,301, and adding to that the railway subsidies amounting to $5,865,748, he thought the addition to the debt was fully justified. (Hear, hear.) In 1894-5 the per capita amount of interest paid on the debt was $1.83 per head, and in 1887-88 $1.90 per head; so that notwithstanding the increase in the debt, the burden fell less heavily last year than it did years ago. (Cheers.)

The Outlook

Dealing with the financial outlook for the current fiscal year, he estimated revenue and expenditure at $37,000,000, or that they about balance each other. Taking into consideration that the period of world-wide depression was about over, and counting upon a small increase in the receipts for the balance of the present fiscal year over the same period last year, to balance the revenue and expenditure for the current fiscal year, he thought the time for deficits was about over, and the time for surpluses was fast approaching.

Sir Richard Cartwright—You count on an increase of revenue for the balance of the present year.

Mr. Foster—Yes. In regard to capital expenditure for the current fiscal year, he estimated it would be about $4,100,000. Providing that this estimate is carried out, and taking away the sinking fund of $2,070,000, there will be an increase to the debt during the current year of $2,000,000. With reference to the revenue and expenditures for 1896-97, owing to the distance of the period, he was unable to give any reliable estimate.

The Increases.

After pointing out that the total expenditure for the present year as shown in the estimates brought down was $33,750,000, he went into an explanation of the increases over the preceding year. The increase of $80,000 in the vote required for Indians was in the establishment and maintenance of schools. The increase of $30,000 in the vote for mounted police was to meet the expense incurred by the establishment of a post on the Yukon River, and to meet the added cost of placing there a detachment of mounted police so as to bring about the reign of law and order into force there.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Are we to have any supplementary estimates?

Mr. Foster—Yes, but not a large one.

Referring to the increase in the vote for the Postoffice Department, he said that the increasing demands upon that department, and the fact that now there was a deficit of about $800,000 between revenue and expenditure, made the time somewhat distant when a reduction might be expected on the rates of postage.

As to the Militia Estimate.

Speaking of the inscrase of $247,270 in the vote for militia, he said: "For a number of years only a portion of the active militia have been drilled each year, and this consequently left the whole force to be drilled only once in two years. There may have been the same necessity in preceding years for drilling the whole force as in this year, but recent events have brought the lesson a little closer and nearer home to us, and the Government has come to the decision that for the present, and we hope for each year after this, the rural militia will be called out for drill during each year. It is largely for this purpose that the increase of $247,270 has been made in the estimattes, although the appropriation also stands for better equipments and accoutrements for the militia force. No part of this sum, however, is to be devoted to the arming of the militia with new rifles, or for whatever else may be considered necessary to be done in the way of equipment and strengthening the defences of the country. For that a special credit will be asked for later, but the sum is too large to allow its being taken out of the consolidated revenue fund.

Possible Objections.

Now, we may be met by objections of two or three classes to an increased vote for this purpose at the present time. There is one class of people who affect to believe that any more than an ordinary expenditure upon the militia force of Canada at the present time might be interpreted to the disadvantage of Canada as regards its relations with the United States. There is another class of people, and I hope a small class, who do not think it worth while that the militia of this country should be put in that forward state of efficiency as they may believe that it would not be the worst of calamities if, after all, this country were quietly and peaceably to merge itself with the country to the south of us. The Government, however, does not believe with either of these small classes of people in our country. It does not believe that at the present time, and under present circumstances, it is the thing which is necessary and prudent to do. They take this step, not with any feeling of hostility to any country under the sun, not with any wish for war or bloodshed, but with the highest and strongest hopes for the continuation of the blessings of peace in the future which have been so long the lot of this country in its relations with the United States, and with other countries.

A Rich Heritage.

But I think we cannot forget that here we have a heritage the accumulated wealth of which is at present very large, and which in the future will be almost illimitable, that we have a country and institutions which are worth the sternest and strongest defence that can be given to them, and that the Government and Parliament would not be doing its duty to the great trust it has reposed in it if it refused or neglected to place into the hands of its citizens means of defence, adequate means of resistance to any armed invasion were unfortunately to come upon us. More than that, by birth and adoptio, by the possession of ample freedom, by the long possession of good government, the people of this country, whether French or English-speaking, or if not all, at least a great majority, have their convictions continually formed and strengthened in the line of what I may call the centrifugal force which in this country, in Australia, in all the dependencies and colonies of Great Britain, is tending to marshal the outlying dependencies of the Empire around the centre of power and life. And if Canada is to become, as it must become, a very important member of that great unity, it is well that, in addition to all other sacrifices we have made, the other money we have spent to make Canada a strong part of the Empire, we shall also make an adequate provision for the equipment of our militia for the defence of our country, a provision which, while it is not open to the charge of extravagance, shall certainly go as far as is reasonable, and fulfil common sense demands for adequacy.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Are you prepared to state how much?

Mr. Foster—Not at present. That will be given before long.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Before the budget debate closes, I hope. The House should know it when discussing the statement of the debt of the country.

Mr. Foster—That does not at all follow. It has been the habit ever since this Parliament was to bring down supplementary estimates, and the same will take place this year.

Sir Richard Cartwright—And a very bad habit, too.

Proceeding, Mr. Foster quoted figures to show that the Dominion had come through the commercial depression of 1890-91 and up to the present, most satisfactorily, trade, traffic, shipping, savings, etc., all showing increases, while there was a deficit of only a million and a half net, and during the same time the debt had increased but about 15 millions, despite a reduction in the tariff of raw sugar alone of nearly 19 millions. He also quoted statistics to show that during this period industries not only were maintained, but made advances, as was shown by the export returns. New industries were also established, such as iron smelting works at Hamilton, etc.

Condition of the Farmer.

Referring to the condition of the farmer during this period, he showed that exports of wheat, cheese, and nearly all agricultural products increased. Not only did foreign trade in farm products increase, but the home market did. The farmer not only got the benefit of an extension of the market at home through the increase of population during the period, but he also took away from the American farmer Canadian trade that the American formerly held. In 1889-90 we imported 33,000,000 pounds of meats, while in 1894-95 we imported but six million pounds. The same was true of flour and other products. The mining trade emerged from the period of depression larger than when it entered, and Canada's credit was better than ever. There was hope at home, and prestige abroad.

Replying to Liberal Charges.

He made a vigorous attack upon the Liberal charge that the Conservative party had placed very high taxes on the people. He admitted that there was a considerable increase in 1879, when the National Policy was inaugurated, such increase being made at the dictation of the people. Ever since, however, the Government had been sedulously careful of the interests of the people by watching that protection should only be reasonable. Moreover, the Government had remitted taxation of the people to a great extent. Tea and coffee and tin, articles of common use, were taxed by the Liberals, but in 1892 the Government struck the duties off, and from 1882 to 1895, over fifteen millions were saved in this way. The Government struck out bill stamps, a tax on business transactions, and postage on newspapers, and thus up to 1895 had saved to the people $3,367,000. In 1887 the duty on anthracite coal was removed, saving thereby up to 1895, $19,000,000. In 1895 a general reduction was made in the tariff, saving to the people over one and a half millions. Adding all together the Government had made reductions in taxation of $46,903,800. In 1895 the average of customs duties per head was $3.52, and in 1875, under Liberal rule, it was $3.95 per head. The item of free goods was constantly increasing. Frog 1874 to 1879 there was a decline of twenty-three millions in free goods, but from 1880 to 1895 the free list showed an increase of twenty-six and a half million dollars. (Chers.)

Effect of Reductions.

He proceeded to explain the effect of the tariff reductions of two years ago, and read a statement showing the percentage of reductions in different articles. These reductions were made at a time of the greatest difficulty. Prices were low in every great manufacturing country of the world, and, despite this fact the Government gave to the great consuming class in the country the substantial advantage of remissions of taxation and the consequent cheapening of goods which took place. (Cheers.)

A Retrospect.

One other topic he desired to allude to. From 1878, when people by a large majority gave their verdict for a change in the fiscal policy of the country, the Liberal-Conservative party and the Liberal-Conservative policy had dominated Canada. (Cheers.) The Liberal-Conservative party's record of 17 years was before the country, and by that policy and record they are willing to be judged. (Cheers.) They desired to be judged upon the whole policy, and not upon particular parts which the Opposition might choose to pick out in order to suit their own convenience. (Hear, hear.) If the record of the Government was fairly looked at, the people of the country would come to the same conclusion at the next election as they did in 1878, in 1882, in 1887 and in 1891, and indicate their preference for the continuance of a reasonable measure of protection. (Cheers.) The policy of the past 17 years had been a vigorous one. Parliament had assented to propositions for extending internal communication. The record of the Liberal-Conservative party embraced the building and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and of many miles of railway in different parts of the country. The canal system had been extended, and now the country was within two years of the completion of 14-foot navigation on the great lakes to the sea. And not only that, but the Government had taken measures for making this country independent of any foreign state by the building of the great Soo Canal. (Cheers.)

Steamship Projects.

The Liberals had opposed every every measure of progress propounded by the Government, and had sneered at efforts made to extend communication with other parts of the world. Take the line subsidized to the West Indies, which Mr. Laurier and his friends had opposed. Eight years ago our trade with the West Indian Islands aggregated $4,000,000; to-day it aggregated eight and a half millions. —(Cheers)—or an increase of 112 per cent. With China and Japan, by the aid given by Canada and the Mother Land, our trade now amounted to $2,800,000, as compared with the beggarly average of three quarters of a million when the Liberals were in power. (Cheers.) So with regard to the Australian line, uniting the colonies of Australia and Canada in a common effort to support this service, and resulting ultimately in the institution of the Colonial Conference, the outcome of whose deliberations here is that the British Government proposes to give 75,000 pounds per year for ten years to co-operate in building up a great line of communication from Sydney to Canada and Liverpool. (Cheers.) So, therefore, in the line of steamship communication the Government could boast of a vigorous and consistent policy with splendid results. (Cheers.)

Industrial Establishments

Coming now to industrial establishments and the expansion of the industrial life of this country, everyone knows what immense advances have been made in the past 17 years. (Hear, hear.) But, to make the comparison more impressive, he would take the past ten years, which included the census decade. In that time there had been an increase of 25,844 establishments, or an increase of 51 per cent.; of capital invested, an increase amounting to $188,534,194, equal to 114 per cent. (Cheers.) The number of employes had increased by 112,930, or 44 per cent. The wages paid increased by $40,320,000, or 68 per cent. The raw material employed increased by over $76,000,000, or 42 per cent, while the product of manufactures increased by the immense sum of $165,000,000, or 53 1-2 per cent. That comparison did not include the increase between 1879 and 1891, or between 1891 and 1895. It might suit the purposes of the Opposition to laugh at these figures, but the same policy existed and the same Government was in power when the whole census was taken, and if one part was reliable the other part sought to be taken was approximately reliable as well. (Hear, hear.) Was there any reason for a change now? Was there anything in the record of the past 17 years to show why the policy should be changed for some other? There was none. Hon. gentlemen opposite were men of different political faith, so far as the tariff was concerned. (Ministerial cheers.) They had advocated commercial union; they had advocated unrestricted reciprocity, and their latest fad was free trade as in England. (Laughter.) Only the other day Sir Richard Cartwright had pinned his faith to what he had written in The Economist five years ago, when he said that free trade with the United States was of greater moment to this country than free trade with any other portion of the world.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Hear, hear. Yes, continued Mr. Foster, the hon. gentleman knows that free trade with the United States means discrimination against the rest of the world. (Hear, hear.) He asked again why any change should be made in the present fiscal system. If the people

Continued on page two.

A GREAT TEMPTATION.

LITTLE ISRAEL: You cannot carry it, Sair Mackenzie. Drop it hon ze little sled.

THE JUDGE WENT TOO FAR.

A Case Sent Back for New Trial Simply Because the Former Judge Said Too Much.

Osgoode Hall, Jan. 31, 1896.

In Ward v. Douglas the Divisional Court allowed the plaintiff's appeal from the County Court of Kent with costs, and directed a new trial without costs. The judge, during his charge to the jury, said: "You have heard the whole story, and I can simply say that a case more utterly lacking in the elements of honesty has never been before me." The jury brought in a verdict for defendant. This is the sort of case so touchingly referred to in a recent article, "The Law's Delay," in The Fortnightly Review. Statements of this kind in charges to a jury can hardly be said to be made by a judge in ignorance of the law, but whether or not so made, the unfortunate defendant, who is in no way responsible, is mulcted in costs without regards to the merits of the case. Douglas, Q.C., Chatham, for plaintiff. Mr. Wilson, Q.C., Chatham, for defendant.

Juries in Criminal Actions.

In the Queen v. Grant, the defendant appealed from order of Robertson, J., striking out jury notice in action upon a bond against defendant and two of his sureties for a shortage in his accounts as sub-collector of customs at Barrie. The particulars of the claim against defendant Grant consist of over 100 items of shortage in sums of from $1 to $1.50, and each item is a matter arising by itself, and requires special proof. The particulars furnished cover 31 pages of type-written matter. The court held that they could not do away with a jury in Crown cases. The jury has always stood between the Crown and the people. That is a reason why the grand jury exists to-day, and it would, in many cases, do injustice to deprive a party on a chamber motion of his right to a jury. Appeal allowed with costs without prejudice to a motion to trial judge to dispense with jury. F. E. Hodgins for plaintiff. Cresswicke (Barrie) for defendants (appellants).

In Smith v. Logan, noted yesterday, the Court of Appeal gave leave to appeal from the Divisional Court, which held that an officer who is signing judgment for default of appearance must not be interrupted.

Monday's Peremptories.

Divisional Court, at 11 a.m.: Moore v. Scotten, Burch v. Morley, Bryce v. Baillie, Macrae v. The News, Coresins v. Cronk, Watson v. Macrae.

Court of Appeal, at 11 a.m.: Beck v. Spohn, Hamilton Provident & Loan Society v. Steinhoff, Shaw v. Shaw, School Trustees v. Clarkson.

Lilies of the Valley, Violets, Daffodils and Hyacinths.

Dunlop's stores are now filled with the choicest spring flowers. The perfume is very apparent as you pass the shop windows.

New York Clipper Annual, containing all sporting records, mailed to any address on receipt of price, 35c, by The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-street W., Toronto.

Great Sale of Hackneys.

At Grand's Repository on Tuesday next, Mr. Smith will sell a consignment of high class Hackneys, bred by Messrs. Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, N.W.T., They are mostly sired by the great imported Hackney Stallion "False Heir," out of trotting-bred mares from Ontario. They are well broken to harness and in good condition. There will also be sold a carload of first-class delivery horses, consigned by Mr. Silver.

Best of season—W.B.C., Princess to-night.

Answer to Sword's Conundrum.

Why is our Valkyrie Scarf like the basement in some of the departmental stores? Because it's a good seller (cellar). To-day we offer any scarf in our store for the one price, 25c. Sale from 8.30 to 11.30 p.m. First come, first choice. Just think of it, any scarf for 25c. Sword, 55 King-street east.

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Don't miss the W.B.C. Concert to-night

If you want your husband to remain home at night buy him 10c package Tonka Smoking Mixture.

Wanderers' Concert, Princess, to-night.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE WOLF?

IF NOT YOU ARE ENTITLED TO CLASS AS A CURIOSITY.

A Little Inside Information Concerning the Ancestry of the Estrayed Rose-Avenue Wolfet—Harmless as a Kitten, Yet Pursued by Brave Men With Miniature Cannons.

A poor little harmless, friendless, stingy-haired denizen of the prairies—half wolf and half stag hound—strayed away from the residence of its master, Mr. Geo. W. Parsons, 15 Rose-avenue, about ten days ago, since which time the good people of Rosedale and vicinity have been worked up to a state of alarm by the blood-curdling reports of the vicious animal's ravages in the vicinity wherein he formerly resided in a peaceable, respectable manner. He has been hunted by brave men with Winchester rifles and small boys with slingshots, and if there is anything now left of his woflets it is simply due to the fact that his pursuers are miserable huntsmen. The report comes from Todmorden that one fearless nimrod armed to battle with the baby prairie animal and succeeded in crippling two of its legs; from further down the Don the report is that somebody pulled another leg, while at a late hour last night the startling intelligence was flashed over the wires that a large, determined body of men, headed by an East End pork packer, had run foul of the escaped beast, and, with the aid of a battery of Gatling guns, succeeded in despatching it to prairie heaven. The animal's carcase is to be stuffed and mounted imposingly at the gates of the city's eastern entrance, and each of his captors will likely be decorated with a gold medal from his bravery by the society for the prevention of cruelty to lap dogs.

Such are the stories in circulation regarding the pet wolf referred to in yesterday's World as having become estrayed from his customary haunts. They are doubtless all fiction. The lost animal is, in all likelihood, still roaming where he may, unless he has been frightened to death by the misguided sports who have so relentlessly pursued him ever since his escape became noised about.

His wolflets is as harmless as a summer girl's pet dog. He is one of a family of two wolf children, who were brought to this country some two months ago by Mr. James Gilpin, a traveler for the Burdock Blood Bitters Company, the other at present being in the possession of a gentleman residing at Brechin, Ont.

Concerning the ancestry of the "Rosedale terror," Mr. Gilpin has this to say: "Many months ago the Blackfeet Indians in the Northwest presented Major Bell, stationed at Whitewood, in the Assinaboina country with an old prairie wolf of the feminine gender. The major has a large collection of Northwest animals, and includes among the lot a thoroughbred English stag hound. In the course of time two baby wolves appeared to increase the major's menagerie. They were registered on the stock book as having been damned by the old prairie wolfine and sired by the stag hound."

Returning to Ontario Mr. Gilpin was entrusted with the baby wolves. One was left at Brechin and the other brought to this city, where it became the pet of the young son of Mr. Parsons, remaining there until the appearance of several curious strangers caused it to stray away. Mr. Gilpin describes the animal as being of a dull reddish color and properly equipped with a sharp, pointed nose. He says that it would be a shame to hurt the animal, as it is absolutely harmless. The Burdock Blood Bitters Company has taken an interest in the matter, and will pay $5 to any person who succeeds in capturing the animal unharmed, that it may be returned to its owner, Mr. Parsons.

The Queen's taste could not demand any thing more delicious than Adams' Tutti Frutti Chewing Gum. Refuse all imitations.

Famous funny men, W.B.C., Princess.

A Small Blaze Last Night.

At 8.25 last night C.P.R. Watchman Hugh Murray discovered a blaze in the warehouse of A. McFarren, flour and feed merchant at the Queen's wharf. When the firemen reached the wharf the building, which is a frame structure sheeted with iron, was damaged to the extent of about $200. The damage to the stock could not be ascertained. The fire started in the office. Cause unknown.

Armand Hair Store. Cor. Yonge and Carlton. 246

Armand's Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors, Cor. Yonge and Carlton. 246

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Lord Dunraven's Charge Originated in a Mistake—Defender Blameless.

New York, Jan. 31.—The report of the New York Yacht Club's Special Committee on the Dunraven charges is furnished to the press to-night in the shape of a 30-page pamphlet containing some 10,000 words' review of the evidence, signed by E. J. Phelps, J. Pierpont Morgan W. C. Whitney, A. T. Mahan and G. D. Rives. The committee's conclusion is as follows:

"Upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the charge made by Lord Dunraven, and which has been the subject of this investigation, had its origin in a mistake; that it is not only not sustained by evidence, but is completely disproved; and that all the circumstances indicated by him as giving rise to his suspicion, are entirely satisfactorily explained. They deem it, therefore, but just to Mr. Iselin and the gentlemen concerned with him, as well as to the officers and crew of the Defender, that the committee should express emphatically their conviction that nothing whatever occurred in connection with the race in question that cast the least suspicion upon the integrity or propriety of their conduct.

"And the committee are not willing to doubt that if Lord Dunraven had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced, he would of his own motion have withdrawn a charge that was so plainly founded upon mistake, and that has been so unfortunate in the publicity it has attained and the feeling to which it has given rise."

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LORD SALISBURY REPLIES

TO THE STATEMENTS MADE BY MR. JOHN MORLEY.

The Premiers Despatch to Mr. Olney Supported the Monroe Doctrine as President Monroe Understood It—Britain Could not Occupy Turkey Unless in Co-operation with the Other Powers.

London, Jan. 31.—Prime Minister Salisbury delivered a speech here tonight, in the course of which he rebutted the statements made on Thursday night by Mr. John Morley to the electors at Arbroath concerning the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Morley said that Lord Salisbury had blundered in seeming to question the Monroe doctrine, and if there ever was a question that should be arbitrated it was the Venezuelan boundary question.

Lord Salisbury said to-night that although the doctrine formed no part of international law, his despatch to Secretary of State Olney supported it as a rule of policy as strongly and distinctly as possible, but in the form in which President Monroe himself understood it.

The Prime Minister expressed sympathy with the Armenians, but denied that Great Britain was under an obligation to declare war against the Sultan of Turkey in order to compel him to govern justly, and cited the treaties in proof of his contention. He ascribed the atrocities to the passions of race and creed. He believed that the Sultan's government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacres. It might be asked why Europe did not interfere. He could only answer for England. She had lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles, namely, to militarily occupy Turkish provinces. None of the powers wished so to ocupy them.

Lord Salisbury concurred in the belief that the only authority, albeit it was an evil one in that country, was the prestige of the Sultan's name. Patience must be exercised and His Majesty must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised. He remarked upon the gradual return of order in Anatolia during the last few weeks, although he admitted that these signs should not be trusted too much. He concluded by declaring that if Great Britain did not co-operate with the other powers she must act against them, which would lead to a calamity far more awful than the Armenian massacres.

THE OSGOODE AT HOME.

The Second Great Society Event of the Season—Not the Success of Former Years.

The Osgoode Legal and Literary Society should pass a motion of regret for the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. That event deprived it of the presence of Toronto society at its ball last night. Balls have been unprecedentedly rare this winter, and it was thought that Osgoode "At home," as the second event of its kind this season would give the "smart set" a chance to air itself. By the death of Prince, however, the viceregal party were prevented from attending, and its followers followed suit. The arduous circuit labors of the bench this season was responsible, too, for the absence of the judges, who usually lend their august presence to the affair. It was an affair of young people altogether. The vivacious law student and his sister were there to the number of about four hundred, and their merry makings lively in the solemn corridors of Osgoode Hall. Instead of being restrained by the teeming throng that in the past usually filled the place, therefore, the dances were danced on wide and roomy floors and everything was cool and comfortable. In the library, Convocation Hall and the Law School the young people stepped the light fantastic, and between dances sought the hundreds of shady alcoves which the tortuous old hal provides. The music was bright and the floors delightful, and the absence of a crowd made things all the more comfortable for those who were there. The management was in the hands of a committee of which Mr. W. A. Lamport was president and Mr. Peter White, jr., secretary. The lady patronesses were chosen from among the wives of the benchers. They were: Mrs. A. B. Aylesworth, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Mrs. Z. A. Lash, Mrs. Dalton McCarthy, Mrs. Charles Moss, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Mrs. C. H. Ritchie, Mrs. W. R. Riddell, Mrs. G. F. Shepley, Mrs. G. H. Watson.

Don't miss the W.B.C. Concert to-night

IF YOU WOULD BE STYLISH

You Have the Secret in the Wearing of a Fashionable Hat.

This is verily tough weather on hats. Not one of us but feels that his tile purchased last autumn has taken on a saddened air. And the worst of it all is that one never looks dressed without a natty hat. A man's status is always judged by his headgear. If you are a great individual with an established position in the world you can afford to be utterly indifferent about your headgear; but if you are not, then must be particular. A stylish hat will make a man whose clothes are in their second season seem quite the thing, and a seedy hat will make the most expensive garments look second rate. Therefore, since it is apparent that the hat makes the man it behoves one to buy the very best that is on the market. If, perchance, you can buy the best at most reasonable prices, all the better.

To-day, Dineen will open a large consignment of the most stylish hats for Saturday's trade. The store will be open until 10 p.m. and bargains will be given after 6 p.m. Six cases of American brown Derbies will be put on sale and two cases of the latest English hats will also be opened. Undoubtedly there will be a boom at King and Yonge-streets to-day.

All the best talent, W.B.C., Princess.

The New Williams equals any American machine made.

Important for Invalids.

Almoxia Wine is the only wine known to contain natural Salts of Iron produced by nature, on account of the ferruginous soil in which the vines are cultivated. See analysis of Professor Heys. Sold by all druggists and wine merchants.

If you know how slow to eat and use a piece of Adams' Tutti Frutti after each meal you will never have indigestion. Take no imitations.

New songs, funny acts, Princess to-night.

Crokinole, Crokinole, Crokinole, Haims Parchesi and all other games. The Harold A. Wilson Co., 35 King-street W.

Soft Weather.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 14—38; Qu'Appelle, 6—24; Winnipeg, 12—16; Parry Sound, 4—22; Toronto, 24—28; Ottawa, 4 below—14; Montreal, 4—8; Quebec, 4 below—8; Halifax, 6—16.

PROBS: Unsettled, mild and showery.

"Salada" Ceylon Tea is refreshing.

Steamship Movements.

Jan. 31.	Reported at	From
Scandinavian	Boston	Glasgow
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Gibraltar	New York
Britannic	New York	Liverpool
Lahn	"	Bremen

Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Playing Cards, Poker Chips and all other games at The Harold A. Wilson Co. 35 King-street W.

Wanderers' Concert, Princess to-night.