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TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1887

Brace Up, Canadians!

There was the true patriotic ring in the discourse of Chaplain Milligan to the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society. Politics in the pulpit are not to be commended as a rule, but there are exceptional cases where the watchman, "seeing the sword coming," is bound to blow the trumpet and warn the people. Such was the exceptional position of Rev. G. M. Milligan on Sunday afternoon. He believes Canada is approaching a crisis in her commercial and political position, and he deplores the prevalent political apathy of Canadians. But there is light ahead. All is not lost, though the "political revival" is not yet. But it will come, and that as surely as Canadians realize their birthright and their great and glorious destiny. Men talk enviously about the rapid growth of the States, but, as Mr. Milligan pointed out, rapid growths are not always the most lasting, and we agree with him that "A quiet, steady growth is best." He spoke words of cheer and hope. "He did not know that Canada was so terribly behind." Men were losing faith in their country. "Let us," said the preacher, "not lose faith. Let us be public-spirited and love our land." We commend these patriotic sentiments to the notice of those who would belittle Canada and sell their glorious birthright for a mess of pottage or a bar of nickels. Let Canadians be true to themselves, their country, and turn away from the syren voice of the tempter who would have them discriminate against the Mother Country and throw in their lot with the great Republic. Canada has a great future, and we are glad to know that the mass of the people are not prepared to adopt the fatidious advice of the annexation politicians. Let Canadians pursue the even tenor of their way, each working patriotically and disinterestedly in his own sphere, and "take care of the pence and pounds, but still bear up and press right onward." This is the gist of Chaplain Milligan's advice, which The World heartily endorses.

The Index Expurgatorius.

The French-Canadian papers are having much discussion over the books prohibited by the church, and according to The Courrier du Canada the Index Expurgatorius contains the names of George Sand, Balzac and Lamartine, "marked by a solemn reprobation to which every Catholic must bow."

If many more celebrities be on the list a large number of the citizens of Toronto are on a steep incline to depravity.

In the Public Library there are five of Lamartine's classic creations, including the "Raphael," six novels by George Sand and about forty by Balzac.

How is this? And where is the Mayor? And Collector Patton? And the Archbishop? And the Deacon? Apparently our intellectual and moral life is left exposed to the blast of authors under "solemn reprobation."

The World, alarmed at the situation, sent one of its young men to Vicar-General Laurent for a copy of the index. The reverend father somewhat nonplussed by the request, declared he did not know of the existence of the document.

The scribe then sped to St. Patrick's priory and besought the monks for a clue. They entertained no doubt that there was an authoritative index but could not state where or in what form it was published.

The reporter then appealed to the fathers at St. Basil's, who maintained the index to be a stern reality and moreover loaned him a copy —a volume of 576 pages issed from the press of "H. Dessain, printer to the supreme pontiff, the congregation 'de propaganda fide' and the Archbishop of Mechlin," and entitled "Index Librorum Prohibitorum."

The vast array of authors marshalled in the catalog presents a mass of literary iniquity beyond all common notion of human capacity for evil. Works by cardinals and bishops, books of travel and art, treatises on philosophy, astronomy, political economy and medicine, histories and acts of parliament figure in the titanic indictments of perverted intellect.

Among the more familiar names are: Milton, Addison, Montesquieu, Descartes, Bossuet, Locke, Stuart Mill, Dante, Combe, Buchanan, Annuaire de L'Institut Canadien, Bacon, Bentham, Victor Cousin, Swift, Chambers' Encyclopædia, Montaigne, Berenger, Hume, the English Bible, Taine, Comte, Cooke, Darwin, Victor Hugo, Grotius, Gibbon, Kant, Hallam, Heine, Hobbes, Cudworth and Hume.

So we wake up to-day to the fact that our universities, schools and libraries swim in a [illegible] shenegible literature. The religious [illegible] forming element should stand aghast at such a viewless extension of territory yet unconquered. Another Savonarola, or a Ghislieri, or a Caraffa, or a Bishop Cleary must appear to stamp out such wide-spread corruption. In this extremity may the Courrier du Canada continue to lend further counsel!

Government in Canada.

GOVERNMENT IN CANADA. By D. A. O'Sullivan, M.A., D.C.L. Toronto: Carswell & Co.

Dr. O'Sullivan in this treatise occupies a field which before he entered it was left entirely uncultivated. The book is intended to accomplish several objects, the most important of which, from a practical point of view is to enable the reader to form some clear idea of the nature of the legislative and executive machinery by which we are controlled. There are, of course, different views of the constitution possible, and amongst these varying opinions the author steers his way with circumspection and toleration. Though he gives no uncertain sound himself on points in dispute he is far from being a mere dogmatist, and the student will find in his treatment of the subject an admirable specimen of manner, whether he can always assent to the opinions or not.

This is the only work we know of which undertakes to give in brief space a description of the various departments of the public service of the Dominion and of the Province of Ontario, and it does this well. If some one would only do the same thing for the British service he would confer a great boon on all who desire to look into the working of British machinery of state.

Through many parts of the volume there runs a thread of comparison between the constitution of Canada and that of the United States, and as the framers of the Canadian constitution avowedly took the United States constitution as their model it is easy to understand the value of this mode of treatment. That value is greatly enhanced by the insertion of the texts of the two constitutions side by side as an appendix, the reader in this way being enabled to study these great constitutional documents intelligently. As a further source of light on the subject many of the Quebec resolutions are given as foot notes, and reference is made in the text to previous documents illustrative of Canadian constitutional history.

The Bureau of Statistics Report.

Modo fonte leporem
Surgit amari aliquid.

Some times, as at present, the process is reversed, and that which is sweet surges up from among the bitter waters, as fresh fountains rise from the bottom of the sea, and the joyful mariners fill their water casks while leagues from land. So to-day, while roar around the threatening waves which are—so say their instigators—to overwhelm us all unless we grab the Commercial Union raft and cruise off goodness knows where, suddenly on the dark waters of the political sea floats a table, not of four legs but of many figures, giving a little comfort to Canadians. All is not lost yet.

It is a table from Mr. Blue's just issued report, giving the average yield per acre of cereals in Ontario and the principal grain-growing states of the American Union for five years past, and we find Ontario ahead in every cereal and of every state. Our average of fall wheat was 21 bushels, New York 14, Pennsylvania 12, Ohio 13, Michigan 16, Indiana 13, Illinois 12, Missouri 10, California 12, Kansas 15. Of spring wheat: Ontario 16, Wisconsin 12, Minnesota 13, Iowa 11, Nebraska 12, Dakota 14. Of barley: Ontario 26, New York 23, Wisconsin 24, Minnesota 23, Iowa 22, Nebraska 22, California 19. Of oats: Ontario has 37, New York 29, Pennsylvania 28, Ohio 32, Michigan 32, Indiana 28, Illinois 34, Wisconsin 31, Minnesota 34, Iowa 34, Missouri 26, Kansas 31 and Nebraska 32. Readers are spared the decimals, and will be spared any more tables, not that the others are not well worth reading, but they can be, and should be by all, read in the report. Here it is intended merely to describe the general nature of the book. Let any one read even the above, and think how important the statement it makes. In spite of all we hear of the immense fertility of the American regions, Ontario is far ahead of them in all these important crops. The having obtained and published such a statement alone is worth more in solid cash twenty times to Ontario, as an advertisement alone, than the whole cost of the statistic bureau since its commencement.

The fact given is not more gratifying than surprising. Few had any idea that the preponderance was so decidedly in our favor. On other details the report gives a mass of information of immense value. Farmers, miners, workmen, all of us in fact, have long toiled at our avocations without any very decided idea of the progress our respective classes were making; we struggled on through good and ill with little light on the subject, save the dull and smoky lantern of an occasional article in the press; but Mr. Blue turns the electric light of his report full on the moving scene, and at once each of us knows what he is doing, what his fellows are doing, what they are making, what are their aids and their hindrances, how fast they are getting along, and where they may reasonably expect to go to. The report is valuable to every one, but the farmer especially is given a thousand pieces of information and useful ideas, gathered from, and indorsed by individuals observing the progress of agriculture in every part of the country. He finds what grew best, and why, where it sold best, what had better be grown in future, what people are paying for farm hands, what cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses are grown, what butter and cheese is produced, and what has advanced, what retarded, the production of all. It is to the farmer the Ontario Statistical Encyclopædia.

The workman has no reason to complain of the space given to himself. Factory acts, rise and fall of wages, strikes, laws to protect workingmen, operations of Knights of Labor and kindred organizations—all are here in full detail. What artisans make; what it costs them to live; how many live from hand to mouth; how many can deposit something in the savings bank; of reading-rooms, libraries, co-operative systems and their results, there is much concerning each. Workmen should by all means procure a copy and read it carefully.

The Ontario mines, the stone quarries, the manufacture of the phosphates into fertilizers, the lime works, oil wells, silver mines, gold mines, copper, iron; there is something on all, and much on many. The mining returns alone in this report are a little Ontario geological *vade mecum* it would be hard to equal elsewhere.

The issuing of such reports as these, valuable for the information they contain, is but a first step. There is no doubt that much of the information disseminated is utilized—that many a farmer will soon grow richer crops, and many a workman find the way to better his circumstances through the opportunity given here of becoming acquainted with the statistics of his own business. Nothing better has been done by the local Government than the circulation of such information, not alone in Mr. Blue's department, but in others, such as the forestry and health branches. Ontario, in time to come, will owe much of her prosperity to the caretaker to obtain and spread information now. Much of our resources is still locked up in the rock or latent in the soil; nothing is more likely to bring them into useful activity than the promulgation of information respecting them; nothing more likely to secure their economic management than the explanation of the errors as well as the successes of past operations.

Those who think with 'Ras Wiman that the French Canadians ought to have joined the Thirteen Colonies in their revolt of 1775, and that the British flag ought not to have been tolerated north of the St. Lawrence, will please vote as they think, so that the majority may learn how many rebel renegades there are in this country.

Yesterday The Globe reiterated its opinion that but for a timely destruction of telegrams the manager of The Mail would have been convicted of the gross crime of attempting to bribe Brer McKim and other members of the Legislature. It must be admitted that at least in this instance The Globe expresses the opinion of the great majority of the people of this province, but it must be galling to Brer Bunting to have the sins which he committed when he was "a Tory" and "a Loyalist" raked up in this fashion by one of his newly made Wimaniac allies. A man capable of offering a bribe will accept a bribe, which is one reason why Jay Gould & Co. found in The Mail so willing a victim.

The Czar has one thing—the measles—which he would be glad to give to the Nihilists.

Jay Gould is practically a fugitive from justice, as it is only his flight that prevents his arrest upon a charge of swindling a number of Amsterdam capitalists. Of such are the New Yorkers who provide boodle for the propagation in Canada of Annexationist ideas.

The Globe alleges that it was not an owl but an eagle that perched upon the spire of St. James' last Friday evening. It must have mistaken the spire for the tall tower of a newspaper office devoted to the propagation of Commercial Annexationist ideas.

The Globe has actually begun to poke fun at the man who puts nickels in his slot. Its paragrapher has been permitted to say that 'Ras is "the fadder of the fad." This is but one of several indications that The Globe feels it committed itself to the Wimaniacs with imprudent haste.

Query.

—Who manufactures the best cigar on this continent and what are the names of the brands?
W. E. Dobson, Toronto. General Middleton, Albion Rangers, Wanderers' Bicycle Club, Our Brave Boys and Lizzie Rock. 246

ESPLANADE PROPERTY MEN

SAY SOMETHING ABOUT THE PROPOSED EXTENSION SOUTH.

They Declare They Will Look After Their Rights, and Think They Should Get the Grant if it is Made—If not to Them Then to the City, Under Certain Conditions.

A meeting of the Toronto Esplanade Association, consisting of the owners and lessees of Esplanade property between Yonge and Berkeley-streets, was held at the Albion Hotel on Saturday afternoon in consequence of the following startling circular issued by the chairman and secretary:

You may not be aware that the city corporation has presented to the Government at Ottawa a petition asking that the "Windmill Line" be extended southward to embrace the following property:

"Commencing on the east limit of Parliament-street at the intersection of the Windmill Line; thence south 15° east along said limit to the southwesterly angle of water lot lettered 'C,' being a point distant 769 feet measured southerly along said limit from the northerly limit of Mill-street, formerly Front-street; thence westerly in a point on said Windmill line distant 11,716 feet, more or less, measured westerly from the intersection of the east limit of Berkeley-street; thence north 65° east along said Windmill Line to the place of beginning; containing by admeasurement 70 acres, and being 391 feet wide at the east end, zero at the west end, and with an average width of 197 feet."

This strip extends from Parliament-street to the old French fort outside the present "Windmill Line;" it is 235 feet wide opposite Yonge-street, and increases to 385 feet opposite Berkeley-street.

The petition (which is signed by the Mayor) asks that a grant be made to the city of the said lands, "on the same terms and conditions, so far as the circumstances of the case permit, as the water lots were granted to the city by the patent of Feb. 21, 1880."

Among the conditions of the original patent are the following:

(1) That all such lands leased as aforesaid shall be filled up three feet above high water level within three years from the time of the said leases respectively.

(2) That the said leases shall respectively contain a covenant that, within three years from the time of such leasing respectively, an esplanade shall be made and constructed not less than 100 feet wide.

(3) That all buildings put up and erected upon said water lots shall be built and constructed in such manner, of such materials, and according to such plans as the City Council shall direct.

The present grant to the city is asked for on the same terms, "so far as the circumstances of the case permit," the City Council, we presume, being judges of this question.

If, therefore, the owners and lessees of Esplanade property do not desire the new grant to be made to the City Council on the terms aforesaid, they had better attend a meeting at the Albion Hotel, at 4 o'clock p.m. on Saturday next, Oct. 29, when the proposed petition in the case will be explained by the solicitors of the association.

W. W. PARK,
Chairman.
W. FREELAND,
Secretary.

Oct. 27, 1887.

Among the solid men present were Messrs. George Pears, J. W. Stark, Elias Rogers, Capt. Thomas Murray, William Burns, F. B. Polson, John Bailey, R. Laidlaw, Neil Currie, William Freeland, W. W. Park and others.

T. G. Blackstock, solicitor for the association, Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, read the petition signed by Mayor Howland, and which had been already presented to the Government at Ottawa, praying for the extension of the Windmill Line as stated in the above circular. He also read a copy of the petition presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries by the association on March 31, 1885, as follows:

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council:

The petition of the undersigned owners and lessees of water lots along the southern front of the City of Toronto, humbly sheweth:

1. Your petitioners understand that it is in the contemplation of Your Excellency's Government to make a further grant of water lots along the south front of the city of Toronto to the present owners thereof, or to the Corporation of the City of Toronto in trust for such owners.

2. Your petitioners humbly submit that if any such extension of the present water lots is made the same should be bounded by a line to be drawn from the old Block House, Fort Rouille, which now forms the western extremity of the existing Windmill Line, to the southern point of Gooderham & Worts' Wharf, which is also the northern limit of the present channel of the River Don.

3. Your petitioners humbly submit that such grant, if made, should be made direct to the present owners of the water lots respectively, and not to the city in trust for them.

4. If, however, Your Excellency should see fit to make such grant to the Corporation of the City of Toronto as trustee for the present owners and lessees, your petitioners submit that, in order to protect the riparian rights of those who now own or hold as lessees from the said the Corporation of the City of Toronto, the water lots granted to the said corporation by Her Majesty's letters patent, being dated the 21st day of February, 1880, the same should be made to the said corporation upon the terms proposed by the said corporation in the bill recently submitted by them to the Ontario Legislature, namely, that such lands and land covered by water be granted to the said the Corporation of the City of Toronto, upon trust to convey so much of the said lands and lands covered by water as are in fact now, or have not the property of the said city, to the respective owners of such water lots unconditionally, and to lease such portions thereof as lie in front of water lots now owned by the said Corporation and leased by them to the present lessees of such water lots respectively, at a nominal rental for the unexpired term of the present leases of the said water lots, and that the leases of such added land shall be subject to renewal at the expiration of such current term upon the same terms and conditions as the existing leases of the present water lots, respectively.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

The above petition was signed by A. M. Smith and fifty others.

Mr. Biggar also reported that he had attended the meeting of the City Council on Monday afternoon, and had there obtained an amendment to the report of the sub-committee, providing that the grant should be made "on such terms as may be agreed upon by the Government and the city, due protection being given to all existing rights," but that both the Mayor and Ald. Boustead (chairman of the Executive Committee) declined to make any further concession than as above. It was resolved:

That the association re-affirm the position taken in our petition presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on March 31, 1885, and instruct the trustees to confer with Mr. Biggar and take such action as they and he may think necessary to protect our interests in the premises.

HANLAN IS TRAINING.

Preparing for the Race With Beach—The Owl Gun Club's Shoot.

The Owl Gun Club had a sweepstake shoot on Saturday at live birds, ten each. Fourteen sportsmen shot, the scores being:

W. Bugg	9	A. Robinson	9
J. Douglas	8	J. Colburn	8
— Hetherington	7	J. R. Humphreys	8
W. McDowall	6	W. Ward	6
G. H. Briggs	6	W. Stuart	6
W. Hines	6	J. Mitchell	5
— Stinson	6	H. Best	4

The Owls will send a team to Guelph on Nov. 11 to shoot a return match with the Royal City cracks.

Hanlan Better.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 31.—Hanlan, the oarsman, is better and has resumed training for his race with Beach.

Racing in California.

The autumn meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-Horse Association began on Saturday over the trotting track at Oakland, Cal. The first race was a dash of 1 1-16 miles for a purse of $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, with penalties and allowances. It had nine starters, and was won by Mr. J. B. Haggin's 3-year-old colt Kenney, carrying 96 pounds, by Duke of Montrose, in 1.49, with G. G. Jones' Applause 2d, and the Maltese Villa Stable's Tribouletet (late Safe Ban) 3d.

The second race was the Ladies' Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, at $50 each, $400 added, ⅞ mile. Of the eighteen not declared, three started, of which the Maltese Villa Stable's Geraldine, by Grinstead, at 112 pounds, won in 1.14½, with J. Garland's Snow Drop, 117 pounds, 2d, and J. B. Haggin's Welcome, 107 pounds, 3d.

The third race was the Bay City Handicap, for all ages, at $50 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to the 2d, 1½ miles. Of the sixteen entries nine ran. B. C. Holly's 3-year-old filly Ninena, by Jim Brown, at 88 pounds, was winner in 2.36¾. J. B. Haggin's 3-year-old filly Shasta, at 106 pounds, was 2d, and Mrs. Susie B. Wolfskill's 4-year-old filly Edelweiss, at 105 pounds, 3d. The fourth race was a dash of 7 furlongs for a purse of $400, for 2-year-olds, with penalties and allowances. It had six starters and was won by Mr. J. B. Haggin's colt Glen Echo, by Glenelg, dam Echoless, at 105 pounds, in 1.29¾. J. B. Chase's gelding Kildare, at 107 pounds, was 2d, and W. L. Pritchard's colt Canny Scot, at 105 pounds, 3d.

The Hunt Club Races.

We have received a long reply to Mr. Patteson from Mr. Croft, but do not see our way to its publication, as the space already given to both parties has been more than ample to the merits of the dispute.

Fall Sports.

The fall hunting in Muskoka, Haliburton and Peterboro has been very fair. Deer are plenty, but rather hard to get. Wolves are very numerous and the hounds of the hunters are falling a prey to their voracity. The Government will be asked to increase the bounty for wolf scalps.

The All-fours' Club, consisting of Capt. Jack Murray, Lawyer Smellie, Architect Denison and John Scott of the Dominion Bank returned on Friday last from their annual fall hunt to Haliburton County. They brought back four deer, one black bear, forty partridges, rabbits and salmon trout. A sale lottered "C,"