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TWELFTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1891. ONE CENT.

U.R. IS SIMPLY ABSURD

A Liberal's Critical Examination of Sir Richard's Scheme.

WOULD THE YANKEES STAND IT?

WHY NOT COME OUT FOR ANNEXATION STRAIGHT?

Mr. E. W. Thomson, late a Globe Editor, Writes Another Letter to that Paper--He Puts Sir Richard in a Ridiculous Position--Something that Every Reformer Should Read--A Lot of Interesting Campaign News--Press Opinions--The Big Meeting To-night--Sir John and Sir Charles to Have a Talk To-day.

Editor World: I have sent the enclosed letter to The Globe, but as that journal may not hasten to publish it, I beg that you will do me the kindness to give it space to-morrow morning.

E. W. THOMSON.

Toronto, Feb. 4, '91.

In Praise of Sir Richard's Scheme.

Editor Globe: SIR.—With emotions of horror I observe that The Empire and other Tory papers continue to charge Sir Richard Cartwright with intent to promote a Zollverein or Customs Union between this country and the States, though he repudiated that policy more than two weeks ago, at Wroxeter (13th January). The Globe reported him thus:

"Sir Richard, in dealing with the trade relations of Canada with the United States, drew a distinction between Commercial Union, the policy of Mr. Wiman, and Unrestricted Reciprocity, the policy of the Liberal party. The former would take the control of the Canadian tariff from Canada, while the latter would preserve it."

This declaration, which followed a week after the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's words, "I could never consent to the Zollverein policy for obvious reasons" (Globe report), seems to have obtained less attention than is due to its importance and logical consequences. Hence I venture to ask you to publish this communication, designed, as it is, to set forth some of those consequences in simple, homely language.

One consequence is that there can be no more jumbling together of Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity by speakers who have been in the habit of referring to Mr. Wiman's policy when they find difficulty in explaining how a sufficient revenue can be had from Sir Richard's.

Another consequence is that Tories can no longer damage Sir Richard's scheme by firing at Mr. Wiman's. Sir Richard, indeed, has, in his thorough way, placed the latter beyond damage by completely destroying it. He said "it would take the control of the Canadian tariff from Canada." In other words, it would submit Canadians to Taxation without Representation, against which degrading condition the American colonies fought the revolutionary war. Canadians long ago proved that they would not submit to such domination, even from the Mother Country. Were they willing to accept it from Washington, they would, it is clear, be more willing to accept Taxation with Representation, i.e., political union with the Republic. This would be a position of equality in a great though, as Mr. Mowat has said, a hostile nation. To accept Taxation without Representation from a friendly, let alone a hostile nation, would probably be too shabby for Mexicans—and Canadians are, you will admit, Mr. Editor, of a higher stock. I think nine Liberals out of ten will be delighted to perceive that Sir Richard annihilated Mr. Wiman's plan with one quick, terrific, truthful, knightly blow.

A third consequence is that we now know that Sir Richard's design is to preserve the control of the Canadian tariff to Canada. We have his word for it. Most respectfully I ask you, Mr. Editor, to keep that in mind and to join with me in reflecting on what would be the blessed situation of our country if Canadians could export freely to the States and import freely from Great Britain.

If any one is rude enough to say that Sir Richard does not mean that we should have power to import freely from Great Britain I reply that one is, in common courtesy, bound to believe that Sir Richard meant "control" when he said "control." Now, with control of their tariff, Canadians could reduce its scale to ten or five, or two per cent., or wipe it out altogether.

Does it not seem likely, Mr. Editor, that they would, in the circumstances, hasten to wipe it out? Consider, I pray you, the consequences of that procedure. They would be of a nature to rejoice exceedingly the heart of a true free-trader. Canada would be, obviously and at worst, a competition ground for untaxed British, American and Canadian manufactures. Our farmers, lumbermen, miners, fishermen, land-boomsters and other toilers could obtain all manner of supplies at the lowest possible prices; wherefore the cost of production from our natural resources would be reduced to a minimum, and our exporting classes placed at a corresponding advantage over American and other competition in all foreign markets, including those of the United States, which would be free to our producers under the operation of Sir Richard's truly magnificent scheme.

But that picture, roseate though it be, is really but pale pink in comparison with the prosperous hue that all Canadian interests would wear should we, as Sir Richard patriotically proposes, enjoy at once free trade with the States and control of our tariff unto the extinction thereof. Novel, queer, impossible as the proposition may seem, I make bold to assert that our manufacturers would gain vastly more in these circumstances than any other industrial class. The Canadian farmer might exult, the lumberman wax fat and stop kicking, the miner stack up shekels of gold and shekels of silver, but the manufacturer! even a Rockefeller might envy him! Why so? Surely, Mr. Editor, it is plain that Canadian manufacturers would monopolize manufacturing for the United States market in the circumstances postulated by Sir Richard, provided our people, retaining control of their tariff, should wipe it out.

Consider, for instance, the case of the Canadian woolen manufacturer — with free South American, Cape and Australian wools, free dye stuffs and dyed yarns, free machinery, free coal, free oils, free everything, including free admission for his tweeds or blankets or worsteds to the U.S. market. His Republican competitor would have next to nothing free of customs taxes, for one of the plain presumptions of Sir Richard is that our neighbors will retain a high tariff against all the world, except Canada, after Unrestricted Reciprocity shall have shed its sweet influences over our country. If one says: "No, the Americans would abolish their tariff," he will be asked to explain why he thinks we should seek reciprocity if our neighbors are about to try free trade.

The U.S. tariff being then kept up, except as against Canada, we, abandoning ours, could infallibly, by virtue of freely imported raw and manufactured British materials in all sorts, close the majority of, if not all, U.S. factories and replace their goods with our own. Tall chimneys would spring up, as if demanded by Aladdin, around our towns and the voice of the assignee be heard no more in the land.

"Nonsense," says some young-man-in-a hurry, "the American officials would of course require an account of the constituent parts of every Canadian manufactured product entering the States, and would thus submit our imported materials to their customs schedule, permitting only the Canadian-produced constituents to pass free." Well, friend, let us agree. Let us say nothing about the difficulty our neighbor's officials would find in distinguishing British-dyed yarns or British dyes in a Canadian-woven tweed from like Canadian-made commodities in the same. Let us suppose all the visible components of any finished Canadian product to be duly submitted to the American duties. But what about the invisible components of the same finished product? What about the elements of manufacture present therein by results only?—the invisible elements of freely imported machinery, freely imported oils, freely imported nails, glass, spikes, locks, hinges and other fittings for the factory? The invisible elements of cheap transportation due to freely imported locomotives, cars and rails—the ten thousand cheap elements, including wages, that would certainly enter into the making of Canadian tweed, or any other Canadian-manufactured product, if there were no Canadian tariff on imported goods! Standing at this advantage and freely entering the market of 65,000,000, our manufacturers could soon possess it completely.

"Oh, but," says another critic, "you are forgetting that the British manufacturer would undersell the Canadian manufacturer in the Canadian market if the Canadian tariff were wiped out." True, O King! but what of that? In the first place, we are assured, every lawful morning, by prodigious-ly public-spirited authorities, that it really is absurd (and "truly loil" to boot, which seems to be worse) to contend that American manufacturers should not be allowed to wipe out Canadian manufactures and turn adrift their employes to amuse themselves looking for new sorts of jobs. Now, save us all from the cant of professing any superstitious loyalty either to the British or the Canadian manufacturer. But if the Canadian manufacturer is to be wiped out by any other, I, for one, should like the British brother rather than the Yankee cousin to get the gain. So would the bulk of the representative farmers of Ontario, or else they didn't know what they meant when, in convention at Toronto three years ago, they resolved first in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity with Great Britain, and, second, that they would like Unrestricted Reciprocity with the States in case the more desirable change could not be attained.

But that is a digression. My point is that the Canadian manufacturer would not be wiped out by the Britisher even if the latter, in the circumstances described, filled the whole Canadian market for manufactures. The Canadian manufacturer would still have his free entrance to the U.S. market and his monopoly thereof, as hereinbefore argued, and he could well afford to lose his present home market of 5,000,000 in order to gain control—practically a monopoly—of the adjacent market of 65,000,000 from which the British manufacturer would be excluded. Our man would be vastly well off, even if he could sell nothing in Canada, provided he could shut up the U.S. factories and take their trade, as would surely be the case in the circumstances presented by Sir Richard.

"Oh, but that's absurd!" says a third objector. I respectfully leave him to the tender mercies of Sir Richard, whose ability to defend his project from the imputation is undoubted.

His plan is something very magnificent. Sir John's modest proposal that our neighbors should give us reciprocity in raw products is a poor, timid, shrinking thing compared with that of his rival. And don't we all wish, Mr. Editor, that Cousin Jonathan will, as some say he will, do everything in his power to further Sir Richard's scheme.

It may be said by Tories that Sir Richard was insincere in alleging that his plan involves at once free trade with the States and control of the Canadian tariff by Canada. But we know what sort of people Tories are—they'll say any naughty thing. For my part, when I think of Sir Richard's apparent belief that Washington will not consent to Sir John's variety of reciprocity, but will accept Sir Richard's Wroxeter brand, then, Sir, I admire more and more that gift of almost supernatural hoperness which Sir Richard commonly conceals under the aspect of a practical man.

Toronto, Feb. 4, 1891. E. W. THOMSON.

HON. WM. MACDOUGALL SPEAKS.

Sir John's Scheme the "Reasonable, Beneficial and Only Feasible Scheme."

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Another member of the Reform party is out with a repudiation of unrestricted reciprocity and direct taxation. Hon. William Macdougall, in an interview which The Citizen will publish to-morrow, strongly endorses the stand taken by the Government. He believes reciprocity on the lines of the treaty of 1854 the only practical method.

Last month Mr. Macdougall wrote his friend, Mr. Erastus Wiman, as follows: "I regard annexation as unattainable in our day, except by force, which means war between England and Canada on the one side and the United States on the other. I do not expect to witness that catastrophe, nor will you, younger and more vigorous though you be. If annexation, therefore, is out of the question in our time, why should we permit it to obscure the true issue? Why abandon the reasonable, beneficial and probably only feasible scheme, to wit, the free interchange of enumerated home productions on both sides? Even this adjustment, as you know, will not give us free trade. There will be still a wire fence. Foreign goods cannot cross the line from either side without payment of duty. Custom houses, therefore, must still be maintained. In my humble opinion, a reciprocity treaty on the basis of that of 1854, but including a greater range of articles is the only practical method of dealing with our neighbors while Canada remains a British colony. I throw out these hints as an old-timer, who has had practical experience in political affairs. Burdened with nearly $300,000,000 of debt and a yearly expenditure greater than the income, I don't see how we can meet our obligations and maintain our general government without a productive tariff. Direct taxation is practically out of the question. The provinces are pretty heavily burdened already in that line, and any government proposing to raise say $40,000,000 a year by direct taxation might as well secure tickets for Honolulu or some other remote but hospitable island beyond the reach of our telegraph system. Believing that a sufficient revenue by direct taxation will not be achieved in our day, I am in favor of reasonable import duties for federal revenue. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that free imports from a foreign country into the Mother Country. Tariff discrimination against her in favor of foreign countries will soon sever the British connection."

Mr. Macdougall said in conclusion, "The proposals of the Dominion Government, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, do not seem to conflict with my views, as expressed in my letter of Jan. 29, and I am, therefore, well pleased to find myself so strongly endorsed."

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The High Commissioner on the Issues Before the People.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, arrived here from England to-day and left for Montreal this afternoon. When interviewed on the reciprocity question Sir Charles said: "I am perfectly familiar with the grounds covered by the Governor-General of Canada in his communication to the Colonial Secretary in England. I think the proposition which it contains is of the most practicable and satisfactory character ever submitted for consideration between the two countries. It is the nearest approach to what I consider to be legitimate reciprocity that has yet been devised." Sir Charles continued: "The issue upon which the election in Canada will be fought will be reciprocity. Unrestricted reciprocity is not desired by the majority of our people. If such a thing were brought about either Canada or the United States would want to furnish the tariff upon foreign goods. If the United States took as a standard the McKinley bill that would not suit Canada, and if Canada submitted the present tariff it would make a big smuggling highway to the States. I would like to see the trade relations between Canada and the United States placed on the broadest and most friendly basis possible and I know such a state of affairs would meet the approval of the Home Government."

In regard to the case of the Sayward, the Canadian vessel seized in Alaskan waters, Sir Charles said: "I regard it as a high compliment paid to the United States by Canada in leaving the whole matter to the Supreme Court of the United States for settlement. It shows Canada has the utmost confidence in the fair-mindedness of that body—one of the greatest judicial tribunals in the world."

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

General Political and Personal Notes—Movements of Politicians.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Mr. W. C. Edwards is reconsidering his determination to retire in Russell.

Mr. Domville's suit against Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P., for libel, King's, N.B.

L. Z. Mallette, contractor for the Langevin block, Ottawa, will oppose Hugh McMillan, M.P., in Vaudreuil.

The elections for Algoma (in Ontario), Gaspe, Caribou and probably Chicoutimi (in Quebec), and those for British Columbia will be subsequent to the general polling. This will give those outlying districts an opportunity of making themselves solid with the Government in any case.

An effort is being made to induce Mr. Henry J. Cloran, Q.C., of Montreal, to contest Prescott in the Liberal interest.

The views of Chaudiere lumbermen on the probable effect of the Government policy of reciprocity will be looked for with interest. Mr. J. R. Booth was seen to-day. He said: No doubt reciprocity would do the lumber trade good, but you know the trouble with us just now is not what we can sell lumber for but what others can sell it for. If the United States lumbermen can sell at a certain price below our own we must come to that price or do no business. It has got to be so now that we cannot compete with the southern red pine which is being placed right in all the northern and eastern markets at from $2 to $5 per thousand less than we can do it, but, of course, the $1 of duty off will help us some. With the duty off, Mr. Booth went on to explain, the Chaudiere lumbermen would not fear competition with the Michigan men, but they would still find the southern red pine and negro labor a hard nut to crack.

Sheriff Murray of Pembroke will be the Liberal candidate in Pontiac.

Mr. Alonzo Wright declines to offer himself for re-election in Ottawa county.

Returning Officers Appointed.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The following are the additional appointments as returning officers:

Picton—J. S. Harris.
North Grey—A. M. Stephens.
Halton—Dr. C. Freeman.
South Grey—George L. McCaul.
East Grey—Andrew Grier.
North Wellington—W. White.
Centre Wellington—E. O'Connor.
East Toronto—Thomas McMullen.
West Toronto—W. H. Murray.
Muskoka—W. Fry.
South Simcoe—Lieut.-Col. Banting.
Peel—Robert Braddy.
North York—James Rogers.
Lincoln—J. E. Cuff.
Welland—William Bochner.
Monck—John Henderson.
Haldimand—G. E. Reichald.
North Wentworth—M. B. Thomas.
South Wentworth—N. G. Fletcher.
West Ontario—Dr. E. G. Freel.
South Ontario—J. H. Perry.
Hamilton—G. H. Mills.
West York—R. D. McKenzie.
East York—R. N. Garland.
South Wellington—F. J. Chadwick.

LAURIER IN TOWN.

The Toronto Convention Called Off — The Liberals in Good Spirits.

The flying visit of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, to the city yesterday had a marvelous effect on the party. When he left them for the East again in the

Continued on the third page.

OLD TRINITY'S GLAD GUESTS.

THE BOYS OF THE GOWN ENTERTAIN IN RIGHT JOLLY STYLE.

The Classic Halls Out West Visited by Lord and Lady Stanley—A Brilliant Scene—Ladies Fayre, Fluttering Gowns, Clashing Music and Flying Feet—Chasing the Fleeting Hours.

Cupid hid under drooping lashes last night in Trinity's classic halls and shot sundry glances with subtle skill. The old building was decked out in handsome style for the annual conversazione under the auspices of the Literary Institute.

Before the destruction last year of the noble pile in Queen's Park there were two such events. This year the remaining one was in consequence doubly attractive. The corridors, thronged with matrons, maids and men in full enjoyment, were beautiful in the sight of all lovers of their kind.

In the early part of the evening a concert was given in Convocation Hall. This is the program:

PART I.

a Polka March—The Grenadiers.....Bonheur
b Valse Descriptive—Leon du Bal.....Gillet
Grenadiers' Band.
Song—The Message.....Blumenthal
Mr. Edgar R. Doward.
Piano solo—Miserere aus Trovatore.....Liszt
Miss Macdonell.
Solos { a Oh that we two were maying.....Nevin
b Gypsy Song—No. 2, Op. 55.....Dvorak
c Absent, yet present, M'de Valerie White
Mr. H. Crawford Scadding.
Song—And God shall wipe away all tears.Sullivan
Mrs. Weir.

PART II.

Cornet solo—Sea Flower polka.....Rollinson
Mr. H. McKendry.
Accompaniment, Grenadiers' Band.
Song—Should He Upbraid.....Bishop
Miss Code.
Recitation—Horatius.....Macaulay
Mr. S. H. Clark.
Solos { a Romanza, from "Faust".....Gounod
b The Kerry Dance.....Molloy
Miss Hattie Weir.
Song—The New Kingdom.....Tours
Mr. Edgar R. Doward.
Piccolo solo—Through the Air.....Damare
Mr. Elton.
Accompaniment, Grenadiers' Band.

While the concert was in progress the first half of the dancing program was carried out in the new west wing. Faeder's orchestra furnished the music.

At 10.30 a light supper was served in the dining-hall by the steward of the college. Refreshments were dispensed to the wearied at all times in the west wing and dining-hall.

Lord and Lady Stanley Present.

The concert over, the large hall was cleared of benches. The floor was but well covered with dancers gay when His Excellency Lord Stanley, Lady Stanley and suite entered. After about 20 minutes spent in the hall the viceregal party inspected the library, chapel, lecture-room, physical science department, where interesting experiments were made by the students of that course.

Dancing continued in the west wing and Convocation Hall till early morning. The music in the hall was supplied by the Grenadiers' Band.

Those to whom honor is due for the success of the brilliant affair are, the council of the Literary Institute, by whom, with the assistance of Mr. H. H. Bedford-Jones and other heads of sub-committees, the arrangements were carried out. This is the council: President, H. V. Thompson, B.A.; secretary, J. G. Carter Troop; treasurer, J. H. H. Coleman; librarian, Robert Orr; curator, W. L. Baynes-Reed; councillors, Alexis Martin and J. Cappell.

A Batch of the Invited Guests.

Amongst the invited guests were: His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Stanley of Preston; Sir Alexander Campbell and Miss Marjorie Campbell, Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright, Chancellor and Mrs. Allan, Major-General Herbert, Chief Justice and Miss Hagarty, Sir Adam and Lady Wilson, the Bishop of Algoma and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Arnoldi, Col. and Mrs. Alger, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Armour, Prof. and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Mercer Adam, Mr. and Miss Adam, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Bethune, Mr. H. T. Bethune, Mrs. and Miss Bickford, Rev. C. G. and Mrs. Boldwin, Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Broughall, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Burton, Mr. George Burton, Mrs. J. and Miss Boulton, Messrs. C. and H. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. Barwick, Mr. and Mrs. Melford Boulton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Bruce and the Misses Boulton, Mrs. Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Brouse, Mr. and Mrs. L. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Baines, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Blackwell, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Beatty, Mr. C. and the Misses Beatty, Messrs. and the Misses Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Hume Blake, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bristol, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Buntin, Mr. Lyon Arcideacon and Mrs. Boddy, Rev. J. and Mrs. Ballard, Rev. R. A. and Mrs. Bikey, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Burnham, Chancellor and the Misses Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Bigger, Rev. J. D., Mrs. and the Misses Cayley, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow Cumberland, Mr. and the Misses Cumberland, Mr., Mrs. and Mr. C. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Campbell, Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Cosby, Rev. and Mrs. Hoyles Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cawthra, Mr. Rae and Messrs. Chadwick, Mrs. and the Misses Cox, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, the Misses Dupont, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Dumoulin, Mr. and the Misses Dumoulin, Col. and Mrs. T. T. Denison, Col. and Mrs. Fred Denison, Lt.-Col., Mrs. and Miss Dawson, Mr., Misses and Mr. F. Homer Dixon, Mr. Casimir Dickson, Principal and Mrs. Dickson, Prof. Dale, Judge, Mrs. and Misses Ferguson, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Hon. Mr. C. and Mrs. Fraser, Col. Sir Casimir and Lady Gzowski, Dr. and Mrs. Grasett, Col. and Mrs. Grasett, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Grasett, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Reynard Gamble, Mr. Harry Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Gibson, Miss Gelkie, Dr. Gelkie, Miss Grier and young ladies of the Bishop Strachan School, Sir Thomas and Lady Gold and Miss Gait, Mr. Stephen Heward, Sir William Howland, Mr. O. Howland, Mr. W. H. Howland, Mr. Robert and Miss Hewitt, Principal and Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hodgins, Mr. P. Hodgins, Miss Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Ince and the Messrs. Ince, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ince, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Ince and the Misses Ince, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Jones and Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ford Jones and Miss Jones, Mr. Beverley Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Ford Jones, Mr. A. C. Bedford-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kerr, Professor, Mrs. and the Misses Kirkland, Messrs. W. and H. H. Langton, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Langmuir, Mr. and Mrs. A. Langmuir, Commander and Mrs. Law, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Monk, Mr. and Mrs. D'Alton McCarthy, Miss McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Merritt, Hon. O. and Mrs. Mowat and the Misses Mowat, Sir David and Lady Macpherson, Capt. and Mrs. Macdougall, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Macdougall, Mrs. Moss and the Misses Moss, Mr. Maitland, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Morgan and the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Meredith and the Misses Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Meredith and the Misses Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nordheimer, Lord Bishop of Niagara and Mrs. Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Neville and young ladies of Rolleston House, Chief Justice and Mrs. Osler, Misses Osler, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Osler, Miss Osler, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Osler, Col. and Mrs. Otter, Miss Otter, Prof. Pike, Mr. B., Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. J. H. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Hon. J. B. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. and Mr. Rutherford, the Misses Rutherford, Hon. A. M., Mrs. and the Misses Ross, Hon. G. W., Mrs. and the Misses Ross, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. and the Misses VanKoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Vickers, Miss Veals and young ladies, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. VanKoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wood, Miss Walker, Miss May Walker, Mr. J. A. Worrell, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Miss Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Wyld, Mrs. and the Misses Yarker.

Mardi Gras Occurs at New Orleans Tuesday, Feb. 10.

Excursions every day via the Illinois Central Railroad. Only one change of cars from Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and points on the main lines to New Orleans and two to Florida and California points. Those intending visiting California, Florida or Mexico can purchase tickets via New Orleans and take in the Mardi Gras at the same rates as by any direct routes. For rates and full information write A. J. McDONALD, travelling passenger agent Illinois Central Railroad, Berlin, Ont. 135

A Strike May Follow.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—The deputation of C.P.R. train men were closeted with Mr. Van Horne, the president, until after 11 o'clock to-night. They refused to divulge the results, but it is understood Mr. Van Horne declined to entertain their proposals and a strike may ensue.

SHOT GUN AND TORCH.

Several Arrests for Arson — An Alleged Tell-Tale Mitt.

WHITBY, Feb. 5.—Joseph Gregg, who lives on the townline of Markham and Pickering, east of Mongolia, is in jail awaiting his trial on the serious charge of arson. It is charged that Gregg came home intoxicated and chased his wife and step-children out of the house with a shot gun. He then set fire to the house (which belonged to his wife) and burned it down with the contents.

Disastrous Fire in Strathroy.

STRATHROY, Feb. 5.—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a billiard room in Frank-street and spread to the cigar and tobacco store adjoining. The total loss will be between $8000 and $9000, divided as follows: Ex-Mayor Johnson, $4000 on his two stores; insured for $2000. W. Jay, loss on billiard room, cigar and tobacco store and household effects, $2000; insured for $1500. Dr. Whitehead, loss $500; no insurance. James Cox, loss $300; covered by insurance. S. H. Ray, on building $1200, on stock $1400; insured for $2100.

Bishop's College School Burned.

LENNOXVILLE, Feb. 5.—Bishop's College school, the college chapel and the rectory were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The fire broke out in the school and was first discovered at 2 o'clock and the alarm given. The local volunteer fire brigade hastened to the scene and with the aid of the townspeople they succeeded in getting the fire under control after about two hours' hard fighting. As yet the origin of the fire is unknown. There were no lives lost nor anyone injured. The boys lose all their effects and the majority of them are housed with friends and will leave for home to-morrow. The college proper, which is partially isolated from the school and chapel, was saved. The loss is placed at $50,000 and is said to be fully covered by insurance.

Alleged Arson.

PETERBORO', Feb. 5.—The coroner's jury which investigated the burning of two schoolhouses in section 12, Asphodel, find that the evidence points strongly to Charles Fox, a well-known farmer, being guilty of having set fire to the buildings. The chief link connecting Fox with the crime was a mit found in the yard the day after the fire, which was identified as Fox's.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR ROSEDALE.

Ratepayers Petition the Board—Dr. Ogden Wants the Meetings to Open With Prayer—Increased Salaries.

Last night the Public School Board held its first business meeting of the year. Quite a number of the trustees were absent. Those present were Chairman Whitesides and Messrs. J. S. Williams, E. R. Roden, George Boxall, R. S. Baird, James Henderson, Thomas Hastings, A. E. Hagerman, N. G. L. Marshall, George Vair, Dr. Ogden, W. S. Lee, Frank Somers, Major McSpadden, R. A. McCracken, W. D. McPherson, Ald. Kerr, William Kerr, G. W. Mingay, Dr. A. T. Fisher, W. B. Rogers, A. T. Middleton, School Inspector Hughes and Superintendent Bishop.

Among the communications was one from Miss Gertrude Vercoe, tendering her resignation as teacher in Lansdowne School.

This letter was read, but no immediate action was taken:

The Board of Management of the Industrial School Association have asked an interview with the Government with a view to obtain for the boys' school a grant sufficient for the support of two new cottages, a further grant of 60 cents per per boy week and a connection with the waterworks system of the asylum.

They also wish to secure a grant of 25 acres more land adjacent to the Boys' School at Mimico.

The board has asked me to request that you will kindly assist us by joining the deputation, and will you, if at all convenient, kindly make a point of being with us, even if the notice, as is possible, may be a short one.

W. H. HOWLAND.

A petition was presented calling for a school in Rosedale, north of the ravine. It was signed by James Good, John Stark, George Murray, J. C. Scott, W. Grange, James G. Giles, W. O. Cook, J. H. Thorne, James E. Loney, William Dick, F. W. L. Shaw, Harry L. Stark, Grant Helliwell, Edward D. Freeland, A. Meredith, Thomas M. Martin, George A. Elliott, Arthur Cox, D. A. Parker, George A. Jones, Charles Stark, B. D. Thomas.

Solicitor McMurrich notified the board that he had been served with a writ on its behalf by Mrs. M. O. C. Trebilcock, demanding $3000 for damage to property in connection with the erection of the new school in McCaul-street.

The big Finance Committee's report on salaries passed without opposition. Before it was finally adopted Trustee Baird sought to get a $50 increase for Miss Cowan of the Boys' Home, but was defeated through the strenuous efforts of Trustees Lee and Hastings.

The reports of the other standing committees were adopted without discussion.

Before the board adjourned Trustee Lee, on behalf of the board, presented to Trustee Frank Somers, the retiring chairman, a handsomely engrossed address, expressive of the members' confidence in him, appreciation of his past services and hopes of their long future continuance. Mr. Somers returned thanks in a happy little speech.

Notices of Motion.

These notices of motion were given:

By Trustee Hagerman: That a site be procured in the eastern portion of St. Lawrence Ward and a two-roomed school be erected thereon.

By Trustee W. Kerr: That Givens-street School be heated by some modern system and that it be enlarged by an additional six rooms.

By Trustee W. Kerr: That a site be procured in vicinity of the present Bathurst-street School and an eight-roomed school be erected thereon, the present site and building to be sold.

By Dr. Ogden: That it is right and expedient that the meetings of this board in future be opened with prayer by the chairman or such other persons as he may designate, and that a committee of three be named by the chairman to select a suitable form of prayer, if a form be thought best, or suggest such amendment or addition to the bylaws as may be required to carry out the purport of this resolution.

By Trustee Hastings: That Messrs. Ogden, Hon. O. and Mrs. Mowat and the Misses Mowat, Sir David and Lady Macpherson, Capt. and Mrs. Macdougall, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Macdougall, Mrs. Moss and the Misses Moss, Mr. Maitland, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Morgan and the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Meredith and the Misses Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Meredith and the Misses Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nordheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nordheimer, Lord Bishop of Niagara and Mrs. Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Neville and young ladies of Rolleston House, Chief Justice and Mrs. Osler, Misses Osler, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Osler, Miss Osler, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Osler, Col. and Mrs. Otter, Miss Otter, Prof. Pike, Mr. B., Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mr. J. H. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Robinson, Hon. J. B. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. and Mr. Rutherford, the Misses Rutherford, Hon. A. M., Mrs. and the Misses Ross, Hon. G. W., Mrs. and the Misses Ross, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Vernon, Mrs. and the Misses VanKoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Vickers, Miss Veals and young ladies, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. VanKoughnet, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wood, Miss Walker, Miss May Walker, Mr. J. A. Worrell, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Miss Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Wyld, Mrs. and the Misses Yarker.

EVERY TIP IN CARDIFF IDLE.

GENERAL STRIKE AMONG THE WELSH DOCK LABORERS.

Orphan Asylum Burned and Nine Children Perish in the Flames—A French Railroad Tragedy—Justin McCarthy Paints the Irish Situation a Roseate Hue—The Oporto Insurrection.

CARDIFF, Feb. 5.—A general strike has been declared here among the dock laborers. The trouble is serious and likely to result in another long struggle between capital and labor. Every tip in Cardiff is idle and the steamer pickets are guarding the entrance to all of the docks. The entire police force of Cardiff is on duty.

The Chilian Uprising.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres says the Chilian rising was due to violence on the part of Chilian regulars. The rising occurred at Castro. The battle between the regulars and the insurgents lasted three hours. Seventeen of the former and 130 of the latter were killed. Profiting by the revolt the hostile sections of the Chilian regulars attacked one another with knives to settle an old quarrel and the insurgents around the city joined in the fighting, which lasted two days. The lyceum and hospital suffered severely. The number of persons killed is not known exactly, but is large. Ancud is now quiet. The harbor is patrolled by volunteers, who are partisans of the president, assisted by 2000 sailors. The revolt appears to be reduced to the principal harbors. Beaten on all sides, the insurgents intended to retreat to the mountains, assume the defensive and march towards Santiago, which is now denuded of troops. Friends advise the president to convoke Congress, which would settle the quarrel.

Reckless Shooting.

BARCELONA, Feb. 5.—The revolutionary spirit smouldering throughout Spain nearly burst into a flame in this city to-day. There was to have been a peaceful demonstration, in which a parade and speeches were the main features, going on in favor of the Republican leader, Don Nicholas Salmeron, Alfonso Zorillas, co-workers in the propagation of Republican ideas, and naturally the crowds which were attracted by the occasion became somewhat excited. This attitude of the populace seems to have alarmed the officer in charge of the troop of mounted gendarmes, who seems to have lost his head and to have ordered the gendarmes to charge the crowd. They did so at a gallop, firing their pistols and carbines right and left. The result was that several persons were more or less dangerously wounded. The action of the gendarmes deeply enraged the people, but the crowd seemed to have dispersed without any open act of retaliation.

As in the Good Old Times.

LEICESTER, Feb. 5.—In receiving a deputation of Irishmen yesterday Mr. McCarthy, in addition to informing that he had summoned a meeting of his followers for Feb. 21, said the Irish Parliamentary party would probably hear on that date the terms which had been made between the two sections that the party might meet again as in the good old times and, standing together like friends and brothers, fight against the common enemy.

Parnell's Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Standard says it is rumored Mr. McCarthy will read at the meeting of his followers next Thursday a letter from Mr. Gladstone giving his views on the present situation, and that afterwards a meeting of the whole Irish party will be held, at which Mr. Parnell will explain the conditions on which he withdraws from the chairmanship and his future intentions.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A despatch to The Temps from London says Gladstone has given the required assurances justifying Parnell in retiring from the leadership of his section of the Irish Parliamentary party. Dillon, the correspondent adds, will replace Parnell, as Carew, a member of the McCarthyite section and will be selected as leader of the reunited party.

Carlist Riots in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Despatches report rioting in a number of towns this morning. A Liberal-Carlist riot occurred at Logron o. At Haro the Carlist club was wrecked. There was serious rioting at Santo Domingo and Calzada, where many persons were injured.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Morley gave notice in the House of Commons to-day of a motion to censure the Irish executive for its action in the Tipperary prosecution, such action being calculated to bring the law into contempt and bring a violation of the rights of citizens.

A Soldier Obeys Orders.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Count Von Waldersee, the retiring chief of the general staff, took formal leave of the staff attaches to-day. In a speech, in which he showed deep emotion, he said: "The Emperor has ordered me elsewhere, a soldier obeys orders without asking reasons."

A German Spy in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—A Belgian has been arrested in this city charged with supplying German War Department officials with plans of the Franco-Belgian and Belgian-German frontiers.

The Italian Crisis Continues.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The ministerial crisis continues. The King is consulting with General Cosenz, chief of staff, in regard to the military retrenchments.

Foreign News Notes.

It is reported that the Chilian Government has prohibited the export of nit