...mpliments...

McCarthy & Co.

Wishing their friends a Merry Xmas and a happy and prosperous New Year, and hoping for a continuance of their favors for the coming year.

McCARTHY & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
305 QUEEN-ST. EAST (near Sherbourne).

FOUR YEARS FOR FLEMING.

Continued from Page 1.

FEATURES OF THE ELECTIONS.

Several Old-Time Aldermen are Missing From This Year's Council.

...ere were a number of great surprises in the results of the polling for ...ll in some of the wards. The ...t of voting in some cases furnish ...al source of study for those who take interest in the laws ...se and effect" as applied to ...al politics.

McMurrich polled two votes ...than elected Mayor Fleming as ...r for 1896, and 1805 votes more ...Ald. Shaw, whom the Mayor ...pished in that election. But the ...s were against him, as the Mayor ...rolled up a largely increased vote.

ALD. SMALL IS OUT.

...the First Ward Ald. Russell, who ...day served Council at the bye-election to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. E. A. Macdonald, has jumped to the top of the poll, the electors probably desiring to mark their appreciation of the fact that he has shown enough to refrain from indulging in flights of eloquence when he should be voting. Ald. Small for some reason or other has dropped from second place to sixth, being beaten by two new men in the persons of Messrs. Frame and Lobb, the first-named securing the fourth seat. Ald. Small will be missed from the Council of 1897. The defeat of Mr. Lobb was a great surprise to his friends, who were confident of his election.

AND ALD. DAVIES, TOO.

In the Second Ward Ald. Hallam and Spence reverse their positions of last year as leaders of the poll. Ald. Davies, who occupied third place last year, has been relegated to sixth place with a falling off of 300 in the number of votes polled. Mr. Davies' false move in attempting to divert voters from Island and Sunday car service until after the election no doubt contributed towards this result. Ald. Lamb, with a slight increase in the number of votes which placed him in fourth place last year, advances to third, and E. L. Beale, an energetic man, full ...n for a municipal career, ...attained the goal of his ambition.

...T WAS A SURPRISE.

...ter proved the surprise of ...in the splendid run which ...the Third Ward, polling ...three thousand votes and ...e list. This is a record to ...f for a novice in the municipal ...t. Mr. Rutter has all the ...which go to make a good ...and his many friends look ...cessful career in civic politics ...his business training will ...presence in the Council a ...stinct gain to the public. The number of votes necessary to lead the poll in this Ward was 500 more than the leader led last year, and Ald. Bonstead is once more out of the Council, although he had a larger vote than when he obtained a seat in January last.

POOR OLD JOLLIFFE.

Ald. Jolliffe polled a hundred votes less in the Fourth Ward than last year, and the electors marked their disapproval of his obstructive tactics in connection with the Street Railway agreement by leaving him at home. Ald. Hubbard headed the poll, changing places with Ald. Burns, and ex-Ald. Frankland replaces Ald. Jolliffe as the junior member for the ward. There was a largely increased vote in this ward this year, the leader polling 400 ...more than Ald. Burns had to his ...lf last year.

"KING WILLIAM" A VICTIM.

Truly the glory of the Fifth Ward has departed when King William is left ...home. This event occurred not before that respected gentleman has lost ...friends, for he polled just 100 votes ...than were recorded in his favor ...last election, but the Fifth Ward ...ng fast, and other candidates have floated along on the flood tide, so that Ald. R. H. Graham leads with nearly 700 votes more than last time, and more than 500 more than headed the poll on that occasion. F. H. Woods, the new man, stands third on the list. Ald. Dunn beating out his old opponent by 34 votes. There is mourning in the Bell circle and corresponding joy within the Dunn ranks.

THE PEOPLE'S JIM AHEAD.

The Sixth Ward remains true to tradition, and the people's Jim heads the poll 400 ahead of Ald. Scott. Ald. Rowe drops back to eighth place, allowing J. J. Graham to advance to third place, Dr. Lynd re-entering the Council as fourth man.

WILL STAY AT HOME.

One of the aldermen who appealed for re-election in each ward was left at home. The defeated ones are as follows:

First Ward—Ald. Small.
Second Ward—Ald. Davies.
Third Ward—Ald. J. B. Boustead.
Fourth Ward—Ald. Jolliffe.
Fifth Ward—Ald. William Bell.
Sixth Ward—Dr. Rowe.

THE NEW MEN.

Of the six men elected to fill the places of the unfortunates who will spend the ensuing year in retirement from the Council, four are new men in municipal affairs in Toronto. They are:

First Ward—James Frame.
Second Ward—W. L. Beale.
Third Ward—A. F. Rutter.
Fifth Ward—F. H. Woods.

Ex-Ald. William Carlyle and Dr. Lynd have each seen service in former Councils and return to again represent their old constituents.

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION.

Although party politics are said to have no part in municipal matters, it is always interesting to know what the political leanings of the members are. The new Council will be pretty evenly balanced in this respect, as will be seen by the following classification:

Liberal.	Conservative.
J K Leslie,	John Russell,
John Hallam,	Thomas Allen,
R S Spence,	J Frame,
A F Rutter,	D Lamb,
William Burns,	W L Beale,
William Carlyle,	John Shaw,
W T R Preston,	O B Sheppard,
James Gowanlock,	Bernard Saunders,
J J Graham,	W F Hubbard,
Dr Lynd,	J Crane,
Mayor Fleming,	R H Graham,
	John Dunn,
	F H Woods,
	James Scott.

Notes of the Fray.

"The World did it."

That was the remark which was heard on all sides last night.

Ald. McMurrich, who it was claimed, was the representative of the business section of the community, failed to obtain a majority in his own ward, where the business vote preponderates. At the last election Mayor Fleming was in a minority of 194 in the Third Ward. This year he is in a majority of 62.

Mayor Fleming received a majority in every ward of the city. The threatened "slump" of Orange votes in the Fifth Ward did not materialize.

Ex-Ald. Garratt Frankland called at The World office at 2 o'clock this morning, and, in his roundabout manner said, "Fleming is really Mayor for 1897. Take notice!"

During the day Mayor Fleming personally visited nearly all the polling places and his smile and hand-shake did much towards deciding voters.

"McMurrich isn't sufficiently a man of the people to be a winning candidate," was the expression of many of the voters yesterday.

"What saucy eyes he has!" said a woman in the crush in front of The Telegram, last night, "no wonder the women worked for him."

The city preachers came out in a body and worked for Fleming.

"If it hadn't rained, the majority would have been 3000," so the people said last night.

The News got itself very much disliked by the Methodist and other ministerial associations over the contest.

Fewer rigs were seen about the polling places yesterday than at any previous election for some time past.

Jem Mace thinks the citizens of Toronto have no interest in the election matters. The big fellow had difficulty in getting through the crowds in front of some of the newspaper offices.

A large number of members of the Conservative Club followed the example of Mr. C. C. Robinson, their president, and made no secret of having voted for Fleming.

The Prohibitionists came out in strong force for their favorite candidate.

A number of Anglican clergymen kept strictly mum for "Mayor Fleming."

"King William" Bell was vanquished, and many were the laments of the stalwarts.

"Blah! for Butter," was often heard last night. He did splendidly for a first attempt, and will be an acquisition to the Council.

An active member of the Lord's Day Alliance said yesterday, "If Fleming's elected he may thank The World for it."

The "slickest" man was not elected. The shaft bears a wonderful similarity to that of a year ago.

A new candidate who appeared to the electors of the great business ward for the first time for election as alderman was returned at the head of the poll, with five hundred votes more than Ald. McMurrich, the "business" man's candidate, for the mayoralty, received in the same ward.

The electors of the Fourth Ward plainly intimated that they wanted nothing to do with candidates of "Rifles and Rebellion" stripe. It is astonishing that even 89 voters could be found in the ward to endorse such sentiments as were avowed by this particular candidate.

GRATEFUL THANKS.

Mayor Fleming, John Ross Robertson and Methodist Ministers Speak.

The crowd at The Telegram office was enormous. Thousands packed King and Bay-streets. At 9.15 Mr. John Ross Robertson, M.P., stepped to the window and, amidst cheering, said that the fight had been fought, the victory won, and Mayor Fleming had been elected. All the vilifying and slandering of The News had failed. Never before in a civic contest had a candidate been so slandered, and never had his slanderers been so utterly defeated. Honest civic government prevailed, and he was proud and glad that Mayor Fleming had achieved such a victory.

Mayor Fleming was received with the greatest cheering. He said this was the proudest moment of his life. He had appeared before the citizens of Toronto six times; he had been elected for the fourth time, and this was the greatest victory he had ever achieved, as no rigs had been run, no posters had been put up and no cards sent out. The people had been left to pass judgment on his ability and honesty, and his large majority spoke for itself. During the year he would follow such a policy at the City Hall as the electors and papers who had worked for him would be proud of. He thanked the Conservatives most sincerely, as, without their aid, he would not have been returned. But in his government there would be no party politics.

In speaking of the newspapers that had helped to elect him, he said that he might have had the support of The News for a bribe had he so wished it. He wanted the support of only voters and papers who had the interests of the people and the city at heart. Concluding, he thanked The World and The Globe for the support they had given him.

The next speaker was Rev. W. F. Wilson, who said Mr. Fleming had the warm support of all good citizens, the workingmen and 90 per cent. of the ministry. [Cheers.] He believed he was a man who had never broken his work and never would.

Rev. A. C. Courtice, editor of The Christian Guardian, said that it was the power of the people that had won the victory, but they had the power to win a greater victory—to wipe out such papers as The News, whose action in this election had been most iniquitous and despicable.

Other speakers were: Ald. Rutter and Hubbard, Messrs. Cross, Church and Champion, who all spoke in glowing terms of the Mayor for 1897.

ACKNOWLEDGES DEFEAT.

When it became evident, from the rapidity with which the majority for Fleming was steadily climbing up, as the returns from the west came in, that his chances were hopeless. Mr. McMurrich briefly addressed the large crowd, which had assembled on Yonge-street, from the window of The News office. He expressed his sincere thanks to his many friends who had supported him in a fight which had been honestly conducted on his part, and with freedom from personalities. He was not discouraged by the result, and believed that he would be the Chief Magistrate of the city for 1898. He thanked the daily papers, which had supported his candidature and declared that it looked very much as though the Council of 1897 would be led by Mayor Fleming. His remarks were received with cheers.

YORK COUNTY COUNCIL.

Results of the Polling in the New Divisions—Ex-Warden Slater Defeated.

Elections were held yesterday, the first two on the poll being elected in each division:

NO. I. (SCARBORO) DIVISION.

	East. Scarboro.	Toronto.	York.	Totals.
Baird	489	91	3	583
Chester	430	45	2	477
Richardson	139	231	70	440
Morgan	96	4	206	306
Duncan	5	2	46	53

NO. II. (YORK) DIVISION.

	North York.	Toronto.	Totals.
Gibson	601	142	743
Fisher	393	269	662
Willson	324	71	395

NO. 3 (ETOBICOKE) DIVISION.

	Etobicoke.	York.	Weston.	Totals.
Bull	147	326	122	595
Evans	565	14	9	588
Gardhouse	374	74	96	544
Pearson	73	41	168	282

NO. 4 (RICHMOND CENTRE) DIVISION.

Pugsley	658
High	476
Cameron	327

Two back divisions still to hear from.

NO. 5 (MARKHAM) DIVISION.

10 township and 2 village subdivisions.

Heesor—30, 14, 19, 9, 49, 20, 71, 96, 135, 50, 31, 11—544.

Hall—8, 16, 29, 61, 29, 32, 33, 62, 47, 34, 100, 80—540.

Slater—133, 45, 95, 67, 64, 22, 12, 36, 12, 23, 6, 2—223.

Robinson—2, 3, 1, 5, 16, 10, 35, 19, 10, 2, 74, 64—241.

NO. 6 (HARTMAN) DIVISION.

No return.

NO. 7 (KING) DIVISION.

Stokes	873
Norman	714
McCallum	282

NO. 8 (SHARON) DIVISION.

Woodcock	933
Hansen	800
Lundy	568
Pegg	429

NO. 9 (SIMCOE) DIVISION.

J. D. Davidson and W. H. Johnson were elected by acclamation.

The County Council elected under the new system is a good one. With an exception or two all the best men have been chosen.

The defeat of Mr. Jonathan Slater, the warden for 1896, in No. 5 (Markham) division, is much to be regretted, but the Liberal party made the mistake of running three candidates. Mr. W. H. Hall's success is a popular one.

H. A. Lowe's Willson in No. 2 (York) polled a much larger vote than expected.

Mr. Bull's votes in Weston were largely plumpers, the others there being mostly divided between Gardhouse and Pearson, with a few plumpers for each.

It has been said that under the new system the villages and towns would have no representation in the new council. It is true, Mr. Richardson (East Toronto), Mr. Pearson (Weston), Dr. Robinson (Markham village), Mr. Pegg and Mr. Lundy (Newmarket) are among the fallen, but Mr. Hall (Markham village), Mr. Pugsley (Richmond Hill), and Mr. Woodcock (Newmarket) are elected.

Reeve Richardson's defeat is unfortunate, but there were too many good men running in No. 1.

Mr. Woodcock's return in the Sharon Division is a matter for congratulation. The council could hardly have done without him.

POLLING DAY AT THE JUNCTION.

The Results a Great Surprise for Everybody—The Votes Polled.

Toronto Junction, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—Great interest was manifest in the elections here to-day. Long before daylight adherents came into the city to bring out the non-resident vote, so that they would be able to cast their votes when the polls opened. Up till 11 o'clock there was a continual stream of voters, then at the noon hour the factory men and C.P.R. hands thronged to the booths, and continued voting up until the polls closed. The final returns were a great surprise to everybody. No one, even Dr. Clendenan himself, had any idea that such a large majority was being heaped up for him, but when the poll closed he had just 208 over his opponent, Mr. Armstrong, who polled 98. In Ward 1 Dr. Clendenan's supporters, Laughton and Gilbert, were returned with a poll of 99 and 85 respectively. In Ward 2 Mr. Armstrong's candidates both headed the poll. Mr. Goedike scored 90 and Mr. Leachman 89. Mr. J. A. Bull, who has been in the council since it was a village, fell by the wayside and wanted three votes to win. In Ward 4, both of Dr. Clendenan's supporters were elected. Mr. J. Linton by a vote of 162 and Mr. Powell by a vote of 150. In Ward 5 there was a big surprise. Patterson and Smith were elected as the supporters of the Mayor, with a poll of 146 and 139 respectively. Mr. James Bond got 101 and Mr. McLaughlin 98. For school trustees in Ward 2, Smith was elected over Ferguson by a vote of 97 to 78. In Ward 3, Smith beat Broom by 157 to 41. In Ward 4 Editor Rice beat Editor Fawcett by 310 to 127. The result is a great surprise to everybody, and the city vote is largely responsible for the majorities. It was nearly all directed against the present Municipal Council. Locally, the feeling was personal, the Armstrong candidates endeavoring to get into office on the plea that if returned the Police Commission would be abolished and the council would put ex-Policeman Graham back on the force. So strong was this feeling that the Armstrong organ issued an election edition that was gratuitously distributed, which contained a likeness of the policeman in uniform and under it another likeness in civilian's clothes, which were surrounded by mottoes of "Justice to Graham," etc. The town's finances did not seem to enter into the local contest, but with the city voters it had great weight, and they took no part in the local squabble. The Conservative candidates gave speeches in Kilburn Hall, the chair being occupied by Mr. Enos Campbell, in the absence of Dr. Perfect. The respective candidates thanked the electors for their return and the citizens' band added to the liveliness of the meeting by some excellent selections.

ON LUMBER AND PORK

The Tariff Tinkers Heard Evidence at Ottawa.

MR. BRONSON AND MR. BOOTH

Enlightened the Commissioners as to the Wants of the Trade.

They Bought Most of Their Pork From the United States Because of Its Greater Firmness—Would Not Say it Was Better Than Canadian Pork, But it Went Farther—No Money in Raising Pork, Mr Bronson Said, While Mr. Reford Found Fattening Hogs One of the Most Profitable Industries of Canada—Other News From Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The Tariff Committee of the Cabinet held a sitting here to-day. Little interest was taken in the proceedings, owing to the municipal elections. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Paterson were not present. The commission was to have commenced business at 10 o'clock, but it was an hour later before any evidence was taken. In the meantime Hon. Mr. Fielding sat at the table awaiting the coming of his colleagues, the first of whom to arrive was the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. At 11 o'clock the Premier, who had been taking a morning walk in company with the Postmaster-General, put in an appearance, whereupon Mr. Fielding announced that hearings would begin.

LUMBER FIRST.

As the banner industry of the Ottawa Valley, the lumber industry was given precedence. The first witness was the Hon. E. H. Bronson, who came he said, to express his individual opinion as a lumberman rather than the opinions of lumbermen generally. He added, by way of further introduction, that the trade, being mainly an export one, was only affected in individual instances by the tariff. He, however, desired to see the subject referred to the commissioners to the matter of pork, which now pays a considerable duty. He would not ask the Government to make any change, though, as he was aware that the duty was imposed to stimulate the production of pork in Canada, and therefore he felt some diffidence about making suggestions upon that point. But if the Government saw its way to assist otherwise in the production of pork by the removal of the duty on corn it might, by thus giving cheaper feed, lower the prices. His only other recommendation would be the removal of duties as far as possible from the necessaries of life.

Mr. Davies enquired what proportion of home-made pork is used in the lumber camps as compared with the imported article.

Mr. Bronson: We use American pork exclusively, because we require in the lumber camps a heavier class of pork than is produced in Canada.

Mr. Davies: So that the duty does not increase the consumption of Canadian pork?

Mr. Bronson: Not in the lumber camps. The pork from the United States is heavier and firmer, and we find that it does not waste so much in the cooking.

Mr. Laurier: What is the reason?

Mr. Bronson: It is a firmer pork, owing to the way it is cured and raised, being fed on corn, so that the reduction of the duty on corn would lead to the production of a more suitable class of pork in this country.

Mr. Davies: Then, it is owing to its superior quality that you prefer the United States pork?

Mr. Bronson: I will not say that the Canadian pork is not as sweet and of as good quality, but, being younger, it is not the same in weight and firmness. Anything that would cheapen the cost of feeding to the lumberman would indirectly benefit the lumber trade, said Mr. Bronson. Then he continued on another topic:

"There is just one other point that I desire to refer to," he said. "A strong effort is being made in the United States to have the duty re-imposed on Canadian lumber. If successful we are aware it will result in strong pressure being brought to bear on the Government here to place an export duty on Canadian logs and pulpwood. I am not prepared to express an opinion on that point just now, because the action of the Government as well as the feeling of the trade would depend, no doubt, upon just what was done in the United States, and the spirit in which it was done. But I would just like to bespeak a hearing in connection with that question, if a change does take place, that being the most important question the Government could touch in connection with the lumber industry."

MR. BOOTH NEXT.

Mr. J. R. Booth was next called upon. He did not propose to add much to Mr. Bronson's remarks in reference to the lumber trade. As a class the lumbermen, he said, have generally accepted what was imposed on them in the way of tariffs, and he had no serious complaint to make in regard to the lumber business. He thought, however, that some things in a general way might be changed. "My idea is," said Mr. Booth, "to foster in every way what is natural to this country and what is not natural to make as free as possible."

And Mr. Booth didn't think it natural to raise pork in this country to compete with that produced in the Western States, where they can raise corn for 15 or 16 cents a bushel. Therefore, he thought, it would be in the interest of a large class and perhaps the most useful, the working class, that the duty on pork should be at least reduced.

To Mr. Booth the question seemed to be: Should the laboring classes be heavily taxed for their meat to help the farmer? The duty on food products was something the farmer could not realize. Being able to raise cattle, sheep and hogs, he did not find the effect of the duty, but the workingman of the towns and cities had to suffer. He did not know, either, that Canadian pork had been any more plentiful since the imposition of the duty. The lumbermen generally buy in two or three carload lots at a time and they found it impossible to get Canadian pork in such large quantities. Besides, it was said Canadian pork did not keep as well in the shanties. As they had never tried Canadian pork in his own lumber camps, he did not know how it was, as to cooking, but the general opinion was that American pork as preferable, as being more economical.

Mr. Davies remarked that he had been told that, notwithstanding the Canadian duty, the price paid for hogs in this country is regulated by the price in Chicago.

Mr. Booth replied that he did not know personally, but from watching the markets he was inclined to think that was so. He noticed that when pork was selling here at 4c and 4 1-2c the price in Chicago was 3c, being about the difference of the duty.

Mr. Davies: You think that it pays the farmer to raise pork at that price?

Mr. Booth: I have been experimenting in that line at my farm near the city. I raised there about 150 hogs hogs and have satisfied myself that there is no money in raising hogs at the prices mentioned. I did this just to find out how it paid. We kept close count, and I have come to the conclusion that it does not pay. I do not think it is possible in this country to raise pork on a large scale to compete with the United States. I think therefore, that pork ought to be made as free as possible.

MR. REFORD OF MONTREAL.

The next witness introduced was Mr. R. Reford of Montreal, who desired, he said, to give the commission the benefit of his views as to what the duty should be on certain lines of Canadian products if the United States reimposed the duty on Canadian lumber. He was aware that the feeling had been expressed that even in such case it would be unwise for the Canadian Government to re-impose the duty on sawlogs. For himself, he did not think that Canadian lumber could be marketed on the other side of the line if the American duty were re-imposed. This was especially true of spruce from the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Davies: Are you seeking their market, or are they seeking your lumber?

Mr. Reford: Both; but with the duty we cannot send it there.

The re-imposition of the duty on sawlogs would be a benefit to Canada, he considered. Our forests are being denuded without profit to this country. "I am told," he said, "that pine lumber has been sold here in Ottawa for $4 per thousand; it was never made for that money." He thought that the timber was better growing in the forests than being thus sacrificed.

Mr. Laurier: Are our lumbermen making a slaughter market of the United States?

Mr. Reford: Well, yes. They produce incidentally a certain quality of lumber that is not saleable in England or in the South American markets. It must be sold and, therefore, it is sold to the United States at a sacrifice.

Mr. Reford believed the movement in the States for the re-imposition of the duty on Canadian lumber would be successful.

At this Mr. Fielding remarked that it would be better to act on the assumption that our American friends are not going to legislate against our interests.

Mr. Reford then tackled the pork question. He thought the duty had done good to the Canadian farmer. For the last year or so his firm supplied their lumber camp with Canadian pork, and the men liked it well. The pork industry is an important one, he said. This he knew, being also a farmer, and he touched the commissioners to the matter of pork, which now pays a considerable duty. He would not ask the Government to make any change, though, as he was aware that the duty was imposed to stimulate the production of pork in Canada, and therefore he felt some diffidence about making suggestions upon that point. But if the Government saw its way to assist otherwise in the production of pork by the removal of the duty on corn it might, by thus giving cheaper feed, lower the prices. His only other recommendation would be the removal of duties as far as possible from the necessaries of life.

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SIR JOSEPH HICKSON DEAD

Taken Off After An Illness Lasting Three Weeks.

HIS SYSTEM RUN DOWN.

After Taking to His Room He Was Never Able to Leave It.

For 24 Hours He Was Unable to Speak or Move—Sketch of His Distinguished Career—Funeral of Archbishop Fabre—Archbishop O'Brien Mentioned as the Next Canadian Cardinal—Other News From Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 4.—(Special.)—The procession continues with alarming regularity. Sir Joseph Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, died at noon to-day, aged 67 years. Sir Joseph was first seized at his office a little more than three weeks ago, and was taken to his home, where medical assistance was called, and the patient was found to be very much run down and was not able to again leave his room. A few days later symptoms which pointed to the possibility of approaching paralysis manifested themselves, and he was compelled to take to his bed. Dr. Craik, dean of the medical faculty of McGill University, was in constant attendance and did all in his power to grapple with the disease, but Sir Joseph sank lower and lower, and at noon yesterday the long-feared change came. The paralytic stroke deprived him not only of the use of his limbs, but even of speech, and he became unconscious, lingering for 24 hours, but recovering neither his reason nor the use of his faculties. The end came quietly, life ebbing away peacefully and without pain.

HIS CAREER.

In the year 1830 Joseph Hickson was born at Utterburn, in the County of Northumberland, England. In 1851 his friend and patron, Mr., afterwards Sir James, Hope, noticing his aptitude, induced him to enter the service of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company. In ten years' time he became assistant to the general manager. The then general manager of the line was Mr. Edward Watkin, who subsequently became president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. He was favorably impressed with young Hickson. The position of chief accountant of the Grand Trunk was vacant. Mr., now Sir Edward, Watkin, offered the post to Mr. Hickson, and in December, 1861, he entered upon his duties. Not long afterwards he became secretary and treasurer, offices which tried his capacity to the utmost.

He crossed the Atlantic Ocean and took up his residence in Canada and from that date his life was interwoven with the progress of the great road. Mr. Hickson's tact was everywhere noticeable. He rarely made a mistake, and his devotion to the interests of the road was not lost sight of in London, where every move that he made was carefully scanned.

In 1874 the responsible office of general manager falling vacant, Mr. Hickson was immediately asked to fill it. He was barely 44 years of age, and the duties were heavy.

Almost the very first thing that he did was to put the road on a footing by means of which it could compete with nearly all the sister lines in this hemisphere. The gauge of his road, east of Montreal, had to be changed, so that perfect uniformity could be had with all of the Grand Trunk's American and Canadian connections, enabling the cars to go through without change, a serious question to consider, but it was soon accomplished. The scheme was submitted to the full board it was adopted unanimously and passed with flying colors.

About this period, or a little later, he induced the Federal Government of Canada to purchase that part of the present Intercolonial Railway which runs from Riviere-du-Loup to Levis. This section of road had never paid the Grand Trunk, and when Mr. Hickson succeeded in unloading it on the Government, his company promptly realized upon which he had taken stock. The proceeds of the sale, amounting to about one million and a half of dollars, were applied in securing what the Grand Trunk had long wanted, viz.: the control of a direct line to the east, busy and industrious city of the west, Chicago. This was considered, at the time, a masterstroke of railway tact, ability and diplomacy. It proved at once Mr. Hickson's capacity to deal with enterprises, however extensive, in a bold and striking way. But he did not rest contented with the Chicago extension alone. There were even greater schemes on foot, which pressed for fulfilment. A line was built, affording a direct connection with Toledo, Ohio, and the fusion of the Grand Trunk with the Great Western of Canada gained for the former a terminus in Detroit, Michigan, which it had previously lacked.

But Mr. Hickson did not stop at this point. Besides being the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway (3487 1-4 miles), he was president of the Chicago and Grand Trunk the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon, the Michigan Air Line, the Montreal and Champlain Railway, the St. Clair Tunnel Company, and some dozen more companies in Canada; also Vice-President of the International Bridge Company at Buffalo, and a director of the Central Vermont Railway, and several of its affiliated companies. He was for many years the absolute controlling mind of more than five thousand miles of railways in Canada and the United States.

In January, 1890, the Queen, in recognition of Mr. Hickson's services to Canada, conferred upon him the rank and title of Knight Bachelor. When the Dominion Government, in response to a demand made by the temperance members of Parliament, created the Prohibition Commission to enquire into that question with a view of passing legislation on its report, Sir Joseph Hickson was named chairman of the body.

In 1869 Sir Joseph Hickson married Miss Catherine Dow, daughter of the late Andrew Dow, and niece of a wealthy brewer of that name. Of that union six children are now living.

He has long been a prominent citizen of Montreal, doing his share unostentatiously always, but in a manner which never failed to afford pleasure to others.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S FUNERAL.

The remains of Archbishop Fabre were removed to-day from the palace to the Cathedral, Mgr. O'Brien presiding over the levee du corps, and Bishops Sweeney, Langevin, Gravel, Duhamel and Emard also being present.

As Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax passed out of the palace to-day an eminent Sulpician priest, who has just returned from Rome, remarked to your correspondent: "There goes the next Canadian Cardinal."

YVETTE GUILBERT.

The news spread like wildfire to-day that Yvette Guilbert, who had been booked by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy to appear at the Monument National on Monday, Jan. 13, would not be allowed to sing under any circumstances. St. Jean Baptiste Society own the hall, and it is in reality controlled by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, which explains why the lady has been shut out. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have secured the Windsor Hall.

OUR ROSSLAND SPECIAL.

The War Eagle and Iron Mask Deal Caused a Sensation in the Camp.

Rossland, B.C., Jan. 4.—(Special to The World via Spokane, Wash.)—The sale of War Eagle and Iron Mask to the Gooderhams was a great surprise here, and caused a sensation.

Mr. Cortun is said to have given orders for the eviction of a number of squatters.

The War Eagle deal will give an impetus to the already noticeable improvement in prices of good stocks. A.R.M.

An Election Episode.

Editor World: It was a mansion on the corner of an aristocratic street. Electric lights were illuminating the street and gas from hundreds of gasoliers was throwing refulgent rays on a motley crowd, who had gathered from the East End of the city to do honor to a man who had twice been elected alderman of Toronto.

Ald. Russell, with Allen, received my endorsation for alderman for 1897, and I naturally felt elated that these I recommended have been returned.

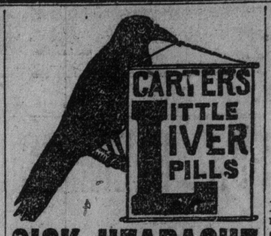
There are occasions when music is sad. But to-night, when I heard that Russell was at the head of the poll, I felt satisfied that the careful, honest man who works and has worked for the development of the East End, is appreciated. No man in the Council can give a more intelligent vote than Mr. Russell. He is not carried away by every wind of doctrine, but he believes in the great future of this city that rests at the feet of Lake Ontario.

If the Island is to become the pleasant resort that is promised, no man in that Council can give better advice than Mr. Russell. The future of Toronto depends much on wise counsel—counsel that is given in committee, with no desire to pose as an orator or to make capital—satisfied with accomplishing great results with the least noise.

Therefore, when the band played to-night, and I saw from a distance that good-natured alderman taking those windy fellows into his home, I felt Toronto, notwithstanding its many changes, had public citizens who would do their duty.

G. F. Frankland.

William Howie, an alleged horsethief of weak intellect, was discharged by Judge Houston at Chatham yesterday on paying $10 to the liveryman from whom he had hired the rig.



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