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WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1887.

A Turn in Business.

It is pretty well agreed that what financial "stringency" we have had in Canada of late—is the same more or less—had its origin and rises more on the other side of the border than on this side. American banks thought they saw a "tight" time coming, and so put on the screw, and raised the interest of money. This made it more profitable for Canadian banks—at larger ones, at all events—to lend their money in New York and Chicago than in Toronto and Montreal, consequently, funds were drawn in *here*, in order to be lent out *there*. There was nothing new or strange about this, the fact the same thing has been done times before, but probably never to such an extent as during the war, when prices of almost everything ran very high in the States, and when its high interest was paid for the use of money, too.

Well, over the way there has come a decided turn in business, for the better; and, as a pinch there brought one here too, it stands to reason that better times there will help us towards a turn for the better here. Wall-street is looking for higher prices, and a change "almost magical" is reported the close of last week. 'London took a more cheerful view of American securities than for some time back; and the grain markets stiffened in both Liverpool and Chicago. In their weekly review R. G. Dun & Co., New York, say:

More than a third of all the wheat which leaves the farms throughout the country during the entire year was sold in this one city during the past six days. Reported sales reach 10,230,000 bushels of wheat, 22,257,000 of corn, 3,273,000 barrels of oil, 1,046,400 bales of cotton, and 458,000 bags of coffee. Wheat advanced 3½ cents, corn 4½ cents, oats 1½ cents, oil 1 cents, and coffee ¼ cent, while cotton declined 1-16 cent; hogs, pork and pork products were excited, hogs rising 40 cents per 100 pounds, and lard 20 cents; tin jumped 1½ cents again, and copper nearly 1 cent. Apprehended deficiency of supplies is the excuse for the excited advance in some products, but the other reason is that more currency is in circulation than ever before, and treasury deposits with banks feed the speculative fever, while removing the fear of monetary pressure at the close of each month.

With our neighbors there is more currency in circulation now—that is given as the "bottom fact" at present. American influences operating here will help to put more currency in circulation in Canada, too; an operation just the reverse of that which started the "stringency." Another cause of the turn of the season has come, or is about to come, in Canada; and this we know always puts business on the move. We are getting close now to the holiday, or ante-holiday season, which generally makes a difference for the better. On the whole, we may reasonably believe that a favorable turn in business is just at hand.

Peter's Pastoral.

It is not inappropriate that Peter should remonstrate with an erring brother through the columns of the church chief organ in this city. In his letter in The Globe Mr. Peter Ryan assumes the apostolic headship with dignity, and gives Bishop Cleary some much-needed advice. His Lordship was an active supporter of Mr. Mowat in last year's campaign, as was also Mr. Ryan, therefore the latter is by both faith and politics fitted to indite an episcle to the Bishop of Peterboro. He points out to the Bishop what is plain enough to everybody—that his pastoral, strong and sweeping language, unbecoming as it is to any man, is peculiarly so to an authorized expounder of the gospel of good-will. It appears that Bishop Cleary's Nupanee deliverance was not reported verbatim, but even his own version thereof shows that he transcended the limits of prudence and good taste. We shall be surprised if, after reading Peter's pastoral, James does not go out and weep bitterly.

Canada First.

At the time of Father Cleary's appointment to the R.C. Bishopric of Kingston The World ventured, as a Canadian paper, to protest against the importation of strangers for such offices, our contention being that priests born and trained in, or at least naturalized to, the country ought to be given the preference if they were competent to discharge the sacred duty of a bishop's office. Though The World was somewhat abused in one or two organs of the church for this suggestion, there was no doubt it met with the approval of many good Catholics, both clerics and laymen, especially when it was admitted that there were any number of good men already in the ministry worthy of the crozier.

We need only look abroad for a vindication of our position: It is very seldom that the Holy See now appoints a German, French, Belgian, English or Irish bishop who is not a native of those countries: indeed there is in several cases a stipulation to that effect in the understanding between the governments and the Papacy. And what is more to the point, without exception the bishops of Lower Canada are all French Canadians.

Mgr. Cleary, with due respect for his learning and his courtly ways, as a Canadian bishop is a mistake, that even the church must now admit. His rule and his intolerance smacks too much of how the bishops managed things in Ireland three centuries or more back. The present is not the first but only the last of a series of blunders to be laid to his charge.

The only objection The World has ever had to the Catholic police force is that being so largely made up of Irishmen they seem to think that they are on service in Ireland and treat the public accordingly; Bishop Cleary for the same reason thinks he is ruling in his native sod; while the facts are that he is in Canada and that there is a Canadian way of doing and looking at things which he must respect, But he seems too haughty to learn.

The remedy is in the hands of Catholics themselves; there is a way of quietly giving the Holy See to understand that as Canadians they think enough of themselves and their native priests to hold them competent to discharge the functions of a bishop; and if they simply do this they will find that their wishes will be respected.

Transportation Under Bond.

A New York paper that is described as bitterly hostile to President Cleveland's administration had a violent attack on the latter the other day for directing Secretary Fairchild to bond the Canadian Pacific Railroad for the transportation of merchandise from one American port to another. The ground of complaint is that this enables the Canadian road to take business away from American lines. To this the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Times replies that the Treasury Department never yet has bonded the Canadian Pacific, and cannot do so, because it lies wholly outside of the United States. But the Grand Trunk is bonded, because part of it is in United States territory; also the Canada Southern, because it connects at both ends with American roads. The Treasury has also bonded the Merchants' Despatch and other transportation companies, which have the right under the law and their bonds to send their cars over designated roads, even if the latter run outside the United States. Several transportation companies that are bonded have enumerated the Canadian Pacific as one of the roads over whose lines they haul their cars.

The correspondent thus lets us into the secret:

But the real occasion of this howl about the Canadian Pacific is that the treasury has bonded the Pacific Coast Navigation Company, an American concern located in San Francisco, and this steamship company has a right to carry bonded goods between any American and British ports on the Pacific Ocean. The practice is for the company to take freight from San Francisco to Port Moody and there turn it over to the Canadian Pacific, which hauls it across the continent. The law distinctly authorises this, and the security of the Treasury Department is the bond given by the steamship company. That company must look to the Canadian Pacific in case of trouble, but the United States would have nothing to do with the Canadian Pacific. This method of transportation may affect the business of American lines, but it is the law of 1886, and in past years, if not now, the American roads have derived a benefit from the law, because they were enabled under it to haul Canadian merchandise.

"A Traveler" writes to The World making a sensible suggestion: "Everybody," he says, "knows the inconvenience attending the present method of ingress and egress from cars at a way station. Men and women meeting and jostling with scant courtesy on the steps and platform of the car, an ascending and descending intermixture characterized by human selfishness. Why not therefore let it be a rule after a train has left its first starting place that people all get out at the door of the car nearest to the engine, and all get on at the door of the car furthest from the engine? This seems to be a practical solution of an increasing difficulty, and one that the railroad companies throughout America might adopt in a week if they chose to be governed by any consideration for the convenience of travelers."

The Provincial University is still importing its medals from England. Why not import the die and give the Canadian men a chance to strike them?

President Grevy's fat is in the fire.

It would spare the gray brain matter of the rest of Canadians were the Hon. David Mills and Mr. J. D. Edgar to hold a convention of two and decide whether our custom houses shall be abolished or not. There is no peace in any family when the monkey and the parrot differ upon points of doctrine.

One of the gang professes to have discovered that "Canada's winter ports are all in the United States," which can therefore shut us in after any hard frost. What is the matter with Halifax, St. John, or their sister ports? And since when has the Pacific Ocean been frozen over?

Buffalo claims a population of 231,000, nevertheless it does not begin to be the trade centre that Toronto is. Why? Because its merchants cannot compete with the accumulated capital of the big New York houses, though they have precisely the same markets to buy and sell in.

When Sir Charles Tupper points with pride to the by-elections Mr. Chamberlain will be more than ever disinclined to believe that Mercier & Co. "represent all political parties."

Mr. Edgar's second open letter to his friend Wiman is practically a declaration in favor of limited reciprocity, but the author employs a great many words in the endeavor to keep from saying so.

The Intercolonial Railway is doing a big freight business, particularly in coal and raw sugar. Another evidence that "the country is going to the devil," as the pious St. Thomas Journal remarked.

The Short Line Railway will run through a part of Maine that is such a howling wilderness that neither man nor domestic animal is visible for miles. There is lots of room down there for poultry farms and broilers.

Mr. Goldwin Smith practically admits what everyone knows, that C. U. is a party question in Canada. He says: "But he [Sir Charles Tupper] is a member of a party Government to the present policy of which Commercial Union is opposed." There is no doubt of this fact that the Conservative party as a party is opposed to C.U.; it is also a fact that the main supporters of the project are either Reform leaders or Reform journals. We believe however that a considerable number of Reformers do not agree with their leaders or their papers on the question.

As M. P. on Imperial Federation.

Mr. McNeill, M.P., North Bruce, addressed a meeting in the Town Hall, Ingersoll, last week on the subject of Imperial Federation. One of the points made in the address was that Hon. Oliver Mowat, at the colonial conference held in London three years ago, with the object of promoting closer relations with the mother land, seconded the resolution by virtue of which the Imperial Federation League has its existence. In the course of the address Mr. McNeill dealt at considerable length and with great clearness and force with the value to Canada of British connection and the meaning and feasibility of Imperial Federation. This latter he defined as "the preservation of the union of our Empire." The Commercial Unionists he described as one or two anonymous writers, half a dozen Yankee sympathizers and one gentleman of literary culture, who pitted their opinions against those of such men as Hon. W. H. Smith, leader of the Imperial House of Commons, the late Hon. Mr. Forster, Earl Shaftesbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Salisbury, the Premiers and ex-Premiers of Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand and the Cape, and scores upon scores of the leading statesmen of the Empire.

The Niagara Falls Park.

From The Suspension Bridge Journal.

We are pleased to be informed by good authority that the article we published last week about the Canadian Park is incorrect. It is positively stated that there is no intention to transfer the park to a syndicate and that it will be absolutely free, and that the unobstructed view of the falls will remain open to the public without charge. The change of the roadway along the river bank was made by advice of Mr. Olmstead, and wasdecided upon so as to give visitors the comm and of the best view unannoyed by carriages. The Niagara Falls, Ont., Council, who passed the resolutions we alluded to, afterwards rescinded them, and are now satisfied that the Commissioners intend to carry out the law establishing a Queen Victoria Park in its intent and spirit. It is intimated that the misrepresentations were started by persons who control points along the river bank, who have been notified that the Government is to assume control of the bank from the Falls to Queenston in the near future.

The Bank Issues.

Editor World: Observer writes in your issue of this morning a letter to which you have given a prominent position. He recommends that all bank bills be made a legal tender at the counters of all banks, that all banks shall be liable for the bills of all other banks, besides their own, in such proportion as their own circulation bears to the total circulation. He remarks that some of the banks don't like the arrangement they would have the remedy in their own hands by retiring their circulation.

In the first place, making all bills legal tender at counters of all banks, would merely result in transferring individual liability of banks to a syndicate of banks, which would be very good as far as it goes, but in case of any great financial stress the public would not have any warning by the failure of the weak institutions. The whole thing would go bust all to smash if it went at all. On the other hand, such a measure would institute a national currency, which is much to be desired.

However, very many, indeed all the stronger banks, would in ordinary prudence repudiate the idea of being liable for the bills of their weaker sisters, even the weaker sisters now born and existing; and surely they would have something to say about backing up with their supposed credit all the wildcat institutions which would at once spring into existence in such a forcing hot-house of credit as the measure proposed. It may be taken for granted then that the best banks would at once proceed to retire their issue. Now the result of this would be to diminish the security the public would have in the syndicate of banks guaranteeing the circulation and at the same time to cripple the financial affairs of the country and imperil the position of the syndicate of banks by seriously diminishing the amount of currency in circulation.

If it were desired to bring the financial affairs of the country to immediate and utter ruin it would be difficult to select any more efficient means to effect the end.

Now, sir, in the matter of currency, what the public require is that it shall be based on the best security obtainable, and the public have every right to demand this. Currency is as much a necessity of modern life as air or roads or navigation.

To all minds it must be evident that the best security for a people is its national guarantee. Let the Government then assume the responsibility of the whole of the bank issue, and let that issue be replaced by Government bills as soon as practicable. The right of issue of the banks must be abolished, but in wiping out these rights we would to a certain extent interfere with vested interests it would be desirable to consider if the banks should be relieved, and if so in what sense and to what extent of their liability as to their current issues in consideration for the abolition of their present rights.

In regard to the payment of the Government bank bills while providing for their fixed value at par and their realisation in bullion, it would be desirable to prevent any future embarrassment from a sudden demand for realisation. It might be enacted with this object in view that any person presenting at a government office a certain amount, say $100 or upwards in currency, should be entitled to receive therefor Government stock carrying a rate of interest of 3 per cent., and that the holders of such stock should on demand receive the face amount thereof in currency, and that such stock should at the end of certain periods be payable to the holders in bullion. CYCLOPS.

Toronto, Nov. 21.

UNRELIABLE CABLE NEWS

MR. O. A. HOWLAND'S SCHEME FOR IMPROVING THE SERVICE.

He Speaks of it at the National Club Monday Night—An Association Should be Formed to do the Work—How the Proposition was Received by the Guests.

At a house dinner of the National Club on Monday evening the discussion was upon the necessity there was for improved means of communication in public matters between Canada and Great Britain. The subject is of so much importance that we give this morning a full report of Mr. Howland's speech and the discussion that followed, in which a large number of leading representative men took part. Among those present as members of the club or guests were Mr. Hugh Blain (President), Mr. Henry Blackburn of London, England, Professor Goldwin Smith, Mr. William Ince (President of the Board of Trade), Mr. Geo. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., Mr. G. B. Smith, M.P.P., Mr. O. A. Howland, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Mr. Brock, Mr. Badgerow, Mr. Frank Arnoldi, Mr. A. S. Irving and others.

President Hugh Blain, after the toast of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, said it had been customary at club dinners to introduce a subject for discussion, and no doubt many of those present could revert with a great deal of satisfaction to many of the discussions that had taken place at the National Club. He was happy to say that Mr. O. A. Howland was prepared to come forward on the present occasion and introduce a subject that would be of very great interest to the people of this country and also to the people of Great Britain.

Mr. Howland said he hoped some useful result might originate from a meeting of Canadians in the centre of opinion of Canada to debate a question which is of importance to Canada and to the Empire with which it is connected. Anyone who has had the fortune to cross from one side of the Atlantic to the other and had the opportunity of comparing facts in the one place with the reports of them which reached the other place must have the circumstances under which we are now attempting to carry on a United Empire very strongly pressed upon his attention. The speaker went on to instance glaring cases of misrepresentation in his own observation by the Associated Press reports, notably exaggerated accounts of the Hyde Park demonstration in London on Easter Monday. After giving further instances he stated he had prepared a paper upon the subject giving his thoughts in consecutive manner, which he would proceed to read.

An Unreliable Service.

A growing want of the times is for a better means by which that vague though irresistible force, Public Opinion can be intelligently formed and authoritatively communicated not only within but between civilized countries. Within the British Empire this want is making itself felt as a vital necessity. Imperial interests and local interests are constantly imperilled for the want of a better organization for the communication of news and opinions between the two countries. When one finds the mere transmission of bare facts between the capitals of the Colonies and the capital of the Empire there is no reliable authoritative vehicle existing, how can we expect the community of feeling, the fair mutual understanding which is the only and indispensable foundation for a common union to be maintained. At the present time the Canadian press receives its daily trans-Atlantic information through an alien source. These have too often proved themselves partial and untrustworthy. As between Canada and Great Britain the Associated Press is in a fair way to become an agency of alienation and estrangement. Few Canadians know to what an extent their opinion on British affairs derives its color from information received and prepared to suit the taste of the Irish readers of American newspapers. How long are these two countries, Canada and Great Britain, to continue in their present imprudent and unworthy dependence on such channels of information? Members of the same Empire—we ought to be speaking with each other directly and not through the medium of a foreign interpreter. Even to commercial men it may be of the greatest importance to instance. By Sunday morning it might be disputed to readers in Quebec and perhaps to the large Canadian and English colonies in Chicago and New York.

Half of the income from 5000 subscribers would be sufficient to provide for the editorial and literary expenses of such a paper on a scale to maintain it with a brilliancy and completeness unexampled in Canada; but for which the supply of Canadian talent, if thus gathered into one focus, would certainly be forthcoming. I believe it would not be possible to found an organ of Canadian literary and political thought which would hold its own respectably among the leading weekly journals of the world.

A Paper to Express Canadian Opinion.

The editorial management should make the paper as far as possible an expression of Canadian opinion, looking with a larger view, independent of any party bias, on local, Imperial and foreign topics. The system of signed articles is well suited to an independent paper. It would enable a large number of the ablest thinkers in Canada to present their diverse views on the social and political questions of the day. There is need also for an equivalent of the work which a paper like Public Opinion does for Londoners. Not only people of specially scholarly tastes, but many men of business and others of intelligent habits of mind feel the want in their reading of acquiring a fairly comprehensive understanding of something more than the mere accidental facts such as the telegraphs bring. They desire to keep abreast with the least waste of time of the general movement of ideas and social tendencies in the various countries of the globe. The only way to give this is by regularly bringing before them from time to time carefully selected characteristic articles from the best British and foreign journals and reviews. This alone will give, as it were, an inside view of what other nations are thinking and doing. A Canadian journal of such standing I am hopeful would find it possible to negotiate an alliance with one of those important London weekly reviews which command such an influential hearing from the English people. Only through such an established channel can attention be procured for Canadian opinions. A wholly Canadian journal published in London has failed to effect any good, as experience has shown in the case of The Canadian Gazette. To have influence a journal must have readers. A confessedly colonial organ in London, valuable as it may be for purposes of statistical reference by those requiring it, naturally takes rank in the minds of other people as a specially journal professedly claiming the support of a special public only. To secure the attention of the general English public, and even of the English press, it is necessary to be able to address them through the columns of some regular London paper. The fund I have spoken of would provide for the expenses of cabling two full pages of matter weekly to the allied English weekly. Thus there might appear on the same day in London and in Toronto not only a regular authoritative summary of current Canadian news, but when occasion required an article on a Canadian or Imperial question, or presenting American continental affairs from a Canadian point of view. Then the voice of Canada might be heard in London. It might address itself directly and constantly to the very heart of the British public.

English Co-operation Wanted.

So much having been accomplished in Canada, we could call on our brethren in England to carry the whole scheme of Imperial intercommunication to completion. English subscribers placing their united funds under the control of a board of trustees or directors in London, men of eminence in the literary world and in public life, would lay the foundations of a corresponding mutual press association on that side of the water. Their funds might be used to enable the London journals in alliance with our Canadian weekly to transmit in return not only a cabled weekly summary of English news, but leaders on English opinions written to be read simultaneously by Toronto and London readers. I am sanguine enough to hope that the same organization may open up the way to the final step that of establishing an independent daily cable for distribution to the Canadian press. When it is remembered that $20,000 a year would, at present press rates, be sufficient for a daily thousand word cable, and when it is remembered also that less than 5000 subscribers at £1 would provide the amount, the prospect seems to be a tangible one. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is only by a patriotic effort that the object can be accomplished. To competition on purely commercial principles the American Associated Press is invulnerable. A Canadian press association must divide the first cost of its daily cables among a little more than a dozen Canadian papers. The American Associated Press can divide the cost among hundreds of newspapers scattered over the continent of America. The question is, will the people of these countries make the joint patriotic effort they can so easily do to effect their emancipation from conditions which are both perilous and humiliating? Are Canadians prepared to lead the way? May I not venture to hint at a more brilliant and even glorious prospect for the future, bringing the same facilities to the most distant portions of the Empire. Little more than 50,000 subscribers could support a truly Imperial weekly, enabling readers in London, in Canada, in India and in Australia to read, one might say from the same pages, the same thoughts at the same hour. What might not be the effect of such a means of exchanging opinion in producing a sense of community, an increasing tendency to consolidation throughout our infant and, as yet, unorganized Empire?

Perpetuation of British Connection.

Suffer me to add one word of protest against the thought of lightly severing our connection with the inspiring future of the great realm to which we belong. If it is merely a sentiment which forms the bond, it is a larger sentiment than that which would move us to break the bond. The larger interests of humanity call for the perpetuation of our union. What would be the moral effect on India and its vast population of a first and immense step in the direction of Imperial disintegration? In losing Canada the Empire would seem to be losing its geographical keystone.

Not in Great Britain only, not only in her colonies, but also in the United States, our brethren boasting an English descent and inheriting English hearts are bound to sympathize with Canadians in a resolve that no step shall be taken that would tend to invite so great a disaster as a revolution in India.

A successful Indian revolt, resulting as it necessarily would in throwing back that vast country into the jaws of its ancient barbarism, would be a cataclysm in the world, a shock to commerce, a distinct loss to the cause of universal civilization.

From the point of view of a Canadian citizen of the Empire, it appears to me that if every material benefit of the union that at present exists existed, no more, still the consideration of India ought to be sufficient to determine the question of union or of separation.

Mr. Henry Blackburn, a leading journalist of London, Eng., was present and expressed his accord with the suggestions of Mr. Howland. If the scheme was well supported in Canada and carried out it would lead to a better understanding between Great Britain and Canada. Speaking from personal knowledge and practical experience of the working of the newspaper press in England he felt the want of more comprehensive information than that supplied in England through the telegrams of the Associated Press and occasional correspondence. He thought the scheme put forward would receive a hearty support and practical help from some of the best minds in England, and if carried out would have a wider influence, political and commercial, upon the fortunes of the Dominion than even he ever dreamed of. He went on to state that although citizens of London (Ont.) When the wagoner has done his best he will be better entitled to call for the assistance of Hercules. Are there in Canada 5000 subscribers who would contribute $5 a year to initiate a patriotic movement? Let the fund proved, about $20,000 per annum, be a fund for the mutual benefit of the subscribers in providing their news and literary matter. The subscribers would form a mutual company—a true republic of letters. The oversights of the expenditure and the objects of the literary manager to be reported in four or five trustees or directors of eminent standing and independent opinions, responsible to and removable by the subscribers. Any vacancies hereafter occurring to be filled by an election by the subscribers. The form I would suggest of utilizing the fund of $20,000 would be by giving the subscribers a weekly Saturday morning paper published in Toronto. It could be delivered on Saturday evening as far east as Montreal and as far west as Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and the energy to the cause. I believe it would not be possible to found an organ of Canadian literary and political thought which would hold its own respectably among the leading weekly journals of the world.

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Letters were read from Mr. Sandford Fleming, Rev. Principal Grant, Mayor Howland and others, regretting their inability to be present and stating their deep interest in the subject.

NOTHING BUT FACTS WANTED.

Preliminary Meeting of the Labor Commission in Toronto.

A preliminary meeting of the Labor Commission was held last night in Shaftesbury Hall. These members were present: Judge Armstrong of Sorel, chairman; J. A. Clark of Carleton, N.B.; John Armstrong, S. R. Heakes, of Toronto; Jules Helbronner of Montreal, and A. T. S. Freed of Hamilton.

The object of the meeting, the chairman stated, was to arrange for receiving evidence from the representatives of labor organizations and other classes. Under its authority the Commission could compel the attendance of witnesses, but the Commission preferred to have one or two representatives selected by the labor organizations to present the evidence they desired to have laid before them.

Mr. J. E. Pell of the St. George's Society asked if the Commission's scope of inquiry included immigration matters. If so, it would be as well to have it so understood, so that charitable organizations could be heard.

The chairman replied that the Commission had ample powers to inquire into such matters. Meetings will be held in the evenings, so as to enable workingmen to attend without loss of time.

Mr. John Armstrong suggested that the afternoon sessions be devoted to examining employers as far as possible.

The chairman stated the Commission would facilitate witnesses by fixing the time for their appearance.

Mr. Freed said the Commission would have to examine a number of witnesses, and there was a large amount of work to be done. If it was done well it would take a long time. The Commission's duty was to collect evidence to be laid before the Government, which would guide it in framing legislation if it was deemed necessary. The Commission had decided that the private opinions of its members must be kept in the background. Every one who could throw any facts bearing upon the relations of capital and labor would be accorded a hearing. Facts were wanted and not opinions or theories. Evidence as to wages, the purchasing power of wages, child labor, the coercion of employes by their employers and kindred subjects was what they wanted.

It was decided to meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the same hall. At 4.30 the representatives of the Anti-Poverty Society will be heard.

COUNTY TOLLS VS. MARKET FEES.

York Will Abolish the One if Toronto Does Away With the Other.

At the County Council's meeting yesterday a bylaw was adopted providing for the county taking over the Sutton bridge. The report of the Education Committee authorizing the holding of an entrance examination at Sutton on Dec. 1 and the appropriation of $25 each to the North and South York Teachers' Associations was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the maintenance of the county roads presented this report: "Acting as per instructions your committee has carefully considered the question as to the best means to raise the necessary funds for the maintenance of the York Roads, and would recommend that the county cease to collect tolls at the expiration of the present contracts, and maintain them by a tax, one half of which shall be raised by the county and the other half by the municipalities through and along side of which the road runs, except that roads shall be exempt from any levy for the second half. The equalized assessment to be the basis in all cases. The recommendation to be carried out by the county only, Toronto agreeing to abolish the collection of market fees and to take over and maintain the portion of the Kingston road extending from the western limit of Parkdale to the eastern end of the Humber Bridge and join the county in obtaining such legislation as may be necessary to carry out this recommendation. We also recommend that the necessary legislation be secured, giving power to municipalities to raise the second half of the expenses of the roads by a graded assessment in any way that the councils of said municipalities may determine, the proviso providing that this county shall receive from the adjoining municipalities a reasonable compensation for the large amount of money expended on roads and bridges extending outside the limits of this county.

The report was ordered to be printed and its consideration was deferred till to-day.

"Who Pays the Duty on Barley?"

Editor World: The value of barley is regulated by the markets of the United States and our barley is sent there at their value, less the duty. "A.B.C." is ignorant of the difference in inspection of our barley in Canada and in the markets of the United States. Our standards are much higher, and therefore the market values given by "A.B.C." are inconsistent. He will also be glad to be corrected in the present duty on barley, which is ten cents—not fifteen. The United States Government advanced the duty on malt a year since and reduced it on barley in order to protect their maltsters. If they had not the power to control the price of barley, how could they do so without consulting us? We have more than we can consume and the United States is the only market open to us, less the duty, and therefore we have to export it to their markets. ROBERT SPRATT.

Praise From Port Arthur.

From The Algoma Miner and Herald.

The World, that sprightly and able paper, would like to be in the fray and has issued a $1000 challenge, but the great dailies treat their younger contemporary with silent contempt. The editors of the dailies have been trained by this contemptuous silence racket so diligently that it is well abreast of the best of the two and away ahead of the other.

Amusement Notes.

The Florences are doing well at the Grand. The bill to-night is "Dombey & Son." See Florence as Capt. Cuttle and laugh.

The Toronto Opera House is doing good business with "Humpty Dumpty" as presented by Tony Denier's company. Notice this afternoon.

The Philharmonic Society had a good rehearsal last night on "The Messiah." The subscription list is filling up well.

Campanini's position when singing in opera was that of the greatest living tenor. In devoting himself to concert work thousands will have an opportunity of hearing him who would otherwise miss this treat, and in organizing the concert which sings here on Saturday night he has had specially in view the general excellence of his associates. Mme. Scalchi, Mme. Torriceli, Mme. Rincetto, and Sig. Galassi, possess high reputations which need no heralding. The plan of seats will open at Nordheimer's to-morrow morning for subscribers, and places will be allotted in order of subscription, so that all intending to hear these lyric stars should subscribe to-day in order to secure good seats.

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist. 135

To My Friends.

—Gentlemen wanting to purchase neat fitting and fashionable clothing at hard time prices will do well to call and see Gibson. He offers overcoats from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other practical tailor in the city. You can depend upon a good fit, also trimmings and workmanship. Gibson don't blow of his cutting abilities, the public know all about that. Call and see him, 6 Shuter-street.

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Revenden puts in glass, 85 Bay-st. 135

Photography.

Everyone nowadays possesses a photo, if not of themselves, of their friends. The art has reached almost perfection, and specially may this be said of the first-class productions of Mr. Lemaitre, 324 Yonge-street. A visit to his studio will well repay the exertion, even during the dog days. All who desire a photograph in really high class style and finish should patronize Mr. Lemaitre, whose reputation is so well known. 36

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for your children while teething. It has been used by millions of mothers during the last forty years for their children. Cures wind colic, diarrhœa. Be sure and get Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. 135

Young Ladies' Journal.

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Friday evening and Saturday matinee—"The Mighty Dollar."
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