

ERSKINE CHURCH IN RUINS

TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

One Hundred and Fifty School Children Safely Dismissed—A Miraculous Water Pressure and Its Results.

At that is left this frosty January morning of the handsome white brick edifice known as Erskine Presbyterian church in Cedar-Howell street opposite Simcoe four-blocked walls and a heap of iron-covered ruins. The fire which raged within its sacred precincts last evening did its work to completion.

About 4:20 yesterday afternoon a boy ran into the room of the librarian, Mr. John K. Mitchell, and informed him that smoke was issuing from the basement. Mr. Mitchell hastily took to the situation and walked upstairs to the room where the Sunday school was in session and called Mr. J. A. Paterson, the superintendent, to the door and acquainted him of the impending conflagration.

With the aid of the teachers this was successfully accomplished as the little ones were aware that anything was happening, and every one of them was safely outside in a few minutes.

An alarm was quickly sounded from Box 32, which is attached to the front of the building, and the first reel to reach the scene was that from Queen street hall. The Yonge street section was detached a few minutes by reason of the patent snaps of the harness becoming loose, but they were secured and the fire, Bay, Portland, College and Court streets followed in quick succession.

Long before the first stream had been brought into play the whole of the floors over the basement were enveloped in flames, and the firemen and the fast gathering crowds at once concluded that the edifice was doomed.

In order that the readers of The World may understand the progress of the fire from its inception it may be stated that the building extends 90 feet back from Cedar-Howell street, with a width of 92 feet. The auditorium is an amphitheatre capable of seating 1000 people, but when the draw seats are brought into requisition 200 additional can be seated.

The congregation was just beginning to feel settled and sure of the future after the four years of uphill work that the building has cost \$20,000 on them in the British American company. To what extent they are damaged remains to be seen.

The interior of the church, like many other religious edifices in the city, has a history, and it will not be out of place to give an outline of the same. The congregation originally worshipped in what is now known as Medical council hall at the southeast corner of Bay and Richmond streets.

A RECEPTION IN STATE.

MANY PEOPLE PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

Mr. Hawkins' Course in Telling his Story—Mr. Charlton's Selection Bill Revised—General Notes.

Mr. Hawkins' course in telling his story—Mr. Charlton's selection bill revised—General notes. (Special Despatch to The World). OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20.—The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

Princess Louise dragon guards escorted the vice-regal party from Rideau hall to parliament house at 7:30. The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

Princess Louise dragon guards escorted the vice-regal party from Rideau hall to parliament house at 7:30. The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

Princess Louise dragon guards escorted the vice-regal party from Rideau hall to parliament house at 7:30. The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

Princess Louise dragon guards escorted the vice-regal party from Rideau hall to parliament house at 7:30. The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

Princess Louise dragon guards escorted the vice-regal party from Rideau hall to parliament house at 7:30. The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

Princess Louise dragon guards escorted the vice-regal party from Rideau hall to parliament house at 7:30. The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

Princess Louise dragon guards escorted the vice-regal party from Rideau hall to parliament house at 7:30. The governor-general's reception last night was a brilliant affair. It was attended by a crowd larger than ever assembled to pay its compliments to a governor-general.

THE MERSEY TUNNEL.

A Great Engineering Work Almost Completed.

London, Jan. 20.—A number of gentlemen connected with the company which is constructing the Mersey tunnel walked through the opening yesterday from Liverpool to Birkenhead.

A company for tunnelling under the Mersey and for carrying out a line of railway through the tunnel was formed many years ago, and duly obtained the sanction of parliament for the proposed enterprise, but this company was not destined to be more than a pioneer to the actual undertaking.

The Mersey tunnel is, therefore, not quite so long as the unexcavated tunnel under the Hudson at New York, which is to be 5500 feet in length, and the tunnel under the Mersey is to be 12,000 feet in length, including the river approaches.

The whole sub-aqueous course of the Mersey tunnel lies through new red sandstone of a hard and compact character, and no trouble from water was to be expected in excess of the necessary leakage through occasional fissures.

The Mersey tunnel is, therefore, not quite so long as the unexcavated tunnel under the Hudson at New York, which is to be 5500 feet in length, and the tunnel under the Mersey is to be 12,000 feet in length, including the river approaches.

The Mersey tunnel is, therefore, not quite so long as the unexcavated tunnel under the Hudson at New York, which is to be 5500 feet in length, and the tunnel under the Mersey is to be 12,000 feet in length, including the river approaches.

The Mersey tunnel is, therefore, not quite so long as the unexcavated tunnel under the Hudson at New York, which is to be 5500 feet in length, and the tunnel under the Mersey is to be 12,000 feet in length, including the river approaches.

The Mersey tunnel is, therefore, not quite so long as the unexcavated tunnel under the Hudson at New York, which is to be 5500 feet in length, and the tunnel under the Mersey is to be 12,000 feet in length, including the river approaches.

The Mersey tunnel is, therefore, not quite so long as the unexcavated tunnel under the Hudson at New York, which is to be 5500 feet in length, and the tunnel under the Mersey is to be 12,000 feet in length, including the river approaches.

AT THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

HEARTRENDING SCENES AT THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODIES—SOME OF THE LOST—A WOMAN'S AGONY.

Boston, Jan. 20.—Edward Sprague Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

Mr. Rand, who, with his wife, was lost, was one of the best-known conveyancers of Suffolk county, Oscar Isgrig, consul-general for Turkey and treasurer of Vassabow woolen mills, was well-known among mercantile men.

LOCAL ELECTION APPEALS.

Three Conservative and one Reform Dismissed With Costs.

The appeal court delivered judgment on Saturday in a number of election appeals. Decisions were given in four cases, three conservative petitions and one reform being dismissed with costs.

South Victoria—The point was whether the giving of railway passes to voters by the director of the Midland railway was a corrupt act. It was decided that the giving of passes was not a corrupt practice within the meaning of the election act.

East Northumberland—The point in dispute was identical with the one in the South Victoria case. The judgment there was the same, the petition being dismissed with costs.

East Northumberland—The point in dispute was identical with the one in the South Victoria case. The judgment there was the same, the petition being dismissed with costs.

East Northumberland—The point in dispute was identical with the one in the South Victoria case. The judgment there was the same, the petition being dismissed with costs.

East Northumberland—The point in dispute was identical with the one in the South Victoria case. The judgment there was the same, the petition being dismissed with costs.

East Northumberland—The point in dispute was identical with the one in the South Victoria case. The judgment there was the same, the petition being dismissed with costs.

East Northumberland—The point in dispute was identical with the one in the South Victoria case. The judgment there was the same, the petition being dismissed with costs.

East Northumberland—The point in dispute was identical with the one in the South Victoria case. The judgment there was the same, the petition being dismissed with costs.

CARNEGIE V. FEDERAL.

LOANS OF PLEDGED BANK STOCK DECLARED ILLEGAL.

And all "Loans" Must be Held as Sales—The Effect of the Judgment on Other Cases.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

In consideration of the Federal Bank of Canada, hereinafter called the bank, making an advance to me of \$2773.33, repayable on demand with interest at 7 per cent per annum, I have assigned to the bank as collateral security for the due payment of said advance 300 shares Ontario bank stock (also sundry notes and bills) and have agreed to keep up a cash margin thereon of not less than 10 per cent.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

Inaugural meeting of the new council to-day.

George Best, a West Durham farmer, reports having his pocket picked of \$80 on Yonge street.

Lot No. 1 and 2, corner Wilton avenue and Seaton street, were sold at the market Saturday for \$5000.

An auxiliary train set down to pickering yesterday to put trucks under a disabled car and bring it up.

Vital statistics last week: Births 59, marriages 40, deaths 98. Eleven deaths were attributed to pneumonia.

Benjamin Gold and Bertha Topper made it up in the police court Saturday and they resolved to link their fortunes together for life.

In the case of Price v. the Bolt works the jury answered the questions put to it by Justice Rose, and his lordship reserved judgment.

Twelve of the twenty required have been recruited for the new school of cavalry. Sergeant Barker has also been authorized to receive recruits for 2 battery.

The York shunting yard and the double track are already proving a great convenience. Good progress is being made on the workmen's houses and the round house.

After much experimenting and expense the firm of McLaughlin & Moore of the Royal Mills, foot of Bay street, have produced a new brand of family flour called the "King" which they claim is far superior to any other brand in the manufacture of home-made bread.

A man named Arthur Barker has been playing the role of an evangelist in this city under false pretences. He worked his little scheme on the strength of a bogus recommendation from Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. A Baptist minister discovered the impostor and put a stop to his deluge.

British and American Workmen. DARTFORTH, Jan. 20.—At a meeting of the iron-workers' society to-day a cablegram was received from the iron and steel workers' society of Pittsburgh stating that the workers were going to England to try to induce workmen to go to America. The meeting resolved to circulate the telegram in all the iron districts, in the hope that no British workmen would listen to the agents.

"TIS I." Who in the Globe's choir sits in state And musically does dictate? 'Tis I.

Who is the man that knows so well Of his own talents how to tell? 'Tis I.

Who thinks a certain boss the best In this Queen City of the West? 'Tis I.

But still finds many a fault and flaw In the "Dore" Thomas's orchestra? 'Tis I.

Who is, like many of his kind, In stature big; but small in mind? 'Tis I.

Who to high places does aspire? And thinks he ought to lead the choir? 'Tis I.

Who got his place, as all do know, By singing old "Ontario"? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

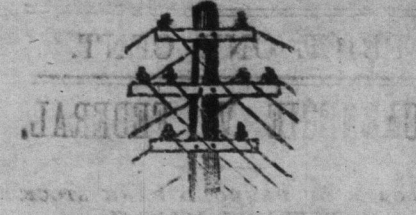
Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.

Who's traveled far the whole world o'er, Acquiring music's richest store? 'Tis I.



Interests News from all Quarters of the World. Accurate, Reliable, and Free of Bias.

Subscription rates: One Year \$3.00, Four Months \$1.00, One Month \$0.25.

Advertising rates: For each line of nonpareil, Commercial advertising, each insertion, 10 cents.

Monday Morning, Jan. 21, 1884.

Principal Grant Against Himself. It is always embarrassing for a man to find himself face to face with past expression of opinion which is clearly and unmistakably antagonistic to his present publicly avowed attitude.

Speaking at Halifax as a member of the governing body of Dalhousie college, Dr. Grant took the ground (1) that higher secular education is properly the work of the state and not of the church; (2) that it is the duty of the legislature to carry out that work efficiently in properly equipped institutions; (3) that the task of providing for higher education should not be thrown by the state on the religious denominations; (4) that denominational colleges, as against "truly constituted national or provincial colleges" are wrong in principle; and (5) that the legislature "has no right to take the public money and give it to the denominations." These positions Dr. Grant reaffirms in his published letter of a few days ago, and in the same letter he states that he still adheres to them.

It is not worth while to try to make any clearer than it now is the utter incompatibility between the attitude above defined and the one assumed by the principal of Queen's college in all his recent utterances. Dr. Grant is not such a fool as to believe that he can be reconciled, and he would have stood better with the public if he had frankly avowed that either at Kingston in 1883 or at Halifax in 1876 or at both places, he was simply an advocate, pleading the cause of those whom for the time being he represented. If he has any fixed and intelligent standpoint on this great question of higher education what weight should attach to his utterances, any more than to those of a lawyer retained to plead a client's case in court.

We are inclined to believe that Dr. Grant spoke his honest convictions at Halifax, and that at Kingston he posed as the interested advocate. We may add, as a not unfair inference, that if he had happened in 1883 to be at the head of a provincial instead of a denominational college he would have been found reaffirming and emphasizing his Halifax views instead of countering them.

But whatever may be his real opinion now the position he took at Halifax, as he has himself with his usual lucidity defined it, was the correct one on this great question. In Ontario, as in Nova Scotia, it is the imperative duty of the legislature to look after higher as well as lower education, to maintain in a state of efficiency any institutions it may establish for collegiate purposes, and to refuse to hand over to denominations, for the support of their colleges, funds that belong to the whole people. In Ontario, as in Nova Scotia, it is impossible for the denominations to keep up great secular universities or colleges, and it is unnecessary even if it were possible.

Even if it were possible for one or more of the larger denominations to undertake the task successfully, it is beyond the power of the smaller bodies, the members of which, under such a system as Dr. Grant now advocates, would be forced to contribute to the support of the institutions belonging to other churches. This truth was so clearly seen in 1869 and 1870 that all subsidies to denominational colleges out of the provincial treasury were deliberately discontinued, and no arguments of churchmen will avail now to have them restored. The hand on the dial of time does not go backward.

Dr. Grant and those churchmen who are working with him just now may as well mark up their minds that the issue before them is the simple one, whether or not an addition is to be made out of public funds to the income of the provincial university and college. An endeavor has been made to complicate it by making it appear as an alternative between granting aid to no college and granting it to all. Those who put the matter this way will find that rather than consent to any reopening of denominational grants, the friends and supporters of the provincial institution will make up their minds to go on and do the best work they can with the funds at their disposal.

But is this the best solution of the question in the interest of the province. Already an exodus of ambitious young men to American colleges has set in, and as the latter become more and more efficient the volume of this exodus will increase. Does Dr. Grant think this a desirable state of affairs in a province boasting a surplus of five millions in its treasury? What is to become of it if the best blood is to be thus drawn away to such that of the great state on our borders

anywhere outside of a lunatic asylum. There may be some hope that the government which gave us the N. P. will complete the system by interposing the hand of the state between the people and the companies; though we wish that the indications were a little more decided in that direction. But to look for this great public reform from the party chiefs who call themselves reformers seems to be hopeless altogether. Meantime Mr. McCarthy has made out as good a beginning as could be expected by a private member, and we say to him, "Go ahead; and more power to your elbow."

The National Railway. It would be a profound mistake to look upon the Canadian Pacific as a private undertaking merely, even in the restricted sense in which ordinary railways may be so regarded. All railway companies hold their charters from the commonwealth, in virtue of their agreement to perform certain duties, and most of them have been aided with public money or grants of land, or both. The railway of our time is the king's highway of centuries ago, subject to government control for the general good. Even should we stop short of government ownership and management, this would only render government control the more necessary, in order to protect the people against invasions of their rights. The rights of the people, and the supreme power of the government acting for them, existed long before railways did, and are perfectly indefeasible. They cannot be signed away by any charter; but must remain as they have been recognized at English common law for centuries back. No railway can be a private commercial undertaking in the same sense that warehouses, factories and shipping may be held to be such.

The Grand Trunk, the Great Western and Northern railways had certain privileges granted to them by parliament, and were all aided with public money. Very reasonably, therefore, may they be held to the proper performance of those duties to the public, which formed the grounds upon which their charters were asked for. They may be called private concerns in the main, but still held and firmly bound to the performance of certain public duties. But the Canadian Pacific had quite another origin, and stands for all time on quite another basis. That company assumed a public road, in great part built by the government, and from the beginning intended to accomplish a certain public object. The Canadian Pacific railway never became the property of the company as the Grand Trunk is the property of its English shareholders. The syndicate merely became the agents of the government to do what the government supposed it could not so well do itself; with the opportunity of making money by the agency. Throughout the whole negotiation, and in the charter from beginning to end, runs what lawyers call the *raison d'être*, consideration, for the sake of which the people of Canada parted with direct control of the road, and handed the same over to the syndicate. The country is bound to see that the undertaking does not fall through; and the syndicate may properly ask for public assistance, if this be clearly indispensable. But attached to this is the corresponding condition, that the government may not interfere so as to secure that public interests are all satisfied. To say that the country may be responsible for upholding the way is not another way of saying that parliament has power to control the railway for public good. The two things must go together; they cannot be separated. Responsibility implies power; to talk of responsibility where no power of control exists would be bad law, bad morality, and in fact utter nonsense. The present time, when the company asks for further government aid, is most emphatically the time for asserting and strongly defining as clearly as possible those powers of control, which parliament and the executive together are entrusted with for the good of the country.

More Power to Your Elbow. It is cheering to observe that Mr. McCarthy has already given notice of his intention to introduce a bill respecting carriers by land; also a bill to constitute a court of railway commissioners for Canada, and to amend the railway act. We hope that he will stick to it in spite of the powerful opposition he has encountered in the past, which will doubtless be continued in time to come. The people are with him, not unquestioningly; and he will effect something at last if he only perseveres. The truth is that efficient government control over railways is part and parcel of any sound national policy, and one policy which goes by the name is incomplete and unsatisfactory until railways and telegraphs are either managed by the government or put under close and efficient government control.

It is a striking proof of the opposition's allure to comprehend what the people really want, that they stand aside from this highly popular movement, and allow it to be taken up by a man whom they call a Tory. Government control of railways is a genuine reform measure, and one urgently wanted to relieve the public from the oppression exercised by money-making monopolies. Along with protection to some industry, it should long ago have been put among the principal planks in the liberal platform; but so far the liberal leaders could not see it. They held the teachings of English political economy doctors of more account than the voice of the Canadian people, and for this blunder they have been punished, with five years' exclusion from power at Ottawa, with some years more to come. It cannot yet be said that Sir John has taken up the popular demand as regards railways and telegraphs, but certainly the people have in this respect more to hope for from him than from the opposition. Sir Charles Tupper did say once that the government might in certain circumstances feel it necessary to come to the relief of the country by building and operating telegraph lines of its own, whereas Mr. Mackenzie sneered and sneered at as the proposal could scarcely be approved of

last session and did not accept one. I further state, that while I have a perfect right to express opinions privately, I do not remember having done so at a convention regarding text-books. If I ever did so my opinion was asked. I did not volunteer it. Mr. Gilray's insinuation that I attended conventions for the purpose of advocating text-books privately is, like his previous statements, untrue. I deny it, even in spite of his terrible threats. His other insinuations are quite irrelevant and need not be replied to. He surprised that I rushed into print. He seems to think that a mere teacher or inspector cannot tamely submit to misrepresentation and abuse. I will try to teach him that he is wrong in his opinion. If every reader of the papers had known Mr. Gilray's might not have been necessary for me to have noticed what he said; but he was a candidate for the position of school trustee and many people might have regarded his remarks as worthy of attention. The tone of my letter did not please him. I did not write for the purpose of answering Mr. Gilray, but to correct his slanders. He says I adroitly attempted to explain his charges. I made no explanation whatever regarding his statements, simply denied them, and called upon him to prove them. This he has not attempted to do. He insinuates that I have written certain books. He has at length reached the position of truthfulness. I did write "Mistakes in Teaching," and I am not ashamed of it. It has received very flattering testimonials from the highest sources, both in England and America, and was republished in the United States without my consent. I did assist in preparing the "Canadian Readers," and as they have been authorized for use in Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario, I am not ashamed of them. I did prepare the "Practical Speller," which is very largely used throughout the dominion, and I am by no means ashamed of it. Mr. Gilray shows a lamentable lack of general information when he tries to be funny by insinuating that this book was "completed by an American proofreader." He does not seem to know that authors and editors have no control over the printing of their books. Two sets of plates were made for the "Speller," one in Canada and one in Boston. I did not proof-read in either case. If Mr. Gilray had any man in the United States altered the plan of the book, or added a word to it, then his insinuation is totally without foundation. Mr. Gilray insinuates that somebody testified to inspectors that somebody signed testimonials, but acknowledges that I may have had nothing to do with their preparation. He threatens to print some of them. His good so cannot interest me in any way. I do not know that testimonials were ever sent for signature; I certainly never had anything to do with preparing any such testimonials.

I have been at a loss to understand what could lead Mr. Gilray to speak and write as he has done, and can only account for his course now on the supposition that he does not clearly understand the nature of a teachers' convention and a school inspector. If he had said that I visited certain school inspectors to explain the educational methods of school books, I would have admitted the charge to be correct, but I would have resented his course in making my private business a matter for public discussion. I visited these inspectors during my legal holidays, and I claim to have a perfect right to do so. My inspectors' duties and authority are well known to Toronto, and outside of the city I have no official position or influence. Beyond the limits of Toronto, I am not an inspector or a school officer of any kind, but a private individual, and any influence I may have is of a purely personal character. If I use any official position to give any unfair advantage to any publisher, I have no right to complain if I am brought to task for doing so. Will Mr. Gilray say that I have done so?

He says that "he does not wish to prolong the discussion." I did not begin it, but I claim the right of defence when I am attacked. Mr. Gilray's first note, my first note, that it would be more manly to lay a formal charge before the school board, if he believed me to be guilty of wrong doing, is not true. He has not his sense of honor has not been sufficiently strong to refrain him from privately misrepresenting me to the members of the Board. JAMES L. HUGHES. Toronto, Jan. 19, 1884.

FINANCE AND TRADE. TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 19. Dry goods travelers now on the road report business almost at a standstill throughout the province. The petroleum market continues weak. Refined is quoted at 12c. f. c. b. Petroleum, and buyers are only purchasing for immediate wants. A cable to Cox & Worsley quotes Hudson Bay at 62 1/2 and Northwest Land at 65. Advice from Chicago report wheat, corn and oats selling lower. Pork and lard continue firm. The New York stock market was weaker, although Canadian Pacific kept firm. The New York bank statement reports an increase in the reserve fund of nearly three million for the week. It is confidently asserted that Dominion will reach 200 in a few days. Confidence in business characterized all departments of the wholesale trade during the past week. Orders from country merchants were lighter than anticipated, and travelers business was greatly retarded by the bad state of the roads. Remittances are not satisfactory although better than the limited trading that is being done fairly warrants. If general trade was a little more active there would be a big boom in tea. In New York the market is buoyant and strong, and an advance of two to four cents per lb. has taken place. Large sales of low grades of cotton have been made at 12c. to 12 1/2c., which two weeks ago could have been purchased at 10c. to 12c. The English cheese continues firmer, an advance of 1/2 and 3/4 cent. being reported by cable. Flour has declined from 6d. to 5 1/2 in Liverpool. A lot of 7500 bushels of ungraded Canadian wheat was sold in New York on Tuesday at 35c. Toronto Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 178 1/2 to 178; sales 2 at 178. Toronto 109 1/2 to 109; sales 10 at 109. Commerce 120 to 121; sales 10 at 120. Federal 127 1/2 to 127; sales 10 at 127. Standard 110 to 109 1/2; sales 30 at 110. Northwest Land company 64 to 63 1/2; sales 25 at 64. 90-25 at 61. Canada Permanent 60 new stock 1 at 191. Union, sales of 20 at 127. Montreal Stock Exchange. CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 178 to 178; sales 3 at 178. Merchants 108 1/2 to 108; sales 33 at 108. Commerce 120 to 121; sales 10 at 120. Federal 127 1/2 to 127; sales 10 at 127. Standard 110 to 109 1/2; sales 30 at 110. Northwest Land company 64 to 63 1/2; sales 25 at 64. 90-25 at 61. Canada Permanent 60 new stock 1 at 191. Union, sales of 20 at 127. The Local Market. ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was fairly active today. Following are the prices of produce:—Wheat, No. 1, 1 1/2; No. 2, 1 1/4; No. 3, 1 1/4; No. 4, 1 1/4; No. 5, 1 1/4; No. 6, 1 1/4; No. 7, 1 1/4; No. 8, 1 1/4; No. 9, 1 1/4; No. 10, 1 1/4; No. 11, 1 1/4; No. 12, 1 1/4; No. 13, 1 1/4; No. 14, 1 1/4; No. 15, 1 1/4; No. 16, 1 1/4; No. 17, 1 1/4; No. 18, 1 1/4; No. 19, 1 1/4; No. 20, 1 1/4; No. 21, 1 1/4; No. 22, 1 1/4; No. 23, 1 1/4; No. 24, 1 1/4; No. 25, 1 1/4; No. 26, 1 1/4; No. 27, 1 1/4; No. 28, 1 1/4; No. 29, 1 1/4; No. 30, 1 1/4; No. 31, 1 1/4; No. 32, 1 1/4; No. 33, 1 1/4; No. 34, 1 1/4; No. 35, 1 1/4; No. 36, 1 1/4; No. 37, 1 1/4; No. 38, 1 1/4; No. 39, 1 1/4; No. 40, 1 1/4; No. 41, 1 1/4; No. 42, 1 1/4; No. 43, 1 1/4; No. 44, 1 1/4; No. 45, 1 1/4; No. 46, 1 1/4; No. 47, 1 1/4; No. 48, 1 1/4; No. 49, 1 1/4; No. 50, 1 1/4; No. 51, 1 1/4; No. 52, 1 1/4; No. 53, 1 1/4; No. 54, 1 1/4; No. 55, 1 1/4; No. 56, 1 1/4; No. 57, 1 1/4; No. 58, 1 1/4; No. 59, 1 1/4; No. 60, 1 1/4; No. 61, 1 1/4; No. 62, 1 1/4; No. 63, 1 1/4; No. 64, 1 1/4; No. 65, 1 1/4; No. 66, 1 1/4; No. 67, 1 1/4; No. 68, 1 1/4; No. 69, 1 1/4; No. 70, 1 1/4; No. 71, 1 1/4; No. 72, 1 1/4; No. 73, 1 1/4; No. 74, 1 1/4; No. 75, 1 1/4; No. 76, 1 1/4; No. 77, 1 1/4; No. 78, 1 1/4; No. 79, 1 1/4; No. 80, 1 1/4; No. 81, 1 1/4; No. 82, 1 1/4; No. 83, 1 1/4; No. 84, 1 1/4; No. 85, 1 1/4; No. 86, 1 1/4; No. 87, 1 1/4; No. 88, 1 1/4; No. 89, 1 1/4; No. 90, 1 1/4; No. 91, 1 1/4; No. 92, 1 1/4; No. 93, 1 1/4; No. 94, 1 1/4; No. 95, 1 1/4; No. 96, 1 1/4; No. 97, 1 1/4; No. 98, 1 1/4; No. 99, 1 1/4; No. 100, 1 1/4; No. 101, 1 1/4; No. 102, 1 1/4; No. 103, 1 1/4; No. 104, 1 1/4; No. 105, 1 1/4; No. 106, 1 1/4; No. 107, 1 1/4; No. 108, 1 1/4; No. 109, 1 1/4; No. 110, 1 1/4; No. 111, 1 1/4; No. 112, 1 1/4; No. 113, 1 1/4; No. 114, 1 1/4; No. 115, 1 1/4; No. 116, 1 1/4; No. 117, 1 1/4; No. 118, 1 1/4; No. 119, 1 1/4; No. 120, 1 1/4; No. 121, 1 1/4; No. 122, 1 1/4; No. 123, 1 1/4; No. 124, 1 1/4; No. 125, 1 1/4; No. 126, 1 1/4; No. 127, 1 1/4; No. 128, 1 1/4; No. 129, 1 1/4; No. 130, 1 1/4; No. 131, 1 1/4; No. 132, 1 1/4; No. 133, 1 1/4; No. 134, 1 1/4; No. 135, 1 1/4; No. 136, 1 1/4; No. 137, 1 1/4; No. 138, 1 1/4; No. 139, 1 1/4; No. 140, 1 1/4; No. 141, 1 1/4; No. 142, 1 1/4; No. 143, 1 1/4; No. 144, 1 1/4; No. 145, 1 1/4; No. 146, 1 1/4; No. 147, 1 1/4; No. 148, 1 1/4; No. 149, 1 1/4; No. 150, 1 1/4; No. 151, 1 1/4; No. 152, 1 1/4; No. 153, 1 1/4; No. 154, 1 1/4; No. 155, 1 1/4; No. 156, 1 1/4; No. 157, 1 1/4; No. 158, 1 1/4; No. 159, 1 1/4; No. 160, 1 1/4; No. 161, 1 1/4; No. 162, 1 1/4; No. 163, 1 1/4; No. 164, 1 1/4; No. 165, 1 1/4; No. 166, 1 1/4; No. 167, 1 1/4; No. 168, 1 1/4; No. 169, 1 1/4; No. 170, 1 1/4; No. 171, 1 1/4; No. 172, 1 1/4; No. 173, 1 1/4; No. 174, 1 1/4; No. 175, 1 1/4; No. 176, 1 1/4; No. 177, 1 1/4; No. 178, 1 1/4; No. 179, 1 1/4; No. 180, 1 1/4; No. 181, 1 1/4; No. 182, 1 1/4; No. 183, 1 1/4; No. 184, 1 1/4; No. 185, 1 1/4; No. 186, 1 1/4; No. 187, 1 1/4; No. 188, 1 1/4; No. 189, 1 1/4; No. 190, 1 1/4; No. 191, 1 1/4; No. 192, 1 1/4; No. 193, 1 1/4; No. 194, 1 1/4; No. 195, 1 1/4; No. 196, 1 1/4; No. 197, 1 1/4; No. 198, 1 1/4; No. 199, 1 1/4; No. 200, 1 1/4; No. 201, 1 1/4; No. 202, 1 1/4; No. 203, 1 1/4; No. 204, 1 1/4; No. 205, 1 1/4; No. 206, 1 1/4; No. 207, 1 1/4; No. 208, 1 1/4; No. 209, 1 1/4; No. 210, 1 1/4; No. 211, 1 1/4; No. 212, 1 1/4; No. 213, 1 1/4; No. 214, 1 1/4; No. 215, 1 1/4; No. 216, 1 1/4; No. 217, 1 1/4; No. 218, 1 1/4; No. 219, 1 1/4; No. 220, 1 1/4; No. 221, 1 1/4; No. 222, 1 1/4; No. 223, 1 1/4; No. 224, 1 1/4; No. 225, 1 1/4; No. 226, 1 1/4; No. 227, 1 1/4; No. 228, 1 1/4; No. 229, 1 1/4; No. 230, 1 1/4; No. 231, 1 1/4; No. 232, 1 1/4; No. 233, 1 1/4; No. 234, 1 1/4; No. 235, 1 1/4; No. 236, 1 1/4; No. 237, 1 1/4; No. 238, 1 1/4; No. 239, 1 1/4; No. 240, 1 1/4; No. 241, 1 1/4; No. 242, 1 1/4; No. 243, 1 1/4; No. 244, 1 1/4; No. 245, 1 1/4; No. 246, 1 1/4; No. 247, 1 1/4; No. 248, 1 1/4; No. 249, 1 1/4; No. 250, 1 1/4; No. 251, 1 1/4; No. 252, 1 1/4; No. 253, 1 1/4; No. 254, 1 1/4; No. 255, 1 1/4; No. 256, 1 1/4; No. 257, 1 1/4; No. 258, 1 1/4; No. 259, 1 1/4; No. 260, 1 1/4; No. 261, 1 1/4; No. 262, 1 1/4; No. 263, 1 1/4; No. 264, 1 1/4; No. 265, 1 1/4; No. 266, 1 1/4; No. 267, 1 1/4; No. 268, 1 1/4; No. 269, 1 1/4; No. 270, 1 1/4; No. 271, 1 1/4; No. 272, 1 1/4; No. 273, 1 1/4; No. 274, 1 1/4; No. 275, 1 1/4; No. 276, 1 1/4; No. 277, 1 1/4; No. 278, 1 1/4; No. 279, 1 1/4; No. 280, 1 1/4; No. 281, 1 1/4; No. 282, 1 1/4; No. 283, 1 1/4; No. 284, 1 1/4; No. 285, 1 1/4; No. 286, 1 1/4; No. 287, 1 1/4; No. 288, 1 1/4; No. 289, 1 1/4; No. 290, 1 1/4; No. 291, 1 1/4; No. 292, 1 1/4; No. 293, 1 1/4; No. 294, 1 1/4; No. 295, 1 1/4; No. 296, 1 1/4; No. 297, 1 1/4; No. 298, 1 1/4; No. 299, 1 1/4; No. 300, 1 1/4; No. 301, 1 1/4; No. 302, 1 1/4; No. 303, 1 1/4; No. 304, 1 1/4; No. 305, 1 1/4; No. 306, 1 1/4; No. 307, 1 1/4; No. 308, 1 1/4; No. 309, 1 1/4; No. 310, 1 1/4; No. 311, 1 1/4; No. 312, 1 1/4; No. 313, 1 1/4; No. 314, 1 1/4; No. 315, 1 1/4; No. 316, 1 1/4; No. 317, 1 1/4; No. 318, 1 1/4; No. 319, 1 1/4; No. 320, 1 1/4; No. 321, 1 1/4; No. 322, 1 1/4; No. 323, 1 1/4; No. 324, 1 1/4; No. 325, 1 1/4; No. 326, 1 1/4; No. 327, 1 1/4; No. 328, 1 1/4; No. 329, 1 1/4; No. 330, 1 1/4; No. 331, 1 1/4; No. 332, 1 1/4; No. 333, 1 1/4; No. 334, 1 1/4; No. 335, 1 1/4; No. 336, 1 1/4; No. 337, 1 1/4; No. 338, 1 1/4; No. 339, 1 1/4; No. 340, 1 1/4; No. 341, 1 1/4; No. 342, 1 1/4; No. 343, 1 1/4; No. 344, 1 1/4; No. 345, 1 1/4; No. 346, 1 1/4; No. 347, 1 1/4; No. 348, 1 1/4; No. 349, 1 1/4; No. 350, 1 1/4; No. 351, 1 1/4; No. 352, 1 1/4; No. 353, 1 1/4; No. 354, 1 1/4; No. 355, 1 1/4; No. 356, 1 1/4; No. 357, 1 1/4; No. 358, 1 1/4; No. 359, 1 1/4; No. 360, 1 1/4; No. 361, 1 1/4; No. 362, 1 1/4; No. 363, 1 1/4; No. 364, 1 1/4; No. 365, 1 1/4; No. 366, 1 1/4; No. 367, 1 1/4; No. 368, 1 1/4; No. 369, 1 1/4; No. 370, 1 1/4; No. 371, 1 1/4; No. 372, 1 1/4; No. 373, 1 1/4; No. 374, 1 1/4; No. 375, 1 1/4; No. 376, 1 1/4; No. 377, 1 1/4; No. 378, 1 1/4; No. 379, 1 1/4; No. 380, 1 1/4; No. 381, 1 1/4; No. 382, 1 1/4; No. 383, 1 1/4; No. 384, 1 1/4; No. 385, 1 1/4; No. 386, 1 1/4; No. 387, 1 1/4; No. 388, 1 1/4; No. 389, 1 1/4; No. 390, 1 1/4; No. 391, 1 1/4; No. 392, 1 1/4; No. 393, 1 1/4; No. 394, 1 1/4; No. 395, 1 1/4; No. 396, 1 1/4; No. 397, 1 1/4; No. 398, 1 1/4; No. 399, 1 1/4; No. 400, 1 1/4; No. 401, 1 1/4; No. 402, 1 1/4; No. 403, 1 1/4; No. 404, 1 1/4; No. 405, 1 1/4; No. 406, 1 1/4; No. 407, 1 1/4; No. 408, 1 1/4; No. 409, 1 1/4; No. 410, 1 1/4; No. 411, 1 1/4; No. 412, 1 1/4; No. 413, 1 1/4; No. 414, 1 1/4; No. 415, 1 1/4; No. 416, 1 1/4; No. 417, 1 1/4; No. 418, 1 1/4; No. 419, 1 1/4; No. 420, 1 1/4; No. 421, 1 1/4; No. 422, 1 1/4; No. 423, 1 1/4; No. 424, 1 1/4; No. 425, 1 1/4; No. 426, 1 1/4; No. 427, 1 1/4; No. 428, 1 1/4; No. 429, 1 1/4; No. 430, 1 1/4; No. 431, 1 1/4; No. 432, 1 1/4; No. 433, 1 1/4; No. 434, 1 1/4; No. 435, 1 1/4; No. 436, 1 1/4; No. 437, 1 1/4; No. 438, 1 1/4; No. 439, 1 1/4; No. 440, 1 1/4; No. 441, 1 1/4; No. 442, 1 1/4; No. 443, 1 1/4; No. 444, 1 1/4; No. 445, 1 1/4; No. 446, 1 1/4; No. 447, 1 1/4; No. 448, 1 1/4; No. 449, 1 1/4; No. 450, 1 1/4; No. 451, 1 1/4; No. 452, 1 1/4; No. 453, 1 1/4; No. 454, 1 1/4; No. 455, 1 1/4; No. 456, 1 1/4; No. 457, 1 1/4; No. 458, 1 1/4; No. 459, 1 1/4; No. 460, 1 1/4; No. 461, 1 1/4; No. 462, 1 1/4; No. 463, 1 1/4; No. 464, 1 1/4; No. 465, 1 1/4; No. 466, 1 1/4; No. 467, 1 1/4; No. 468, 1 1/4; No. 469, 1 1/4; No. 470, 1 1/4; No. 471, 1 1/4; No. 472, 1 1/4; No. 473, 1 1/4; No. 474, 1 1/4; No. 475, 1 1/4; No. 476, 1 1/4; No. 477, 1 1/4; No. 478, 1 1/4; No. 479, 1 1/4; No. 480, 1 1/4; No. 481, 1 1/4; No. 482, 1 1/4; No. 483, 1 1/4; No. 484, 1 1/4; No. 485, 1 1/4; No. 486, 1 1/4; No. 487, 1 1/4; No. 488, 1 1/4; No. 489, 1 1/4; No. 490, 1 1/4; No. 491, 1 1/4; No. 492, 1 1/4; No. 493, 1 1/4; No. 494, 1 1/4; No. 495, 1 1/4; No. 496, 1 1/4; No. 497, 1 1/4; No. 498, 1 1/4; No. 499, 1 1/4; No. 500, 1 1/4; No. 501, 1 1/4; No. 502, 1 1/4; No. 503, 1 1/4; No. 504, 1 1/4; No. 505, 1 1/4; No. 506, 1 1/4; No. 507, 1 1/4; No. 508, 1 1/4; No. 509, 1 1/4; No. 510, 1 1/4; No. 511, 1 1/4; No. 512, 1 1/4; No. 513, 1 1/4; No. 514, 1 1/4; No. 515, 1 1/4; No. 516, 1 1/4; No. 517, 1 1/4; No. 518, 1 1/4; No. 519, 1 1/4; No. 520, 1 1/4; No. 521, 1 1/4; No. 522, 1 1/4; No. 523, 1 1/4; No. 524, 1 1/4; No. 525, 1 1/4; No. 526, 1 1/4; No. 527, 1 1/4; No. 528, 1 1/4; No. 529, 1 1/4; No. 530, 1 1/4; No. 531, 1 1/4; No. 532, 1 1/4; No. 533, 1 1/4; No. 534, 1 1/4; No. 535, 1 1/4; No. 536, 1 1/4; No. 537, 1 1/4; No. 538, 1 1/4; No. 539, 1 1/4; No. 540, 1 1/4; No. 541, 1 1/4; No. 542, 1 1/4; No. 543, 1 1/4; No. 544, 1 1/4; No. 545, 1 1/4; No. 546, 1 1/4; No. 547, 1 1/4; No. 548, 1 1/4; No. 549, 1 1/4; No. 550, 1 1/4; No. 551, 1 1/4; No. 552, 1 1/4; No. 55

