



The Toronto World

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Last Night's Meeting. The public meeting last night in the City Hall resulted in the formation of an association of public-spirited men to consider means and take measures for the industrial and commercial development of Toronto.

The World believes that a great deal of good will result from this meeting. In the first place it will stop the croakers and set people thinking, not of the present dulness that may exist, but of the magnificent opportunities possessed by Toronto.

A matter of special comment in regard to last night's meeting was the statement of Mr. Robert Jeffrey that he believes in home industries, that he was bringing his money into them, and that he would like to see others follow his example.

Let there be no more croaking, but let each man who has any interest whatever in the city join the association, pay his dollar, and if he has got any suggestions that he thinks worthy of a consideration send them in to the secretary.

Jay Gouldism and Its Warning: Since the death of a man there has not been one over whose grave such a chorus of malediction has howled as that which has dishonored the tomb and the memory of Jay Gould.

The present of the United States of England and Germany has joined in heading, curses, both loud and deep, on the deed, of whom even a heathen said would be good should be spoken.

Were it not that these universal execrations would have wholesome influence upon the living they would be so innumerable as to be as brutally senseless as the shaking of the carcass of a rat by a terrier dog.

Into the career of this man or his methods of gaining wealth we will not enter. His shame was the shame of all his tribe, for Jay Gouldism is one of the ills, the systems, of the day.

The mark he left upon more than one of our citizens, and upon other Canadians, illustrates his methods. Some years ago a small syndicate was formed here to carry on operations on the New York Stock Exchange on a moderate scale, mainly for purposes of investing surplus capital.

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Had he devoted a liberal portion of his wealth to public objects, like the Peabody, the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Wolffs, and other noble charities, or institutions of a beneficent nature for the public good, even Mr. Gould's crime would have been so condoned as to have saved his grave from desecration.

Canada had a few noble gifts from her men of wealth, notably in Montreal, to McGill College, and to the splendid hospital just about completed. But Toronto has little to be proud of in this respect. The dread of a post-mortem fate like Jay Gould's is a miserable motive to inspire public beneficence by those who could well afford them.

But if the thought of execration over the memory of the deceased startles some into a realizing sense of the disgrace with which a family name may be branded by selfishness, and moves them to do their duty to God and their fellow-men, and to bail for themselves an exalting name of honor, even Jay Gould will have done something to counteract the vicious example of his life by the warning of his death. So note it be.

The Agitators Talk. The N.P. must continue, says a writer in The Mail, though it brings fortune to few and ruin to the many. Isn't it about time that the attrition of such both should cease? In free trade England as great a percentage of manufacturers make their fortunes as in Canada. The laws of supply and demand, supplemented by the combined law, control the situation. If a manufacturer is seen to be making undue gains, depend on it he will find a rival established in the same business before he is out. The men employed by the protected industries are consumers of food grown in the country, and they live cheaply and comfortably. The artisan and the raiser of farm produce are in fact as well off here as in free trade England.

The revenue levied on the necessities of life is very small, and only visible to the eye of the agitator, who finds it convenient to forget that the American farmer and artisan live in a country where the tariff is double that of Canada. Whether we look to free trade England, or to the over-protected United States, the situation is the same. The

AGITATORS ARE HERE

agitators there, as here, are trying to make people believe they can grow rich by legislation. The fact that everywhere there are people in all trades and professions who succeed, while others under like conditions fail, should be the lesson of individual exertion and self-reliance.

A French Journal on Canada. The Republique Francaise, a Paris paper of influence, has made some comments upon the proposal for a commercial treaty between France and Canada.

This paper states that Canada is prepared for noticable advantages in favor of such an arrangement, such as will ensure the entrance of our goods into France under the minimum tariff.

The trade of this country with France has been a good deal of the "big league" class. The total import into this country from Canada were in 1890, \$277,837, only a third of one per cent. of our total exports.

Since 1880 this trade has fallen off greatly, so that in that year we sent France \$94,223 worth of goods. We now send her in value of exports worth \$20,000, or about twenty cents per cent. of our total exports.

Of minerals and agricultural products, we send France \$20,000; of manufactures, \$19,000; of animals, \$40,000; of metals, \$129,000; all items being more trifles. Our imports from there in 1890 were \$2,615,000, nearly tenfold the export.

Manifestly there is an opening here for more equal conditions of trade. The French journals point out that, while the United States have placed higher duties on their goods than do Canada, the Americans have had easier terms of entrance to our ports than we have granted to theirs.

The French ports that a study of the respective tariffs of Canada and the States "prove that it will be just to give to Canada the advantages accorded to our economic advantage, the United States."

The article contains a glowing account of this country. "The prosperity of Canada is a certain guarantee of a large population," says the Republique Francaise, showing that foreigners are not deluded by the cries of the "tariff-baiters."

The whole article is indeed very grateful reading from its friendliness of tone towards the Dominion and the intelligent grasp it shows of the true situation of our affairs.

The extension to the minimum tariff as proposed by the Canadian tariff commission, we believe, to our exports of timber, we can hardly expect to send agricultural products or manufactures to a country like France. The projected new line of subsidized steamers is stated to be an obligation to make a French port one terminus.

As a recognition of the growing importance of Canada, the article of the Republique Francaise is valuable. We trust its forecast of the development of trade between the two countries will be speedily realized.

Feeding Lambs in Winter. A series of experiments conducted at the Agricultural College, Guelph, to test the effect of various kinds of treatment in lambs in winter, have resulted in results which would do well to note. The first tests were made to ascertain if it is better to keep lambs shorn or unshorn during winter.

The results of the shorn lambs, which were fed with the usual amount of hay and grain, were not so much as to make leaving them with their wool on of any material benefit. We are disposed to think that the shorn lambs, other things being equal, will do better, and that the lambs shorn in winter will do better.

The general conclusions arrived at, that good lambs can be made to increase 10 per cent per day, and that a 120 lb. lamb, after a total food weight of 7.69 lbs. The daily cost was 2.13 cents; the gain per head was \$1.94. The cost of attendance was reckoned on a basis that one man could care for 800 lambs when the food was prepared.

These experiments, of course, are open to the remark that a somewhat smaller result might be obtained if more attention is paid to their management. The lines upon which his management should be based, in regard to food, making it as valuable for food, making it as valuable for food, making it as valuable for food.

The question of how best to get married is now trending these nations, threatening much internal trouble to each. The Catholic hierarchy in Serbia, backed by the Vatican, is demanding that mixed marriages, contrary to the law of the state, should be subject to the prescriptions of the Catholic Church.

In Italy the question is the maintenance of civil marriage, going before the Roman pontiff, who has decided to uphold civil marriage and is accused of keeping the knowledge of it back from the people. So many women, persuaded that the religious ceremony is enough, are liable to be divorced at any time. In Hungary there are seven marriage laws, each confession cannot be divorced unless he first adopt another religion. The Catholic Church in Hungary is very determined in its opposition to civil marriage.

From the Red Sea Shores. But see how known to natives. Present for centuries, an absolute cure for Anemia, Brochitis, Tuberculosis, Rheumatism, and other ailments of the blood. Price, 50c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Upper Canada Old Boys. The Council of the Upper Canada College Old Boys' Association has decided to hold a public meeting of ex-pupils early in February to discuss the interests of the college.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Reduction of standing armies. Editor World: I noticed lately in your paper two objections to the drilling of our boys in the public schools; one emanated from the labor parliament, the other from Mr. Phipps.

Editor World: Your editorial on the "Educational Turf" was well written, and I would be obliged if you would be so kind as to publish the following remarks on the subject: The educational institutions of this country should be favored to intellectual improvement, because their foundation is in dear nature.

Editor World: I noticed lately in your paper two objections to the drilling of our boys in the public schools; one emanated from the labor parliament, the other from Mr. Phipps. I am convinced no finer equipment for a boy, physically, mentally and in the interest of patriotism than the drill can be given him.

Editor World: There are two ways of answering Dr. Barrick's artistic speculation in the matter of taxation, either to follow him step by step and argue the fallacy involved in his arguments, or to consider the question from the standpoint of justice apart from the question of expediency.

Editor World: I thought the City Council should pass a by-law making coal dealers pay for coal sold in bags of five hundred lbs. at 75 or 800 lbs. each bag, and also compelling them to mention the number of bags to be delivered on the ticket accompanying the coal.

Editor World: A beta bet that the population of the Dakotas, North and South, is greater than the population of Manitoba, and that the Dakotas, North and South, is greater than the population of Manitoba, and that the Dakotas, North and South, is greater than the population of Manitoba.

Editor World: I am glad to see the World depicting the growth of international stores and the consequent injury to local stockholders of special lines. This is a matter that should be brought before the public consciousness, if there be such a thing, and which should be of special interest to the public consciousness.

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NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATES.

A reduction of \$3000 on Ordinary Expenditures. Report of the Finance Committee.

The meeting of the Property Committee yesterday afternoon the assignment of the Police Station, Nos. 6 and 7 on the Esplanade was made from George Gooderham to the Police Company at an annual general meeting of \$2000. The city is in the 26-foot strip owned at Hamilton's Point to the Toronto Ferry Company, made on behalf of the company by Mr. John Pearson, was concurred in.

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THE SEARCHLIGHT

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How Qu, a merchant of Canton, is the richest man in China. He is said to be worth \$10,000,000.

The Imperial Colonial Commission in Germany announced its discovery that wine-clare or hock-will kill the bacilli of cholera in a few minutes. It will kill them in an hour.

Tolstoy, writing in The Russian Gazette, says it would be impossible for him to describe the real situation of the people in the famine district. Famine again thins the districts in which he lives. The rybari are very numerous. But he has devised a method by which we can give an acknowledgment and thanks for our enormous year's business to our patrons by giving a present of a hand-kerchief worth 20 to every purchaser of 10 or more bottles of Scotch Whisky.

Since their Morgan marriage the other day the Germans call it "left-handed" marriage, because in such cases the left hand is put to the work of the right hand. In Bavaria and his young wife have not made a single night at the theatre and she has only seen the opera-house performance of her husband. But she is a ball-dancer and was performing at Munich a week before her marriage. Her former wife was also an actress.

A characteristic story of the German Emperor, late King of Prussia, is told by the writer. When, on a hunting expedition, he found himself in a thicket with a fox and a hare, he asked his companion, Count Dohna, anxiously if there was nothing at all in the neighborhood, and the Count remembered that there was a small farm just back of the thicket. The Emperor and the woman of the house told them she had only milk, bread, and butter. The Emperor said, "I would like to see the milk and butter and the woman of the house told them she had only milk, bread, and butter. The Emperor said, 'I would like to see the milk and butter and the woman of the house told them she had only milk, bread, and butter.'

Mrs. Henson, the cherished sister of the author of "The Life of Jesus," was a woman of high character and much force. She was 19 years older than Ernest. Upon her husband's death she was left not only without means of support but embarrassed with debt. Mrs. Henson went to teaching, and by her industry and energy she was able to pay her debts and support herself and her children. She was a woman of high character and much force.

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WARM HEART

How to Fill Two Baskets with One Hand.

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