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BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET

A GREAT FESTAL OCCASION AT ONTARIO'S CAPITAL.

Over 600 Guests Present—Loyal and Eloquent Speeches by Illustrations—Canadian—The Toasts and Responses.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—The Board of Trade's banquet at the Horticultural Pavilion last night proved to be the largest public dinner that has ever been held in Toronto.

At the guests' table, were seated W. D. Matthews, (President), the Governor-General, Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. O. Mowat, Sir Frederick Middleton, E. F. Clarke, M.P., Hon. G. W. Ross, D. R. Wilkie, Hon. G. E. Foster, J. I. Davidson, Hon. Capt. Colville, A. D. C., John Leys, M.P., Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., H. E. Clarke, M.P., Hon. George Drummond, W. C. Van Horne, Hon. John Macdonald, John Small, M.P., Hon. A. B. Ross, Sir John Lister Kaye and Capt. J. B. Fairgrieve.

Lady Stanley accompanied by Mrs. Colville, and Lady Macdonald accompanied by Mrs. Fitzgibbon occupied the front gallery seat, facing the stage. They were loudly cheered on entering the building about 9 o'clock.

Speaking began about 9.30 and continued till midnight. Addresses were made by the Governor-General, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. G. E. Foster, Hon. O. Mowat, W. C. Van Horne, Senator Macdonald, Sir Fred Middleton, Mayor Clarke and Hon. Geo. Drummond. The speeches were all of the loyal and patriotic order and both Mr. Mowat and Sir John scouted the annexation sentiment amid the loud applause of the whole house.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH. Lord Stanley responded to the toast of "The Governor-General of Canada." His Excellency referred to the benefits of Board of Trade, to the growth of Canadian commerce and alluded to our relations with the United States. He said that it was his wish, of which he had spoken in the past and of which he trusted on many occasions to speak in the future, that our guiding principle throughout this great country may be the Dominion above all. His Excellency continued:

Unity is strength. I do not say that in a vast Dominion amongst its thousands you will ever produce identity of feeling, and I think those who wish it most, who wish that on questions of emergency there should be entire unity, are also those who are willing and anxious to respect the feelings of those who desire to preserve the proudest traditions of their race, who look back with satisfaction to their past history, but who are not that groundless, less capable, honest and law-abiding citizens than any of those whom I have the honor of addressing.

In an eloquent speech which was addressed, I think by Lord Dufferin, to an audience at Winnipeg he spoke of the great Northwest, then only opening out, and he describes in language which I can only feebly approach the feeling of almost amazement with which the personified Dominion viewed the approach from what had been considered her utmost boundaries into a new world which lay before her and to which the old portion seemed to be only the antechamber. Since that time much progress has been made. To make the most of such a heritage as this is no light task.

THE DOMINION'S GREATNESS. The toast of "The Commercial, Manufacturing and Agricultural Interests of Canada" was replied to by Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, who said:

At the eastern and western entrances of this country are two magnificent graving docks which have cost the government 2 million dollars, ready for the use and service of the growing trade of the country. It was only a few years ago that no vessel of over 800 tons draught could reach Montreal. Next season the deepest vessels of the sea will be able to make their way between Quebec and Montreal, vessels with a draught of 27 feet. The contracts have already been let for the building of a Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie—[applause]—which will complete that chain of navigation, which will be a helpful competitor in times of perfect peace, and if ever the time of imperfect peace supervenes, be a guarantee of the integrity and independence of our own commerce. [Applause.]

And so has Canada developed in her railways. Think of the condition of this country in 1867. The Maritime Provinces had no communication with Ontario and Quebec except by water in summer and by a foreign country in winter. Quebec and Ontario cut off from the Northwest, except through a foreign territory, and British Columbia separated from her fellow sisters by what appeared to be impassable mountains. What have we to-day? Commencing at Prince Edward Island, or St. John, we have lines which make their way to Quebec, there connecting with the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, which, through their branches, reach every part of the two great middle provinces, and which send their lines over the prairies and through the mountains until they come to the ships of the Pacific with their wealthy traffic from the great East. [Applause.] All this has cost money, and you look up the cost of the St. Lawrence improvements, the canal and railways, as far as the Government has borne them, you will find it amount to some 290 millions.

The speaker quoted figures to show how largely the commerce of the country had grown so that it now occupied the proud position of being the fifth maritime country of the world.

There are three things, said the hon. gentleman, which I think ought to be accomplished in our country. In the first place it ought to be that no Canadian subject holding a bill from any authorized bank in Canada, whether in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward, or British Columbia, should be charged discount upon that bill in any part of the Dominion. [Hear, hear and applause.]

I believe again it is for our commercial as well as national interests that every man who holds a bill from every authorized bank should have no more fear of that bill being liable to any discount or depreciation than if he held the gold which was its equivalent in his

hands—[applause]—and if you will allow me I will say that I believe at present the bankers themselves hold the key to this position, and by united action can bring about both these things. The third element of a successful banking system is that which Canada enjoys to a very large extent, the facility of expansion, when expansion is needed, and the facility of contracting the circulation when the business requirements of the country did not require such circulation.

The Government has pledged itself and is to-day considering a plan by which I confidently hope that a service will ultimately be obtained from England to this country, as good, as capable and as swift as any other Atlantic line to-day. [Hear, hear and applause.]

Finally I cannot have sympathy and I can not ask any Canadian to have sympathy with those who are prepared to sacrifice the traditions of the past, the historic links which bind us to ties so full of glory and grandeur. [Loud applause.]

Gen. Van Horne, who also spoke to the toast, expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him at being called upon to speak a second time at the annual dinner of the Toronto Board of Trade. He said:

Four or five years ago the commerce of Canada was bounded on the west by the great lakes; now it has no bounds in that direction. It has extended to the Pacific and beyond the Pacific to Asia. It has widened more in four years than any other country has widened in four times four years. I cannot give you a better idea of this rapid extension of trade than by telling you what I saw at Vancouver. There at one time were five great ocean steamships receiving and discharging cargo; on those new docks were great piles of merchandise awaiting shipment overseas. But better than all were the great quantities of cottons from Halifax and machinery from Toronto consigned to Hong Kong and other far eastern points. I would not try to describe the future of the commerce of Canada any more than would have attempted to do so the man who has just described on the wharves at Vancouver.

The articles of trade—the railways—are extending day by day throughout the country and are opening up to us new markets for our produce, manufactures and other goods. Our cities are growing with marvelous rapidity. The tide of emigration has been diverted to our own Northwest—[applause]—where it adds to the wealth of the country instead of impeding it. This is a happy migration and rapidly increasing and we see nothing in the conditions surrounding us that does not point to a great prosperity. But notwithstanding much that has been done some things remain to be done. [Hear, hear.] I was very glad to hear that my friend the previous speaker told you about the intentions of the Government regarding an Atlantic steamship service. [Hear, hear.] We have been content up to this time to depend upon our neighbors—to use our neighbors' railways, our roads, our canals and our neighbors' steamships whenever we had occasion to cross the Atlantic. We have let them carry our mails and much of our freight and we have not even asked ourselves whether we have not been getting a better nature has given us. This is not consistent with the enterprise of Canada to-day. [Hear, hear.] National pride is a first essential to national existence. It is the very foundation of our nationality. We cannot possess this pride so long as we are obliged to depend upon our neighbor's wagon. [Laughter.] Besides our neighbor has given us a strong inclination—the inclination a little while ago not to let the wagon any longer. [Renewed laughter.] I do not think you will give her the opportunity to do so any longer. It is time Canada took more of this Atlantic steamship service and provided an equal if not a superior service to the best service of New York no matter what the cost may be. [Loud applause.] We should not hesitate to attempt competition with our big neighbor to the south simply because she is big. If we require ships a few miles from her coast I am sure the gentlemen of this Board of Trade will look after it whatever may be necessary to be expended on this service simply because nature requires our steamships to land at Montreal, Quebec or Halifax. [Applause.]

SIR JOHN TALKS. Replying to the toast of "The Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Ontario," Sir John Macdonald said:

I have a fatherly interest in the Parliament of Canada because I have sat by its cradle and my god friend the Premier of Ontario helped me to rock the cradle. [Cheers.] If you will look back to the existence of the last 21 years I think that all those who were concerned in laying the base of Confederation and in constructing the legislation under the constitution, which was then put upon us in 1857, I think that all those who have brought up Canada to the present day have good cause to be satisfied.

Only this last year the statutes of the Dominion were revised, and if any one will take those two volumes and look over the index and see the mass of legislation, all for the good of the Dominion, all prepared for the purpose of developing Canada, they will say that is a body of law that any country may be proud of. It is a code that no party in Canada can claim a right to be sorry for. From 1867 to 1874, I say, on behalf of the legislators of those days, that they worked well and wisely up to the time when they coded their place to those who were opposed to the union. The work was carried on by the settlement that succeeded the one in which I for one was a leader of the majority, and by the assistance and work of the two great parties in Canada we have a body of law that any nation may be proud of.

Look at the United States, look at the various questions which have divided them since they first adopted their constitution. Here we may have our differences of opinion as to some of the legislation that is now upon the statute book, but I believe that if ministers were to change every five years—but I don't suggest that—[loud laughter]—we should find that the legislation offered to the different parliaments by the change of governments is all based substantially upon the body of laws which we now have the happiness of being governed by.

Mr. President and gentlemen, I will say this, that I believe that the Parliaments of Canada as they have been elected for four or five years, that they have represented the feeling, the wishes, and the desires of the people that elected them. [Cheers.] In the election of 1874, which did not exactly agree with me, [laughter]—or the election of 1878, in which I think they exercised a wise discretion, I believe that in those several legislatures the representatives did fairly and honestly and substantially reflect and represent the desire and wishes of the people of Canada. I speak not only for the representative body of the Parliament of Canada, but I speak also for our house of peers. And there are some people who think there ought to be no house of peers. That may be, but I think that you, gentlemen, who have heard two representatives from that body speak to-night will agree with me that if those are fair specimens of the Senate we could not well do without them. [Cheers.]

One thing I have to say in behalf of both chambers of the Parliament of Canada as now constituted, that they fully represent the feelings of the people of Canada and of the people in this room, all of whom I am prepared to say are a loyal body of men that will speak and have spoken, and by their speech will allow no uncertain sound. They will prove by act, by word, by administration, by legislation, that they love the constitution under which they now live; that they love the sovereign who now rules over them; that they appreciate the great advantages, moral, commercial, political and material which they enjoy by their connection with that grand old country—the Mother Country. [Loud applause.] [Aye, let any man in Canada who is content and happy and make it one ground of claiming the confidence that he was anxious to sever the tie that has so long connected us with the Mother Country, and I think that under our civil law he would most likely forfeit his deposit. [Applause.] Gentlemen, we are doing very well, we are comfortable, we are very happy, and the people outside are quite as happy as we. We have resolved to remain so, and the best way to do so is to go on as we have been going on for the past twenty-one years under our present constitution.

We have very pleasant neighbors to the south of us. They have a great constitution—a constitution in some respects more conservative than our own. Ours is in no degree inferior, but in many respects superior, to the constitution they have in the neighboring republic. And while we desire to trade with them, to save the most

friendly relations with them, that our young men should go across the line and marry the prettiest and richest of their girls [loud laughter]—yet we desire to retain our own independence and to remain Canada, a nation belonging to a nation. [Applause.] I don't think that we should be at all annoyed at an effort to get us to join the States. It is a compliment that is paid to Canada and a testimony as to its value. Let me tell you an anecdote which was told to me by my respected friend, Sir William Howland. He told me that a good many years ago he was traveling from Windsor by the Great Western Railway eastward—his own countrymen, as you know. And he could not help listening to the conversation. Those two were talking their first visit to Canada. After looking out of the windows one said, "This is not a bad country." Then the other said, "This is a pretty good country." Then a little further on one said, "This is a rather good country," but a little further on, "This is a very good country." I could make it a little more spicy. [Laughter.] At last says one of them, "This is a very good country and we must have it." "Well," said the other, "I wouldn't mind having the country only we would be obliged to take the infernal people too." [Laughter.]

Such is the progress of Canada that our neighbors are quite anxious to take the country and all that it contains, even including the "infernal people." Mr. Butterworth sings a pretty little song: "Will you walk into my parlour, said the spider to the fly?" We all say: "No, no, kind sir, I thank you, I have no curiosity." [Great applause.]

ONTARIO'S PREMIER. Hon. Oliver Mowat, who replied to the same toast, spoke substantially as follows:

Human work is not perfect, and I would like to improve my constitution a little. We have had twenty years' experience of its working, and if the Premier would only accept the suggestion I would give now it would add still greater honor to his name. [Laughter.] He has exercised a very important influence over our affairs, and if he would only now do his best to adopt these improvements it would be a crowning act in his long political career. I agree a good deal in what the Premier has said. I agree with the loyalty between the Dominion and the Old Land. [Applause.] I may say that those who differ from me politically as well as those who hold the same political views as I do agree in our appreciation of the Toronto Board of Trade. We agree in our appreciation of the ability and enterprise, the public spirit and the high character the members of that board possess. We agree also in our attachment to the Old Fatherland. [Loud applause.] We all love it well. During the many years I have held a seat in the Ontario Legislature I have never once heard one of the members of that house say one disloyal word. [Applause.] I have not heard one member of that house express one disloyal sentiment—[renewed applause]—nor express discontent.

We all rejoice that we are subjects of the British Empire. We also rejoice that Canada is part of that great nation. We are all glad to know that British history is our history—[hear, hear]—that the glory and the civilization of the Fatherland are our glory and our civilization; that all its great men—its statesmen, its soldiers, its philanthropists and its philosophers—all belong to us—[applause]—because we are the same people. [Applause.] Our constitution was the best at that time that we could form. I agree with the Premier of Canada that on the whole it is the best constitution of any other country. I agree with him on the whole it is a better constitution than that of the United States. [Loud applause.] And because it is so good, I would like to make it better. Under it there has been legislation in all of which I would not concur; but under that constitution, just as it is, our country has flourished.

We have been told to-night, and it has been a joyful thing to be told, of the great progress Canada has made. That progress has led to discussions in regard to our future. Our political future is a matter of infinite concern to us. To a very large extent, I have no doubt, the views I entertain in this regard must be your entertainments. There are some who think that there must be some change, and they are giving various suggestions such as imperial legislation, independence of any friendly alliance with England, and some other kind of annexation with the United States. Now, I am not for annexation and I am glad to know you are not for annexation. [Loud applause and cheers.] You love, I love, our country better than we love any other country. [Applause.] We prefer being British subjects to being subjects of any other nation in the world. [Applause.] For myself, I would rather be Premier of Ontario than Governor of New York. [Great applause.] If my ambition soared still higher I would rather be the Premier of Canada than the President of the United States. [Ringing cheers.] I say that with all respect for that nation. It is impossible not to respect the energy and the enterprise they have displayed and the progress they have made. But it is one thing to respect them and another to join them. [Hear, hear, and applause.] We cannot but regard that nation as a hostile nation. We have probably many friends among them whom we greatly esteem, but we have had a proof lately—[renewed applause]—we would be blind not to see that as a nation they are hostile to us. While no such thing could be created there as an anti-French or an anti-German feeling, it is very easy to excite an anti-British feeling. [Hear, hear.] There ought to be perfect amity between the two great nations of which I have spoken. They ought to be on the friendliest possible terms, and if they occupy that position in the future we may then consider the question of annexation under a new aspect. But I am prepared to say that they will never give away or sell this great territory to a hostile nation. [Tumultuous applause.] Canadians would suffer the loss of all things rather than give or sell their country—[renewed applause]—or sanction the giving or selling of it. It is matter of joy to know that this loyalty you all feel, and I feel, pervades every class of our community. Our people consist of various races. They are not all of British blood; but those other nationalities are just as loyal as we are. [Hear, hear.] Take the French Canadians. In 1812 they fought faithfully and loyally. In suppressing the Northwest outbreak the French and German races were represented among the volunteers who went out to quell that outbreak. Whilst those of other races may be somewhat suspicious, still they appreciate all that our present constitution gives them. While we talk in this way of the loyalty of our country, there are some who do not adequately appreciate their strength. Suggestions have been made as to the consequence of trade relations with the United States. But the loyalty of this country can stand that strain as it has stood many other strains. Closer trade relations with the United States would neither hasten nor retard Annexation. The Provincial Government and Legislature have their part to perform in making the constitution a success, in building up this Dominion of ours. Our duty is to give you the best possible government and legislation, and the Premier of Canada tells me—very correctly—[laughter] that we have done so. This result has been the work, not merely of those who have been my friends, but of those who have been my enemies. I rejoice to refer to the assistance always given from both sides of the House, and now on behalf of both parties I once more thank you for your toast. [Loud applause.]

Emerson Held for Wilful Murder. MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—The inquest on the body of the murdered woman Benson was concluded this afternoon. The jury after half an hour's deliberation were unable to agree upon a verdict, eight being in favor of justifiable homicide and six for wilful murder. The coroner therefore committed Benson to stand trial on the latter charge.

THE DOMINION'S FINANCES

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR DECEMBER.

Statement for the First Six Months of the Fiscal Year—The Public Debt—The Manitoba Crossing Application.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of December shows that the former continues to go up and the latter to go down in the most satisfactory manner, the receipts for the month being \$2,885,497, an increase of \$134,915 over the same month last year, and the expenditure \$2,080,799, a decrease of \$216,513 from the preceding December. The revenue for the first six months of the fiscal year shows as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Customs: \$1,719,313; Excise: 3,617,731; Postoffice: 1,044,700; Public works (including railways): 1,812,396; Miscellaneous: 963,011. Total: \$18,820,064; Expenditure: 14,688,138.

Surplus: \$4,170,900. Compared with the same months in 1887 this shows an increase of \$1,518,642 in revenue and a decrease of \$409,922 in expenditure, a sufficiently satisfactory result to please the most exacting critics. It must be borne in mind, however, that the semi-annual payments in advance of subsidies to the provinces, amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, were made on Jan. 2, and that over \$1,225,000 interest was due in January, so that the next monthly statement will show a considerable reduction of surplus, but it must also be borne in mind that this finishes the payment of subsidies for the year.

Every item of revenue, with the exception of miscellaneous, shows a large increase for the six months, the amounts being: Customs: \$704,913; Excise: 642,400; Postoffice: 65,297; Public Works: 215,495; Miscellaneous (decrease): 109,774.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The following is the statement of the public debt on Dec. 31:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Gross debt: \$289,187,290; Assets: 53,199,541.

Net debt: \$235,987,749. This shows a decrease of \$397,592 during the month and an increase in the net debt since June 30 last of only \$543,629, while the expenditure on capital account during the same period has been \$2,786,122, as follows: Public Works: \$2,422,653; Railway subsidies: 301,750; Dominion lands: 48,101; Northwest Rebellion loss: 4,376.

THE CROSSING CASE. OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The Railway Committee of the Privy Council this morning took up the applications of Railway Commissioner Martin of Manitoba for the crossings of the Pembina branch, the Manitoba and South-western branch and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Portage la Prairie. After some discussion, which was followed by a private conference of the committee, Sir John Thompson made this announcement of the decision arrived at:

"As regards the crossing of the main track in the village of Portage la Prairie by the Portage extension of the Red River Valley Railway, that will stand over for further consideration. As regards the other two crossings of the Pembina Mountain branch and the Manitoba and South-western Railway, we have come to the conclusion that the crossings should be put in by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the expense of the Railway Commissioner of Manitoba; that the crossings shall be maintained at the expense of the Commissioner, that the semi-phores shall be put in and maintained, and the lights maintained at the expense of the Commissioner; that the Canadian Pacific Railway have precedence of trains. We decline to allow any rental and have nothing to do with the costs. The works to be executed under the supervision of officers to be appointed by the Minister of Railways."

The application of the Canadian Pacific Railway for permission to cross the street railway at London was postponed until Jan. 15, as was also the application of Attorney-General Martin for approval of the plans of bridges crossing the Assiniboine River. On Mr. Gormully asking approval of the application of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway to cross the Canadian Pacific Railway at Brandon, Mr. Clark objected on the ground that, the company applying had no existence. Under an agreement with the Manitoba Government the Northern Pacific Railway Company was constructing a railway to the international boundary to connect with the Duluth and Manitoba Railway. The railway was being constructed to a point not within the province, but under the British North America Act such a road could only be sanctioned by the Dominion Parliament. He therefore asked that the case should also be referred to the Supreme Court for an opinion. After some discussion the committee reserved its decision on this application.

From The Gazette.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—To-morrow's Canada Gazette will contain the return of Mr. Dickey for Cumberland.

C. R. Biggar, City Solicitor of Toronto, gives notice that the corporation of the City of Toronto will apply to Parliament for such legislation as will enable or authorize said corporation to compel the removal of all poles and the placing underground of all wires, erected or put up within the municipality or within any definite area or areas thereof, by any telegraph, telephone or electric light company.

MURDERS IN ALABAMA.

An Unknown Victim Found—Arrest of Hawes' Suspected Accomplice.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 4.—The third murder mystery within a month came to light yesterday near Snake Mines, four miles from the city. Some boys hunting in the woods found the dead body of a well-dressed young man concealed in a pile of brush. The man had evidently been dead several days. Several pistol shot wounds were found on the body, and a pistol with every chamber emptied was lying a short distance away. The coroner was notified, and he has gone out to have the body brought to the city. A number of people have viewed the body, but it has not been identified.

John Wylie, the man arrested in Atlanta on suspicion of being an accomplice in the Fenish Hawes murders in this city, may prove an important witness in regard to that series of crimes if he is not implicated in them. The circumstances look very ugly for Wylie now, but he may be able to clear himself of suspicion. He was seen with Hawes several times just before the murders were committed, and on Saturday night before the discovery of the bodies he had no money to pay for a drink. On the Monday following he was seen with \$100, the possession of which he explained by saying he won it playing poker.

A long chain of circumstantial evidence besides the above will make it necessary for Mr. Wylie to account very clearly for his whereabouts from the Saturday preceding until the Tuesday following the crime.