

THE TORONTO WORLD.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1884.

The Globe has entered upon a laborious attempt to prove that in this country business is as much depressed, now as it was before the N. P. came in, or any six or seven years ago. It publishes reports from Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston, Guelph and Berlin, also from London, N. S., professing to show that manufactures generally are in a very bad way, worse than that before the change of policy was made.

It may be expected as a fact that in several important lines of manufacture the country's producing capacity has over-taken the capacity of the home market. But that does not prove the N. P. a failure. What does prove it is that the country has so far progressed as to be able to supply all its own wants in certain lines. In the long run the advance must, on the whole, be for the country's good, though individuals and firms may suffer from it for a time.

One result is that, all or nearly all, home products of the loom, the foundry and the machine shop are unaccountably cheap in fact cheaper than ever before known in Canada. At present the cheapness of everything that farmers have to buy is phenomenal, while everything that farmers have to sell—wheat only excepted—brings high prices. It was said that the N. P. would breed scarcity and dearth, but the very reverse is the fact. The Globe cannot argue in favor of scarcity and dearth without going back on its record. But this is what the Globe does, in effect, when it complains that the N. P. has caused so large a production that all kinds of manufactured articles are very low in price.

With regard to our experiences before the change, we have one fact to recall, which we believe will not be contradicted. It is not correct to say that a series of good harvests came in with Sir John. The year 1877 brought to Canada the best and heaviest crop of wheat known for twenty-two years, the last surpassing great wheat crop having been that of 1856. And yet the big wheat crop of 1877 did not seem to bring the country any relief from the depression. Had it done so, the relief afforded would have helped Mr. Mackenzie very much in the contest of 1878, which did not come to a close until just the middle of September. This year the promise of the harvest is good, but no money has as yet been realized from the new crops. In 1877 an exceptionally large crop of wheat, with other crops good to say the least, did not suffice to bring good times, because the further distances of manufacture upon business was wanting. It remains to be seen what the influence of this year's good harvest, along with manufactures, will have upon business generally. At present we can offer this as an anticipation only; but we do offer it with some confidence that it will be fulfilled. Ere the last harvest of 1884 has died away it will be seen whether it is to be proved good or not.

It was suitably expected by the advocates of the N. P. that it would cause manufactures to go to seed as to meet home consumption, with perhaps something over. This, when in many lines this point has been reached, and when we are fully able to supply our own wants, the cry is raised that the N. P. is a failure; and why? Simply because the country's manufactures have so progressed and expanded that we are now sufficiently supplying ourselves. This should surely be held a proof of progress, and not of going back-wards. It seems to be imagined by some that we should have achieved the impossible feat of producing as much cotton, refined sugar, and other articles, as the home market would take, and not a dollar's worth more. That we have in less than five years touched the limits, in many important lines, proves that the policy adopted in 1879 was well suited to the country's circumstances, and has been highly successful in the main result of making our home supply abundant and cheap. The prophets of scarcity and dearth will certainly be hard put to it now to sustain their position of former years.

It is impossible to respect the courage and consistency of the United States prohibitionists. Realizing that the temperance cause has been too long made a tool of by insincere politicians, they have determined to cut all connection with the old parties, and to give their sympathies a square platform whereupon to stand. Leading prohibitionists anticipate polling a million votes, but if they poll half that many under present circumstances they will do well. The proper way to submit the question of prohibition is as a distinct issue under the auspices of a third party. Its advocates, whether in Canada or in the States, will never find out how or where they stand until they do this, and do it with a persistence commensurate with the depth of their convictions. The people either want prohibition or they do not. The only way to find out is to ask them.

Mr. Parquet's Bulletin, Ottawa, says: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electrolytic Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals, and the itching and pain was cured in a week. I have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

creant places an impediment on a railway track whereby he causes an accident and loss of life he is arrested and indicted for manslaughter; but we have yet to learn of the indictment of anyone for "spreading the rails." Yet there is a cause and in every case an offender is primarily liable. Great calamities generally provoke investigation, and too often it ends in blame to the "spreading of the rails," the "breaking of a bolt" or "spike" or "rod" from crystallization of the iron produced by vibration or frost. But while it is true that the vibration of a train will produce crystallization, it is equally true and too often true that by the greed of traders and indifference of manufacturers the fault is generally to be found in the raw material.

The proverbial wooden nutting of the eastern Yankee was harmless compared with the more modern frauds in food adulteration, but all combined will not compare with the murderous iron merchant and manufacturer, who for love of gain so cheapens the cost of his production knowingly sends out the very material that is occasionally for "spreading of the rails." Unconsciously they remain applicable to Canada, as railways spikes made from old rails. They more often apply to foreign importations; a lot of English railway spikes went begging a purchaser in Montreal nearly the whole of the past year. They were of the kind that answer as to the cause of "spreading of the rails." A Liverpool firm with some pretension to religious regard for the souls of the people, a few years ago sent to this country a large lot of railway spikes from that was of a kind another Liverpool firm imposed upon the both works here a few years ago, a large lot of railway spike iron, that would of a certainty (if used) have accounted for many accidents in "spreading of the rails." Firms so heartless as to risk the slaughter of innocents and the destruction of hundreds of dollars worth of property will do worse.

At Arles, in France, where the cholera has broken out with a virulence that has provoked a panic, the coffin-makers have struck for higher wages. The situation invites recourse to some simple process of cremation of the bodies of the victims of the pestilence. The flames of funeral-pyres would assist in the purification of the atmosphere, and the incineration would tend to suppress the elements of infection. It is a good time for the advocates of that system of disposing of the dead to urge their theories upon scientific and popular attention.

Many reformers are dissatisfied with the Globe's straddle on the independence question. The Mitchell Recorder, for instance, calls upon it to "speak out." The Globe has certainly fallen upon evil days when its rural allies talk to it in this fashion. There seems to be an unnecessary amount of mystification about the price paid Mr. Wheeler for making way for Mr. Edgar. The promise of an office is freely admitted, but its character is concealed. What is the purpose of this reticence?

All through Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance we can read that his "vigorous foreign policy" should be put in the position to have a foreign policy at all, has been greatly misunderstood. It is not a war with sword and gun he is after, but simply a revival of commercial competition.

The cattle kings of Wyoming and other far west countries are up in rebellion against the Chicago ring of speculators. They want to get rid of the domination of the latter, and to deal directly with buyers in England. The precaution of shipping through Canada is being favorably considered. Should this be proved both feasible and safe against cattle disease, another year may witness an enormous increase of tonnage on the Canadian Pacific. The healthiness of the northern route is an important point to be looked at.

There is a disposition in some quarters to infer that because Mr. Mowat has been very successful as a provincial leader he should be called upon to support Mr. Blake as national leader of the reform party. Without at all detracting from the credit due to the provincial premier's marked ability, it is to be remembered that he succeeded Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie in a very strong position in the legislature; that Ontario has always been the banner reform province; and that it is one thing to resist Mr. Meredith and the Ontario Tories, and quite another to out Sir John and the Tories of all the provinces.

The Coming of Cholera. Sir: There is scarcely the remotest chance that cholera could do much harm in Toronto this season. The summer is too far advanced.

As one who has seen several cholera epidemics, I would say that there is little faith to be placed in the widely telegraphed statements of Dr. Koch. Some of these statements conflict so strongly with facts known here that I doubt them all. He lays too much stress on the necessity of care in eating and drinking. This is a precaution to be observed, no doubt, but still cholera is taken in another way. It is breathed in. Cases are frequent in which after looking on a dead body the visitor went away and died. The fact is that in this, as in most contagious diseases, a common mode of infection is by the breath. The germs are collected from the breath on the roof of the mouth, and thence carried by the saliva into the stomach.

What should be done to cleanse the air, after conveying away all possible refuse and disinfecting by chlorine of time the air cannot be removed, is to whitewash all fences and sheds inside and outside with strong fresh lime. That is the best of all disinfectants. A preventative used was the taking daily of a half teaspoonful of good ground mustard charcoal. I never knew one to be attacked who did this. As to city supervision it is a farce. I

lived in Toronto fifty years, and no official ever came near me to see if my yard or house were drained. Half the cellars of Toronto, and many of the yards are ill-drained, and many of them undrained.

The Free Library. To the Editor of The World. Sir: The writer of this is a constant reader and admirer of The World, it is inclusive and independent, free from partyism, the curse of our other countries.

I read your issue back communications by two correspondents against the present working of the F. L., and reading the same studied, marked and observed. In some points I thought the remarks were to a certain extent correct, but in regard to the young ladies in attendance made an error, which is in consideration they are polite, active, quick and business like, and all that could be wished.

John Hay, Credit P.O., says: "His shoulder was lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electrolytic Oil the pain was relieved and the hand raised through three months has elapsed, he has had an attack of it since."

A Watchword Bible in Schools. From the Dominion Churchman. There is an aspect of this question which has been ignored, like others, until we forced the eyes of the Christian public to look that way.

Private Entertainments in Mexico City. Very few large private entertainments are given now in Mexico, even in winter. There are several reasons for lack of hospitality on a large scale. The country is so reactionary, and the liberal parties, which penetrates ever into private circles. The war between them has been long and fierce. Some years must pass and a new generation replace the old before the country can be said to be in a position to entertain on a large scale.

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PHOTOGRAPHY. Mr. J. Mason wishes to inform the public generally that he has opened the gallery recently occupied by Mr. Durston, 31 King Street, where he intends to give the public equalled in the city for high tone and low price. Mr. Mason wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no connections in any way with the late proprietor.

RECAPITULATION OF GEORGIAN BAY.

A Necessary and Important Work—How it is Progressing. From the Detroit Free Press. The terrible disasters that have within the past few years occurred on Georgian Bay, together with the rapidly increasing commerce between the ports on its shores and the outside world, have rendered it necessary to have a better chart of those waters for the guidance of mariners.

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My cousin U visit. Aunt letter to that a feeling of gen the time when spent a summer pleasant old fa long, sunny do wandered thro bordered with deep, shady v- plow and was stream that ri field, where w draw them ou health and ros I remember even then, of beneath the g awakened by my hands. Horror glim me motionless snake. I con out but, in sag of a pair wether the e three sides from the e of the s black snake, ers about the Gratitude to ever their bes These men themselves a clothed my i my heart, an in my powe one. I had been asper that I try believe and at the s handsome w composed of light of my saved! I had staked big there was n among them young and b feared for h whom I was among the f He took a gloved one a looking dow nice half of and busy bea, and in all at once chattered. Soon the passed plou cousin's art time of purcha, if payment is made in full. Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at option, premium on their par value and accrued interest. These bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies. For Prices and Conditions of Sale and all information with respect to the purchase of Land apply to JOHN H. MONTAGUE, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER, SECRETARY. Montreal, December 1884.