THE TORONTO WORLD

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1887.

The Business Outlook.

The fine weather has brightened up trade—both wholesale and retail. Groceries, dry goods and hardware are moving in a seasonable way, remittances are coming in better, and the paper that matured on Wednesday was fairly well met. The features of the week were the continued firmness in sugars, and an active movement in low grade teas. The immediate outlook is encouraging.

The People and the Railways.

Rightly or wrongly, the impression prevails that the present Inquiry Commission is being worked in the interest of the railways, and not in that of the people. What almost everybody believes with regard to this is well voiced in a letter from Mr. James Pringle of Stratford, which appeared in the Mail of Thursday. At the meetings of the commission Mr. Earls of the Grand Trunk is present to intimidate business men giving testimony. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk are popularly supposed to be at daggers drawn, nevertheless they are both equally prompt on a "combine" against the public. Mr. Pringle charges that it is the policy of both our great railways to discriminate against Canadian millers by charging 10 cents per hundred more on flour than on wheat, thus robbing our millers of their needed raw material, and encouraging milling abroad while discouraging it in Canada. Regarding one practical point of great importance he says:

Milling is by far the greatest manufacturing industry in the country, and is naturally better adapted and more likely to flourish than any other industry in the country, if placed on a fair footing. Our grain and climate being both so dry, millers can grind a third more flour in the same time, and make better yields and better flour than can be done in the Old Country out of our own wheat. This stands to reason. Wheat depreciates in value on passage, and has only to be a few days in that wet climate before it gets quite tough; so that it is utterly impossible to mill it in the same satisfactory and profitable manner it can be done in this country. Hence the reason the Glasgow Board of Trade is calling for protection on flour. Besides, the value of flour is greatly enhanced by a sea voyage, which makes it just ripe for immediate use on arrival. Such being the case, why not give milling a fair show and manufacture all our wheat into flour, instead of sending it all out of the country on a scalp in the rates, that does no good to anybody but the exporter? Exporting the grain instead of grinding it is a great injury to the railroads, as they get their cars glutted round Portland and Boston in the fall, and they remain there all winter; at least empty cars in winter, when most wanted, are like angel's visits—few and far between.

It is popularly believed that Canadian millers have the advantage of 50 cents per barrel protection on flour. But this is more than neutralized by railway discriminations against them. Mr. Pringle says further:

The way millers are discriminated against far more than counterbalances the duty on flour. The G.T.R. derives most of the benefit of the 50 cents duty, as it enables them to charge double the amount of freight on Ontario flour that they could do without it, and makes them lots of money out of the short haul, which they throw away in competing with American lines for their share of the long haul, which is a positive injury to us, as it enhances the value of American flour at our expense.

It is high time for the Ottawa Government, which gave us National Policy in matters commercial, to follow up with a complete National Policy as regards railways. Which is the strongest—the National Government, or the railways?—such is the question that now occurs to many minds. In time gone by the Government of Old Canada gave many, many millions of money to the Grand Trunk and the Northern—that is—to a certain number, more or less, of wealthy Englishmen. At later dates Ontario municipalities and the Ontario Government have given some twelve or fourteen million dollars to build local railways, which have all been gobbled up by the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific. After all, we shall not look upon the money as thrown away, if only these two gigantic corporations be compelled to render fair service to the people as a *quid pro quo*. Where we have a crow to pick with them is here—that they give lower rates over their respective lines for American traffic than they do for Canadian traffic. Over the border neither government, state, or municipality ever voted them a red, nevertheless they favor American business at Canada's expense.

The Ottawa Government might well be enamed into taking action by the patriotic example shown at Washington. There a National Railway Commission, with very full powers, has been established. And, despite what croakers are saying, the commission is going to do very effective work, for the good of the country. On this side the border the question will be pressed home: "Why cannot we as well as our neighbors have a railway commission with full powers?"

It is upon the Dominion Government that the people's demand for protection against railway rapacity must be made. Small use, indeed, would there be in making appeal to the Provincial Governments in this matter: and least of all, we should say, in appealing to the powers that be in Ontario. Why, in 1882 Mr. Mowat and Mr. Pardee were active riders and abettors of the Grand Trunk in its "plan of campaign," whereby it succeeded in "gobbling" the Great Western and all the local roads between Toronto and Belleville.

The World backs the Canadian Pacific, as a national railway, against the unpatriotic demand that new lines should be chartered which are contrived for the purpose mainly of drawing its traffic away to American roads. But, this just protection conceded, it is for the C.P.R. men to remember that they have national duties as well as national rights in the premises. The Grand Trunk also needs a heavy dose of national medicine, administered by the National Government.

We have said that it would be folly to look to the Provincial Government for even such measure of relief as it might be within their power to give were they willing to try. More emphatically may we say that it would be folly to the mast head to look for relief to the Dominion Opposition, which is the party of free trade. That party believes in the doctrine that "the best government is that which governs least," which was first propounded by Jeremy Bentham in the days of George the Third, and of which Herbert Spencer is the chief apostle in our own time. Let there be no Government interference, but charter all the companies that apply, and then let them fight it out among themselves—such is the free trade doctrine with regard to railways. There is certainly no hope from the free trade quarter—the Grit quarter, that is. But there ought to be fair hope from the same quarter whence came our National Policy, which still goes lame and half, *lacking its railway complement*. It appears to be the duty of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper to see to this at an early day.

Ocean Steamship Subsidies.

We observe that the Toronto organ of the Opposition has announced its disapproval of the proposal that the Canadian Parliament shall grant subsidies to Pacific lines of ocean steamers in concert with the Imperial authorities. The World is anxious that needless expenditure should be stopped and the public debt reduced rather than increased, but where there is a great end in view it will not object to the outlay of a moderate sum of money. It asserts emphatically that no scheme was ever proposed more likely to prove of great and lasting benefit to the Dominion than the opening up of direct communication by steam with Polynesia, Australasia, Japan and China.

To similar subsidies Britain very largely owes her acknowledged supremacy over the trade of the world. France, Spain, Austria and Germany have been compelled in self-defence to follow in her footsteps, but she has the lead and will keep it. Steamship subsidies have the advantage that they are not perpetual. They assist pioneers in a new trade which ere long becomes self-sustaining and the outlay ceases. Nay more, when the trade is established other lines are furnished by private capital. This was the result of our own experience in the St. Lawrence. There were some who objected to the first subsidy to the Allan line of steamers, but that subsidy established the route and now it is traversed by hundreds of vessels which do not even receive mail money. England's experience has been the same. Everywhere the outlay has brought an ample return.

We have had already an example of the trade which may be secured in Japan by numerous cargoes of tea brought to Vancouver by sailing vessel from that country. Frequent and rapid communication by steamer and telegraphic facilities by cable are, however, necessities of modern commerce and they must be supplied if Canada is to take the share in the trade of the Pacific to which her geographical position and resources entitle her. The Canadian route is the best for first-class freight between China and Japan and the countries on the eastern and western shores of the Atlantic, and also for first-class passengers. It is the best for lower grades of freight for Western Canada and the Western States. As to return cargo many articles of Canadian manufacture as well as natural products are needed in Australia and in Eastern Asia. Commercial enterprise is needed to develop trade, but there can be no display of commercial enterprise until the means of communication are supplied, and therefore The World hails with pleasure the proposed grant of $65,000 per annum for the Japan voyage and $135,000 for the Australian, provided that the term of contract is not too long.

Sir John's Wicked Partner.

It is curious that the Toronto manipulator of the O'Brien visit is a law partner of the Right Honorable Sir John Macdonald, chief adviser of the Marquis of Lansdowne. It has got to be the fashion for legal firms to be composed of Grits and Tories combined, in order that fish may be hauled into the net from both sides of the gulf supposed to separate Canadian parties; but the combination in Sir John's firm is so comical that, like the cuts in some prohibited pictorial newspapers, it is a pity that it borders on the indecent.

The Mail and the Northwest.

It is quite plain that the Mail is in for annexation. Almost daily it prophesies failure to settle the Northwest. Nothing can be conceived more unpatriotic. It is even worse than advocating commercial union, which would destroy the trade of Toronto, Montreal and other commercial entrepots, and crush the life out of the manufactures of the Dominion. Not only the Dominion Government but Canadian capitalists and merchants have vast sums invested in the Northwest. The Mail will not let the country have its chance of progress. It uses the position it gained as an organ of a great party to run the country down and prevent emigration. The Mail cannot hope to benefit itself or any Canadian interest by such conduct unless it thinks that annexation would be a gain, and is trying to cause depression and discontent to bring it about.

Colonists in the House of Lords.

Lord Rosebery proposes that the colonies shall be represented in the House of Lords. Although His Lordship is a Liberal he has acted as a member of the Colonial Conference by request of the Tory Ministry, and there can be no doubt his proposition will meet the approval of both political parties. It is probable that the report of Sir John Rose's rise to the peerage has arisen from this project, and also that which promotes Sir John Macdonald to the same dignity. It may be that other wealthy or distinguished colonists resident in England may be called to the Lords, but there are not many with money enough to maintain for themselves and their descendants the dignity of a peerage, and life peerages are far from popular in the aristocratic chamber. If, however, fit men can be found for the position the colonies, so long as they are colonies, cannot object to their appointment. It affords another proof of English respect for colonies and colonists of which many have lately been given. If, however, it is anticipated that the men thus selected shall be held to represent the opinions of the great dependencies of the Empire, nothing but disappointment can be the result. No permanent resident in England can properly represent colonial feeling. It is impossible for such a one to free himself from influences around him, and to keep himself *en rapport* with the ever-changing views of distant people with political views very pronounced, and earnestly advocated. Neither Lords nor Commons can legislate for the colonies, and when necessity arises for fresh arrangements with the home authorities they should be made by special delegations entirely controlled by colonial governments and be subject to the approval of colonial parliaments. The colonies want no back-stairs influence. A very large part of the people of Canada would object to both the gentlemen who have been named in connection with this matter, and others would scout a proposal to put Mr. Blake or Sir Richard Cartwright in a like position.

Tariff Changes.

Business men expect changes in the tariff that will affect the following articles: Wall papers, pickles, teas, green vegetables, iron, steel, and one or two lines of dry goods.

The Scott Act.

In the Province of New Brunswick the Scott Act does not appear to give the satisfaction which its friends desired. The truth is that matters have come to such a crisis there that in Portland the liquor vendors determined to set the law at defiance, and have been doing so with impunity for some time back. So far as the officers of the law are concerned they are utterly powerless to enforce the provisions of the act, and consequently the community is face to face with a very serious state of affairs. Here in Ontario when the Scott Act is said for the sake of courtesy to be in force the same state of affairs prevails, on a small scale. The truth appears to be that the machinery of the act has completely broken down, and if the Local Government seriously believes that the appointment of police magistrates will succeed in awakening a moral sentiment so necessary to its enforcement, they are very much mistaken and misled. The World predicted that the act would be a failure, and we find now from the reports at hand from all over the province that the stand we took was the true one, even in the interests of temperance. County, town, city and township councils have condemned the act as ineffectual to put down the liquor traffic; while not a few are opposed to it on account of the loss of revenue sustained by the municipalities, the train of lawlessness and rowdyism which followed in its wake, and the quarrels and bad blood engendered generally in communities before peaceable. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that underneath the temperance wave, which passed over the country three years ago, there was not such a solid stratum of earnest sentiment, as would assist in carrying out legislation, which essentially depends upon such for its proper enforcement. Mr. Cargill, M.P., who hails from Bruce, a Scott Act county, and knows the working of the act there, has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons for its repeal. This would be the most sensible way of dealing with legislation that is found to be inoperative, for if left on the statute book there will always be found persons foolish enough to put their municipalities to expense by a test vote on the question.

The position of the Scott Act now is one of threatening danger to the morals of the country, encouraging as it does false swearing, bands of informants and spies—always unpopular—and withal investing violators of the provisions, with the dignity of martyrs and local heroes. Let any one visit a Scott Act town and he will find that these sentiments are the prevailing ones, and a law which has brought its violators to be treated otherwise than as criminals should be repealed and abolished. Curtail the evils of the liquor traffic if you will, but by all means cease foisting on the country legislation, that cannot be carried out and develops rascality in its results. A stringent license system properly carried out is worth all the Scott Acts that can be written.

The Globe and its friends are howling against the Government for restricting its right to free postage to those copies mailed at the place of publication—Toronto. The Government cannot act otherwise till Parliament amends the statute. The Postmaster-General is as much bound by the letter of a statute as any other man, and therefore this squealing against the Government is merely childish and unreasonable. But nowadays the Globe is seldom anything else.

The statistics published in the Postmaster-General's report show that the Toronto post-office does nearly twice the business of the Montreal office for a total salary bill nearly $15,000 less than that incurred by the Anglo-French city. So far as correspondence is a proof of enterprise and activity, when we remember that Montreal has a population far larger than Toronto, it would appear that the Anglo-Saxons are entitled to score a point. The very large deficit in the postal revenue is due to the unremunerative expenditure forced upon the Government in distant settlements and back townships, where each three cent letter may be said to cost a dollar. The Globe points out that the postmaster of Montreal is paid $1000 per annum more than the postmaster of Toronto; and yet it is understood that of all the Dominion offices the Toronto office "takes the cake" for discipline and efficiency, while at Montreal things have been rather otherwise. Now we venture to point out to the esteemed Mail that here is a self-evident case of French ascendency.

As matters stand, commercial union would mean our acceptance of the United States tariff as against the rest of the world, Great Britain included. Nevertheless the loudest advocates of commercial union are men who complain that our tariff is already too high, which evil they propose to remedy by nearly doubling it. Plainly they cannot be honest in this. Their inconsistency reveals the something which is behind their policy—a something which they fear to name, but which candid people call annexation.

They have a Blake in the Prince Edward Island Legislature, and he is a Home Ruler, too. The British Buttercups will be apt to "mix those babies up" in their reading of the Canadian despatches.

We doubt that story about the Germans training mastiffs to serve against the French outposts in case of war. Such an expedient would be both barbarous and futile, as any man armed with a rifle and a bayonet could readily dispose of a mastiff. The cable romancer will next be giving us the war elephants of ancient Africa.

The editor of the Milton Champion contends that even if Scott Act Magistrate Young had a right to commit him to jail the second time he had no right to order his release, which was only legally obtainable upon a writ of habeas corpus. It would be interesting to know whether or not the Attorney-General approves of illegal acts committed by magistrates.

A soft answer may turn away wrath, but it cannot turn away a book agent.

The Montreal Witness accuses the Toronto Presbytery of "sanctioning liquor selling" because it tolerates "fellowship with liquor sellers." This is the same Witness which some years ago supported a distiller's candidature for Parliament. Thanks largely to that support the distiller aforesaid was elected. It is difficult to realize why a liquor seller should be rated as worse than a liquor maker.

Things are booming in the Orient. Osman Digna has been sentenced to three dollars or thirty days. The Ameer of Afghanistan is making mince meat of his rebellious subjects, and the Baboo of Oshkosh has built a new sawmill. All this is unimportant if true, but it is the sort of stuff we get over the cable every day, and as it has to be paid for the public must read it.

It is whispered in society that the Deacon's widow intends to sue the License Commissioners for breach of promise. This is expected to be the most interesting case of the kind exploited since the days of Pickwick.

The esteemed Mail justifies inconsistency on the part of members of Parliament. A fellow feeling makes it wondrous kind.

Mr. William Paterson's Indian constituents in Brant county do not want the whole earth. All they demand is the Grand River Valley, or, rather many millions of dollars in lieu thereof. Mr. Paterson has no serious intention of bankrupting the federal treasury. No one knows better than himself the preposterous character of the claim which he champions, but Sir John gave the Indians votes and Mr. Paterson proposes to capture them.

In the present tide of the affairs of men there is a fortune for any manufacturer of hair restoratives who can secure a certificate from Nicholas Flood Davin, Esq., M.P.

The story comes from Washington that Secretary Lamar declines to dine with the Queen of Hawaii because she is off color, physically. It is safe to say that the same gentleman has spent hours with the tawny queen of spades.

In another column is a letter from Mr. A.R. Boswell, President of the Medicine Hat Railway Company, sent to the Mail but not yet published by that paper, answering its attack on the scheme of that organization to develop coal lands near Medicine Hat.

We are informed that it is pitiful to see the Deacon's majority of one wandering about the corridors of the House inquiring for its father.

A Chicago man has actually returned $16,000 to the Cook County treasury. Chicago opinion has brought in a verdict of temporary insanity.

In order to avoid becoming a multifarious widower the Sultan of Turkey has had his 130 wives vaccinated. What a riot such an operation would create in Montreal!

There is no attempt made to show that the neighboring republic is prepared to remove its protective tariff. All that Mr. Wiman and his Canadian agents can say to the people of this country is: "Open your ports, shut your eyes, and see what we will give you." The force of audacity can no further go. By their votes in and out of Congress, the people of the United States have repeatedly declared that they do not want reciprocity. Many of them favor annexation, but the Canadian annexationists dare not put their ideas into honest words.

The New York State Assembly has declared the "cornering" of any staple article of merchandise a conspiracy and punishable as such. Stocks are excepted, and it will be strange if the gambler's in food and fuel do not find some way of evading the law.

This being jubilee year it renders it all the more likely that Sir John A. Macdonald will be elevated to the peerage, but he will never receive any greater honors than those already bestowed upon him by the people of Canada.

Orangeville Advertiser: "The Toronto World says the vote on the Queen's elections case was not a party vote and should not decide bets. Does The World expect a larger majority next time?" We did expect it and it came. The present Parliament will see still bigger Government majorities. It is foolish and futile for any newspaper to attempt to deceive itself and its readers as to the relative strength of parties in the House. The Globe and the Mail have had lessons in this connection which should suffice for all.

Certain Collingwood clergymen having desired that a short time should be allotted them each week for the purpose of imparting religious instruction to the pupils of the schools, the Head Master advised that their request be not complied with, on the ground of want of time, and his view of the matter was accepted by the Board of Education, though in direct conflict with the opinion expressed by the Minister of Education in a recent interview with a deputation of clergymen.

The St. John, N.B., Telegraph (Liberal) regrets the appointment made to the Toronto shrievalty. It would not have been surprised at the wicked Sir John making such an appointment, but is more than surprised at Mr. Mowat's participation in "a case of nepotism pure and simple." The Liberal press outside of Toronto has had so much to say against the appointment that it might be well to hire a mind-reader to find out what the Globe thinks about it.

Mr. O'Brien's Proposed Visit.

Editor World: I regret that Mr. O'Brien still persists in his determination to visit Canada on Irish political business. 'Tis true "this is a free country" where "one man's as good as another," but only so long as he is obedient to its laws; freedom of speech must not be construed as the right to slander without restraint, nor liberty of action be confounded with unbridled license.

Britons first sought this continent to escape from the broils and strife of the old world and to work out in peace the destiny of their lives—they sought an abode free from ancient memories and prejudices and unstammelled by harrowing traditions and a vexing history of the past. From that time until the present America has stretched out her welcoming arms to the oppressed from all lands with the assurance, to the capitalist as well as to the laborer, that persecution shall not be permitted to follow them here.

While we are a heterogeneous population, as citizens of the Dominion we are all Canadians (British-Americans) and among us we should know no other nationality.

In view of these facts, then, Mr. O'Brien's mission is not merely unnecessary, but—in so far as it relates to Lord Lansdowne—it is scandalous. He proposes to come here for the avowed purpose of personally persecuting our Governor-General, and his scheme has been announced by his party's press with the most disgusting insults to our country's highest official. In that capacity His Excellency is powerless to defend himself from the malignity of the enraged agitator, therefore, his contemplated attack is cowardly, and unworthy the brave people whom he professes to represent.

Lord Lansdowne is the representative in Canada of the Queen, and, if I mistake not, in that high position was the appointee of the Government of Mr. Gladstone, to-day the chief champion of Ireland, and perhaps the most distinguished one it has ever had; and to assail His Excellency's character is, to say the least, to cast a dishonorable imputation upon the integrity of the famous Liberal statesman.

I sincerely trust that it is not yet too late for the seasonable advice of His Grace Archbishop Lynch and other [illegible] of the Roman Catholic Church [illegible] to have effect, and Mr. O'Brien's friends here will find out—I trust before it is too late—that the loyal people of these provinces are still in the [illegible] majority.

Lord Lansdowne [illegible] in our midst; we find him a genial, [illegible]-hearted, a scholarly, as he is a distinguished gentleman, while his estimable lady is as [illegible]arming in her graceful amiability.

What he is to Toronto during his visit here he is to the whole Dominion during his official residence at Ottawa; he is our noble guest, entitled not merely to our most generous hospitality and faithful loyalty, but to our best and ampleste protection. An indignity to His Excellency is an insult to every patriotic citizen, which should, and I have no doubt would be correspondingly resented.

I have the highest respect for our law-abiding Irish population, many of whose distinguished soldiers, sailors and statesmen have done so much in the past to enhance the glory of the Empire, but I feel that Mr. O'Brien's visit here will be not only detrimental to their interests "at home," but will, I am sure, seriously threaten the peace and happiness of our citizens and, consequently, jeopardize the welfare of our common country. In the development of a young nation like ours elements of discord spring up sufficiently rapidly without the importation and transplanting of foreign feuds, which in nowise should affect us.

W. H. H.

Toronto, May 5, 1887.

The Peace at Home League.

Editor World: A few nights ago a number of ladies, who meet periodically, took up for discussion that intolerable nuisance, the Irish question. One of them read aloud reports from Irish newspapers issued by the Nationalists giving boycotting incidents. Several private letters were read from friends in Ireland narrating cases, known to the writers, of heartless cruelties inflicted upon women and children whose husbands, parents, or brothers, refused to join the criminal conspiracy called the "Plan of Campaign." Several instances were given in these letters of female servants being compelled to abandon situations in the homes of boycotted persons in order to make the wives of such victims also sufferers from the vengeance of the league. These ladies discussed the matter and resolved to form a "Peace at Home League," the name being taken from the couplet,

"Whatever broils disturb abroad
There should be peace at home."

They will complete the organization in a few days. Meanwhile it will be useful to say that they will do all they can to squelch the Irish broil disturbing Canada. To this end they are pledged to refuse employment to Irish Roman Catholics, to avoid any dealings with Irish Roman Catholic storekeepers, to stop all help given to Irish Roman Catholic institutions, or those the Archbishop favors in any form, and by every possible means to show the sympathizers with those who abuse women in Ireland that we in Canada regard such acts as brutal, and sympathy with the perpetrators as indicative of a malicious and disloyal spirit. I make no comments on this significant movement. The "Peace at Home League" is likely to become powerful, and I would ask Archbishop Lynch and his namesake, and others who see no harm in murdering a man for no other offence than paying his rent, to reflect upon it as a sign of the times. One of the first acts of this league was to send letters to friends in Ireland, offering to provide situations for those domestics who have been boycotted, and to assure the Irish women suffering from the Parnellites, that they have the warmest sympathy of every decent woman in Canada.

J. H.

Toronto, May 6.

A Demonstration by Englishmen.

Editor World: We have altogether too much of these resolutions purporting to be the voice of the people of Canada, condemning Home Rule, etc., abusing England and English institutions, and giving utterance to treasonable sentiments and language. Are the Englishmen in this country so few, or so lost to love of motherland, as to allow these little rings and petty resolutions to remain uncontradicted, save by a few brave but only individual letters in the papers? Are the Englishmen too secure in their strength, or are they too busy making money, to allow those impressions to go unchallenged? Up, Englishmen, the Empire is menaced! I do not say endangered, but the persistent gnawing of rats has caused the overthrow of mighty buildings. Structures which have bid defiance to the most violent storms have ere now succumbed to the insidious attacks of vermin. In this age of union, when every nation in Europe has consolidated its petty states for protection or aggression, let no loyal Englishman, proud of England's glory, entertain for a moment the idea of disunion. But let them strengthen the hands of the Government by a monster meeting as a counter demonstration, and to prove that there are yet loyal Britons enough in Canada to command respect, and whose voice will have to be taken into consideration before "We, the people of England," represented by the three tailors of Tooley, prevail.

CARATACUS.

A Muddle in the Sheriff's Office.

Editor World: To show how little the public have been considered in the matter of the city and county shrievalties let me point out that in order to make room for two office seekers, only one of whom is as yet known to the public, increased fees and emoluments have now to be paid. This morning, wishing to ascertain if any executions were on record against the Premier of the Dominion, I attended the sheriff's office at the Court House. Imagine my dismay when I found that the fees had been doubled by reason of my having to search in the office of the county as well as the city, inasmuch as the property is in the city, as all writs in the old county office affect lands in the city, so that there must now and for a long time to come be the double expense to the public. This, of course, only affects the city people, from whom the Ontario Government can and do expect little or nothing politically. Being an ardent friend and supporter of Mr. Mowat's Government and the Premier himself, I would suggest as a way out of the difficulty that Mr. Mowat have the offices reunited. His son will then be as the late sheriff was—the sheriff of York; his fees will be largely increased, and the city public be relieved from the double burden. Another method of settling the difficulty would be to appoint Mr. Mowat's other son as sheriff of York, when, the offices being in the family, a friendly arrangement can be arrived at, and the appointments will be defensible on the principle of economy.

REFORM BARRISTER.

The Medicine Hat Railway.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—In your article in yesterday's issue headed "Railway Subsidies" you were good enough to single out, as an object of attack, the company for which I and several others waited upon the Government last week and asked aid by way of a land or money grant. A mistake is made in the article which I request may be corrected. It is stated "a company has received from the country at a nominal figure the right forever to mine coal in the neighborhood of Medicine Hat."

This company was not so fortunate as to be the discoverers of the coal mine, but was formed for the purpose of buying out, which they did at a large figure, the original proprietor, who leased from the Government after purchasing his leases. The present company purchased the fee from the Crown at $10 an acre, which is the Government price for all coal lands. This company does not therefore by any means stand in the position in which you have placed it as being proprietors at $10 an acre only.

Permit me to say that the company did not apply to the Government to aid in constructing the railway to the coal mine until they had endeavored to operate the mine and railway without such aid. A very large capital is required, and we have failed hitherto, after having made many attempts, to obtain capitalists to touch it, either in this country or in the United States.

That the people throughout the Northwest and Manitoba require the coal is manifest from the fact that petitions to the Government to aid the company have been presented from every city and town from Medicine Hat to Winnipeg. The coal is of fairly good quality for household purposes. It burns well and throws out a good heat, and its qualifications are well known in the neighborhood of Medicine Hat and at other places. It is not, however, adapted for steam purposes, and therefore there can be but a limited market for it.

The company has reason to believe that if the aid sought for is granted the property can be developed and the coal supplied at a lower rate than it is at present to the people. If, on the other hand, the assistance is not given the work cannot go on.

In opening this mine employment would be at once given to 150 men, who, with their families, would make quite a village about the property, as has been done at the Galt mines. Lethbridge is now quite a stirring place. It is not likely that coal could have been supplied from this latter place had not the Government rendered the assistance required of it. I cannot see any good reason why this company should not also be assisted in proportion to its mileage and its ability to supply cheap fuel.

Several of the members from the Northwest and Manitoba showed their great interest in obtaining this boon for their people by accompanying the deputation and in urging the Government to give the aid, if the result was to be a supply of fuel at lower rates than it can be obtained at home.

Yours truly,
A. R. BOSWELL.

President Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Co.

Toronto, May 4.

N. B.—This letter was sent to the Mail on the day of its date but has not as yet appeared.

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Buy and sell Stocks, Debentures, American, English and Foreign Money and Exchange, Sterling and New York Exchange bought for Banks, Loan Co.'s and all large dealers. 642

FRIDAY EVENING, May 6.

There was a moderate amount of business transacted on the local stock market this morning, with some irregularity in prices. Montreal firmer at 214½ bid, and 5 shares sold at 214¾ buyer 25 days. Ontario steady at 124½ bid, and Toronto 1 lower, the best bid being 208. Merchants sold at 133½ for 10 shares, and Commerce at 121½ for 20. Federal changed hands at 168 for 2, and at 168½ for 20 shares. Dominion ½ lower in bid at 212½, and Standard unchanged at 127½. Hamilton ½ better, with buyers at 140½. Loan and miscellaneous shares weaker in many cases. British America ¼ easier at 122 bid, and Western lower, with a sale of 20 shares at 159½. Consumers' Gas ½ lower at 191 bid, and 2 shares of Dominion Telegraph sold at 81½. Northwest Land lower at 61½ bid. Canada Permanent Loan was wanted at 211½, and Freehold at 163, an advance of 1 for the latter. London and Canadian Loan lower, with sale of 135 shares at 155, and National Investment ½ higher at 103½ bid. Ontario Investment 116½ bid, and Ontario Industrial 114½ bid, with sellers at 116½. There were no afternoon sales.

Foreign exchange was quoted by Gzowski & Buchan as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4 87	$4.86 to $4.87½
Sterling demand.	4 89	$4.87½ to $4.88½

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Between Banks. Asked.	Counter.
New York Funds	1-16 dis.	1-16 pre.	¼ to ⅜
Sixty days' sg.	9¾	9⅞	9⅞ to 10
Demand do.	9 9-16	9 11-16	10 to 10½
Cables do.			

W. R. JONES,

(Established 1878.)

ROOM 1, ONTARIO CHAMBERS, COR. CHURCH AND FRONT-STS.

Orders received for Purchase or Sale of Grain, Flour and Provisions on Board of Trade, Chicago, or same carried on margin by

IRWIN, GREEN & CO., Chicago. ed

Hudson Bay is cabled at £22½.

Consols are firm at 102 11-16.

Canadian Pacific is cabled at 68½.

In New York to-day money opened at 5 and closed at 4½.

The Montreal Stock Exchange was quiet to-day. There were few sales, and quotations are unchanged.

Chicago was active and stronger, with the exception of lard and short ribs, which closed lower than last night.

New York stocks are irregular, with narrow fluctuations. There are no special features.

The Oswego barley market continues quiet. The quotations are: No. 2 Can. 61, No 2 ex. 65, No. 1 Can. 68, No. 1 bright 71. Shipments, 2000 bushels.

Final cash prices in Chicago: Wheat, 83¼c; corn, 38½c; oats, 20¾c; pork, $23.50; lard $6.87½; short ribs, $7.50.

Final cash prices in New York: Wheat, 96½c; corn, 48½c; oats, 33½c.

Oil City Oil Market: Opening 66½; highest 66½; lowest 65¾, closing 66 bid.

JAMES & FURNESS

Produce and Commission Merchants, dealers in mess pork, bacon, hams, lard, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, hops, and all kinds of produce. 72 Colborne-street, Toronto. Storage and warehouse receipts given. Hops always on hand. Game and poultry handled in season. Advances made on consignments. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. 246

Estimated receipt of hogs in Chicago, 16,000; official yesterday, 14,680; left over, 5000; cattle, 9100.

The street market continues dull, with no receipts of grain. Spring and fall wheat are quoted at 86c to 87c, and goose at 76c to 78c. Barley 45c to 50c. Oats firm at 36c to 37c, and peas 54c to 55c. Hay in limited supply and prices weaker; 20 loads sold at $13 to $15 a ton for timothy, and at $10 to $12 for clover. Straw steady, with sales of 4 loads at $11.50 to $12 a ton. Hogs are firm at $7.55 to $7.75. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters, and $5.50 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton, $6 to $6.50. Lamb, $7 to $8.

St. Lawrence Market was quiet to-day and prices fairly steady. We quote: Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, at 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Lamb, 7c to 9c, for front, and 13c to 15c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 6c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls 18c to 20c; large rolls, 14c to 17c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs 10c, pails fresh, 11c. Cheese, 13c to 15c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 12c to 13c. Turkeys, .. to .. Chickens, per pair, 70c to 75c. Geese, 85c to $1. Ducks, .. to .. Potatoes, per bag, $1 to $1.10. Cabbages, per dozen, 40c to 60c. Apples, per barrel, $2 to $3. Turnips, per bush., 35c to 40c. Carrots, 40c to 45c. Beets, 50c.

ROBERT COCHRAN,

(6 YORK CHAMBERS.)

Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange,

STOCKS, BONDS AND DEBENTURES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Bought and sold for cash or margin on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Money to loan at lowest rates. ed

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 10 15-16c, do New Orleans 11¼c. Flour—Receipts 12,000 bbls, firm; sales 23,800 bush. Wheat—Receipts 157,000 bush; exports 33,000 bush; spot lots ¼c to 1c higher; options advanced ¼c to 1c, closing weaker; sales 15,890,000 bush. future, 224,000 bush. spot. No. 2 Milwaukee 96½c to 96¾c, No. 2 red 96¾c, store, No. 1 white 98c, No. 2 red, May 96¾c to 97¼c, June 96c to 96¾c. Corn—Receipts 39,000 bush; a shade higher, moderate exports, sales 520,000 bush future, 164,000 bush spot. No. 2 49½c elevator. No. 2 May and June 48½c to 48¾c. Oats—Receipts 43,000 bush, cash firm; options declined ¼c to ¼c; sales 190,000 bush future, 138,000 bush spot. No. 2 33½c to 34c, mixed western 34½c to 37c, white do. 38c to 42c. No. 2 May 33½c to 34¼c, closing 33¾c, June 34½c to 34¾c. Coffee fair; rio firm at 17¼. Sugar steady; standard "A" 5¼c, cut loaf and crushed 6 1-16c to 6½c, powdered 5¼c to 6c, granulated 5¼c. Molasses quiet.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The wheat market had a bullish temper to-day, although prices fluctuated rather wildly at times. There was a heavy trade by the large houses, some of whom are pronounced bulls and necessarily buyers. 1,500,000 bushels of June wheat went in one lump at 85½c to 86c. After that the market dragged a little and fell back to 85¼c. In the afternoon the crowd discovered that the short interest was altogether too large and everybody commenced to scramble for June wheat. That option went to 86½c without stopping, and just before the close reached to 85½c. Corn and oats were quiet and featureless. Pork was marked up 30c per bbl, with very little trading. Lard was lower, short ribs were 2½c lower. The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—May 83¾c, June 85¼c, July 85½c. Corn—May 38½c to 38¾c, June 39¾c, July 41½c. Oats—May 26½c, June 27½c, July 24¼c. Pork—May and June $23.50. Lard—May $6.87½, June $6.95, July $7.02½. Cash quotations were: No. 2 spring wheat 83¾c, No. 2 red 83½c, No. 2 corn 38½c to 38¾c, No. 2 oats 26½c, pork $22 to $23.50, lard $6.85 to $6.87½, short rib sides $7.50 to $7.55, dry salted shoulders $5.90 to $6. Short clear sides $7.90 to $7.95. Receipts—Flour 8000 bbls, wheat 48,000 bush, corn 49,000 bush, oats 63,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 24,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 5000 bbls, wheat 30,000 bush, corn 404,000 bush, oats 107,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 6000 bush.

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For Store Fronts, Warehouses and Offices. Write direct for estimates to the manufacturers,

MACFARLANE, McKINLAY & CO.

37 and 33 ST. ALBANS-STREET.

Tin spring rollers used on all our work. 246

The Oldest & Most Reliable

BRANDS OF

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Madre e' Hijo,

El Padre,

Cable,

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1346

It is to the interest of smokers to have only the above mentioned brands. Manufactured by

S. DAVIS & SONS,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

HANLAN'S POINT.

DOTY'S FERRY LINE.

Steamers will commence regular trips TO-DAY, leaving from Yonge, York and Brock streets.

DOTY BROS. & CO. - - Proprietors.

THE SCOTTISH ONTARIO AND MANITOBA LAND COMPANY,

1 York Chambers, Toronto-st.

Have Houses and Building Lots for sale as follows:

OUSES FOR SALE

Six Brick Houses on Buchanan-street, either singly or en bloc; Ten Brick Houses on St. Nicholas-street; also Houses on Clinton-street, Manning-avenue,