THE TORONTO

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TUESDAY MORNING MAY 5, 1885, THE WORLD IN DEER PARK.

The World delivered at their doors before breakfast. Send in your orders.

Stuffing Ballot Boxes. Though yesterday saw the first conviction, it did not unearth the first case o this offence. Men who hold their heads pretty high in town have been parties to it. But the sentences of yesterday ought

to put a stop to it for a while. May Heaven Forfend. Mr. Gladstone's great speech of Monday week was cheered to the scho in the house, and was hailed by citizens of the empire everywhere as a declaration that old Britannia was still to the fore, and was not going to knuckle down to the czar, even with Komaroff and Katkoff and all the rest of the Muscovite "war horses" at his back. More recently, however, it has appeared as if England was going to back down and eat the leek, a calamity which may Heaven forfend. For, if England backs down now, that does not mean peace, but merely that war is postponed little while-that is, until Russia makes further advances, and thinks and the Afghans with her, and probably probably, with both Turks and Afghans on 'The Standard says everything has been done to drag the nation into slumber, philter and rhetoric adulation having been piously applied to stupefy its conscience. Parliament participates in the sleep, as it British ships and cargoes to the value of has participated also in the draught, but several millions. That all this should be the crown does not share in the general abasement, and is perhaps watching for the subject entirely too far.

The value of the value of the subject that his disguest at the action the government in endowing to the subject entirely too far.

Sister Queen Marguerite of Navarre, who of the government in endowing to the subject entirely too far.

Sister Queen Marguerite of Navarre, who of the government in endowing to the subject entirely too far. sestored sobriety and the returning m ness of the nation."

Not for Canada. In another column we print what the New York Herald's Washington correspondent sends to that journal respecting the expira tion of the fishery treaty, now very near at hand. The Herald itself makes these re-

marks: "The Canadian fishery treaty, it seems, exites next July, and our Washington corres pires next July, and our Washington correspondent quotes from the treaty of 1818 the provisions which will be in force when the present treaty falls. He reports that Secretary Rayard may negotiate a new treaty, but with Great Britain, not with the dominion govern-

'All right: but why not let us have a genera "All right; but why not let us have a general reciprocity treaty with the dominion while we are about it? Is it not absurd that two Enclish speaking neighbors should go on taxing each other's products, as though they were enemies and not friends? We have no objection to the Canadian government laying a heavy duty on such American products as Eno and the other swindlers who find a safe harbor and, it would seem, congenial society in Quebec and Montreal; but honest fish and potatoes, calicoes and fannet shirts, ought to travel either way across the line without being vexed by custom house-officers."

Why, indeed, should there not be a free exchange of fish and potatoes, of calicoes and fiannel shirts? We reply-all right as far as fish and potatoes are concerned, but when you bring in calicoes and flannel shirts, that is "a horse of another color." We propose to explain the reason why.

The kind of reciprocity that our neigh. bors want is reciprocity on the Buffalo plan-that is, the exchange of Canadian raw products for American manufactured goods. We call this reciprocity on the Buffalo plan, because it was first systematically laid down, in public documents, by the late Israel T. Hatch, a citizen of that live and enterprising city. A little over twenty years ago he was appointed a U. S. ner to investigate the working of the old reciprocity treaty. He sent in a strongly adverse report, and upon his report the decision to terminate the treaty was mainly founded. And now for our

If the arrangement affected our relations with the United States only, it might be worth considering to what extent, and with regard to what classes of manufactures, we could safely adopt it. But it would go far beyond this, Whatever goods we make free, coming from the coming from England. For Canada being a part of the British empire, we cannot be allowed to levy duties on British goods free from a foreign country. But English had opened their markets to the products of manufactured goods left at all on which to collect duty: the greater part of our revenue would disappear, and there would Therefore we would say let the dog show the suppose there was real ground for alarm, I desire to place before your readers the facts, as they appear in our reports, and as they have been sworn to by our officers. system. Against free imports from both the United States and England our manufacturers could not possibly stand, and Canada would soon be a ruined country.

With reciprocity confined to natural with reciprocity confined to natural products only, as under the old treaty, the case is different altogether. Say that we give free admission to American grain, meat, and lumber, we should also have to meat, and lumber, we should also have to open our ports to the same commodities coming from Eagland. But the point lies the rain predicted by the Herald on the second production of the same commodities of the New York Herald of Saturday says:

The rain predicted by the Herald on the second product of this company and myself as objects of a truncation of the second product of the second product

ports are open in a crack to the same fabrice, made, not in England only, but anywhere in Europe as well. For England ells the products of continental looms, as well as those of her own; and any attempt to distinguish would be futile. Grain, neat, and lumber are not exported from Europe to this country, but textile tabrics are; and this makes all the difference in the world.

This is what bars reciprocity in manu, actured goods between Canada and the United States. Positively it cannot be got over, as long as Canada remains a part livering The World as far north as of the empire. While that connection Mount Pleasant. Residents of Deer lasts the difficulty stands there, fixed and Rosedale, Yorkville can have insuperable. But reciprocity in natural products only was provided for six years ago by section 6 of Canada's National Policy Act (1879), and the offer still remains on our statute book, open for our neighbors to accept it, if they choose. Now let the Toronto Globe, the Hamilton Times, the Montreal Witness, the Ottawa Free Press and other free trade papers in Canada, as well as the New York Herald, take

this for their answer. The fact is coming out already, ere war has begun. Russia is in sore straits for coal to supply her war steamers, big and little ogether. A cable correspondent says that the English coal men might make fortunes out of the present coal famine at St. Petersburg, where even the locomotives are burning wood, but they are "very generally" declining to sell to Russia at any price. That looks well for their patriotism, of course; but it would look still better, for the country, if they had to meet Russian agents with the short and simple reply that they could furnish no coal, because the government she sees a better opportunity. When would not permit them to sell England shows pluck, she has the Turks at any price to a probable enemy of Engwould not permit them to sell land. In a crisis like the present, selling other allies besides. But let her show the | coal to the enemy should not be left to any white feather, and then all her allies get accident of individual patriotism, but disgusted and desert her. The upshot i should be sternly forbidden by law. Let that she has to fight Russia at last, most us suppose a case: Some English coal men, let us say, with more greed than Russia's side. Almost the only gleam of patriotism in their make up, sell to Rushope in yesterday afternoon's cables is sian agents an ordinary one hundred contained in the following, from London : | thousand pounds' worth of coal, for which, under the circumstances, they manage to get two hundred thousand in Russian gold.

> On this very important matter the New York Times has some remarks which are right to the point. It says:

With the coal thus obtained, Russian

cruisers start out and destroy or capture

right to the point. It says:

"When war is actually declared Russia can get no cosl at all from England from which the largest part of her supply comes and from which even now she gets very nttle. Her imports from other sources by water will be threatened by English cruisers, and coal is so bulky and unmanageable that only a small proportion of it can be expected to reach Russian ports. Want of coal is thus likely very seriously to interfere with the ordinary life of Russia in case of a war, and still more seriously to interfere with the ordinary life of Russia supp y may be adequate to the running of the Trans-Caspian railway, which will be the principal line of communication between Russia and the Russian armies in Asia, But for naval operations in the Atlantic Russia must rely upon buying coal of neutrals, and this is a frail reliance. It is as well settled as any princip e of International law that naval stores for an armed vessel are conraband of war, and Great Britain, which has her own naval stations, would of course lemant the enforcement of this principle by

A Bogmatist on Dog Shows. It is startling to find so kindly a humo ist as Mr. Lewis Carrol, the author of Alice in Wonderland, writing a wholesale

denunciation of the dog, man's companion. most dear to poets from Homer's Argus to Sir Walter's Maida! He makes no distinction between Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound And cur of low degree. All are alike to him, as to Mr. 'Mantalini the "demonition bow wows." He accuses

them of being "bloated" by the food which ought to support human beings. He himself has a constant dread of hydrophobia and has been several times bitten by dogs, "after calling on young ladies!" He was only saved from hydrophobia contagion by wearing trousers of unusually thick material. At first sight this would seem to tell against Mr. Carrol rather than against the dogs. "Confidence is not to be reposed," said Dr. Johnson, "in the individual to whom the idiosyncracies of the canine race are so hostile that he is compelled to envelop his lower extremities in cloth of abnormal crassitude when about to visit the fair !" But we remember that Plato banishes the canine carnivore from his every case. W republic, and that St. John says of the money refunded. New Jerusalem "without are dogs."

The dog has on the other hand, been highly valued by the inferior races. To the Esquimaux he is in place of the horse, United States, must also be made free, to the Indian he is often not only a horse, but substitute beef, mutton and spring lamb, "No doubt, however," to borrow the while admitting the same kinds of goods mannerism of a celebrated local writer. "there is much to be said on the other export warehouses are filled not only with side." The dog by biting you may give goods of English manufacture, but with you hydrophobia, but so may the cat. worthy of public confidence. From the goods made in France, Germany, Belgium From a horse you may any day catch the and other manufacturing countries. To horrible and incurable glanders. Poultry the Americans it would mean that they are still worse. For Mr. Oliver Wendell of Canada only. To us, however, it would mean that we had opened our markets, not mean that we had opened our markets, not as well, and through England to the whole is worse than his bite, whereas the crowing I would have allowed it to pass world. We would in fact have no imports rooster and cackling hen make day hideous

> continue, or let us endeavor to secure the survival of the fittest and healthiest dogs.
>
> Might not a corps of trained dogs be of the greatest use in scenting out the trail of Indian ambush. Indian ambush? At all events even the individuals being swindled and deceived

liquefaction of ice and snow now taking place in high latitudes. During the first twenty days of May excessive ranges of temperature are in order, and it is probable that many of the diseases popularly called malarial are contracted by undue exposure. A little prudence now may avert a fever which will be hard to

get rid of. Terente University Examinations.

The annual examinations of Toronto

university in arts and law commence this norning. The numbers this year of tudents taking pass and honor courses in arts are larger than last year. The proposed graduating class numbers 73, the third year has 68 applicants, the second year 100 and the first year 103. The honor men of the fourth year are divided into 12 classical, 5 mathematical, 5 physical, 17 in yielded to his iniquitous demands a year modern languages, 4 in natural sciences, 23 in metaphysics—the rest are humble pass men, who will be content to escape with a degree. In the third year 12 take classics, 12 mathematics, 7 modern languages, 8 natural sciences, 20 metaphysics and 4 are entered for the Blake scholarship. In the second year there are 17 for classics, 12 for ever have to complain that he was insured in an unsafe company. mathematics, 19 for moderns, 13 for natural sciences and 55 for metaphysics. In the first year 25 for classics, 15 for mathematics, 45 for moderns. This year will be noted in future for the fact that several women are expected to graduate in arts, and judging from the results of last year,

perhaps will carry off some of the muchprized medals. In law there are 18 candidates for the second year examination, 5 for the third examination and 8 for the final. The examinations will be conducted in convocation hall and in five additional lecture

The Huguenot Celebration. In these days when the Sons of Everywhere, and the Centennial of Everything are so fond of asserting themselves, it i comewhat surprising that so noteworthy a people as the Huguenots of France are only now forming a society (in London, England, under the presidency of Sir H. A. Layard) in pious memory of their ancestors. The Huguenots were aristocrats of the first water, in connection with them one recalls the Montmorencys, Conde, Admiral Coligny, of Henri Quatre (who left their ranks, having discovered that "a slready done so, this year, but it is with kingdow was well worth." tors. The Huguenots were aristocrats of kingdom was well worth a mass"), and his deep regret I have to sry that it is

When driven from France by the dragonades of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., hold with honor. the Huguenot exiles settled, some of them in Germany, some planted the first vines at the Cape of Good Hope, some went to London and a great number to Dublin. They tried to settle in Canada, but most unfortunately were expelled by the Jesuits, who then stood sentinel over the Jesuits, who then stood sentinel over New France. In Dublin they founded a colony which, unlike the German palatin ate settlers in the south of Ireland, was from the first received into the best society.

From them are descended the Maturias. From them are descended the Maturias, the Laboucheres, the D'Esterres; it was s DE'sterre that O'Connell shot in the one er own naval stations, would of course duel that he fought. M. Lavemot, the Hnguenot apothecary in Roderick Random is a sketch from another aspect of the Huguenot exiles. After which the Huguenots were anti-national and over-zealous in their hatred of the Scarlet Lady. They

were the Orangemen of French history. The trouble in the Northwest, while injurious to Manitoba in the old country promises to be a godsend-so to speakin the province of Manitoba itself. Recent files of English papers show that the people on the other side don't know any lifference between Manitoba and the territories, and until they are better instructed, it is to be feared immigration will receive a check. But in the meantime the presence of the volunteers is pouring money into Manitoba, the farmers ar reaping a big harvest for supplies, and the apitalists and the loan companies are bilant at the prospect of prompt payments on advances. The chances are that on the suppression of the revolt Manitoba will enter upon a reign of permanent

—Burdock Blood Bitters act at the same time upon the liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the skin, relieving or curing in Warranted satisfactory or 246

Assessment versus Old Line Insurance Companies.

Editor World: In your issue of this morning appears a letter with the above heading signed Anti-Monoply, which calls for some notice on my part, as an attempt is made to show that the company I have the honor to represent, the Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, is not in a satisfactory financial position, and an effort is put forth peculiar diction of the communication the authorship is not difficult to determine Holmes has lately given account of a man the matter as the insurance fraternity is,

in connection with a company showing over a million and a quarter of assets, is as peurile as the other emanations from the pen of the same correspondent, and deserve no further notice. The part its pen of the same correspondent, and de-serve no further notice. The next item, "agents' balances," is not an extraordinary one, as a reference to the superintendent's annual resports will show. The item "out-standing premiums" is balanced as the merest tyke in life insurance knows by the liability under the policies, and could only be used by a person who desired to make a false impression, while that of "commuted false impression, while that of "commuted commissions" represents the value of commissions on renewals which have been purchased by the company, and are fairly chargeable in the company's accounts. Further, your correspondent deliberately falsifies the record when he says "the report only shows the small surplus of report only shows the small surplus of less than fifty thousand dollars." The truth being that the surplus as regards policy holders is \$110,636.48, exclusive of \$437.

or two ago, when he brought a blackmail-ing suit against them on a claim which he failed to establish in court, he would have refrained from uttering this slander. A

in an unsafe company.

With the experience the policy holders in the last company this gentleman(?) represented in Canada fresh in the public mind, it is only fair to enquire if he does not now represent another swindle? As to my utterances at an annual meeting in regard to the assessment companies per se. I have nothing to retract. "Fraud" is I have nothing to retract. "Fraud" is written all over the literature of the most of them, and even the "prominent, professional, banking and mercantile gentlemen" who are taking these insurances are aware of the fact, and are only taking them for temporary purposes: but when he mentions "leading insurance experts" as endorsing assessment companies, he is simply making a misstatement, as he well knows. I am prepared to stand by the broad uncquivocal statement that any system of Life Insurance, in which the growth of the reserve is dependent upon the increase in the death rate, said reserve; being divisible among the members under certain controllable circumstances, is a system which is vicious clear through, and which puts a premium upon fraud and rascality and is certain sconer or later (whenever it pays) to result in a catastrophe, and this is just the position of the most pretentious co-operative doing business in Canada.

A word as to the Sun Life requiring the control of the most pretentions of the sun stife requiring the control of the most pretentions of the sun stife requiring the control of the sun stife required the control of th written all over the literature of the most

A. H. GILBERT, Manager Western Ontario. Better Than Gold. —A good name, good health, a good companion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sprains, lameness, bruises, burns, frost bites, croup, sore throat, and all pain and inflammation.

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N. B.—Choice wines and liquor, etc. 246

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us from England at all, and never will, so that the permission to bring them in free from England would remain a dead letter, The reciprocity problem is an easy one as long as it affects natural products only; oundinates in a "cold spell" extending but immediately you introduce manufactured goods trouble begins. Admit American cotton and woollen goods, and traceable in almost all parts of the northern American cotton and woollen goods, and the market as a result of the enormous that the market as a fair judges of the situation as your correspondent. The tenter is the total result as fair judges of the situation as your correspondent. The tenter is the total result as fair judges of the situation as your correspondent. The other items mentioned are as a result as takes as fair judges of the situation as your correspondent. The other items market as fair judges of the si

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J. W. McADAM, PROP.

MERRY LEGENDS.

BY CHAS, B. DOHERTY. ng the mountains of the so Ireland, in some of those wild Kerry which have not yet been overrun hosts of English and American to there still linger memories of events have long been forgotten in the busy outside, and strange legends and tramay still be heard, though the num those who believe and cherish the sens year by year. Even now, should you propose to sit and rest he will perhaps look startled, and some excuse to hurry you on from th with redoubled vigor; and when at he has found a resting place, he wi you that you were treading on the "h grass" which makes those that walk long to lie down and sleep; but t any man unwittingly yields to this lo the sleep that comes upon him kno waking. It is on this hungry grasthe great yellow horse feeds which is times seen rushing headlong throu mist by wanderers lost on the man

alive.

If it happens that your wanderings you by the heights on the northern of the Kenmare river, your guide wi haps point out a lonely lake deep in low of the hills, from which the more low of the hills, from which the mo slopes rise steep and rugged on all says where the stream which feeds formed a narrow meadow and a st glittering strand. "That Lake," h glittering strand. "That Lake," heav, "used once to swarm with sabut now, though the white trout co into it, no salmon my pass the shallo low; for there, in time gone by, the priest of the parish, riding to visit sick man in the mountains, tried to the stream, but his horse chanced this foot on a salmon's back strandle. his foot on a salmon's back, stumbled let his rider down into the water. I reverence banned the salmon, and for them ever to venture again across ford; and to this day they may be throwing themselves in the pool belt awimming slowly up to the tail of stream, and then letting themselves sadly down again, as though the most the happy but unattainable fer grounds above had descended to then their fathers."

He will tell you, too, how Bra mighty worm, lies hidden fathoms of the long water-grass at the bottom lake. There he must lie sleeping i day; but at nightfall he wakes, sha the long mane on his back, and dra day; but at nightful he wakes, shah
the long mane on his back, and dra
unwieldly body, huge as that of a
out on to the meadow by the stream,
is seldom seen, it is true, for it is not
to wander near his feeding grounds
in the dark winter nights the cottag,
the glen tramble as they hear his
voice borne on the wind.

Look across the bay and, if the d
clear, you will see, to witness to the of the story, such a worm's vast stretched many a rood along the mou side, but cold and lifeless, frozen stone. Three fair lakes, which li tween the mountain and the sea, given him to dwell in; but in his pr could not content himself therewith would see the land that lay across the mountains. Slow himself up the face of the cur

theater which closes in the valley, a head had almost reached the tridge from which he might survey timains beyond, when his doom came him; and he lies there forever, a wand example, and gives to the valle name "Combe-na-peiste" (the Holl he Serpent).

Poor Bran! he and his fellows, econs of a mighty line, after many to wanderings, have at length found a of refuge in these lonely mountain even as many brave and holy men riors and anohorites, retreated before advance of hostile intruders to their mess and cells amid the forests which halls the transfer of the second control of the secon mess and cells amid the forests which clothed the Irish hills. It must have been a saint-like feeling of or sion for all their troubles, which St. Patrick to allow them to remain in his holy island, when he took his upon the mountain in the west, bears his name, and drove all evil grant of the saint same, and drove all evil grant same. into the ocean at his feet; so that, chronicler tells us, since then "no chronicler tells us, since then "no ped or venomous thing is bred in that insomuch that the very earth of that try being brought into other realms, all venomous and poisoned worms, is not Bran the last of that great a dragons who, in times gone by, at these northern lands, and whose comes the proudest achievement of was the proudest achievement of r knight and viking—dragons so d that their strange and terrible forms ioned by cunning hands on the pre the long Norse war ships, struck fea the heart of the enemy and haunt memories of the artist who carve memories of the artist who carve shapes that crawl in stone on our towers? The death song of Range brog, the great Norse here whose so ried the coasts of England invengea his death, tells how he won his nam fame in Gothland by he slaughter o a dragon; Sir Guy of Warwick, to Sir Bevis, and many another worthy may believe the ballads and local tions, destroyed in fight foul wor dragons which oppressed the dwel Nor humberland, both man and while the legends of St. George a Margaret, and a host of minor sain full of the stories of these monsters.

full of the stories of these monsters. for poor Bran! His course is we run; for though "the knights are du their good swords are rust," y national school teacher, with his primer, deals him a more deadly blo grand did the more of saint or show. ever did the spear of saint or champ ever did the spear of saint or charg. But leave these musings, and tur eyes again on the bay below, and perhaps, you will see a little "hot as the sturdy cutter-rigged boats trade and fish on these coasts are of creeping down the bay before a breeze, bearing pilgrims who are of way to a "pattern" which is held at a holy well on the further side, are many of them sick or weakly of whose parents and friends hope to whose parents and friends hope the good saint may be pleased to give dear ones ease. Follow them the landing-place and up the winding tain road and you will meet number, women and children, four a continual way. together, all walking steadily in the direction. The young men wear the nary dress of country laborers; be and there you may find an old man long frieze coat, knee-breeches, and blue stockings of the last generation perhaps one or two farmers will p mounted on stout ponies, with their seated comfortably behind them women are for the most part bar though some carry shoes and stock

cleaks, with white caps or bright he chiefs on their heads.

On arriving at the scene of the rethefirst thing that strikes a strethat the old thorn-tree which over the holy well is all covered with litt of rag fastened to its branches. The the offerings of the devotees of pyears, to which the present compar soon add its tribute. The pilgrithey arrive, crowd to the well, so wash themselves in the waters; of toil painfully round it on their knee after time, praying all the whitelling their beads; while hard by who have already finished their degree or who have merely come for please gathered together in little groups of

their hands, to be put on, for mere at the pattern. The girls are wra shawls worn so as to form a kind of

while their elders are dressed in lor cleaks, with white caps or bright he