The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1882.

WHAT MAY BE CALLED FREE TRADE.

We publish to-day another letter from our correspondent "Reader," touching on the relations of prosperous times with the farmers to the prosperity of the country generally, also on Sir Richard Cartwright's position as a free trader. The latter point is also taken up by several of our contemporaries, and we are asked to explain what the essential difference is between a free trade tariff and a protective one.

The essential difference between the two is not one of arithmetic merely, nor is the question disposed of when we have settled, should we ever be able so to do, whether 17½, or 20, or 25 per cent is the right figure for the Canadian tariff. Only experience can decide what figure, in any given case and in any particular line of manufacture, constitutes a really efficient protection, and what figure below this would have the practical effect of free trade. During the ten or eleven years following 1861 we had only 15 per cent on our statute book the greater part of the time, but we did not so much feel the need of more protection then, for the reason that the American war had created and maintained for us in another way what was equivalent to from 50 to 100 per cent protection, manufacture upon which we had entered. At the same time, further, European wars were keeping up so strong a foreign market for British merchandise that competition even from that quarter was mild compared with what it has since become. But the great depression, when it came, changed all that. Had we at that critical time had a government with a policy of enlightened selfishness, our tariff should have gone up with a bound from 15 to 50 per cent, if necessary, to prevent foreigners relieving their own distress at our expense. Fifteen per cent may be ample protection in some branches of manufacture in some countries and at certain times, while under different circumstances thirty per cent. may be none too much. The true test lies in determining whether, with this or the other figure, our manufactures are advancing or declining. That they were declining and going to the bad before 1879 is certain; and equally certain it is that they are advancing now. Does the protection we have at any given time really protect?—in the practical question that has to be answered. Whoever takes his stand on a figure that is insufficient to keep our manufactures growing and advancing, is to all intents and purposes a free trader, as far as results are concerned. If our manufactures do actually grow and advance, we have protection, if they grow backwards and decline, we have it not. Before foreign competitors arose, British manufacturers had really all the advantages of high protection, even with foreign goods free to enter the home market. Except perhaps silks and fancy articles, and such like, foreign manufacturers did not enter in these lines, and British manufacturers had a virtual monopoly of the home market; aye, and of most foreign markets, too, in many branches. It is very much otherwise now; but this is how the case stood until a limited number of years back. Say that Sir Richard Cartwright, or any other man, takes his stand upon 20 per cent, as the right figure. If with that figure our manufacturer advance, we should call him a practical protectionist; if with it they declined instead we should call him a practical free-trader. It is the effect of a tariff—its business results to our manufacturers—which must determine whether it is, *to us*, a free trade tariff or a protective one; and the same test applies to the men who advocate it as the right thing for the country. Tried by this test, Sir Richard Cartwright, and all who follow his lead on the tariff question, are free-traders. Under what they call sufficient tariff figures, our manufacturer declined, under higher figures, they are advancing and spreading. Wherever and whenever protection does not protect, it amounts practically to free trade, and those who refuse protection sufficient are practically free-traders.

SEWER GAS, AND HOW TO GET RID OF IT.

A few evenings ago at the New York academy of medicine a paper was read by Dr. F. H. Hamilton on "The Struggle for Life Against Civilization." He brought out the idea that what we call civilization, "modern improvements" included, is introducing new dangers to health and life, and that something to meet these dangers must be done. One of the greatest of these dangers is that from sewer gas. A contemporary not long ago stated that in one of the leading hotels in New York all the bedroom washstands with sinks attached had been removed, and the management had gone back to the old plan of basin and ewer, as in places where sewers are unknown. It may be assumed that this return to old-fashioned ways, in a first-class hotel, was not made without good cause, or without the sanction of scientific advice and practical experience together. And Dr. Hamilton quoted a professional brother as saying that were he building he would not have the pipes of his house connected with the sewer, a connection which is often death; though what he would do with them was not mentioned.

Apparently the most feasible and really the most practicable-looking plan for getting rid of sewer gas is that recently mentioned by the Globe, the erection of shafts through which the gas would be drawn off and rendered harmless by passing through a fire inside, which would be kept perpetually burning. This plan has been time and again put before the public by scientific men in letters to the press of Montreal and other cities during recent years, but we have not heard of its being actually tried anywhere so far. That it has not been fairly tried appears remarkable, seeing that it promises well, according to all we know about sewer gas, and that a trial might be made at moderate expense. Three or four thousand dollars, or five at the outside, would amply suffice to build a shaft or chimney, with furnace inside, over some main sewer, and keep it supplied with fuel for a year, by which time its sufficiency would be pretty well tested. We cannot, however, agree with the Globe's suggestion that such shafts should be erected in the most elevated parts of the city or at the higher ends of the sewers. Where people frequently go wrong on the sewerage question is in forgetting that while the liquid contents of a sewer, like water, run down hill the gasses therein confined are always seeking their way upwards. Shafts in operation at the sewer summits would create a strong draft upwards, *to* our houses instead of away from them, and would be working to a great extent the wrong way. But suppose only that the draft created by a shaft down near the lower end of a main sewer to be strong enough, it would constantly be drawing the foul gases *away from* the houses, which is just what is wanted. Suppose again that the furnace were kept perfectly closed in from the outer air, except at times when it had to be opened to throw in fuel and withdraw ashes, so that the fire would have to draw all the air for its sustenance from the sewer. In that case the draft would be strong enough for all practical purposes, we fancy. To make the thing work the right way, however, there would have to be at the mouth of the sewer, where it empties into the bay, some mechanical contrivance that would shut out the air from entering at the upper part of the sewer section, while allowing the liquid matter to flow out below. This surely need not be a very difficult matter to manage. Have any of our civic representatives enough time to spare to give this important matter fair consideration? Two or three thousand dollars for an experimental shaft at the foot of Yonge street would surely be money well spent.

BAD POSTAL SERVICE.

The postmaster general has need to inquire into the condition of the postal service between Ontario and Manitoba. Letters posted in Winnipeg five or more days previous were not in Toronto on Saturday. We can assure him that there is great room for improvement; and at Winnipeg the facilities are altogether inadequate. Wherever there is a large business, even if it is only temporary, there should be a sufficient number of clerks employed and more delivery wickets erected to accommodate the wants of the public.

THE RUGBY COLONY is not a success, bu Gov. Hawkins of Tennessee says that it may not prove a complete failure. He regards it as having been unfortunately located and badly managed. "There are 200 persons still there," he adds; "a few are Germans and Americans. The great majority are Englishmen who are not workers. Many of them are younger sons of noble or wealthy families, and, as a rule, they are thriftless and dissipated. They have no liking for the kind of work required of them, or, for that matter, for any kind of work. They spend their time in hunting and in playing billards, lawn tennis, and in other kinds of amusements." There is plenty of fine iron ore in the land, but the colonists make no efforts to mine it. Only about fifty acres of the original purchase of 30,000 are under cultivation.

CHRONIQUES.

The Canadian academy is now floated and its officers and members have been named. But it has yet to prove its usefulness.

* * *

The thousand and more students of Toronto have formed a union and adopted the co-operative system in the purchase of books and student supplies. The experiment will be watched with interest.

* * *

The other evening Professor Hutton of University college declared himself wholly opposed to scholarships and medals. Public opinion is decidedly setting in against the system of ranking and prizes. And yet while University college is in need o more teaching facilities nearly $500 is sent every year by the university authorities to London for gold and silver medals!

* * *

There are several American citizens locked up in British bastiles in Ireland, and our neighbors, especially those of Irish connections, are agitating to compel the United States government to demand that they be tried or released, or that the British authorities at least explain why they are held.

* * *

W. H. Vanderbilt says the Grand Trunk is a bankrupt road because it cuts rates and pays no dividends.

* * *

A young man confessed to robbing the mails near Hamilton and got three years. This is a change for the better; until lately it was the custom to try and compromise the case. For some reason or other Hamilton and vicinity has been notorious for its post office robbery trials.

* * *

The old bank of Upper Canada is coming up again, and it looks a good deal as if there was ground for the belief that it was "wrecked" in the interest of the "wreckers," not the shareholders or public. The way the estate has "panned out" shows that the bank might have been carried through and no one lost a dollar. Some of the old shareholders are talking of entering actions against the former directors.

* * *

Senator Alexander, in a recent speech in the senate, was justly severe on our law which permits bank directors to escape responsibility for their acts.

* * *

The Ontario bank is doing well again, and the last returns show an advance in its circulation, deposits and loans. Overdue debts have been realized on to the extent of $15,000, and $20,000 worth of real estate held as security has been sold. I the bill to reduce the capital, now bein introduced at Ottawa, is carried the Ontario may have a bright future before it.

* * *

Quebec has determined to allow no more beggers wanting limbs or possessed of hideous deformities to sit on the streets and implore alms.

* * *

The reformers at Ottawa talk of presenting Mr. Joseph Rymal with a testimonial commemorative of the close of his long parliamentary career.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Brockville Recorder: The people look upon the senate as an excresence upon the body politic, a source of waste of the nation's funds. In fact a body whose "usefulness is gone."

Cannington Gleaner: We think that even at the expense of keeping intelligent young men waiting a few years for votes it would be no harm to require that a man be a householder, a rentpayer or a proprietor in the country over whose destinies he claims an influence, and that he shall have sufficient education to enable him to rank with those who are no longer children.

HOW AN EYE WAS LOST.

A Letter from Magistrate Campbell of Kincardine—An Explanation from that Gentleman.

TO THE WORLD:—In your paper of yesterday their is an article headed:—"Story of a Kincardine Woman's Crime—How the Police of the Town Hushed the Matter up." On or about Dec. 1, last, one night after I had retired to bed, about midnight Chief Henderson came and rapped at my door. I at once got up and let him in when he handed me a letter addressed to the chief, which requested the arrest of Abbey Burrill for the assault referred to in your article. I asked him where he got the letter and he said from this man (hear pointing to one "Dock" Struthers, standng beside him in the room). Now, this "Dock," as he is called, is a man (if he is worthy of the name of a man) who is a "runner" for houses of ill-repute, or seducing young girls from the path of virtue to fill the ranks of the fallen. I felt such a disgust of the man, and in the absence of a sworn charge or information I would not have anything to do with the case until such statement was made, and I advised Chief Henderson to that effect. In answer to the charge of influence being brought to bear on me is utterly false, for there is not one in the community that I would screen in any official capacity; and more there is no one that spoke to me about this matter but the chief. Our chief and Constable Hoffman stand high in this town and surrounding country, and the statement that Burrill was seen walking on the street after the Riply bailiff came is also false, so I have been informed by the constables of the town, and I have every confidence in their veracity and integrity. I wish you to retract the charges or give your author for your articles referred to, and I think public journalists should be slow to traduce the characters of respectable men on the statements of prostitutes. You say the affair was referred to Deputy-minister Scott. I trust that gentleman will make an investigation for the benefit of all concerned. By publishing this you will oblige A. CAMPBELL, J.P.

Kincardine, March 17, 1882.

[With reference to the article in The World, one of our reporters made a searching investigation of the matter, and it was not on the "statements of prostitutes" that the article was based. Whatever the real facts of the case may be, it is certain that the woman Richardson lost the sight of one of her eyes in the manner indicated; and it does moreover seem strange that she had to go to an adjoining town to procure redress for an injury done. The fact of the woman being a prostitute does not mitigate the offence, more especially as the person who inflicted it was of the same ilk. As the matter has been referred to the deputy attorney-general, there is reason to believe that justice will be done to all concerned.—ED. WORLD.]

IS SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT A FREE-TRADER?

TO THE WORLD: Your article on affairs "from 1858 to 1882" was interesting enough in itself, but it was no answer to my question, Is Sir Richard Cartwright a free-trader? It did not pretend to be, and so I find no fault with it on that score.

What you say of the relative positions of the United States and Canada in the decades 1860-70 and 1870-80 opens up a large field of enquiry, and your argument is worthy of examination. But one question at a time is enough. You say that Sir Richard Cartwright is a free-trader, and for that reason he must be thrown overboard by the liberal party. I want to know upon what evidence The World, as a liberal journal, charges him with being a free-trader. It was Sir Richard's misfortune, not his fault, that he had charge of Canada's finances during the recent depression, but he is entitled to fair play.

There is only one statement in your article to which I wish to refer just now. You speak of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, under which there was free trade in farm products but not in manufactures between Canada and the United States—and to the commercial crisis of 1857, and you say:

"The shallow and too-easily accepted theory that when the farmer prospers everybody prospers with him, then received a most signal refutation."

Well, I am not a very old man, but I was old enough in 1856 to follow a reaper on my father's farm. I remember very well the fatal ravages of the midge on the wheat crop that year and several following years. I remember, too, in 1858 and 1859 that what the midge left was blasted by the June frosts. Was the farmer prosperous then? Assuredly he was not.

In the state of New York in 1854 the loss to farmers by the ravages of the midge was computed to be not less than $9,000,000. In Canada in 1856 it wrought a loss estimated at $2,500,000; in the province of Ontario in the following year it was calculated that it destroyed 8,000,000 bushels of wheat; and the pest continued its work up to 1868. (See Ontario agricultural commission's report, p 160, and appendix M, p 22.)

In the light of these facts is it evident that the theory to which you refer as "shallow and too easily accepted" received a most signal or any refutation?

I am not asserting that the crisis of 1857 or of 1873 was caused by the non-prosperity of farmers. I know very well it was not, —but I do say that on both occasions the crisis was seriously aggravated by the failure of farm crops. READER.

—Dyspepsia, that all prevalent disease of civilized life, is always attended with a disordered sympathetic system and bad secretions, and no remedy is better adapted to its cure than Burdock Blood Bitters taken according to special directions found on every bottle.

THE LEGAL SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

TO THE WORLD:—It is probably best to leave "J. T.'s" arguments, as expressed in his last letter, to answer themselves. It would perhaps be unkind to draw attention to the many self-evident contradictions. Here is one: J. T. says, "Divine forgiveness is conditioned upon a penitent confession of sin." The Lords prayer states the conditions very differently, viz: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

The twenty-six suppressions of vice supported by "J. T." profess latterly indignation against the keepers of houses of ill-fame, and dilate upon the slavery to which the inmates are subjected. As I drew attention to this myself, in my first letter in your columns, I need not say I am in agreement with them. Still, even keepers of such houses have civil or legal rights, and so long as such inmates remain with them in freedom and of their own choice, these ought to be respected. It is against any attempted enforcement of authority over these inmates by their keepers, that legal measures should be directed. Need I repeat what has been so often asserted, that it is the function of law to preserve and maintain liberty—an axiom accepted as sound by the most enlightened jurisprudence. But what shall be said of th amazing inconsistency of the twenty-six suppressors of vice who strive to set a law in operation which they know must necessarily bear most severely upon the inmates, while professing chiefly to aim at the suppression of the keepers. Nor is it less inconsistent to set forth, as the aim of the society, the punishment of frequenters equally with inmates while their whole effort is directed towards the enforcement of a law which necessarily brings penalty chiefly, if not solely, upon the inmates and lets the "frequenters" go free.

Farther, it is quite doubtful, even yet, whether the act of prostitution in itself, apart from other crimes, constitutes a legal offence and yet the society for the suppression of vice continues to urge that it be so dealt with. Justice Henry, of Ottawa, in his recent decision on the "Polly Hamilton" case, insists that the rights of the citizens be respected. Will no eminent lawyer give the police a clear opinion on the question. I urge these points in the sincere belief that by doing wrong it is impossible to do right; or that by doing evil good can possibly ensue. If we cannot have christian charity and fairness on this matter let us at least have legal justice. "J. T." admits that "the present law is barbarous" yet defends the course adopted by the "suppression of vice society" in urging that it be fully exercised. Is this rational? or consistent with love of the neighbor?

"Citizen" sent me a report of the "Haven." Their methods seem to me excellent. But I doubt if unjust and unequal punishment is the best preparatory step to place the fallen in a suitable frame of mind and heart to receive the benefits which the "Haven" offers. It is *good* that such an institution should exist and be liberally supported. It is *evil* that the fallen should be driven or hounded thither instead of led or won. It is foolish in the extreme for christian men to rouse first enmity, prejudice and a deep sense of injustice in the minds of the fallen and then imagine they have so furthered the efforts of the Haven to restore and heal the crushed and bleeding victims whose hearts are burning with a desire for vengeance, and whose minds are filled with distrust of the class who have caused the injustice. It must seriously interfere with the success of christian effort.

It is said that the ladies of Toronto are at last roused to some active interference in the settlement of the question. If this be so we shall now probably find the attempt made to mingle mercy with legal justice and a more peaceful form of righteousness take the place of that rigidity of righteousness we have seen promulgated lately.

J. L. F.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25cents a bottle

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—WHAT TO STUDY.—Pope, the poetica philosopher said: "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually remedied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

—Had suffered many physicians and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60, he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery.

—WORSE THAN WAR.—"The throat ha destroyed more lives than the sword," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking; but when the health becomes impared the miserable dispeptic may find prompt relief in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the bowels, acts upon the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, and stimulates all the secretions to a healthy action

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During the past year the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid to the families of its deceased members $1,231,689 36. These payments we distributed as follows:—

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California	16,947 00	New Jersey	38,371 11
Canada	70,646 85	New Hampshire	11,931 49
Connecticut	97,522 29	Nebraska	1,469 00
Delaware	11,271 00	Nevada	971 25
Georgia	40,964 33	North Carolina	38,410 00
Illinois	111,510 20	Ohio	84,368 71
Indiana	39,461 42	Pennsylvania	140,267 72
Iowa	7,435 94	Rhode Island	1,358 00
Kentucky	42,430 37	South Carolina	2,201 00
Louisiana	28,759 88	Tennessee	27,574 00
Maine	11,792 02	Texas	15,965 27
Maryland	27,773 32	Virginia	20,628 00
Massachusetts	48,830 00	Vermont	6,502 00
Michigan	33,844 00	Washington Ter	1,000 00
Minnesota	11,753 95	West Virginia	7,236 00
Mississippi	13,192 53	Wisconsin	14,594 46
Missouri	5,530 00	Florida, Kansas, Oregon	1,608 00

It is stated that death demands thirty millions of mortals annually; eighty-three thousand daily; three thousand hourly; and nearly one for every second of time. Reader, what guarantee have you that you will not be next. Be wise, and insure in the ÆTNA.

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1865,	91,477 76	1871,	1,219,314 64	1877,	1,747,753 69
1866,	342,306 39	1872,	1,396,531 78	1878,	1,754,558 00
1867,	513,881 50	1873,	1,664,037 04	1879,	2,155,713 00
1868,	855,034 22	1874,	1,322,235 35	1880,	1,937,922 68
1869,	1,005,062 79	1875,	1,570,421 92	1881,	1,955,745 62

IT BEGINS AT HOME—That's right. If you are making money, give part of it away, and give generously and nobly. There are enough who need it. Extend your charities according to your prosperity, but don't forget one thing—"Charity begins at home." Do not forget that the beginning of it is a round sum of insurance on your own life for the security and safety of your own family, or the comfort and consolation of your own declining years.—*Exchange.*

Of a hundred qualifications that go to make up a good business man, the resolution to get his life insured for a good, solid sum—and then to keep it insured—may count for fifty.—*Daily Stockholder.*

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