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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26 1886.

Scott Act Enforcement.

If the Globe can be accepted as speaking for the Ontario government upon this subject, which we doubt, there is no prospect of any serious attempt being made to enforce the Scott act in those municipalities which have adopted it. Of course the Globe cannot discuss the question without mixing up party politics with the true issue. It throws the blame for the act's failure upon Sir John A. Macdonald, ignoring the palpable inherent defects and weaknesses of the act itself. We are not in a position to say that the federal premier is a sincere admirer of the act. We suspect that, like nearly if not quite all the other leading politicians upon either side of the house, he has little genuine faith in the efficacy of prohibition, though most of them are afraid to antagonize the prohibitionist vote; but before the Scott act can be made a party issue, it must receive the formal endorsation of either one party or the other. This it has not received, and is not likely to receive in the present state of public opinion. The Globe doubts if provincial governments can constitutionally undertake the enforcement of the Scott act because it is a federal law, although those governments do enforce other federal laws, and are charged by the constitution with their enforcement. Still, as the Scott act affects the liquor traffic, touching which the highest tribunal in the empire has handed down conflicting rulings, the Globe's doubts may be well founded. But Sir John will doubt if he has any constitutional power to enforce it, in view of the privy council's latest finding, and so, between the doubters and the spouters, free whisky will continue to flow in Scott act districts. The fact that the Ontario government has already appointed officials to enforce the act, Police Magistrate Young of Halton, for instance, would imply that Mr. Mowat does not share the Globe's doubts as to his "constitutional right" in the premises. However, we shall leave him to speak for himself upon that point, as he will doubtless do shortly, when the legislature meets.

The Globe thinks it sees a way out of the difficulty by throwing the burden upon the councils of the municipalities which have adopted the act—the very authorities which have not been entrusted with the enforcement of other liquor laws, because of the inefficiency and corruption—real or imaginary—of their methods. Experience proves that the municipal councils have not enforced and cannot enforce the Scott act. We do not believe that either the federal or the provincial governments can enforce it, but they should, by an amicable arrangement, either enforce it or repeal it. "Mend it or end it" are the only alternatives, and it were better ended than mended. Weeks ago The World suggested that the federal and the provincial powers should enter into some arrangement for the final clearing up of this liquor law muddle, which the privy council has only further confused. Were it a question between business men it would be arranged in short order, but because there is "politics in it" neither party is prepared to discuss it with candor and an honest intention.

The present status of the Scott act is most demoralizing. As a law for which the people have no respect it inevitably lowers the standard of all law, to say nothing of the moral effect of those who sell and drink liquor under it. We desire, therefore, to see an honest attempt made to enforce it, or else to see it repealed. One policy or the other must be adopted, unless large sections of the dominion are to be given up to the operations of dealers in illicit liquors.

A Darkened Sun.

On the fishery question the New York Sun does not shine with such brightness as befits its name. It thinks The World is ignoramtly going away from the main question when we suggest that the fish have changed or are changing their habitat. Cod and halibut are found on the banks, outside of British jurisdiction, and don't need to change their movements to make themselves free to American fishermen. All the same, however, it is a fact that an alleged *change of habitat* is now being used by American authorities as a reason why inshore privileges within British limits are worth nothing to American fishermen. This is set forth in a special Washington despatch to the New York Tribune. It is stated that Professor Baird, U. S., commissioner of fisheries, a recognised authority on such subjects, has laid certain information before the state department at Washington, showing that the value of the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters has declined greatly within a few years; owing, first, to the fact that the habits of the fish formerly caught in great numbers near the shore *have changed*, and that they are now found further off shore. And, second, that with the new and improved appliances now in use, deep water fishing is more profitable and generally followed. Prof. Baird's contention is intelligible enough; whether it can be proved or not is another matter. But the Sun talks as if no such contention had been made, and does not seem to know that the Washington government has practically adopted it.

However, there are two sides to the story, and even Prof. Baird may not be able to have things all his own way. A few days ago the New York Herald had a despatch from Boston, giving the views of the fish dealers there. We condense: Before the Halifax commission American fishermen swore that not over one quarter of all the mackerel they secured were taken within the three mile limit. Canadian fishermen swore to three-fourths at least; and a Boston dealer thinks that the truth may be somewhere between the two. But after all the privilege is not so much in merely catching fish within the three miles. The treaty of 1818, which is now revived and in force, allows American vessels to come into British ports under stress of weather, or to get wood and water, but not for getting other supplies of any kind. The privilege of getting *other supplies*, also of landing fish for quick transport to Boston by rail, is really a most valuable one. It saves American fishermen from having to go home to refit, which would lose them a third or a half of the whole season. The statement that the American mackerel fleet has greatly decreased of late years is disputed. Mr. Jones, a Boston fish dealer, furnished the following figures, showing vessels and men engaged in the mackerel fishery, from Massachusetts and from the rest of New England respectively:

Massachusetts.	*Vessels.*	*Men.*
1881	298	4258
1882	342	5083
1883	358	5134
1884	361	5667

The rest of New England. Mackerel and cod:

	Vessels.	*Men.*
1881	605	6402
1882	692	7719
1883	746	8601
1884	750	8778

The Sun asserts that the total American catch of mackerel inside the three miles is next to nothing at all, and gives figures varying from five per cent. of the whole—the highest—down to three-tenths of one per cent. But it takes no note at all of the great value, to American fishermen, of the privilege of coming in for supplies, and of landing their fish. Further, as the American fleet has actually been increasing under the Washington treaty, it does not seem as if its operation were so unfair as is contended.

The figures from Boston show an increase in the American catch, and this increase went on, as we say, under the operation of the treaty of Washington. All which seems to suggest that there must be a large sized African in the fence somewhere; and that the real objections which inspire Mr. Babcock and Mr. Frye, in their defence of American fishery rights, are not those which are ostensibly set forth. Anyway, the Sun throws no more light on the subject than Wiggins' "dark moon" might do. An eclipse seems to be hanging around somewhere.

American Socialists.

We may call them so above, but really very few of them are American born. They are nearly all of foreign birth, and most of them are Germans. They come to America to try on this side the ocean what they do not dare to try at home. It is not strictly fair that the United States should be disturbed with the plots of imported agitators; with whose European grievances the republic has nothing to do. But quite a number of such agitators, Herr Most and Justus Schwab included, have come to America to stay; and Uncle Sam may find them troublesome customers before he gets through with them.

A New York reporter has been interviewing Herr Most. The little agitator, so he is described, was found in a dingy little editorial den writing gore-dripping sentences with a lead pencil. He says that when the right time comes capitalists will be stricken down at one fell swoop. He does not believe that the crash is to come in Chicago by the first of May, as was recently reported, but it is coming for all that, in his view the eight hour movement is perfectly contemptible, he takes no stock in it. What his party wants is a whole social revolution. But, when that comes, those who are to be the doers will take care not to be the talkers, or to let the thing out. It will be secretly planned, and suddenly executed.

Much of this may be the mere gas, designed to make Herr Most's paper sell, and to give this troublesome little man an air of importance in the public eye. But it is not all gas, as Chicago and the coal and iron districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania can bear witness. What happened a few years ago at Pittsburg was no mere accident. Socialists in America are well worth watching; more especially for the reason that in the land of liberty they are allowed to do many a thing for which they would be promptly taken hold of on the continent of Europe.

Destitution in Glasgow.

The published accounts of suffering from want of employment in so large and wealthy a city as Glasgow are fitted to set people thinking. Glasgow's main dependence now is on the iron and chemical trades, which have attained large proportions there, iron shipbuilding being the most remarkable development of all. These and other industries have been built up to a great extent through foreign demand, and the failure of this foreign demand is the main cause of the present trouble. Thousands of good mechanics are out of their regular work, and the best the authorities can do for them is to give them stone-breaking at seven shillings ($1.68) per week. These poor people's houses are getting stripped of their humble belongings; what has not already gone to the pawn shop is going there fast, and all this because foreign trade has failed.

It does appear as if some questions supposed to have been settled in the old country long ago will have to be reopened and re-considered. Is it really the part of wisdom for a government to let things drift, and to let its own people suffer from unfair foreign competition? At this very time cheap iron is being imported into England from Belgium, some of it for government works, while British iron-workers stand idle. If the Irish question were once out of the way, then perhaps British statesmen might find time to attend to some other matters that ought to be considered equally pressing.

We have all been so much taken up with discussing the imperial government's intentions toward Ireland that we have lost sight of a reform of the first importance promised in the Queen's speech. If the expressed intention of simplifying the transfer of land be fulfilled in good faith, it will work a wondrous change in the politico-social character of British institutions. Should it go so far as abolition of primogeniture, it will cut asunder the Gordian knot which heretofore has tied up, in the possession of a few favored families, vast areas of the soil which ought to be the basis of a great class of industrious and independent yeomen. We have little faith that any tory or whig government will go so far, but if Salisbury be allowed to retain office he must do something in this direction, by reducing the costs and difficulties thrown around deals in land, for the benefit of the lawyers and the maintenance of the territorial supremacy of the aristocracy. After Salisbury and Gladstone will come radical leaders who will drive home the wedge, the thin end of which the tory premier promises to insert.

In Dilband's Canadian Annals (manuscript) under date 1763 is recorded: "Treaty of Versailles or of pacification; cession of Canada and colonies for which Voltaire held a celebration at Ferney, believing he should congratulate himself (s'chander) that the monarchy abandoned the burden of 1500 leagues of deserts of ice."

Some Acadians and Canadians colonize Missouri the following year.

1764: The Quebec Gazette started in English and French. The Swede Kalm passing through Canada in 1749 tells us that there had been a printing press in the country though it no longer existed for reasons that were given him—or much rather, he adds, because the printer could not pay expenses. The Montreal Gazette was established in the following year. (We felicitate our esteemed contemporary for its healthy old age.)

Victory of Pontiac over the English at the battle of Bloody Bridge.

Prince Bismarck's proposition to purchase the lands of the aristocracy in Prussian Poland, and establish thereupon a German peasant proprietary, is a tub thrown to the whale of social democracy; and the chancellor may be building better than he knows. If it be proper to establish a peasant proprietary in one of the provinces, it cannot be otherwise than right to adopt similar remedial measures throughout the rest of the empire, as the democrats will not be slow to perceive and to urge. The proposition is interesting to outsiders, chiefly as an evidence of the widespread growth of the land question in many lands. It is the great coming issue, and one that must grather momentum and intensity in proportion to the rapidity of the settlement of earth's waste places.

The origin and meaning of the word mugwump has been hotly debated across the border, but it has found a rival in the public mind in the later born "jugwump." It is held by authorities upon such matters that the popular impression to the effect that a jugwump is a liquor drinker of any degree is incorrect, because the jugwump is a product of the prohibition movement. The jugwump lives in a district that has adopted a local option law, and instead of doing his drinking in a bar room he does it at home, out of a jug imported from across the boundary line. There are many such consumers in certain parts of Canada, and it will be a satisfaction to them to know what they ought to be called.

A correspondent, "Pisces," writes for information on the fishery dispute. Well, we can scarcely do up the whole job at one sitting. However, we furnish an instalment on the subject to-day, and will try to keep up with the procession as it moves along. The fuss at present being raised in New England, also in New York and Buffalo, appears to have its origin in political motives mainly. It is designed to embarrass President Cleveland's government.

Greece is talking very saucily to Great Britain, but we imagine it will end in talk, as all the powers are interested in the preservation of the peace. A collision between those hereditary foes, the Greek and the Turk, would lead to complications ending in a great war, and the greatest of the great powers may well shrink from the prospect of that. It is that which leads to the toleration in Europe of a government so weak, so corrupt and so tyrannical as that of Turkey.

Ye Noble Women of Toronto.

Editor World: I have seen your clipping from the Hamilton Spectator of the Hamilton lady's rhymes. I am surprised that any woman should so wish to dim the glory of her sex. I had thought that woman, like man, possessed the powers of knowledge, judgment and a love of truth. I had supposed that she was an individual in whom were inherent both virtues and vices; that these virtues included modesty, to be sure, but not that modesty which faints from an exertion of will power, which shirks from upholding the rights of her sex, and which simpers like imbecility in the cause of eternal truth. There are classes of women, as there are classes of men—the ignoble and the pure; the illiterate and the learned; the cowardly and the brave. Praise be to those noble and pure minded women of Toronto, who stood the sharp test of criticism on their modesty and integrity, and who fearlessly polled their votes in the suppers of honesty and truth. They were actuated by no base motives as their "lords and masters" frequently are; no reward was theirs except censure from the pen of folly and corruption. These women have shown their fearlessness of censure and their desire for a pure administration of affairs by coming out on a disagreeable day and casting their votes in the cause of humanity. And why should it not be so? Was not woman endowed with common sense and reflection, and intuitive powers of the most brilliant cast? A woman's mind is quick, keen and convincing. Her intuitions are fortuitous, her nature most sensitive and susceptible of impressions. It is perhaps one of the most noteworthy events which has occurred for the last century in our country, this recognition of woman's influence in questions which pertain to the common welfare generally and their sacred rights as wives and mothers more particularly. Is it woman who first instils into the mind of budding youth, the principles of right and wrong; it is she too who feels most if that bad be blasted by the storm of intemperance. Were man to divide with woman the responsibility of the administration of affairs, particularly in social relations, mothers would necessarily become better educated, for responsibility brings with it a desire for knowledge, and having this knowledge, their sons and daughters would benefit by it.

Man has nobility of thought stamped upon his brow. Woman has the clear perceptions of right and wrong darting from her brilliant, expressive eyes. Man has the hardihood of conceit and will power. Woman is mild and submissive until her child is harmed, or her sense of right and wrong is quickened, and then she is resolution itself. Man possesses a keen appetite for justice, while woman holds the power of mercy as most sacred. Man delights in punishing the offender, but woman's tears drop on a heaving bosom, and sympathy for the time drives vengeance from its prey.

Thus, in the wise dispensation of Providence, are these two opposite currents to meet, and from their union to evolve a pure and steady light of justice tempered with mercy?

Noble women of Toronto! when man upbraid you for your want of modesty, tell them there is the blush of shame, the coy sensitiveness of the loving maiden; and there is also the heroic resolution and sublime womanhood of Grace Darling.

W. F. SMITH.

Tuppervile, Ont., Jan. 23.

SMUGGLER AND SMUGGLER.

Sir John A. Macdonald's Story of a Trick Played on the Customs Officers.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian statesman, was the teller of a clever girl's trick. On his arrival here from Europe a few days ago he talked about international laws and usages, and the collection of customs along the Canadian border was mentioned. A visitor remarked that he then had on a fur overcoat that had come from Montreal without paying duty.

"The funniest case of smuggling I ever heard of," said Sir John, "was the business venture—and a successful one for a time—of a remarkably bright and comely young woman. Her method was to load a lot of valuable, compact goods under the seat and robes of a sleigh, in which she and a man would seat themselves in the guise of mere pleasure riders, and then the disguised load would be run right through a town where a customs officer was stationed. He would stop the sleigh for the usual examination. The couple, hiding their anxiety under a merry, careless manner, would object good-humoredly to the delay on the score of the cold weather.

"'Do you think I am a smuggler?' the girl would laughingly exclaim. Then, with a shiver of her form, a chatter of her white teeth, and a pretty leaning of herself snugly against her companion, she would add: 'A smuggler indeed! In this weather I'd rather be a snuggler.'

"The joke and the joker carried a cargo safely along unexamined a dozen times as to many points, for who could disturb the pretty creature; but at length she undertook to go over the same route twice and got caught."

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

—This is fully exemplified in the increasing demand for "Hallamore's Expectorant." Although an old remedy, it has but recently been advertised, and the success of the venture is most gratifying, as the sale of this famous cough mixture steadily increases. Why is it? Because it fulfils the expectations of those who use it. 6dx

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25.

Transactions on the Toronto exchange this forenoon: Ontario, 10 at 110. Merchants', 10 at 118. Federal, 5 at 102½; 5 at 103. Standard, 55 at 121¼. Ontario and Qu'Appelle, 10 at 50. Northwest Land, 20, 20 at 30; 20, 30, 20, 50, 50 at 31. Canada Permanent, new stock at 197. Canada Landed, 20 at 123. London and Canadian, 100 at 131 after board. Ontario Loan, 14, 9 at 132½. Afternoon—Standard, 100 at 121¼. Western Assurance, 5 at 122. Northwest, 20, 20, 100 at 31; 20 at 31½; 400 at 31. private.

At the board of trade to-day one car of No. 2 fall wheat, May delivery, was offered at 90c, no bids. Three cars of No. 2 fall frosted wheat were sold at 89c.

Toronto Stock Exchange Closing Prices.

Montreal, 206½, 206; Ontario 110¾, 109¾; Toronto, 138¼, 138½; Merchants', 118¼, 117¾; Commerce, 122¼, 121¾; Imperial, 134¼, 131; Federal 103, 102½; Dominion, 205¾, 204½; Standard, 121¼, 121; Hamilton, buyers 126; British America, 96, 95½; Western Assurance, 132¾, 130; Dominion Telegraph, sellers 98; Northwest Land Company, 31½, 31; Canada Pacific Rail, grant bonds 101, 99½; Canada Permanent, 198, 195½; Freehold 107½, 106½; Western Canada, buyers 198; Union, 133, 131; Can. Landed Credit, 125½, 124½; B. & Loan Association, 116, 107½; Imperial S. & Invest. 114, 113½; Farmers' L. & Savings, 116½, 115½; Lon. and Can. L. & A., 104, 100; National Investment 100½, 99½; London & Ontario, 114, 112; Dominion Savings and Loan, 114, 113; Ontario Loan and Debenture, 127, 125.

The Farmers' Market.

Supplies were meagre to-day, with steady prices: Produce—Butter, pound rolls, 23c to 30c; eggs, per doz., 22c to 26c; cheese, per lb., 10c to 12c; lard per lb., 10c to 12c. Hay and Straw—Timothy, $13.00 to $15.00; clover, $11 to $12.00; oat straw, $9.00 to $11.00. Grain—Wheat, fall, 78c to 81c; wheat, spring, 70c to 81c; wild goose wheat, 68c to 75c; oats, new, 35c to 36c; peas, 59c to 60c; barley, No. 1, 90c to 93c; barley, No. 2, 80c to 85c; barley, No. 3 extra, 60c to 70c; barley, No. 3, 60c to 62c; rye, 60c.

Bradstreet's Summary.

Taking the country as a whole, special telegrams to Bradstreet's received last week do not indicate any material gain in the distribution of general merchandise. The seaboard wool markets are steady with no new features. Manufacturers are slow to order until goods making are disposed of, though the average aggregate of weekly sales is good. Australian wools bound hither tend to check any advance in fine wools. The iron and steel industries have not improved any. On the contrary, there is a perceptible check to orders for raw and manufactured iron. Prices remain unchanged. Anthracite coal is more demoralized, prices are off again, and there has been no decision respecting the quarter's or the year's output. Checked buying of cotton by spinners and continued light exports have permitted spots to go off about 1-16c, and futures about 15 points on the week. The wheat situation looks more bullish. Leading interior storage points have begun shipping wheat back to country milling points, which indicates a very light invisible supply. The outlook for six months of this year promises a far more rapid destruction of the enormous visible supply stocks than had been expected, and has turned attention to the world's demand and supply from a new point of view. Spot wheat closed at 90c., against 90½c. a week ago. Indian corn and oats, too, are firm and higher. The decline in the supply of hogs at packing points has bolstered the hog-products markets. Dairy products are quiet with limited export demand. The total number of business failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's last week is 394, against 334 the previous week, 363 in the second week of January, 1885, 310 in 1884, 289 in 1883 and 210 in 1882. The large increase is striking, as it parallels totals in the early weeks of last year, when the failure list was exceptionally heavy. Canada had 30 failures, as against 28 the previous week, 30, in the like week in 1885, 38 in 1884, 20 in 1883 and 3 in 1882.

Depression on 'Change at London.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The defiant attitude of Greece towards Turkey, the news of naval preparations by England and Germany to compel Greece to desist from her warlike intentions, and the publication of Lord Salisbury's note to the Greek government, with various rumors, including one that Lord Salisbury meditated resigning, had a depressing influence on stocks to-day. Greek, Turkish and Egyptian securities each fell one per cent. The continental bourses ruled irregular during the day, but closed slightly steadier.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Cotton dull, 1-16c lower; middling uplands 9 3-16c. New Orleans 9½c. Flour—Receipts 16,000 bbls., firm; sales 14,500 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 500 bush., exports 72,000; spot advanced 1c to 1¼c, options 1¼c to 1½c, closing firm; sales 2,872,000 bush. future, 88,000 bush. spot. No. 2 spring 91½c, No. 2 red 91½c to 92c afloat, No. 1 white 94½c, No. 2 red Feb. 89½c to 91½c, March 91½c to 92½c, May 93½c to 95½c. Corn—Receipts 38,800 bush., steady and quiet; exports 17,000 bush., sales 630,000 bush. future, 105,000 bush. spot; No. 2 51½c elevator, No. 2 Jan. 51c to 51½c, February 49½c to 50½c, May 48½c to 48¾c. Oats—Receipts 84,700 bush., ¼c to ½c higher; sales 180,000 bush. future, 140,000 bush. spot; No. 2 33c, mixed western 36½c to 38½c, white do. 40c to 42c, No. 2 February 37½c to 38c, March and May 37½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat opened ¼c higher, advanced ¼c additional, declined ½c, rallied 1½c, reacted, closing 1¼c higher than Saturday; sales ranged, January, 79¾c to 81¼c, February 80c to 81½c, May 83½c to 85c, No. 2 spring 80½c to 81c. Corn firmer; cash 36½c to 37c, Jan. 36½c to 37¼c. Oats firm; cash 29½c to 29¾c, January 29½c to 29¾c, May 32½c to 32¾c. Pork active, unsettled and lower, declined 15c to 17½c, rallied again but closed weak at about inside figures: cash $10.75 to $10.80, February $10.75 to $10.87½, closed $10.77½ to $10.85, May $11.02½ to $11.20, closed $11.07½ to $11.10. Lard easier, 2½c lower; cash and January $6.10 to $6.12½, February $6.10 to $6.12½, May $6.27½ to $6.30. Boxed meats steady; dry salted shoulders $4 to $4.02, short rib sides $5.55 to $5.37½, short clear sides $5.65 to $5.70. Receipts—Flour 4000 bbls, wheat 9000 bush, corn 77,000 bush, oats 16,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 29,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 8000 bbls, wheat 5000 bush, corn 77,000 bush, oats 32,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 16,000 bush. Pork was 7½c to 10c lower on the afternoon board.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 25.—Spring wheat 7s to 7s 2d, red winter 7s to 7s 2d. No. 1 Cal. 6s 10d to 7s 0d. No. 2 Cal. 6s 7d to 6s 9d. Corn, 4s 2d. Peas 5s 5d. Pork 63s. Lard 32s 6d. Bacon 32s 0d. Tallow 26s 6c. Cheese 50s.

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.—Flour—Receipts 400 brls. Sales none reported. Markets quiet. Prices nominally unchanged.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCH—London, Jan. 25. Floating cargoes — Wheat and corn all. Cargoes on passage — Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet. English and French markets steady. Liverpool—Spot wheat and corn quiet. Paris—Wheat and flour firm. Weather changeable.

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NOTICE.

TUESDAY, the ninth day of February next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Tuesday, the sixteenth day of February next will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

Tuesday, the second day of March next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
December 24, 1885. 2

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