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W. F. MACLEAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24, 1884.

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About Keeping it up.

The Mowat demonstration of yesterday week was probably the most imposing that has been seen in Ontario since the days of William Lyon Mackenzie, when the fight for parliamentary government was going on. It was made by a large and solid mass of Ontario's yeomanry, and the men in the ranks were about as far as they could be from answering to the Mail's weak and witless description of them. Still it may be doubted whether the enthusiasm of the day can be kept up until another general election. The subject of the boundary award has three other hearings soon to come off. First, when Sir John, Sir Hector, and probably other lights of their party appear on western platforms next month. And, after a little while, in both the Ontario assembly and the dominion parliament. In the former it must come up, of course, and we may be sure that Sir John will not miss the opportunity of having his own case very fully stated in the latter.

These early-expected re-discussions of the subject once over, it is not easy to see how, after that, it can be made to do duty again. That is, we should say, unless Mr. Mowat should get friends in the other provinces to join him in an attempt to raise the whole large issue of provincial rights generally and to make a burning question of it. Here let it be recollected that something like this is included in Mr. Blake's alleged scheme for effecting an alliance between Ontario reformers and the French majority in Quebec.

Ontario reformers who may be inclined to join the Quebec majority in making this a burning question, had better reflect on the danger there may be of getting their own fingers burnt. Were it successful, it would mean that the English speaking and protestant minority in the lower province are to be sacrificed. They are pretty badly sacrificed as things are, and worse would be needless, we should say. But perhaps this contingency need not very much alarm us, just yet. If Sir John be able to settle the present railway difficulty down there in such a way as to hold Sir Hector and Mr. Chapleau, with their respective supporters, amicably together, the leagne scheme referred to may be found wholly impracticable, if indeed it has ever been seriously entertained.

The question of provincial rights has been a "big thing" for Mr. Mowat, and it has done no small damage to Sir John, though to what extent it may help Mr. Blake is not very clear as yet. But on the whole it may be doubted whether the provincial rights enthusiasm can be much longer kept up. The fire will go out unless supplied with fresh fuel, and it is in Sir John's power to cut off the supply altogether. It would be just like him were he soon to define his position in such a way as to make it very difficult to keep up the provincial rights agitation. That cry has been a very effective one so far, but can it be continued after this as effectively as in time past? We shall probably soon see, or hear. Sir John and Sir Hector can scarcely take the platform in Ontario without giving us some significant hints on this very point.

A Twine Famine.

In the Northwest there are so many twine binders in use that the demand for twine is now very large. It is said that parties who agreed to supply twine to the farmers failed to connect, and that a twine famine was the result, at the very time when that article was most needed. The parties blamed were intermediaries, but not agents of the manufacturers in any sense. They acted, in fact, as agents of the farmers' association. Twine for binders is made on a large scale in both Montreal and Halifax, and there should be no difficulty in securing beforehand a sufficient supply at reasonable prices. Barring the present inconvenience, it speaks well for the progress of the new country that there is such a demand for binders, and for twine too. Visitors to the Toronto exhibition would mostly take the impression that our own makers are well able to supply both.

A Danger to be Avoided.

We have a sincere respect for the old order of ministers of the gospel, also for the comparatively recent institution of the religious press. But let us say to both, in all kindness: If you want to hold the people, and to keep them with you, drop this most untimely advocacy of Chinese immigration. It is emphatically not for the good of the country: while we are thinking about bringing Chinamen up to our level, they will be dragging our working people down to theirs. Better have some regard for the teachings of history. For some decades before the American war, the orthodox churches defended slavery, and quoted the bible in support of it. From time to time men of strong convictions on the subject took the platform, and argued that if the bible authorized slavery, they must part company with the bible. In the north, thousands upon thousands of men and women, whose moral conduct would have been exemplary in any church, left the orthodox churches, so called, and drifted off in various directions. Spiritualism received large accessions from this very cause. The notion that anything approaching to modern negro slavery was sanctioned in the bible was abandoned by the northern churches, but not until the mischief had been done. Many of the best people, in whom the sense of justice and humanity was strongest, had left the churches, never to return.

We are not presumptuous in warning both ministers and religious editors of the danger they are bringing upon the cause they have at heart. Some of them—Dr. Wild and the Montreal Witness, for instance, go all lengths in arguing, in effect, that we should turn our own people out on the streets rather than exclude the Chinese. Anything better calculated to turn workingmen and their families dead against the churches could scarcely be imagined. Protestant churches had better heed the lesson; it is to their deep discredit that they should ever have needed it at all. Roman catholic missionaries are now in China, carrying out the command to preach the gospel to every creature, regardless of fire and sword, and martyrdom in all shapes. But as far as we have heard they do not labor to promote the influx of Chinese into christian countries.

There is a lesson here, for protestant churches. And for the dominion government, too, let us add. The lesson should apply also to Mr. Blake and other reform leaders, but as it is not they who are in control, no present responsibility for action rests upon them. That responsibility lies upon Sir John and his colleagues. The dominion opposition however will not be held guiltless, should it by its indifference strengthen the hands of those who would force the Chinese plague upon this country. There is a big responsibility gathering all around, and meantime it would be well for the protestant clergy to come out on the right side. Indifference will not much longer do; the question will soon have to get an answer straight and to the point.

The dominion government is largely responsible, but not wholly. Given, a Canadian public opinion, most thorough going and most decided on this question, Sir John Macdonald would probably give effect to it, to the very verge of a veto from the colonial office. It will be a bad thing for the country if he has at last to sanction a continued Chinese invasion, and can cite protestant church opinion as a main reason for so doing.

Do the People Know

That the chief of police and the crown attorney are at daggers drawn, and that the former will take little or no instruction from the latter? What is the consequence of this want of harmony? Why that the the law is not enforced as it should be. Without attempting to say where the blame is, we direct the attention of the police commissioners, the attorney-general and the city council to this dangerous state of affairs. Certain notorious law breakers are cognizant of it, and consider themselves quite safe while the war continues. Some alderman had better question the mayor (who is also a police commissioner), and the attorney-general would not be exceeding his office if he wrote a short note with a few questions to one or both of the parties.

Mr. Mowat's Chance.

We hope the premier of the province will now be able to give more of his time to certain business that has too long been neglected. What about the parliament buildings for instance? Are not the opposition committed to them, is not the Mail in favor of them, has not Mr. Gibson of Hamilton come out straight in favor of such an expenditure, and has not the province the money in abundance? What more do you want? The legislature will vote the means. You, Mr. Mowat have been yourself celebrated in the boundary case, put up a monument to yourself more enduring and more patent to all in the shape of substantial parliament buildings.

Up-Town Toronto.

With the new front that the Canadian Pacific has given the city, Toronto is beginning in a decided way to grow up-town feathers. The annexation of Yorkville, the construction of the Metropolitan street railway to Eglinton now going on, the extension of the Toronto street railway to the Ontario and Quebec station about to be made, and the prospect of the Canadian Pacific abandoning the Union station and running all their trains from North Toronto, namely, the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, the Credit Valley, and the Ontario and Quebec trains, all these things are giving an impetus to the north. Then there are the proposed parliament buildings in the park, and perhaps a methodist college near by. With these will come an up-town theatre and an up-town hotel on Clover hill or thereabout.

Can any nation, by putting duties on imports, tax the people of another nation? A loud chorus of voices says, "No, no, the thing is impossible." At present we would merely inquire how it happens that the biggest part of the grumbling is always done by the people whom it is said we cannot tax? If all duties are always paid by the consumer, whence comes it that it is the party of the other part who is by far the more anxious of the two to have them removed? The truth is that protective duties are on the whole felt by the producer more than by the consumer, and this is the reason why the former kicks so vigorously against them.

Yesterday we represented Mr. Moreton Frewen as saying that no case of pleuro-pneumonia had been proved east of the Alleghanies. This was a slip, we should have said west. The point made by Mr. Frewen, that among all the millions of western cattle slaughtered in Chicago, no case of infectious disease had yet been found, should be a very strong one, if sustained by facts.

When East Indian troops, camels, etc., were used in the Abyssinian campaign the world wondered. But does it strike the same world as still more wonderful that the enlistment of half-breeds from the far away Red river and Assiniboine and Caughnawagas from the St. Lawrence to assist in carrying British troops up the Nile to relieve the greatest military mystery of the age from a city buried in a land of mystery as a still greater wonder? There is something unique in all this and a man who has seen those same Caughnawagas rafting in Toronto bay and meets them on the Nile will be surprised to see them at their unwonted work.

The Grand Trunk is gradually finding out that it could handle its immense system much better from Toronto than Montreal. Certainly the running of trains, and the business with other lines and with shippers could be conducted more advantageously from this city. It is up here in Ontario that the Pacific railway will have to be fought most and Toronto is the best centre from which to pull the wires.

Upper Yonge street, as a correspondent points out in another column, is in a demoralized condition. The city is delaying improvements that prevent the street car company from extending their line to the railway crossing. Why don't the residents above Bloor street go about the work systematically and see that they get a proper sewer, a block pavement and a double street car track. The sooner it is done the better for all.

What is good policy for Mr. Mowat is not necessarily good policy for Mr. Blake, who is being urged from a questionable quarter to go in for provincial rights, or, rather, it is even urged to displace Mr. Blake and give Mr. Mowat a chance to unite the other provinces with the reformers of Ontario in a state right's crusade. If Mr. Blake is wise he will cast about him for a national policy. That is what the country wants.

CANADIAN LITERATURE.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

One of the chief—probably the chief—late addition to Canadian literature is the poem of "Eos," by N. F. Davin, Esq., which is both unlike and superior to anything of its class hitherto attempted in Canada. There are in this many very brilliant, and many well-worded ideas. The versification is, in a few places, not according to rule, a fault of which writers should beware. The stone over which our horse stumbles distracts our attention from the whole great prospect stretching down the mountain side—a preposition ending a line may render the fastidious reader incapable of admiring the three best pages of a book. A second edition would easily correct these defects; and overlooking these, no one of taste can fail to admire the genius of the author. Some of the choruses are very beautiful. "Eos" should be bought and read. It is a symptom of no good education—of but a half-bred and slip-shod taste—that so many people who write for newspapers attempt to ridicule poetry, apparently incapable of being impressed by any; and to criticise verse without in the least knowing doggerel from its opposite. There are periods when nations rise in the scale—they obtain a higher position on the terrace—and during these years of supreme effort poets have flourished, for they had appreciators, and found in the animated souls around them the echoes of their own. But the ascent secured, the travel is along the peaceful level; wealth is gained, and sloth and greed; and the poet ceases to rhyme to a race unworthy of its predecessors. Canada is not rich; but in this matter she is supine. What are our universities about? Are they but to teach young men to be lawyers, doctors or architects? Years pass and scores, and what do these brick and stone mountains bring forth? Where is the literary result?

There is a department of Canadian literature of which more may be said. It is earnest, hard-working, productive. It is the press. It produces too much—the articles are not considered—there is no time. But still we may see how a strong mind impresses itself on the surroundings. Take the three independant Toronto papers. Take the Telegram, where for days—for an interminable succession of days—the ever prolific brain of Mr. Pirie continually contrives to say what is fresh and new on the oldest topics, never too shallow, never too deep for his audience. The result is circulation of his paper and of many correct views.

Then there is the News—too apt in the use of slang; but if the wagon move rapidly it may not be much that the axle-grease is of bad odor. Its articles take new ground. The writers are, as are many Canadians, impressed with the belief that we need great changes political and social. The editorials are full of independent force, many of them being contributed by Mr. Philips Thompson, a writer of very decided views and much power of language, whose teachings are not without effect.

Of them, and yet not of them, is The World. Here you must look for explanations of the commercial movements which affect Canada, and opinions—the best obtainable in Ontario—as to how such will affect her. The writer is chiefly Mr. W. F. Maclean, though the great intellect and strong statistical power of John Maclean is still frequently visible. Here, too, is frequently political writing of a character which has the rare gift of combining simplicity, depth, and acuteness.

These three papers may be said to lead the independent press of Ontario. It reflects simply the opinions and power of three or four well-informed and able men. What I wish my readers to understand is that, had we a proper copyright law, and proper encouragement to Canadian writers, such men, and others similar in power, who would find it their interest to come here, would contribute largely to Canadian literature. Their writings would no longer be ephemeral—we should have well-considered and valuable books as well as hurried editorials. This was part of the now forgotten National Policy, which its present managers have changed to a tariff on manufactures. As the man with no mind of his own, so is the country whose literature is written at a distance. The course of nations is directed not so much by statesmen or legislators as by the opinion of the literary class who reside within her borders. For what these say the multitude will echo, and what the voice of the people demand, their statesmen endeavor to secure.

"The Assertions of Watts" and David Edwards.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: David Edwards does not yet seem to realize the idea of W. B. Cooke and millions of other honest enquirers into the fact that christianity with an appalling destructiveness demands that you should accept its "coin" or "be damned," or be "cast into outer darkness, where there shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth," and this not for any less definite period than the everlasting. Has David Edwards really ever thought out the tremendous consequences of this and other equally dreadful threats against poor humanity contained in christian scripture and its many dogmas; or has Mr. Edwards ever became acquainted with the fact that "truth cannot be ridiculed?" and is he sure that what he calls "ribaldry" is not reason within the legitimate bounds of fair argument? I am sure no unprejudiced person that has listened to the convincing eloquence and great learning of Mr. Watts will ever charge him with attacking what he conceives to be the errors of christianity with "ribaldry;" and as to enriching himself by such means, if his intentions were thus sordid how much easier would it be to him to poise as the "converted infidel," and fill his pockets with the willing offerings of credulous victims of christian zeal. The offer of David Edwards to have "explained the bible" is very kind, but as he would have been attempting to do what no other individual ever fully succeeded in doing, and what the Rev. Dr. Manning said on a late occasion was impossible to be done outside the Romish church, perhaps fortune has saved Mr. Edwards much effort in a vain attempt.

J. ICK EVANS.

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1884.

Didn't Know His Business.

From the New York Sun.

"What are you doing there?" demanded the grocer of the new clerk. "I'm putting a little sand in the sugar. Ain't that right?" "Great Scott! No. You take a little of the sugar and put it in the sand."

—There are cheap panaceas for human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for biliousness, constipation, kidney troubles, impurity of the blood and female complaints.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were fair and prices steady. About 600 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 80c to 83c for fall, and 86c to 90c for spring; goose nominal at 65c to 68c. Barley active and firmer, there being receipts of 3000 bushels, which sold at 55c to 73½c. Oats unchanged, with sales of 300 bushels at 34c to 35c. Peas steady, with sales of 100 bushels at at 65c to 66c. Rye nominal at 65c. Hay in moderate supply and prices firm at $10 to $14 a ton for 30 loads. Two loads of straw sold at $9 a ton. Hogs unchanged at $7.25 to $7.50. Beef, forequarters $4.50 to $6.50; hindquarters $7 to $9. Mutton, carcase $6 to $6.50. Lamb, $6.50 to $7.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This receipts of produce were small and prices are not quotably changed. Beef—Roast, 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 13c to 14c, round steak 10c to 11c. Mutton—Legs and chops 10c to 13c, inferior cuts 7c to 8c, lamb, per lb., 10c to 14c, forequarters, 6c to 8c, veal, best joints, 13c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls 23c to 25c, large rolls 18c to 20c, cooking 14c to 15c. Lard 11c to 12c. Cheese 12c to 14c. Bacon 12c to 13c. Eggs 16c to 18c. Turkeys $1.50 to $2. Chickens, per pair, 35c to 50c. Geese 65c to $1. Ducks 50c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 50c to 55c. Cabbages, per doz., 20c to 30c. Onions, per doz., 15c to 30c. Apples, per brl., $1.00 to $2.50. Beets, per doz., 15c to 20c. Carrots, per doz., 15c to 20c. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c. Tomatoes, bush, 25c to 30c. Cauliflower, doz, 50c to 60c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Cotton dull; market unchanged. Flour—Receipts 20,000 bbls.; steady and unchanged; sales 820,000 bbls. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 311,000 bush.; higher; sales 5,048,000 bush. future, 422,000 bush spot.; exports 59,000 bush.; No. 1 hard Duluth 98c. No. 2 red 86½c to 88c, No 1 red state 94c. No. 1 white state nominal, No 2 red September 85½c. October 85¾c to 86⅞c. November 87½c to 88½c. Rye firm, western 62½c to 62c. Barley steady. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 123,000 bush.; heavy; sales 776,000 bush. future, 76,000 bush. spot, exports 8000 bush.; No. 2 63½c to 64c. September 61⅞c to 63½c, October 60½c, A 1 November 59½c to 60c. Oats—Receipts 106,000 bush., lower; sales 215,000 bush. future, 95,000 bush. spot; mixed 31c to 38c, white 32½c to 40c, No. 2 September 31½c to 31¾c. Hay unchanged. Hops nominal. Coffee—Rio dull at 10½c. Sugar dull; standard A 6c, cut loaf and crushed 7c. Molasses nominal. Rice steady. Petroleum—Crude 6½c to 7c, refined 7½c. Tallow unchanged. Potatoes firm and unchanged. Eggs firm at 21c to 22c. Pork firm; mess $17. Beef unchanged. Cut-meats firm; pickled bellies 9½c, pickled hams 12½c to 13½c, shoulders 7½c to 7¾. Lard higher at $7.70 to $7.80. Butter firm at 20c. Cheese firm at 8½c to 11½c, prime mercantile unchanged.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled, but rather firmer, September 74½c to 75¼c, October 72½c to 73¼c, November 77½c to 78½c, December 79c to 80½c. No. 2 Chicago and spring 75½c to 76½c. No. 3 do. 57c to 58c, No. 2 red 78c. No. 3 do. 63½c to 64c. Corn greatly unsettled and lower, cash 72c to 73c, September 73c to 79c. October 56½c to 59½c. November 47c to 48½c, year 40c to 41c. Oats weaker, cash 24½c, September 25½c to 26½c, October 25½c to 26c, November 26c to 26½c, year 25½c to 26. Rye higher at 55½c. Barley dull and lower at 65c. Pork quiet, cash and October $16.75, year $11.95 to $12. January $12.15 to $12.30. Lard in active demand and stronger, at $7.35 to $7.37½, October $7.35 to $7.40, November $7.17½ to $7.22½. Bulk meats easier, shoulders $6.75, short ribs $10.37½, short clear $10. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn 1½c. Receipts—Flour 10,000 brls., wheat 129,000 bush., corn 220,000 bush., oats 254,000 bush., rye 36,000 bush., barley 44,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 9,000 bbls., wheat 78,000 bush., corn 85,000 bush., oats 137,000 bush., rye 22,000 bush., barley 31,000 bush.

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