THE TORONTO WORLD.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1885.

Urgently Wanted.

The people and press of Canada are in urgent need of some arrangement by which we can get promptly such cable news as is of real interest to us without having to depend upon American press agencies. Events of great pith and moment may happen across the ocean, but we do not hear of them by cable unless sufficient American interest attaches to them to secure their publication in the New York papers. The Mail's alleged cable specials are many of them forty-eight hours behind time. For instance, the Mail of yesterday (*Thursday*) had among its pretended specials some important items of news that appeared in the New York Herald *Tuesday* morning. The Herald, having the new Mackay-Bennett cable at its command, and taking advantage of the difference in time, publishes news from London up to *five* (5) *o'clock* the same morning. This is enterprise, and for cable news the Herald beats them all.

An independent Anglo-Canadian cable has been talked of, and the dominion government would be acting in the true spirit of national policy were it to give liberal aid to such an enterprise, or better still, undertake it jointly with the home government. But, perhaps, we may have to wait a while for that.

Meantime, the Canadian morning press in the principal cities might combine to establish an agency in London, which would send us, up to the latest hour, such items of old world news as are of special interest to the people of this country. We have no cable of our own, but without doubt the Mackay-Bennett company, or the old company for that matter, would be happy to accommodate us on reasonable terms. The cost should not be very much, for it would not be necessary to send *all* the news, but only news of special British or Canadian interest, for which American press men do not very much care, and The World would be very happy to stand its share of the expense incurred for so desirable an object. Taking our morning contemporaries in other cities all together there are surely enough of them similarly inclined to make the proposal a feasible one.

For the most important news of the last four or five days relative to the present grave crisis in England we have had to wait for the arrival of the New York Herald by mail. It has been possible for us to know some time on Wednesday what was published in New York on Tuesday morning; but which does not appear in Canadian papers till Thursday. At this time, when prospects of great events are looming up in the eastern hemisphere, it is of the utmost interest to Canadians that important news from Europe should be known here as soon as in New York. And it is further very desirable that we should have our own agency for sending from London just those items of news that Canadians take the greatest interest in. The time seems to suit well for taking action in this matter.

University Consolidation.

To-day the governing bodies of Trinity, Victoria, Queen's and Toronto universities consider the scheme of consolidation approved by the recent conference. The World trusts that each body will discuss it in as good a spirit as prevailed in the conference.

Wheat on the Rise.

There is joy in Mark Lane, so we learn from the New York Herald of Wednesday, received in Toronto about noon yesterday. During the past week American wheat advanced nearly 10 cents per bushel in London, and the large operators are as happy as if they were going to be hung, and a good deal more so. Harris Brothers, who do a large grain business in both Liverpool and London, say: "Yes, there is little doubt of a further considerable rise in wheat very shortly. Dealings have been very large." Won't the honest Canadian farmer feel "cocky" over the news, which he will be sure to find in the weekly Globe and Mail of *next week*, but not sooner?

Beggarly Counselors.

There are those amongst us who advise that Canada should go on her knees to the great republic and beg for reciprocity. Our beggarly counselors are not nearly as numerous as they pretend to be; they are only few in number, after all, but they have the Globe to speak for them, and the Globe does its best to help on the little howl. Yesterday it set forth that reciprocity is necessary for Canada, and for the hundredth time charged that the dominion government is to blame for our not getting it. No wonder that it should be said on the other side, as a Buffalo paper said not long ago, that "as the time approaches for terminating (the fishery clauses of) the treaty of Washington, the Canadians begin to whine and cry over the good thing they are about to lose." And no wonder, either, that at an anti-reciprocity meeting at Gloucester, Massachusetts, recently, one of the speakers said that he "would keep his eye on Canadian efforts for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty." These beggarly counselors of ours would make us appear as a nation of beggars, if they could.

To do its readers justice, the Globe ought to give conspicuous place in its columns to section 6 of the Canadian tariff act of 1879, which reads as follows:

Any or all of the following articles, that is to say—animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees, shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat, and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber—may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act, upon proclamation of the governor-in-council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

For now nearly six years this offer has been kept standing, but our neighbors decline to "see it." It is our standing offer to renew the old reciprocity treaty, which included natural products only; and it is perfectly fair and equal to both sides. Observe, further, that it admits of a selection being made from the articles named, should it not be desired to take the whole list. "Any or all of the following articles," is the expression used. And thereby hangs a tale.

The New York Times of Dec. 30 had one of the fairest and most reasonable articles on "Canadian Reciprocity" that has of late appeared in any American paper. The writer evidently favors reciprocity of some kind, and he mildly advises the Gloucester fishermen that they do not constitute the whole American people. Nevertheless, he did Canada a special bit of injustice, which should not be allowed to pass.

Last year certain gentlemen, duly accredited as representatives of coal, iron and railway interests over the border, visited Ottawa to ascertain what our government would say to a proposal of limited reciprocity, to include coal and iron ore only. The minister of finance barely suggested, without the slightest appearance of demanding it as a condition, that salt and lumber should be added. The American deputation perfectly understood this, and left Ottawa satisfied that if reciprocity in coal and iron ore were all they wanted, they could have it any day, their own government consenting. Yet in reference to this circumstance, the New York Times says:

The Canadian idea of reciprocity was further illustrated by the agitation regarding coal and iron in the earlier months of the year. Canadian ore is adapted to the making of Bessemer steel, and could replace that now imported from Spain and Africa. New England could also use Nova Scotian coal to advantage, and Ontario and Quebec could profitably buy their coal at Buffalo. The advantage of the trade was somewhat on the side of Canada. Yet when an association of capitalists opened the topic in official circles in Canada they were met with the calm proposal to add lumber and salt to the "reciprocal" arrangement.

This is misrepresenting in an important point what actually happened. The American gentlemen who came to Ottawa were informed most distinctly that such limited reciprocity as they proposed was at their service any day; the mention of salt and lumber being a mere suggestion. Our government stood ready to carry out, both in spirit and to the letter, section 6 of the N. P. act above quoted, which says—"*any or all* of the following articles"—and was ready to add iron ore, if desired. All this the American gentlemen perfectly understood, and they so expressed themselves before leaving. The Times should observe that it has on this point done us an injustice.

The American national board of trade opens its annual meeting at Washington on Wednesday, Jan. 28, just one day before the opening of parliament at Ottawa. Twice already has the national board passed a resolution to the effect that, the old treaty having been abrogated by the action of the United States, any proposals looking towards a new arrangement should come from Washington; and possibly it may have something to say in the matter three weeks hence. The Globe had better give us a rest on the reciprocity question until we see what the other side has to say on the subject.

The Monroe Doctrine "Gone Up."

It really looks like it. For this is what was said the other day by a German paper, under official inspiration, as the cable informs us:

"The day is now near at hand when the Panama and Nicaragua questions, which are essentially of international interest, should be regulated by an international conference like that now regulating the Congo. In all that concerns Panama and Nicaragua Germany has quite as important interests at stake as England or France."

Probably the British foreign office just now finds itself heavily enough taxed with work coming upon it from other quarters, without shouldering the Nicaragua trouble too. If this be so, it may safely enough leave that particular business in the hands of Bismarck, who will be apt to give our too touchy neighbors all the interference they have stomach for, and more too.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to Sir John Macdonald, asking him to make a government measure of the insolvent act introduced last session at Ottawa, but which was thrown out. Failing this, some legislation for the distribution of insolvent estates, and preventing fraudulent preferences. We would advise old country merchants that, if they were not so *very* eager to sell goods to every Tom, Dick and Harry in Canada, in order to beat the N. P., they would make fewer bad debts here.

Our portly and well-preserved "fat friend," George Augustus Sala, does not speak well of Canada. On his arrival at New York the other day he was promptly interviewed, and among other questions asked him was that whether he had any panacea for the distress prevailing in England? To which he replied: "Yes, emigration to New Zealand; America does not want any more Englishmen, and Canada gives them so cold a shoulder that they are glad to get away from her." Well, we don't owe George much of anything, anyhow.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WEEK.

HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

Cosmopolitanism is the order of the day. Yet it is difficult to understand on what principle Henry George is allowed to carry on an agrarian agitation in Great Britain.

POLITICS IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

In vain, at Mr. Manning's meeting, did the chairman try to exclude politics: in vain did Mr. Manning himself show his desire to avoid them: they were soon dragged in; and the chief transgressor was the late mayor, who was personally bound by more than one consideration to act with reserve and delicacy on the occasion.

COLLEGE RESIDENCES.

Having no professors it is not properly speaking a university at all, but merely an examining board. Mere examination is unsatisfactory. The feeling is perfectly well founded; for that which an ordinary student can take into an examination room is but a small part even of the knowledge, much more of the mental training, which he acquires in the classroom under an able teacher and amidst intelligent classmates. The social advantages of the university, the friendships which are formed in it, and the esprit de corps which it produces are of course totally sacrificed to the non-resident system.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Agnosticism tells us that, so far as we know or have any hope of knowing, this life is all. In that case, to prolong this life as far as possible must be the first of all objects, and science, on the same hypothesis, seems right in maintaining that, if any knowledge conducive to this object can be obtained by putting to the most excruciating tortures thousands of our dumb fellow-creatures, no valid objection to our doing this can be assigned. But to the believer in religion this life is not all; nor is its prolongation his paramount object; his paramount object is the formation of a moral character which, if his belief be true, is destined to outlast the physical life and to prove of infinitely greater value. He therefore will decline to do for the sake of physical life anything which injures his moral being; and if he is told that by refusing to avail himself of vivisection he will miss information which might lengthen his days, his sufficient reply will be that perhaps the information may prove to be obtainable in some other way, but that in any case he is in the hands of God.

A Disclaimer From Mr. Carey.

Editor World: Will you be kind enough to allow me space in your paper to contradict the lying, treacherous and unmanly attack made on me by some unknown enemy in the New York Telegram headed a despatch from Toronto.

I came to Toronto in February, 1882, with my parents, being here several months previous to the Phœnix park murders. I had no necessity to hide in an obscure boarding-house, as stated by my charitable friend, having lived with my parents ever since I came to this city.

With regard to my position in Jaffray & Ryan's, I am in their employment about thirteen months, but not as porter, being engaged there from the first as assistant bookkeeper. My parents leaving Dublin had nothing to do with politics, business troubles being the cause. My father was a respectable hotelkeeper in that city for over twenty years, and was no relation of Jas. Carey whatever. In fact, never heard of him until as an informer.

THOMAS CAREW CAREY.

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. 26

Theatrical Chit-Chat.

The list of combinations that have gone to pieces during the last week number seven.

John Stetson is declining in health again. He does not look so well as when he arrived in New York about a week ago. He works too hard.

Much sympathy is expressed for Augustin Daly, who lost his youngest son, Francis Augustin, on Monday. The boy showed decided artistic talent and was the idol of his father.

Henry Guy Carleton, author of Victor Durond, which is running successfully at Walleck's theatre, New York, was married yesterday to a Miss Hubbard of New York.

The Boors of Huntingdonshire.

From the Glasgow Times.

The peasants of Huntingdonshire are proverbial for their boorishness. One day a lady, riding through the grounds of a friend to whom she was on a visit, found the gate closed which was the outlet from the fields to the highroad. A peasant boy stepped forward and, bowing, opened the gate that she might pass. "What is your name?" asked the lady. "Tummus," said the boy, with another bow. "Ah!" replied the lady, giving him a shilling, "I see you are not a Huntingdonshire lad—you are so civil." To which the urchin rejoined: "Thee'rt a liar! I be."

Reciprocity.

Landlord—Have you any family?

Intending lodger—No.

L.—That's right, for I don't let my rooms to lodgers with families.

I. L.—Have you a family?

L.—Yes; four children.

I. L.—Sorry to hear it, for I never take apartments with landlords who have families.

Young Men!—Read This.

—THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 135

A Detroit girl has eloped with the family coachman. Interest in the case is destroyed, however, by the fact that he has just inherited a barrel of money and a row of castles on the Rhine, while her paw had just been rent higher than Gilderoy's kite by the rise in wheat.

CORN PANACEA CAUSES FITS.

A Scotch Doctor Has Bad Luck in His Adopted Country.

From the New York Herald.

Dr. George B. Hearn, a canny Scot, who has for a year practiced his profession in Waterbury, Conn., sought Father Riordan in Castle garden and poured his troubles into the priest's sympathetic ear.

"I graduated in medicine in Glasgow university," sighed the physician, "and I have other diplomas. I've traveled all over Africa and South America, and I can speak several languages. Finally I settled in Waterbury, but no success attended me."

"'Tis a pity," observed the father feelingly.

"'Tis true," returned the physician. "Although I left my coal-hole open and never swept the snow from my sidewalk, people were sure to break their legs in front of my rival's house. I tried the efficacy of orange peel and banana skins without avail. I put up a patent medicine that cost me ten cents a gallon, wrapped it in red, white and blue labels, and advertised it on all the fences and blank walls around Waterbury as 'Faugh-a-Ballaugh's Inimitable Panacea for Corns and Sick Headache.' I sold the first bottle. The buyer took a dose of it and died in a fit."

"You alarm me," exclaimed the priest.

"Just my luck. He was an old toper, entirely unaccustomed to the use of water."

Father Riordan will endeavor to obtain for the unfortunate doctor a position as ship's surgeon or as physician to some expedition.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour—Receipts 23,000 bbls, firm; sales 21,000 bbls., superfine $2 70 to $3 10, common $3.15 to $3.65, extra Ohio and St. Louis $3.15 to $5 75, rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 9000 bush. spot, advanced 1c to 2c, options 2c to 2½c, closing at best rates; sales 5,448,000 bush. future; 296,000 bush. spot; exports 101,000 bush.; No. 2 spring 93c, No. 2 red 92⅞c to 93c cash, 89⅞c to 91½c Jan., 95½c to 97⅞c May, No. 1 red state 97c, No. 1 white state 92c. Rye firm; No. 2 61½. Barley firm, two-rowed state 59c, six-rowed 68c. Malt nominal. Corn—Receipts 95,000 bush., spot ¾c to 1½c better; options advanced ¾c to 1c, closing with slight reaction; sales 1,040,000 bush. future, 247,000 bush. spot; exports 51,000 bush.; No. 2 52½c to 52⅝c cash; 51⅝c to 52c Jan., 49⅝c to 50c May. Oats—Receipts 53,000 bush., higher; sales 920,000 bush. future, 110,000 bush. spot, No. 2 36½c to 36¾c cash, 35⅝c to 36c Jan., mixed western 36c to 38c, white state 39c to 41c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow, potatoes and eggs unchanged. Pork stronger; mess spot $13 25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm, middles firm, long clear 6⅞c. Lard higherat $7.25 to $7.30. Butter firm state 16c to 29c. Cheese unchanged.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active fluctuating, closing 1c to 1½c higher; Jan. 78½c to 79⅞c, Feb. 78⅞c to 80⅝c, May 85c to 86⅞c, No. 2 spring 78⅝c to 79⅞c. Corn active, closing ½c to ⅞c higher; cash 36½c to 36¾c, Jan. 36½c to 37c, May 40c to 40⅝c. Oats firm; Jan. 26½c to 26¾c, Feb. 26½c to 26⅝c, May 29⅝c to 30c, No. 2 28c to 28½c. Rye firm; No. 2 55c. Barley firm; sample 48c to 62c for No. 3, 44c to 52c for No. 4. Pork active, unsettled; advanced 50c to 60c; cash $12 40 to $12.45, January $12 20 to$12.45; Feb. $12 27½ to $12.47½. Lard higher; cash $6 95 to $7 05, Feb. $7.10 to $7.12½. Boxed meats firmer; shoulders $4.90 to $5, short rib $6.10 to $6 20, short clear $6.50 to $6.55. Whisky steady. Receipts—Flour 18,000 bbls., wheat 57,000 bush., corn 125,000 bush., oats 46,000 bush., barley 33,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 15,000 bbls., wheat 13,000 bush., corn 141,000 bush., oats 53,000 bush., barley 17,000 bush. Afternoon board—Wheat strong and higher, Jan. 80½c, May 87½c. Corn higher; Jan. 37½c, May 41c. Pork higher, Jan. $12.47½.

The good die young. So do the bad with red hair.

A Teutonic friend ran a foot race and lost it, but ran again and won. He said: "I'm first at last if I vas pehind pefore."

Mr. Moody says if you cannot be a lamp be a candle. But, Mr. Moody, the candle is always wicked, even after it has been "dipped."

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No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

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For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

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Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

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Premiums received.....$10,948,486
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Alabama	$ 45,423 37	Mississippi	$ 20,251 00
Arkansas	6,945 67	Missouri	34,368 30
California	26,475 00	N. Hampsh'e	35,950 34
Canada	206,003 46	New Jersey	43,424 56
Connec't	201,439 28	New York	277,337 83
Illinois	149,047 76	N. Carolina	68,441 59
Indiana	35,979 98	Ohio	78,358 03
Iowa	14,634 78	Pennsylv'a	175,305 46
Kentucky	59,744 00	Rhode Isl'nd	17,010 00
Louisiana	22,190 00	Tennessee	67,824 00
Maine	30,195 00	Texas	26,166 00
Maryland	57,540 09	Vermont	25,786 00
Massach'ts	168,676 30	Virginia	26,060 00
Michigan	35,661 00	W. Virginia	19,012 00
Minnesota	9,366 00	Wisconsin	100,469 00

Ten others.....$38,436.

The Ætna enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business, including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of successful experience.

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