MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1882.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER. Mr. Blake's motion on Friday last defor Canada the right of making her own the fact that the feeling in favor of com- say, let the case go to the jury at a reasonmercial independence is much stronger than was generally believed. Mr. Royal said that though he could not vote for the ness; but in the meantime business certainmotion, because coming against the motion to go into committee of supply it was equivalent to one of want of confidence; he was nevertheless strongly in favor of the principle laid down, on its merits. Messrs. Ouimet and Coursel, both government supporters, voted for the motion, the former saying, however, that he wished it to be understood that he was not voting want of confidence in the government. Mr. De Cosmos, who seconded the motion, went farther than any one else who spoke, and declared for political as well as commercial independence. That even supporters of the government should Ik in this way, and that the idea of or nmercial independence should be evide tly so strongly favored by members 1 a onging to both parties respectively, is D 13 of the signs of the times. And it is t e more significant because all this comes a the eve of a general election, when memers expect soon to ask again the confidence of their constituents. Whether commercial independence be popular in Canada or not, it is evident that among honorable

members the belief prevails that it is.

parties are now irretrievably committed to commercial independence; the opposition by resolution, and the ministerialists by practice. One of Sir John's arguments against the motion was founded on certain recognized rules and customs of diplomatic intercourse which he affirmed stood in the the way, and could not be got over. Considerations of diplomatic dignity, he said, would not allow France to receive directly any Canadian representative of such official rank as we could send, even it the imperial authorities made no objection from their point of view. The difficulty is a real one, as diplomatic usages now stand, but it may be too much to conclude that no way of getting over it can possibly be found. But the best part of Sir John's case was where he contended that we were already working up the reality that was aimed at, though in another way and under another name. He has ground to stand upon here, and pretty solid ground, too. For what has his government done since they came into power? First, they enacted a protectionist, national policy tariff, in direct defiance of English public of the highest authorities in the mother country. Next, they sent Sir Alexander Galt to London, in a capacity which has never vet been very clearly defined ; but which comes nearer to that of the representative of an independent power than anything ever known before, in connection with Canada. While he is in London, Mr. Hector Fabre is in France; and, give their respective position what names you please, the fact that they are negotiating directly with the French authorities is beyond question. To this stage of progress we have these things better in England. The whole now come. The opposition votes in favor of commercial independance generally, or in the queen became known, that it must be the abstract; and for the treaty-making the act of a madman; the press echoed the power in particular. The government votes against the particular form in which the latter is put in Mr. Blake's motion; but per during her majesty's pleasure, which means contra, it has already asserted the commer- for life. cial independence of Canada by enacting a understood wishes of the mother country, and by getting such recognition as was never obtained before for a Canadian representa tive in London. One side is committed to the theory of commercial independence, and the other to the practice of it. A great gain on the whole has been made, and steps have been taken forward that cannot be reversed.

## CUT IT SHORT.

Whether the general election is to come off this year or not, one thing is certain. The whole country has been for months past in a condition of campaign heat; the excitement and the stir in the public mind regarding the event are now almost as great as if the date were already proclaimed in the Gazette. It so happens that for reasons sufficient or otherwise. no matter which, both sides have for some time back been making preparations just as they would have done had the time been fixed for the summer of 1882 certain. And both are about equally forward with their preparations, as far as the general public can judge. Whether so intended or not, the present session of the Dominion parliament is a campaign session. Even while parliament is sitting the campaign is "on" throughout the country, but especially in Ontario. Already the more active combatants are stripped and in the fight; and the country is roused to eagerness and expectancy. Such a state of things must come every few years, but it is not for the general good that it should last too long at any one time. Had it been an assured thing that the general election would not occur until next year, the excitement would not have commenced so soon. Now, however, that the steam is up and the country in a state of anxiety and suspense as to the result, we say : cut the event one way or the other the coming information gathered will be of considera-

Election excitement too long continued is an injury to business, even though the main issues pending be not specially connected with business matters. But in the present case the effect upon business is inmanufactures is to be greatly extended, claims. What Ontario wants is what the these.

to remain at about its [present limits for the second time, or rejected after trial, by the country. In the interest of business bootstraps will lift them over on to the claring that steps should be taken to obtain generally, and for the good of the country all over, the present period of suspense commercial treaties has done one good and uncertainty had better be brought to thing to begin with. It has brought out an end this year. Cut short the suspense, we ably early day, and let us have it over. After that people will settle down to busily suffers while the suspense is prolonged.

TRYING TO EQUARE THEMSELVES. There is a commendable movement the part of many members of the liber party to square themselves with the popular view of the tariff question. Mr. Blake has said nothing against the tariff throughout the session. His Bow-

manville speech was anything but hostile to the development of Canadian manufac-

Another point to be noted is that both

An influential reformer in the west, the writer of the letter of "Radical" in another column, says:—"Free trade pure and simple is out of the question. The great the man who will dare to say that he has

adjustment is the word. But the tariff as whole cannot be altered. We are so cumstanced that this is impossible. And the great majority of reformers admit this. Only the Globe, Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hamilton Times and the London Advertiser pretend to deny it. On the other great issues before the

MCLEAN AND GUITEAU. New York Truth thinks they manage country felt, the instant the attack upon sentiment, the jury have acted upon it, and McLean is to be sent to an insane asylum

people the liberals have the popular side.

How much better would it have been for protectionist tariff in defiance of the well- the morals of the United States had the same course been adopted in the case of Guiteau. Besides saving the people many months of anxiety, the bench a public disgrace, and the treasury a large sum of money, Guiteau's plea of insanity, if accepted, would have vindicated the real belief of the American people—that none but a madman could shoot the president of a free people.

The jury have reached a different con clusion in the Guiteau case, however, and it now only remains to carry out the sentence of the court, with as little publicity and opportunity for fuss as possible.

Notwithstanding that the Winnipeg Sun spoke of Ontario lawyers and law students as "shysters from Ontario" there is a disposition in Manitoba to admit these from Ontario to the same standing in Manitobe The Emerson Independent says :- "Why should the man who is deemed and approved, by examination and practice, sufficiently learned in the law to exercise his gifts in the courts of Ontario deemed unfit to be trusted with a brief in Manitoba? Where does his unfitness come in? The situation presents an uncommonly good opportunity for some of our M. P. P's. to distinguish themselves by procuring the abolition of the absurd and quarantine regulations. which virtually disbar for a year practitioners from the eastern province." Such a bill is likely to pass next month.

THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The secretary has just issued a circular to various persons interested in farming throughout the province, asking them to fill up an accompanying page of questions on the state of the crops on April 25. The principals questions concern fall wheat and live stock. It is the intention to issue the first report early in May, and if corresponit short, and end the suspense by deciding dents are prompt in making returns the ble value. Those receiving the blanks, or any one sending information will be entitled to a copy of the report.

A WEAK ARGUMMNT. Some of the conservative journals must think the people of Ontario are wanting in common sense when they tell them that Issue now pending-that of the N. P .- is the course pursued by Sir John Macdonald most emphatically a business issue, on the boundary question is one that will out of cretonne for summer dresses. A Whether the investment of capital in give to Ontario more territory than she

actually to be curtailed and reduced, de-pends upon whether the N. P. is sustained wrong side on this question and no amount of special pleading and tugging at their

> the coming struggle in much confidence much hectoring; will history repeat itself? As the darkey said to the carpetbagger, "De ballot am mighty uncertain."

To THE WORLD: Your correspondent "Sydney Smith" in his disquisition upon "conscience" does not really touch upon the question at issue. Aboriginal tribes may, and do, prey upon each other, and savages slay apparently remorelessly; but is this done in obedience to conscience or in spite of its light? This is the real question.

"WHAT IS CRIME."

Conscience can be "educated" no doubt.
It can also be silenced and stifled. To

graphical situation Canada occupied it would be impossible to have absolute free trade, consequently he favored incidental protection."

The St. Catharines News (Reform) says:

"Mr. Blake recognizes the fact that industries have been predicted upon it which it would be a mistake to disturb.

Reformers would not adopt the tariff of today, though the tariff they would adopt would be equally favourable to manufacturers, if not more favorable."

An influential reformer in the west, the writer of the letter of "Radical" in another letter of the surgeon is it not somewhat difficult to understand why he did not, at the spirot of the leading people of this country given as references. Write or call at the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto, and you will be received by either of the surgeons. Consultations free todo or to refine from doing, when he had not the will-power to do or to resist doing it. Whatever a man may say to others, he will hardly dare to say to himself, that any lack of power to obey kept him from following the light within him. He either did not wish to do what to him was right; or else

simple is out of the question. The great
question then is what tariff would best
suit all interests of this country."

Ask any reformer how he proposes to
alter the tariff, and he will give a most indefinite answer. There are defects in the
start and they ought to be remedied. Betariff and they ought to be remedied. son, he is also able freely to choose his course and carry it out. To deny it is to degrade humanity to the level of Punch

and Judy puppets.

Be that as it may, however, what bearing has it upon the subject in question? It does not shake the definition of crime given; nor yet its subdivision into two classes with appropriate methods of treatment for each. I did not rest the question upon conscience, but upon the proven need of humanity for the maintenance of equal freedom. Am to conclude that "Sydney Smith" agree with me?

FASHION NOTES,

[From the New York Tribune.] Pompadour styles prevail.

Neck ribbons are revived.

New mantles have paniers.

Vests take the place of fichus Scarf mantles are very graceful. Faille is more stylish than satin. Black braid trims colored dresses. Large bows are used on low shoes. Neckerchiefs are tied in large bows.

Berry buttons are used in jet and pearl.

Skirts are narrow, but bustles are large.

Surplice necks are stylish and becoming.

Matinee sacques are made of satin surrah.

New pokes poke downward in the fore-

Tuesday.

Diamond-shaped openings are on Small black Neapolitan bonnets Braiding on jacket bids fair to become very common

spring dresses.

Watering place dresses for day and eve ning are short. Alpaca or bectine dresses are imported from London. Smooth English cloths are more stylish than cheviots. Wild-rose pink is the stylish color for

vening dresses. Jersey gloves of black silk will be worn with spring suits.
Soldier-blue is the popular shade for cloth Worth uses striped and changeable silks | Silk and Woollen Dyers, Scourers, &c in his richest dresses. Noon and 3 p. m. are the fashionable Ostrich feathers droop over the front edge

f large straw hats.

Jersey jackets are preferred to the mas-utine English walking jackets. Persian cloth mantles trimmed with chenille fringe are very fashionable.

Basques with skirts of different fabrics re still popular and are economical.

Puffs of ruches are more stylish than leatings for edging dress skirts.
Riding habits' skirts barely touch the round when the wearer stands erect. Silk underelothing in princesse shapes

s worn with the new costumes.

Japanese satins have heads, birds, fans, screens and letters printed upon them.

Bruck-red silk stockings with neck ribbons to match are worn with black dresses.

Flannel dresses for seaside and mountains are of soldier-blue or mustard color.

Embroidered silk muslin and nuns' veiling are the finest tabying for white dresses ing are the finest tabrics for white dresses.
Gold collar buttons represent a pansy,
bird or butterfly, or else they have a turquoise, pear or diamond in the centre.
Cream white cotton grenadine is made

bonnet, fan and parasol are made to

The Syndicate and the (From the Winniper Pines.)

A rumor has been current for some time that the Oregon & Transcontinental Co were negotiating with the C. P. R. for a sale of their interest in the Manitoba Sou other.

VERY UNCERTAIN.

The liberals went into the election of 1878 very hopeful; they sustained a crushing defeat. The conservatives enter upon the coming struggle in much confidence, connection withe proposed transfer of the Southwestern to them. Further develop-ments will be watched with interest.

> (From the New Glasgow N.S., Plaindealer.) The Toronto World is a live enterprising paper. It has a large and increasing circulation. In politics it is liberal. It has nothing however to do with gritism. It supports the national policy; and believes in protection to Canadian industries.

THE INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto. A body of French and English physicians are in charge. Great reformation in medical science. The spiro tions.

Conscience can be "educated" no doubt.
It can also be silenced and stifled. To "educated" it, as the very meaning of the processing the house of that vested interests ought to be respected; the would only gradually return to "sound fiscal policy."

Mr. Hodgins, in accepting the liberal candidature in West York, went even further than Mr. Mackenzie.

Dr. Wilson, the reform candidate in East Elgin, is reported in his acceptance speech as saying: "Canada would not be in a position to adopt free trade for some years to come, and he was a protectionist to the extent that he would foster all those industries which required protection and those established since the N. P. which did not hamper the poor."

At the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The legious and political persecutors are dougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example. The same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer and example in the same meeting Mr. Colin Macdougall, a prominent reformer



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Commissions
Agency Expenses, Med. Ex. and all other expenses
Dividend on Stock, carned in Stock Department
Taxes, and Profit and Loss Assers, January 1, 1882, at cost ..... ASSETS.

Real Fstate.

Cash on hand and in banks.
U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks.

Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds.
State, County, City and Town Bonds.
Mortgages on Real Estate, value over \$33,000,000.
Loans on Collaterals (Market Value, \$916,235).
Loans on Personal Security: and due from aconts.

Loans on existing Policies, value over \$7,000,000. \$25,777.767 99 120,722 78 647,797 68 1,978,176 77 527, 955, 8.4 76

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There moments at any pennise. Major G to act as do the s The tv aside to The n