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FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1883.

The London Advertiser has a long article in its Saturday issue, no doubt from the pen of its new editor, Hon. David Mills, iscussing from a historical standpoint the issue between the provinces and the dominion. The point of departure is an expression of regret from the Montreal Witness that the recent liberal convention in Toronto said nothing about tariff reform. Mr. Mills replies that the tariff is not an issue of the reform party in Ontario; it belongs to dominion politics, which were out of the purview of the convention called by Mr. Mowat. Moreover "the popular verdict was pronounced upon the subject of the revision of the tariff in June last." But Ontario has more vital issues than the tariff, and it was to lay down a platform in regard thereto that the con vention met

that our system of government is a federal system, and they conformed to its letter and spirit in devising means for its defence. When the tory convention for Ontario met in Toronto in autumn last Mr. Meredith, its leader, was pushed to one side. Sir John, who, by the terms of the constitution, is, in virtue of his position, excluded from any official connection with provincial politics, assumed control of the convention and marked out for Mr. Meredith a policy. The federal principle was ignored, and it was assumed that the provincial legislatures and governments were only so many political outposts to be held in the interests of the leaders of the party at the national capital. Mr. Blake at the reform convention took no so such attitude. He did not assume to direct the party."

The writer then goes on to correct the Witness, which made the great mistake of saying the issue raised by the reformers of amity and its terrible lesson will be forgot-Ontario is the same as that raised in the United States between what it calls "the party of national unity and state rights." The resemblance is only accidental. There plate bringing actions for breach of promise right party of the United States. Our con-

stitution would not allow it. The state rights party has no corresponding party here, and the party of consolidation here has no corresponding party in the United States. Let us look at this matter a little more closely. The state rights party, properly so-called, was founded by Calhoun of South Carolina. His peculiar views were first premulgated by him in a letter to Govermor Hamilton of his own state, in a speech upon the force bill. His contention was that all political by the attorneys. As it very rarely hapauthority belonged to the different states; that the states in their sovereign capacity had deleassembly composed of the delegates of several sovereign states, and their acts must be regarded rather as treaties than as ordinary laws; that the ion was not a supreme law, sanctioned by the people of the United States as a unit, but a of the bar, who in justice to their clients compact of the people of the states united, the peopie of each state being a distinct and separate politi-cal community; that the supreme court, no more than any other court, could be regarded as the ultimate interpreter of law; that the ultimate determination was a political, a sovereign act, which each sovereign state must decide for itself. If any state was dissatisfied with the federal policy it could nullify it within its own sovereign limits, or it could withdraw from the league and cease to be a member of the union, Such was the state rights theory.

What the Witness calls the national party was wholly unlike the tory party here. The doctrin s Before the thirteen colonies which became the

United States separated from Great Britain, they recognized-the sovereignty of the crown. They adindependent it was not as separate states; but the mained to the r as states, but the sovereignty of the king and parliament passed to this revolutionissued letters of marque, coined money, effected loans upon the general credit of the whole country, entered into treaties with aristocratic government." oreign states, and ultimately made a treaty of peace with Great Britain. No foreign government regulated the distribution of powers. To the states mediately passed to them from the king and the imperial parliament whose successor the fede al became by the fortunes of war and by constitution declares that the union to the action of the late president. They are receiving through the operation of a bill such as the one under consideration which places a the federal executive controlled the action of the provinces within their exclusive jurisdictions. There

dent Arthur. There were considerable najorities in its favor, but the proportion of two-thirds necessary to pass it over the ally it was pronounced a "huge steal," got ments. up by senators and congressmen as a haul for themselves and bribes to their constituents; and the country was congratulated on having a president who was too honest to anction such an iniquitous: scheme. Since hen the true inwardness of the matter has een coming to light by degrees. The great railway companies want no improvements of rivers and harbors, because such works tend to make the public too inderendent. And therefore the railway lobby. which is a strong institution in Washing ton, got orders to spare no pains to make the rivers and harbors bill as odious as possible, and thus deter the president from

signing it. It is likely enough that in a bill containing so many appropriations intended for a large number of localities scattered over the union from Massachusetts to California there must have been some items that would not bear close investigation. But, had the bad items been all left out, it would still have been extremely doubtful if the president would have signed the bill. This is outting very briefly the other side of a story which has heretofore been told on one side only, but which will probably be told in full ere the present session of congress be

It is amusing to observe the gravity of the press in its comments on the recent nolocaust. Fire traps are vehemently denounced. Clamors are raised aloud for the appointment of fire inspectors. It is observed that fire escapes must be provided, and suitable alarms placed in every room. The public safety demands it. Is human life to be sacrificed in this terrible manner Then again, those elevators, they should bs encased in iron and made fire proof. It is absolutely criminal for hotel managers to neglect such precautions. It is in these and similar strains that the American and Canadian press is raving and venting its indignation. Some of our local papers have been worked up to the point of investigating the hotels in this city. Does anyone believe that this pious indignation is going to result in any action being taken? Not at all. The whole cal-

ten in a week. IT BEHOOVES those spinsters who contempretty considerable sum. In recent cases the plaintiffs have not set the figure high enough. The amount claimed in the case of Bond vs. Woodhouse, tried before Judge Cameron on Saturday, was \$2000. That amount the jury awarded with little hesitation. In Brooklyn the other day \$75,000 by the attorneys. As it very rarely happens in a case of speculative damages that an attorney does not put down tain powers; that the congress of the Unit-ed States was really an international we may assume that in these two cases that have been cited less money

was expected than was awarded. These are facts for the consideration of the members should see that a large sum should be inserted in the statement of claim, to give the jury room to express their disapprobation of breaches of promise. IN THE International Review for Janu-

ary Mr. Lincoln L. Evre essays to define "The American Aristocracy." He says that the spoils system is merely one part of We say there is nothing corresponding to such a a poisonous system of which official assessdoctrine held here, and it is impossible that it could ments, frailty of official tenure and general official slavery, "bossism," personal poli- mated cost of \$5,347,830. Winnipeg has tics and ad captandum legislation are in- a street railway and water-pipe services which it promulgated were in their practical effect gredients and essential factors, and declares and is lighted with the electric light. the same as those for which the reform party are that "the professional politicians who crushed the southern aristocracy of 1857 actually threaten us with an aristocracy of the north. These same gentlemen, in conmitted that the subject of the external relations of gress, in state legislatures, in the executive the colonies and certain ther powers were not control of federal and state governments, Falls, which I have heard or read, some representing the municipality or the ward, points have not been advanced which strike act was the act of a general convention. The powers which the colonies had exercised largely, reor the little precinct, are all members of a each grade of which is responsible, not to legislature is bound to consider far more the public, but to the higher grades alone. central convention, they declared war, Each plays into the other's hands for the common benefit of all, and the result is into force, the money which would be

HAVE the details of the Garfield tragedy knew any separate state. They dealt with this central brdy, and never for one moment was the whole sovereignty vested in any one state. First this were the case, for the matter has now this were the case, for the matter has now states. Secondly, the profits which would advanced to the paying of the physicians, accrue after the park has become a successwere left the colonial powers, and so far as they ex- and that should be about the last act in ful tended the states were sovereign, and to the federal the drama. After a great deal of public government remained the sovereign powers which squabbling in this, as there has been in alsquabbling in this, as there has been in almost all of the scenes, it is reported that all the physicians who attended President Garfield have accepted the reduced amounts field have accepted the reduced amounts. the treaty of 1783. What the reform party main- field have accepted the reduced amounts the treaty of 1783. What the reform party main tains, is that the federal government of Canada and allowed them and have drawn their money be successful and they themselves enriched. the governments of the provinces included have each a distinct; independent, exclusive sphere of action, and the same principles of interpretati n which the great federalist lawyers would forbid them abating one jot in their that is not at all desirable, as within the receller; on "if the collection "if the collection with the receller; or "if the collection the receller; or "if the receller; or "if the collection the receller; or "if the recelle would forbid them abating one jot in their bills, but the actual possession of a treasury story and Webster applied to the constitution of the United States, apply here in determining the relation between the provinces and Canada. We do not tior between the provinces at a Canada. We do not say the constitutions are the same, but they are physicians in this c-lebrated case are now I fail to see the justice of despoiling say the constitutions are the same, but they are similar in principle. They are both federal. Our progressing in the enactment of the last act private individuals of their property to constitution declares that the union is to be a fed they have in connection with the murder bestow it on a private company, especially

is, under our system of responsible government, a further guaranty against a meddlesome oversight.

A HALIFAX despatch of recent date says What agitates and disturbs this province at this wines of Nova Scotia during the last year.

A HALIFAX despatch of recent date says good as it assuredly will be to the town that the shipments of coal from the various Niagara Falls. JOHN RICHAR DS. Niagara Falls, Jan. 15.

amounting to 210,885 tons, an increase over found out his ignorance and concluded to 1881 of 59.122 tons. The Intercolonial learn the history of Canada-a very wise Coal sompany shipped 141,299 tons, 14,192 thing for himself. Now another outlandin excess of the previous year's shipments. The Vale Coal company himself Cosmos. He calls this a great proments. The Vale Coal company himself Cosmos. He calls this a great proshipped about 84,000 tons, or 2000 testant province. Is a protestant a man less than in 1881. The Acadia Coal com- not believing in Roman catholicity and pany shipped 98,145, an increase of 15,799, attending some church? If this be From the Gowrie mines, Cape Breton, 65. Cosmos has displayed a great lack of intel 335 tons were shipped, an increase of 4000 ligence in calling this a "great protestan tons. The shipments from the Caledonia president's veto was not forthcoming, and Little Glace Bay mines shipped 70,000 are five or six churches of difmines aggregated 59,500 tons, and the tons, over double the previous year's ship ferent denominations, and count the

THE Lakefield correspondent of the Peterboro' Review sends the following: A teacher teaching in a school section not many miles from Lakefield, during the year took a holiday or half holiday at different express this statement, and yet this crank times during the year without asking the will persist in calling this a "great protestrustees and in a kind of matter of course style. The trustees kept an account of the lost time, and in paying the salary recently, deducted therefrom the amount to compensate for the lost time. It is said that the county school inspector sided with the trustees, and the deduction on account the trustees are the countries of the countries the trustees, and the deduction on account of lost time is said to stand, in this case, being perfectly legal. This should be a warning to other teachers in the county to desist from a practice which by all acto desist from a practice which by all accounts is becoming far too prevalent, of turning out school a half day frequently on some slight pretext.

WE WILL evidently not hear the last of the Halifax award until the present generation of American editors shall have passed away. The Philadelphia Record thus gives vent to its grief and sorrow : One solitary fishing schooner from the United States fished last year in Canadian waters, and took two hundred and seventy-five barrels of mackerel. For the privilege of taking these fish the United States are estimated to have paid, in remission of duties and interest on the Halifax award, about \$385,. 000, or \$1400 a barrel.

THE fact that trichina was discovered in our out of 1000 hogs received recently in Montreal, with other diseases in many others, should be a warning to all who use pork for food to see that it is properly cooked. Fortunately the fatal parasites are destroyed in the cooking process, provided the meat is sufficiently fried or roasted. Epicures are not safe in eating underdone or rare pork, whether roasted boiled, fried or frizzled.

THE Philadelphia Record suggests the same thing in regard to hotel fires as was proposed by The World on Saturday last. and that is the devising of some means by which in case of fire in a hotel an instantaneous alarm may be given in each room and facilities of escape made easy of access and certain and rapid in action. Some such device should be instituted in every large hotel on the continent.

THE czar having fixed the date of his co-cuts, the exhaustive index are certainly ronation for April next has wisely taken the worthy of notice. J W A STEWART, THE czar having fixed the date of his coprecaution to dis solve all nihilistic associations in Russia. Now that he has signed the decree of annihilation against his secret enemies he will no doubt proceed in safety with his long-deferred coronation. Why didn't the poor monarch think of this admirable plan months, years ago?

SERGEANT BALLANTINE has left for Engand, not having met with so popular a reception in America as he entertained might be in store for him. He acted wisely in taking his departure before his lectures became a drug in the market. Herein has he shown some of the shrewdness that a long practice at the bar has endowed him with.

THE cemetery at Nice, where (lambetta's remains will be laid, is a straggling-looking affair on both sides of a hill, visible at a considerable distance from the town and from the sea. An imposing monument on the crest of the hill would stand out in bold relief, and would dignify an otherwise unkept locality.

THERE were 1368 houses built in Winnipeg during the season of 1882, at an esti-

NIAGABA FALLS' PARK

(To the Editor of the World.) SIR: In the various discussions on the than that of any private company. First, should the bill now before the house come expended in the purchase of the different properties which must be bought up would be taken out of the neighborhood and in ful speculation would belong to distant shareholders (probably in England and the states) and instead dangerous monopoly in their hands, which may prove as detrimental to the public

province;" and why? Go to any service, and in the majority of cases you will find that the number of catholi larger than all the others put together. I heard a prominent methodist clergyman tant province." Now as to Cosmos' statement that "nuns cannot leave the

Cosmos wishes to visit them he can do so in company with some one known to the superioress of the institution and the number of visitors is very large throughout the year. The pope is no 'their sovereign," but only head of the church, for as there is and must be a head to every well organized body, for instance, presidents of societies, to decide disputes, judges in law, etc., so has the catholic church her head.

church her head.

Talk about the politics of catholics. Look around you and what do you see? They all take sides and you will find them pretty evenly divided. Cosmos must not draw the conclusion that he is a patriot, because any man who wishes to exclude his countrymen on account of their religious belief is little short of a crank or equivalent to a nibilist. Jan. 15, 1883.

The manufacturer of the Charm Baking Powder, Mr Rohrer, 125 Locust street, St Louis, Mo, says that St Jacobs Oil cured his wife of chronic neuralgia in one night, after ineffectual treatment by the ablest physicians.

Appleton's Encyclopedia.

After settling down to my work as christian minister I soon began to feel that a good encyclopædia is an indispensible requisite of the study. Then came the question as to which of all the works of that character it would be wisest to procure. This question is important because a cyclo nædia is a work, and because one is not pedia is a work, and because one is not likely to purchase many of them in a lifetime. After having this matter before me for some time, and after trying to ascertain the merits of different works, I decided to purchase the American cyclopædia, published by the Appletons. Accordingly, a few weeks ago Mr Arnold, the agent in this city, placed a set of it on my shelves. I have not used it long enough to speak at length of its merits, but so far I am more Pastor Baptist churc Hamilton, Feb 10, 1882.



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The Profit results for the last quinquennium have given the greatest satisfaction to our policy-holders. These profit results have created some j-slousy on the part of interested parties, who have adopted the questionable means of attacking this association through the columns of the Insurance Times of New York, and by the circulation of that periodical and reprints and other anonymous communications, at evidently considerable cost to the persons claiming to be disinterested friends of our policy-holders.

These self-constituted public benefactors no doubt fancied they were safe, but the Directors know them afforded ample opportunity to prove their slapderous statements or take the consequences. The This Association can afford to submit to the fullest inv stigation and the directors are prepared to give good reason for any act of theirs which may be called in question.

As the statements made against the association will be dealt with before a court of law, the directors for the present simply state that in every essential particular the charges made by the Insurance Times and circulated in this country, are untrac. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director C. L. A.

TO THE MAN WHO THINKS.

Suppose a weakly man of your acquaintance, one whose word and whose ability to carry out his ordered to sell you a valuable farm, werth at this time, say 19,000, and would sell it to you as being an exceptionally healthy man, on a credit running through to tyears, with a certain equal amount payable each year of the ten, and that it was in your power to runke these yearly payments for any number of the ten, ears that you please, and if you see fit for man and case, to stop shows the payment required. Suppose further, that this friend said: You can run cause, to stop shows a payment at the end of any of the years that you please, and if you see fit for save been paid test? I will make you a deed of the land in the proportion you have paid for? and, profits, campings, or dividends on that farm, and, each year, while you are making these payments, the annual payments, surchings, profits, or dividends as the farm may earn that year; and he assures you that these carnings of or divi lends will probably increase each year, and materially reduce the amount of your annual payment, such the farm in that ten years shall not be subject to onerous city, country, or town toxalion, shall be worth exactly \$10,000. He then says: Take this offer and I will further bind myself and san before all the payments are made, that in such case, I will deliver to you over to your heirs or administrator, or to any person you may will or devise it to, THE ENTIRE FARM. Or \$16.0 th

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WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager, Toronto.

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