The Toronto World.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1882

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

On Thursday the United States senate passed, by a vote of 29 to 15, the bill restricting the immigration of Chinese into the republic. To understand what is now going on at Washington, with reference to the Chinese question, we must look back a little. For many years past, under the provisions of what is called the Burlingame treaty, there was practically no restriction at all of Chinese immigration, as far as American law was concerned, and the influx of the "heathen Chinese" grew to alarming proportions on the Pacific coast. In 1880, however, an American commission, sent to China on this special errand through pressure of public opinion, succeeded in making a new treaty, by which the right of the American government to "regulate" this immigration was conceded. The matter came up last session of congress, but on such short notice that nothing was done. This session it is up again and with the prospect that something important will be done ere the session closes. The bill which has just passed the senate improves to the full the provisions of the new treaty, and by its principal enactment suspends Chinese immigration for twenty years to come. Opponents of the measure fought hard for the shorter limit of ten years, but could not carry it. Other amendments, intended to cripple the bill in various ways, were also voted down and it is likely to become the law of the land.

There may be those amongst ourselves who will say—"what have we to do with all this: what matter to us if the Yankees choose to exclude Chinamen?" The answer must be that the acton on the part of our neighbors does matter very much to us as we shall shortly discover. Stop the influx of Chinese into California, and it will quickly flow into British Columbia instead, that is, to a very large extent. The prospect is not a cheerful one for Canada; we hold that a large immigration of Chinese would be one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the Dominion. And for our fellow-subjects of the Australian colonies the matter is still more serious. The Mongolian is not a desirable acquisition to any civilized country, except on the theory that slavery and cheap labor, or something to the same effect, is a blessing to the human race. From the comparative proximity of Australia to China our kindred there will undoubtedly have to bear the heaviest pressure of the undesirable stream of Chinese emigration, now soon to be shut out from the United States. Already public opinion there is alive to the magnitude of the danger, and a very strong anti-Chinese agitation will surely follow when the news is received that the tide is turned away from American shores, to dash its encroaching waves upon British colonies. Still, there will be enough Chinese left to make things very uncomfortable for the people of Canada, especially in the Pacific province if we do not bestir ourselves. The matter is one which demands the immediate attention of the Dominion government.

To this the objection may be made that we can do nothing in the premises, that we cannot alter British treaties with China, and that only the imperial government can do anything. So much the more need, we reply, that the claims of Canada for a voice in settling matters which so seriously concern her should be pressed upon the imperial authorities.

Sir John has gained a great deal of credit by his declaration at the Toronto banquet that, as far as Canada's settling her own trade policy to suit herself was concerned, he was "a home ruler up to the handle." He lost somewhat, again, by the needless addition that, if one or the other must come, he would prefer annexation to independence. However, letting the latter point pass for the present, patriotic Canadians should never forget that Sir John Macdonald was the man, who, facing a powerful deputation of English manufacturers in England made the boldest declaration ever made by any Canadian statesman under similar circumstances—that the Dominion tariff must be framed with a view to Canadian interests before all other. We owe him something for that, also for his Toronto "home rule" declaration, and would like to see him, where the Chinese question touches, act up to the spirit of both. The Dominion government must move in the matter else we cannot expect the imperial government to move at all.

ICE-TRADE WITH THE TROPICS.

The Montreal Star, after speaking of the short ice crop this season in the northeastern states, says that the present might be a good time for Canadians to push the ice trade with the West Indies and South America, our neighbors being too short of supplies now to control these distant markets. The thing has been tried before but did not succeed; it might, however, have better success now. Several attempts, our contemporary says, have been made to freight vessels with ice to tropical parts monopolized by American shippers, but always with disastrous results, as the monopolists promptly choked off competition by dropping prices in the port of arrival far below cost, so that future ventures were discouraged. All this is doubtless true enough, and constitutes one more proof of the important fact that something besides cheap production of a good article is necessary to secure a market. People who merely theorize on trade questions, without knowing how the thing really works, will say: "If you can produce an article as good as your foreign competitor, and as cheap, what need have you of any assistance, either in the way of protection at home or government action to promote export abroad, to make a market?" The answer to which is that the advantages of commercial connection, held by the party in present possession of any given trade, are so overwhelming that to enter the field at all threatens ruin to new comers who may attempt it. It is therefore legitimate and proper that the government of any progressive country—of the Dominion, for instance—should do all that can fairly be done to help those of its citizens who are enterprising enough to take the field against the foreign party in possession of valuable markets, either at home or abroad. The principle of "let alone"—of letting our country's business sink or swim as it may—has a plausible look when stated as a theory, but in practice it means prosperity to the foreigner and poverty to ourselves.

A WORD FOR INDEPENDENCE.

We are told to be quiet; to be proud of our country as it is—connection with Britain—glorious memories,—lion and unicorn—flag that waved, *et cetera*. Now, as we take it, what there ever was or is to be proud of in Britain or its associations is not the land, nor the money, nor the factories, nor the fleets or armies of Britain, but that which has made and protected them all—the sturdy, unconquerable British spirit which tends to honesty in the lower classes, and to its refined form, honor, in the upper. Are we obtaining it here? Every mail brings news that our gentlemen—our colonial salt of the earth—senators, members of parliament, lieutenant-governors, members of government, are, through themselves or families, grasping the public domain by millions of acres. Their knowledge of public affairs—that which they are paid to acquire and hold for the public good—they use to get ahead of the public for the purpose of filling their own pocket. Remember, these are colonial gentlemen—the class dependence has bred. Is this British? Would it be allowed in Britain? Are we improving in spirit, in honor or honesty? Is it any wonder people think a change might be for the better?

A WRINKLE IN THE NOMINATIONS.

"Hurry up," screams the Globe, "the elections are upon us!" Now, there's a policy in this. For every old-fogy grit, who has been or is in parliament, sends word to his little knot of friends (they all have them): "Get me the nomination if you can." Now, his friends know the ropes; they hurry it up; and he gets it. When he gets it he must spout "free trade, ruined country, awful disasters, et cetera," for he reads only the Globe, and he must spout Globe. He knows very well that if a reform national policy man were nominated he would have a far better chance than himself, but that would throw him out of the running altogether, and he can't quite go that for his party. So, every here and there, the old-fogy free trade grits are grabbing the nominations, and thereby in three-fourths of the places giving away the elections to the tories.

THERE ARE THREE QUESTIONS, all of a practical rather than a political complexion, which are now "up" in the United States, and prominently before the public. These are—the Chinese question, the railway question, and the National bank question. The first is now being debated in the senate at Washington, and the American despatches will be worth taking notice of in order to see the result.

BY A TYPOGRAPHICAL error yesterday we were made to speak of "better" Jonahs than Sir Richard Cartwright, whereas "lesser" Jonahs was what was written. The "Jonah" idea, by the way, appears to have struck home with our contemporaries, our article on the subject having already been extensively copied and commented upon by papers on both sides of politics.

COMIQUES.

The Grenadiers made a fine turn out yesterday, but they were engaged in a foolish piece of business, the prorogation of the provincial legislature. And they got their pants muded up to the knees! Why not have borrowed some leggings from the other regiment?

* * * * * * *

The lieutenant governor doesn't mind the mud and doesn't have to clean his gold striped pants. If he had he might not expect one hundred men to turn out and salute pro-vice-royalty.

* * * * * * *

And then there were the firing of several cannons and the Denison dragoons chasing his honor down Simcoe street. This hunting of the governor twice a year by dragoons is getting monotonous. But they say his honor likes it and the country pays for it.

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The layman who wrote the article in the Dominion Churchman, "pitching into" the ministerial association, made one point against certain "self-dubbed, or having for a few dollars bought a D. D. degree" minister's. A Canadian minister, if he cannot get a doctor's degree here should do without one bought in the States.

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But where the writer is weak is in his assumption that because there are some of these bogus doctors in the ministerial association who say "Alefur and Ommeegur" therefore they are all "illiterates."

* * * * * * *

There is much method in the letter signed "poverty" in another column. The state is bound to give a child education sufficient to make him a good citizen, but the taxpayer who is too poor to send his own children to school beyond a short period is unjustly taxed when he is compelled to assist in maintaining schools that only the children of his more wealthy neighbor can attend.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review has no quarrel with the individuals who are going into the colonization companies; it objects to the system and government that make these companies possible. An editor on this dictum is free to take all the stock he can get in the pressmens company, and at the same time denounce the government for giving him the privelege—a kind of double action morality, so to speak.

The editor of the Berlin Telegraf is writing on the necessity for unity if the reform party are to be successful. If there was sufficient diversity allowed so that protectionist-reform candidates could be brought out there would be more hope of success. But if the Globular-Cartwrightian unity is to be observed there will only be a bob-tail opposition.

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The World is more quoted by the French Canadian papers than any other journal in Ontario. The French appreciate the breezy brief and bright.

* * * * * * *

Those liberal papers who say Mr. Blake is as deeply dyed in the wool in the matter of hostility to the N. P. as are Sir Jonah Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie and the Globe, are doing the leader of the opposition an injustice. For Mr. Blake has never yet said exactly where he is. All these journals have to go by is the saw that a man is known by the company he keeps.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

History of This Triumph of Engineering Skill—How the Cables Were Put Across the River—Its Recent Improvement:

(From the Buffalo Telegraph.

There is no greater or superior piece of mechanical and engineering skill in existence than that exhibited in the construction of the railway Suspension bridge spanning Niagara river, connecting Canada with America, at the village of Suspension bridge two miles below Niagara Falls.

THE WORK OF BUILDING

this structure was commenced in the month of October, 1853, and completed in March, 1855, shortly after which the first train passed over. It was built entirely of wood and cost $500,000. The work was under the immediate supervision of John Roebling, one of the best engineers of that day. The first wire leading to the construction of this bridge was taken across the chasm attached to a huge kite, after which a large one was drawn over, followed by a cable. Upon this cable

A LARGE IRON BASKET

was operated to and from Canada for the accommodation of the workmen and to convey material for the bridge. This basket is yet in the possession of the bridge company and hangs under the foot of the railway portion on the American side. The length of the bridge from center to the center of the towers is 822 feet. The height of the railway track from the rapids is 258 feet. The towers on the American side stand 38 feet above the ground, and are built several feet

IN THE SOLID ROCK!

On the Canada side they are 78 feet above, and built in a like manner. The stone used for the towers came from the Medina, N.Y., quarries. There are four cables—two supporting the railway and two the carriageway. Each of these cables is 10½ inches in diameter, with 3659 oiled wires of size No. 9 in each. The estimated aggregate

STRENGTH OF THE CABLES

is 12,460 tons, and they are anchored many feet in the solid rock. The weight of the superstructure is 800 tons. The weight of the superstructure and maximum loads is 1250, while the stays and cables will support 7309 tons. The carriageway floor is 230 feet above the water of a stream the most turbulent of any upon the face of the globe. Three years or more ago, there was so much doubt manifested regarding

THE SAFETY OF THE BRIDGE

that it was finally condemned, the cable anchorages were uncovered and every one was found to be in as good condition as they were the day they were first placed, and to make the structure still more secure, several additional anchors were set to each cable, in the summer of 1880.

EVERY PARTICLE OF WOOD WORK WAS REMOVED,

and replaced with iron and steel, with the exception of the floorings. During the time occupied in doing this work, not one moment's detention was caused to either railway or other traffic. The work was superintended by Engineer Buck and is undoubtedly the most skillful ever accomplished. By this operation the width of the bridge was decreased about four feet, and the weight, it is strange to say, a number of tons, while

THE STRENGTH WAS ALMOST DOUBLY INCREASED.

The bridge is owned by a stock company of eastern capitalists, with W. M. G. Swan, of Albany, N. Y., as superintendent. The Great Western railway hold a 99 years' lease, and outside of this company but one other crosses it, and that is the Erie. On an average 600 cars pass over it daily, and it is an unusual occurrence to see the track unoccupied during the day. O. C.

EDUCATION AND SUFFRAGE.

TO THE WORLD: Would it not be right to require that suffrage, manhood or womanhood, should also be educational, to the extent of the voter being able to write in full his (or her) own name. This instead of a cross would prevent some of the mistakes that make recounts needful and the returning officer being sworn to secrecy, there would be as true a ballot. It has often been suggested that twenty-one years of age, and three or six months residence in one place and ability to write, read and work elementary sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, would be sufficient qualification for a voter, without property.

Now as to the education of children at our public schools: What you advocate is just the thing to a T. Surely the public should not to be taxed for any more education than is needful for the ordinary duties of citizenship, and all this is comprised in the qualifications I have named for a voter. What a monstrous thing that public taxes, collected in part from poor widows and laboring men—liable to have their beds taken from under them for taxes—should be used to pay for an expensive and elaborate educational system, suited only for the well-to-do and wealthy in life. POVERTY.

RELIGION RIDICULED.

TO THE WORLD: Of late a practice has grown up among some young women of a questionable character to dress in the garb of an inmate of some religious community and thus patrol the streets carrying on in a most ridiculous manner. And although this is done under the eyes of the police, no effort is made to secure the conviction of the offender. On Monday evening two young women attired in religious dress made themselves the object of much comment on Jarvis street and although a policeman was present and saw this he did not interfere. The authorities are at present making a great effort to stamp out the social evil, and assert that if more power were given the police their end would be more easily attained. If they would exercise their present power in protecting our christian communities from such ridicule, it would reflect great credit on themselves, and confer a favor on those interested in the preservation of christianity. ARCHIBALD.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

(From the Oshawa Vindicator.)

Large surveying parties have been running lines for the Ontario and Quebec railway in the midland section. It is believed the line will cross the Whitby railway a little north of Brooklyn, and traverse the southern part of Cartwright and Manvers cross the Midland railway between Bethany and Millbrook, or at the latter place. The great object is not only to get the most direct route but the easiest grades, and on that account it was found impossible to get into Port Perry, as two or three up-and-down hills would have been necessary. For a similar reason the line will in all likelihood go a few miles south of Peterboro.

AN ENGLISH CUTTER.

(From the Belleville Intelligencer.)

A genuine English cutter will be seen on Lake Ontario next season. Mr. G. L. Watson, designer of the Madge, the Vanvnara, and other famous British yachts, is building for Mr. Lewis, of Toronto, a craft of this description which will weigh 30 tons. She will be 54 feet 6 inches in length and of 11 feet 9½ inches beam, and will carry 10 tons of lead on her keel. Her draught of water is not stated, but will probably be 10 feet or upwards. The only centre-board sloop on the lower lakes that will be able to meet her on even terms is Mr. R. J. Bell's Norah, which would have rather the smaller cubical contents of the two crafts.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
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GEO. BROWN,
Late of The American Hotel.

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GOOD DEEDS.

During the past year the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid to the families of its deceased members $1,472,055 36. These payments are distributed as follows:—

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California	16,017 60	New Jersey	11,777 11
Canada	70,015 83	New Hampshire	1,000 00
Connecticut	97,522 29	Nebraska	2,000 26
Delaware	11,271 00	Nevada	1,000 00
Georgia	40,064 30	North Carolina	1,145 71
Illinois	111,514 20	Ohio	114,907 12
Indiana	39,021 12	Pennsylvania	1,325 00
Iowa	7,187 91	Rhode Island	2,744 00
Kansas	12,435 57	South Carolina	1,000 00
Kentucky	53,759 23	Tennessee	15,000 57
Maine	11,762 02	Texas	1,000 00
Maryland	27,777 82	Virginia	1,000 00
Massachusetts	15,[illegible] 00	Vermont	1,000 00
Michigan	33,811 00	Washington Ter.	1,000 00
Minnesota	11,753 15	West Virginia	2,000 00
Mississippi	16,912 33	Wisconsin	1,000 00
Missouri	5,519 00	Florida	1,000 00

It is stated that death demands thirty and a half dollars every minute, eighty-three thousand daily; three thousand, five hundred and ninety every second of time. Healthy, wise, insurance saves you money, and you will not be next. Be wise, and insure in the Ætna.

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Paid by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY during each year from 1868 to 1882.

Paid in 1864,	$ 81,472 28	Paid in 1873,	$1,214,119 81
1865,	91,477 74	1874,	1,238,301 [illegible]
1866,	342,336 39	1875,	1,250,[illegible]
1867,	513,881 50	1876,	1,[illegible]
1868,	853,931 22	1877,	1,301,[illegible]
1869,	1,005,062 79	1878,	1,374,121 92

IT BEGINS AT HOME—That's right. Begin at home and make home happy, give part of it away, and give generously and cheerfully. There are many worthy objects to which to extend your charities according to your means. Do not forget your own household. "Charity begins at home." Do not forget your own life for the sake of others. Secure an insurance on your own life for the benefit of your family, or the comfort and consolation of your own declining years.—*Exchange.*

Of a hundred qualifications that go to make up an insurance company, give part of one hundred to get his life insured for a good, solid sum and the other ninety-nine to get insured—may count for fifty.—*Daily Stock Ticker.*

The weekly *Underwriter* of Philadelphia says of the Ætna Life Insurance Company: "It is solid, and under most efficient management and direction, and is a safe company to insure in, the value of a life insurance in such an institution, and is above.

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TRUSSES, CRUTCHES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
A FEW TESTIMONIALS FROM ABROAD.

Mr Thomas Cates, from Ancaster, Ont., says: The apparatus you made for me in 1873 had the effect of curing my Double Scrotal Curvature. I was helpless, now I am strong and healthy, (may be recorded to). James Wyle, Commission merchant of Hamilton, says: My child was troubled with Spinal Curvature; was given up by the Doctors; only got instrument for relief. The boy is now the healthiest child I got (may be referred to). Hundreds of Testimonials from people being cured of Rupture by the use of Chas. Cluthe's patented Spiral Truss. Pad only one ounce; perfect ventilation; constant pressure; no motion of the body. Send for Book on Rupture and Human frame, best information. CHARLES CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist,
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Many others have tried to imitate our business, but all have failed.
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OUR TEAS
Cannot be Equalled for Strength and Flavor, and our GIFTS ARE FAR SUPERIOR to any handled by other dealers.
GREAT DOMINION TEA CO.,
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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS. Canada, Province of Ontario, County of York. In the County Court of the County of York. In the matter of WM. J. COLLINS, an Insolvent. On Tuesday the Fourth day of April next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of said Court for a Discharge under the said Acts.
Dated Toronto, Feb. 22, 1882. WM. J. COLLINS, by J. C. Judd, his Attorney ad litem.

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Tin-type operating room is crowded every day. He has a room fitted up on purpose for it, and has an operator to take charge of it, so it don't interfere with sitters that want Photos taken. Dixon attends to the Photo room and makes every negative with the new process. Are too busy to change cases at door. Specimens to be seen up-stairs. Gallery, Kingand Yonge streets, Toronto. 246

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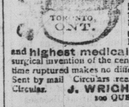

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