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A One-Cent Morning Newspaper

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W. F. MACLEAN.

The World's telephone call is No. 523.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1885.

The Mayoralty.

The interests of the conservative party are not at stake in the vote of to-day.

Nor are the promoters and managers of the Industrial exhibition on trial.

The issue is a straight one of good civic government, independent of party, independent of the exhibition. And, therefore, we urge upon voters the necessity there is on each of them of casting his ballot for that candidate who, as mayor or alderman, will give us the best possible city government.

As to the mayoralty, The World is of opinion that Mr. Withrow is the candidate who can and will do the city most good. He is, we are confident, supported by the best men, by the respectable taxpayers, by those anxious to keep ringsters and jobbers out of municipal administration, and by those who vote for the city's welfare and not in response to dictates of party managers. Mr. Manning will be beaten, as we have said before, by reason of the men who are supporting him.

An Old Trick.

The minor Riordon organ came out on Saturday night with some very vague charges against the Industrial exhibition management, the plain object being to damage Mr. Withrow in the vote of to-day. No date, no facts, no names were given—simply the statement that the city had been defrauded out of $100,000, and that in some way John J. Withrow was connected therewith. This is an old trick and worthy of Mr. Bunting.

The citizens are not settling exhibition but civic management to-day, and until specific charges are proved against the management of the exhibition we think voters ought to take no notice of charges so indefinite as are those referred to. As far as we know the exhibition has been well managed, has been a means of bringing business to the city, and if men who have given their time and their money to its promotion are to have indefinite charges hurled at them when they are before their fellow citizens the result will be that decent men will leave the exhibition to take care of itself.

"Peace at any Price" Breaks Down.

Scarcely had the "grand old man" got through with celebrating his seventy-fifth birthday in the quiet seclusion of Hawarden, than he was obliged to start posthaste for London to plunge back again into the turmoil and trouble of foreign relations. A cabinet council was called for three o'clock on Friday, sat till five, and then adjourned until Saturday morning. Current report says that the business of the occasion was of the most urgent nature, and that the main matter was the difference with Germany respecting colonial acquisitions and the Egyptian question. With quite enough troubles to face at home, Mr. Gladstone has a vast additional weight thrown upon him through complications arising abroad. Domestic affairs he may be able to deal with almost alone; but the weight of blunders made in both the foreign office and the colonial office may be too much for him.

It does look as if current rumor were true, and as if something like a breakdown had occurred in the departments mentioned. Earl Derby, it is said, is too much addicted to "the pleasures of the table," an English way of saying what would in America be put in much plainer language. The business of the colonial office has been neglected in consequence, and only attended to by fits and starts. When the Australians some short time ago wanted to annex New Guinea, as a measure of self-protection, he forbade them peremptorily; but now, when Germany as well as France is making annexations in the south Pacific, it is seen that the colonists were right all the time, and that it was the home authority that blundered. Earl Granville used to be esteemed a good diplomatist, and he has had much experience in foreign affairs, but he is getting old and lazy, so it is said, and too much inclined to let things drift. And now the weight of it all comes upon Mr. Gladstone.

With a mistaken anti-national policy in the ascendant, England sowed the wind most liberally during years past, and now she is reaping the whirlwind. Colonial extension was discouraged, and it was proclaimed to the world that England was eager and aching to get out of the occupancy of Egypt. But the policy of renunciation in Egypt, instead of bringing peace, brings only more war; and the supposed saving of half a million two or three years ago leads to the necessity of expending no one knows how many millions now. The same alleged policy of renunciation, with regard to South Africa, has resulted in bringing in Germany as a competitor there, and now the Zulus and the Boers, both troublesome enough before, are looking to Bismarck for help in their resistance to England. The man who openly says that he has no interest in this or the other piece of property, supposed to have been his, must not be astonished if outsiders take him at his word.

Now, this sort of thing has been carried on for years on the part of both the foreign and the colonial offices. In the south Pacific, and at the Cape, the colonists have been snubbed, while hostile natives and foreign aggressors have been encouraged. It may be that an attempt to reverse the policy is now to be made; but great blunders in statesmanship are to be rectified in a day. Had it been the policy of Downing street to give more encouragement to our own people in all quarters of the globe, and less to foreigners, there would have been a different story to tell to-day. The present trouble has its origin in the mischievous teaching of the Manchester school, that England had no business to be a military nation at all, but should cultivate trade only, and leave fighting to others. Also, that the colonies would be better customers to England if they were cut adrift; the latter doctrine very sharply contradicted by recent experiences, and not so much in vogue now as it was twenty years ago. It is at bottom an utter delusion to imagine that a wealthy commercial nation can in these days of large armies continue to live on Quaker principles of government. Such a nation may make money, for awhile, but what if all its wealth come to be at the mercy of some "man of blood and iron." It does not look premature to say that the Manchester policy of peace at any price has definitely broken down; and that a terrible force of circumstances now compels its abandonment.

A Great Year for Apples and Cider.

There are in the United States some eleven thousand odd cider mills, and more than two thousand of them belong to the "empire state." Last season's apple crop was one of the largest ever known, and up to near the close of the year most of the cider mills were running full time. The total make of cider from the crop of 1884 is estimated at 5,500,000 barrels; and owing to the low price of apples the cider mill men are making a good profit per barrel. The price paid for apples has averaged less than 30 cents per hundred weight, and the price of juice straight from the mills has ruled at about 4 cents per gallon. A fact worthy of being noted is that cider-making is in every respect a country business: attempts to carry it on in cities and towns having been mostly failures. The cider mill must be near to where the orchards are, in order that the apples may be dumped down beside it with the least trouble. If sent any distance, apples must be sent and the cost of several handlings counts up to a large proportion of first cost of the material. But the country cider mill has its apples laid down with only once loading and unloading, which is done by the grower himself. About ten gallons of cider are pressed out of a barrel of apples; and, as the apples are large and sound this season, the cider is of better than usual quality.

It is estimated that about one-third of the juice pressed out goes into apple brandy and vinegar, while two-thirds of it is clarified for cider. Most of the cider is put up in small kegs, which reach the public through the hands of grocers and other retailers. Cider contains no alcohol, the day after pressing; but by and by fermentation sets in, and alcohol is formed from the sugar contained. If the process be further continued the alcohol changes into vinegar.

In the States whisky of standard strength pays an excise duty of 90 cents per wine gallon; equal to $1.08 per imperial gallon; the Canadian duty on the latter measure being $1. But spirits used to make vinegar with pay no duty, and the question of how to shut out opportunities of fraud has at times occupied the attention of the officials on both sides of the border.

Concerning "Judgments."

It occasionally happens that an infidel or a blasphemer is stricken down, perhaps, while in the very act of reviling or denying those beliefs which are sacred to the majority of civilized beings. In such cases there is always some over-zealous religionists to cry "judgment." Such a cry presumes too much. It presumes that God is capable of sudden anger, and capable of going out of his usual course to avenge himself violently upon exceptional individuals. Blasphemy and reviling are offensive to the ears of every cultured person, whether he be a believer or not. If not, he will not go much further than to say that he does not know anything about the great mystery; that orthodoxy in its various forms does not afford anything like a satisfactory solution thereof; but that to revile the unknowable is, from a merely human point of view, to do a stupid and immoral work of supererogation.

If God were to deliver a special judgment upon every sinner who wantonly abuses his gifts of speech and action, Sir Richard Cartwright's alleged decrease in our population would shortly become a very palpable fact. That men are punished every day in the flesh by being compelled to bear the consequences of their misdeeds and mistakes goes without argument, but there is no reason to believe that paralysis and sudden death are favorite weapons in the Olympian armory. No doubt the blasphemer who works himself into a violent passion against other men's opinions sometimes excites and precipitates conditions inimical to existence. But sudden shocks of grief and joy have often produced similar results.

Then, again, how often has it not occurred that venerable clergymen have been stricken down in the pulpit, or between the horns of the altar, while in the very act of glorifying God? So died the early English protestant, John Wycliffe. Perhaps some of the zealous Roman catholics of that day deemed him the victim of a judgment, while the protestants regarded him as the recipient of a special mark of divine favor, because permitted to die in harness, working righteousness. It is a bold thing to dispense and allocate God's judgments. The safer and more charitable way is to judge not, lest we be judged.

Funeral Sermons to Order.

The Rev. Mr. Newman, who was widely known as "Grant's parson" during the days of the great general's power and patronage, has been giving an extraordinary performance in San Francisco. He was engaged to preach the funeral sermon of the young son of Leland Stanford, one of those wreckers who have grown immensely wealthy upon the plunder of the Union Pacific railway. His fee was ten thousand dollars. A great many clergymen would have refused to deliver such a discourse as his is for ten times the amount. The dead youth, who seems to have been little more than an ordinary boy, was canonized by the venal pulpiteer as mentally and morally perfect. He was compared to Pascal, Bacon, Gibbon, Pitt, Agassiz, and—we do not care to write it—Christ teaching and arguing in the temple at the tender age of twelve years! Mr. Newman is on the Pacific coast looking for a profitable pulpit in which to preach the gospel of the holy millionaire. He is in a fair way to find it.

Because they are refused the status of statehood, a good many Dakota politicians propose an independent northwestern republic, provided Manitoba can be induced to "go snooks." It is to be feared that owing to the chief Manitoba secessionist having been given a good salary by the Canadian Pacific railway some months ago, the prairie province secessionists are without a leader just now. The hired man has many attributes, but leadership is not one of the many. The Manitoba farmer, too, is not enthusiastically anxious to accept Dakota prices for his wheat. It is also just possible that England, the United States and Canada might call for the police if something of the sort were attempted. Taking one thing with another, it is highly probable that the new republic will have to be postponed on account of the weather.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., saloonkeeper kept a box upon his counter during holiday week, into which his patrons were invited to drop spare coins, for sweet charity's sake. The idea took, and when the contents were counted they were found to foot up $250, which were promptly sent to an orphans' home. The money came straight back, with a caustic note from the managers, in which they refused to accept assistance from such a source. These people are more nice than wise. If their rule were followed out to its logical conclusion a great deal of trouble would ensue. We would have to refuse to do business with sinners, and the protection of a police man could not be accepted until we were satisfied that he did not drink or swear, while our rescue from a burning building by an unconverted fireman would be something that we could not tolerate upon principle. He who gives to the poor lends to the Lord, and the Lord never refused a loan from saint or sinner.

Evidence accumulates that business is "looking up," as the phrase goes, both in Canada and the United States. Our Canadian alarmists are not looking up, however. In fact they are not going that way. After all, are times not to a great extent what we make them?

Gov. Abbott of New Jersey, is trying to corner the colored vote. The other day he stood sponsor for the child of a colored democrat, and gave the little one the use of his name for life. The indications are that the color line in politics has about had its day. A good thing for our neighbors, too.

The Winnipeg Free Press is constrained to admit that it is quite possible that the United States would refuse to deal with us on the terms of the reciprocity treaty of 1859, but that "congress has declared" in favor of "unrestricted free trade between Canada and the United States." When, where, and how? The fact is that congress has never made any such declaration to Canada. The statement is a dishonest and misleading one, and we are afraid that it was intended to be such.

France actually threatens to declare war against China. For some months past she has been making war without declaring it. It is all the same to the fellows who have been killed though.

Andrew Carnegie, the Scottish American millionaire, announces himself as a socialist. But he is not social enough to divide his millions among the rest of us. That is the sort of a socialist that the country calls for. All others are imitations.

The Barrie Examiner begins a weighty article with the statement that "The Chinese have a god called Janus." It might have added that Confucius was a Roman philosopher who went in search of an honest man by the light of a Chinese lantern.

Swedenborgianism and Wealth.

Editor World: A correspondent in your issue of Dec. 29 agrees with you that the inequality in the distribution of worldly possessions is the curse of mankind or something to that effect (I have mislaid the paper.) We find this difficulty so philosophically explained in the writings of our church that I must endeavor to give your correspondent the key to the explanation he seeks.

If he will grant (as these questions are not at present at issue) that there is a God; that this God is love and wisdom; that He is a spirit, and that man is essentially a spirit, being made in the image and likeness of God, the solution is comparatively easy. If a man is essentially a spirit his spiritual welfare will be of the greatest importance, and his worldly or temporal success a secondary consideration; and God, being love, will be perpetually in the endeavor to secure his highest interests (without interfering with his freedom), and being wisdom will so order all events and arrange all external conditions that they will best administer to the soul's true interests. When we remember that He alone "knows what is in man" and thus what will best promote his spiritual growth and development, we need not stumble at what at present seems to us inexplicable.

As to Christ teaching that things should be more equally distributed, will your correspondent tell me where we are told that he taught this. I know that the disciples after the resurrection and ascension of Christ "had all things in common," but did Christ tell them to do so?

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Toronto, Jan. 3, 1885.

Account Collectors.

Editor World: In your item of Saturday under the heading of Account Collectors, you make a reference to my name that is quite unjustifiable.

I collected a small claim of $3.59 a few days ago for John Williams. At the time Mr. Williams called for his money I was away from the office, confined to my bed through sickness. Mr. Williams was informed of this, and that if he would await my return his account would receive attention. As my clerks are not allowed to draw money from the bank he could not be paid in my absence. Be good enough to insert this and oblige

MORRIS LARY & Co.

Mr. Withrow and the Carpenters.

Editor World: Allow me a few words regarding wages paid by Mr. Withrow. He never did pay the highest wages, nor does he now; he is paying men $1.75 a day at the present time and they are not society men as they would have you believe, for he has only one society man working there. I know that he is not on the same footing as the $1.75 men. I must also tell you that the statement of a prominent carpenter in this city that the carpenters were not going against Mr. Withrow this time is not correct. I know for a fact he had no authority to speak for the carpenters as a body; and I for one would be very glad to hear what Mr. Withrow has done since the last strike to gain the confidence of the carpenters of the city.

A CARPENTER.

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An Attack on Mr. A. T. McCord by Unprincipled Scoundrels.

A fly-sheet has been issued and circulated late on Saturday night through St. James' ward signed Independent Elector. Every ratepayer will understand Independent Elector to mean *Alderman Millichamp*. The circular is a tissue of falsehoods from first to last, so far at least as the statements made concerning myself and my late respected father are concerned. My father in his life time never gave a mortgage on any of his property and had he done so in the name of decency what right has Independent Elector to make such an untruthful and unfeeling reference to the same. The statements made are so utterly without foundation that they are not worthy of reply. I may state, however, that Mr. John Bain, Q. C., nominated me and that Mr. Mathew O'Connor of Church street, painter, seconded my nomination.

I trust the electors of St. James' ward will mark their disapproval of such conduct on the part of Mr. Millichamp or his emissaries by their vote on Monday. Your obedient servant,

A. T. McCORD.

32 Gloucester street, Toronto, Jan. 5, 1885.

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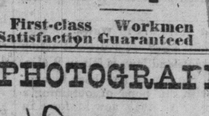

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