ADVERTISING RATES:

FOR BACH LINE OF NONPARE W. F. MACLEAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1884.

For the Good of the People. Mr. Herbert Spencer is probably the foremost living apostle of the dootrine that 'the best government is that which governs least," and that everything should as far as possible be left to private enterprise. He fears, however, that he has the major ity against him, for he has been denounc ing "the new toryism," which he explains to be the increasing popular craze for hav-ing government do more for the people instead of less. The absorption of the entire telegraph and telephone system by the government, the vigor with which the radical Mr. Chamberlain is pushing his new scheme for extending the powers of the government railway commission - these and many other developments of the time show that public opinion is not going Mr. Spencer's way, but in the very opposit direction. The latest movement of the new toryism is made by the liberal postmastergeneral, Mr. Fawcett, who is the author of a scheme of government annuities and life assurance, which recently became law. On this the London Times thus remarks:

On this the London Times thus remarks:

"Every now and then, however, some instance occurs erroneous or over-sanguine calculations on the part of the managers of industrial associations, and cruel disappoint ment is inflicted on many who have invested their slender and patiently accumulated savings. It is well that the government should place at the disposal of the thrifty its perfect security, and should enable them to place their earnings in hands in which the most ignorant and suspicious person must place confidence. It is well also that the wide spread machinery of the postoffice should be utilized to bring home to the most remote parts of the country the services which the government is willing to render. It rests with the public themselves to determine whether they will take "dv-ntage of the facilities offered, or whether they consider their wants to be more aptly met by private enterprise."

In Canada, as well as in England, the popular demand is that the government hall do more instead of less for the people Among our more immediate wants of this kind are, a strong railway commission, with large powers; and the issue of paper money the government alone. Mr. Herbert Spencer's great authority to the contrary notwithstanding, what he calls the new toryism is genuine radicalism; it is what is wanted by the mass of the people, as opposed to the doctrinaires.

The Chinese Question Again. Interest in the Chinese question is re vived by the announcement that Hon. J A. Chapleau has left for Victoria, B. C. he and Judge Gray of that city having been appointed a commission to enquire into and report upon the subject of Chinese immigration. Mr. Nicholas Flood David is to be secretary of the commission; and we fancy that he, at all events, will not be inclined to color the report in favor of the "haythen Chinee." He would surely be no true Limerick man if he did. This, the Ottawa Citizen says, is in pursuance of the promise made last session by Sir John that during the recess the question would receive the attention of the government. Mr. Chapleau will probably acquit him

self well of his task, but still it would have been better had there been two eastern men on the commission instead of one only. On the Pacific slope there is no dif ference of opinion, the people who are or the spot, and who know what a large in flux of Chinese means, are agreed that it is a terrible evil. But what is wanted is to convince people in the east of the facts. and for this purpose some able man should have been appointed to share with Mr. Chapleau the task of impressing the factof the case upon parliament. However, we may be glad that something is to be donin the matter; and we can scarcely imagine ioners can do otherwis than report in favor of stopping the plague with the least possible delay.

Extraordinary If True.

The Winnipeg Free Press says that consignment of deaf mutes has been brought to that city from England, and dumped into the immigrant sheds. And not only so, but it is added that others are to follow. This is so extraordinary as to bé almost incredible; and yet we cannot conceive of our contemporary making precise statement of fact, which would be so premptly contradicted as this one would

he if it were not true. As we have repeatedly said, this country of only five millions population wants a score or two millions more of people to fill it up, and immigrants who will fill the country up and improve it are American authorities have estimated that every able-bodied immigrant is worth to the country at least \$1000, and some have even contended that \$2000 would be nearer the true figure. Mr. Hayter, government statistician of Victoria, says that in the Australian colonies each immigrant is worth from £250 to £260, or over \$1200. Now, we do not question the probable accuracy of these figures, nor do we undertake to say that they exaggerate what a healthy, able-bodied immigrant is worth to a new country. But surely it cannot be said that deaf mutes come under this description. Instead of supporting themselves, and doing something besides, they can scarcely nelp being a burden upon others; and a less to the country. It would be interesting to know whe it was estimated that every able-bodied im-

nto the immigrant sheds at Winnipeg.

On the general question of immigr uch confusion of thought exists; and adrantage is frequently taken of this confusion to make the worse appear the better reason. "Would you be at once so stupid and so unpatriotic," some one will say, 'as to maintain that this vast country, with so few people per square mile, does not want immigrants to fill it up?" To which we would reply: "First tell us what kind of immigrants you mean." Bringing paupers out to live on Toronto charities is not filling up the country; not ne of your Conway street immigrants will ever fell a tree or plough an acre of and in Canada. Nor will all the deaf autes recently dumped at Winnipeg ever break up a single quarter section of prairie land. In this matter we want more of common sense, and less of what ur Winnipeg contemporary calls English lalf-de-dah philanthropy.

Mr. Yarker has received assurances from those administering the Potts' lumber state that the bank will, in the course of five years, realize at least the principal of its claim, and that under more favorable onditions it may do better. He is busy looking into the affairs of the bank. His ntention is to appoint a strong inspector, o close some of the agencies, and curtail ranches. He will not concern himself with the welfare of the stock; heretofore he best energy of the bank had been diected to keeping up the shares. He has already sold the business of the Petrolia oranch, and some of the others will follow n the meantime the stockholders must content themselves until Mr. Yarker is prepared to say what he is going to do with them. Holders of the bank's notes ought to be perfectly secure; the depositors appear to be satisfied; and the management promises to be extremely conser-

The Mail Thirty Years Behind the Time The following appears in the editorial olumns of the Mail of July 10.

Gentlemen who make a living solely by ac

This item must have been clipped out of in English paper at least 30 years old. The guinea pigs came into existence in early railway times, being a name given to "gentlemen who make a living solely by acting as directors of the numerous corporations daily springing up," about A. D.

The editor of the Mail is incessantly blundering in this way about Europea matters, his literary, historical and political mistakes are "daily springing up." He cannot be said to be untraveled, because he ntions the old world wit

Mr. Boxer, secretary of the Canadian sanitary association, has just returned to Montrea!, after a month's trip through Ontario. He mentions that when in Toronto he called on the Hon. Mr. Ross, minister of education, at the request of ome of the head masters of collegiate institutes. The minister informed him that he was pleased to be able to say that everyhing was being done by his government to advance the study of hygiene in public schools, and that a new school book on the subject was now being prepared by comptent persons which would be made as little abstruse as possible and thoroughly practical.

The Public Library.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Your correspondents on the pubic library justly complain of defects in ic library justly complain of defects in the system adopted of circulating and registering the books, but as some of them are very severe on the delivery girls, I would like to ask, do they (the complaining parties), ever treat those girls with ordinary civility, and get other than their win coin in return. For my part, I have always been civilly treated, the I must say there is plenty of room for improvement in the system of working the establishment. Toronto, July 10.

Mr. Davin and the Northwest.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I have just been reading an adnirable speech made by Mr. Davin on the occasion of his return to Regina from Ottawa, where he has done his fellowcitizens an amount of good service which it is evident they appreciate. It has been the fashion in some quarters

of poetical abilities and of enthusiastic

Toronto, July 11, 1884. To the Editor of The World.

with the knights of St. John and Malta which is misleading, and which, if allowed ially to that part which says "unlike benevolent societies, they are giving free medical attendance to members for a year" etc. Net having a copy of their constitution and laws by me I do not know

stitution and laws by me I do not know what their objects may be apart from the benevolent plan, but had your item said "like" many of their sister societies, i. e., oddfellows, knights of Pythias, sons of England, sons of Canada and others, they are new giving free medical attendance, etc., the correct impression would be conveyed to your readers. Although a "new track" for the knights of St. John and Malta, it is one long and well trodden by other societies, and we must congratulate the K. of St. J. and M. on having added what will, we think, be a source of strengen to them.

While in this connection, Mr. Editor, I would like to hear, through the columns of your paper, expressions of opinion from some of your numerous readers who are versed and take an interest in society work as to the position of secret and benevolent societies at the present time. Are there not too many of them? Would not fewer of them meet the wants of the people as well, if not better? May we not learn a lesson from institutions which have a longer experience than we have. Take the religious bodies around us. Union inlearn a lesson from institutions which have a longer experience than we have. Take the religious bodies around us. Union instead of multiplication seems to be their motto. Who will say that the presbyterian and methodist bodies have not been made stronger by their respective unions? With the same object in view, but with scattered forces, they hitherts presented a weak where now a splendid front advances to do the work.

In the field of secret and ber work we have dozens of candidates seeking for patronage. Their constitutions, laws and offices are for the most part alike, their greatest differences being in their titles. In good times they, all prospectively.

their titles. In good times they, all prosper in a varying degree, but when a wave
of hard times sweeps over a country—a
time when the support a benevolent society should give is most needed—their
weakness shows itself, and disaster, often
death to the society, shows itself.

Many of your readers will look with interest for opinions on this subject.

A SOCIETY MAN. Toronto, July 9, 1884.

Charles Lindsey in The Week. While Lieut-Col. Den ants of the U. E. loyalists that the only voices heard in favor of Canadian independence were those of a few hangers-or of the press, who have no stake in the country, and who spend half of their time country, and who spend half of their time in the States, two superior judges of Quebec—Judge Sicotte and Judge Loranger—and a public man of mark, Hon. M. Boyd, were, in the words of a conservative journal, Le Quotidien, of Levis, expressing their "decided convictions that, in the Country of Levis, expressing their "decided convictions that, in the Dominion Government and other Dominion Government and other near future, Canada will be called upon to form an independent nation." As these gentlemen are not hangers-on of the press, are not under the condemnation attached to new comers, were born and live in the country, in which, besides, they have something at stake, Col. Denison's list of something at stake, Col. Denison's list of independence advocates must be slightly varied and enlarged. Col. Denison was not aware that they had expressed opinions so completely in opposition to his own. To M. Royal's mental vision the country appears to be marching on to definitive independence.

With M. Royal independence is scarcely a matter of predilection, for though we are wanting in what he calls the emblem of a people's dignity and force, a national flag.

wanting in what he calls the emblem of a people's dignity and force, a national flag, he distinctly guards himself as ainst being understood to deplore a condition of inferiority which he regards as rather apparent than real. He does not wish to see a premature evolution of nationality; its final coming is a matter of time, and time belongs to the Eternal, on whom men are dependent (et le temps apparaint a Dien

longs to the Eternal, on whom men are dependent (et le temps appartient a Dieu que mene les hommes). In short, M. Royal's position is that of a man who does not pretend to be superior te destiny; who looks upon a coming political shange with the resignation with which one submits to the inevitable.

With Judge Loranger the necessity of independence is a conviction; the colonial state is the feebleness of a country's minority, which cannot be indefinitely prolonged, and to such England herself may put a term.

It has been the fashion in some quarters (whence, after all, nothing better was to be expected), to speak with affected contempt of Mr. Davin with no cause that I could ever discover, save that he was a man of poetical abilities and of enthusiastic oratorical style. It should be remembered dicts, the colonial sentiment will be extinct.

oratorical style. It should be remembered that these qualities, intermingled, as I believe they are in the present instance, with much sound sense and native shrewd ness, are more effective in all business which has to be transacted, through the medium of popular assemblazes, or even in private interviews, than any amount of dull declamatory logic, which, whether written or spoken, either sets the reader or hearer to sleep or induces him to wish the writer or speaker, as the case may be, at the north pole.

The question may be asked, why was Mr. Davin's success in Ontario not equal to that traveled by Col. Denison to brand as imbeciles all in whose souls the desire for independence does not find a place; but the hand of Judge Loranger does not shrink from attaching this stigms. The course of historic development has generally been on this line; the road traveled has been from colonial dependence to separate national existence, unless when this colonies were practically independent of the parent state from the start. What probability is there that Canada will form an exception to the universal experience of mankind; that for her the sun will stand still, and the universal law of historical

The Directors have the pleasure to and Profit and Loss Statement of the Bank for the year ending 30th June. The usual half-yearly dividends of 3 per cent each, have been paid, and \$45,000 added to the Rest Account, making that

Account now \$185,000, equal to twenty three (23) per cent on the capital. The Head Office and Agencies have been carefully inspected during the year, and a new Agency opened at Bowmanville.

The Board have had their attent turned for some time back to the necess of getting more suitable and adequa after careful consideration, have purchased, at a moderate price, the lot on the corner of Jordan and Wellington streets. On this they are erecting a substantial building which will provide a Banking office thoroughly satisfactory in every respect, and also a large Warehouse, and the Directors expect that the Bank will occupy the premises at an easy rental; and they trust that the shareholders will approve of

satisfaction at the manner in which the various Officers of the Bank have dicharged their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. COWAN,

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA, 30TH JUNE, 1884. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. Balance of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year., Profit for year ending 30th June, 1884 (including premium \$5,865 on new Stock), and after deducting

Dividend No. 16, paid January 2nd,

\$105,710 48 GENERAL STATEMENT. LIABILITIES.

teserved for interest due on de-Total liabilities to the public ... 2,677,365 8

\$3,697.275 73 98,076 3 52.720 83 11,612 83 Dominion Government and other first-class Debentures....

Assets immediately available....
Mortgages on Real Estate sold...
Bills Discounted and Advances 3.045.078 45 Notes and Bills past due (con sidered good)
Bank Premises, Safes, and Office
Furniture.
Other Assets not included under
the foregoing.... \$3,697.275 73

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, 30th June, 1884.
REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING. The chair was taken by the President The chair was taken by the President,
W. F. Cowan, Esq., who read the Reports and Statements, and after making some comment thereon, moved, seconded by John Burns, Esq., Vice-President,
"That the Reports and Statements now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders." Carried.

Moved by Major-General THACKER, and seconded by R. Carrie, Esq.,
"That the thacks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their valuable services during the year." Carried.

Moved by WM. GLENNY, Esq., and sec

Moved by W.M. GLENNY, Esq., and seconded by Jas. GILMOUR. Esq.,
"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Cashier, Inspector, Agents, and other officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their various duties." Carried.

Moved by R. WICKENS, Esq., seconded

by John Cowan, Esq.,
"That the politing for the election Directors do now commence, and continue until two o'clock, unless five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, in which case the poll to be closed at once, and that Messrs. R. C. Fitzgerald and R. Carrie do act as scrutineers. Carried.
The Scrutineers declared the following

gentlemen unanimously elected Director the ensuing year, viz.:—
W. F. Cowan, JOHN BURNS, W. F. ALLEN, A. T. TODD, Dr. G. D. MORTON,

R. C. JAMIESON, and FREDERICK WYLD. At a subsequent meeting of the newly elected board, W. F. Cowan, Esq., was duly re-elected President, and John duly re-elected Presiden Burns, Esq., Vice-President. J.L. BRODIE,

Toronto, 9th July, 1884.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton weak, uplands 11, New Orleans 112. Flour—Receipts 10,000 bbis, shade stronger, without material change; sales 23,000 bbis. Rye flour stronger at \$4 to \$4.40. Corameal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 9,000 bush, irregul*r exports; sales 150.000 bush; 144.00 bush, tuture, 200,000 bush spot; No. 2 Chicago 22/c, No. 2 red state \$4.0, No. 2 red state \$1.0, No. 2 white state \$1.07\;\text{h}. No. 2 red July \$6\)c, August \$4\)for \$7. September \$3\)c to \$7\;\text{k}. Rye firm. No. 2 Western

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D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintenden Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., May 18th 1894. . 15 WILLIAM BERRY.

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