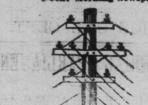
THE TORONTO WORLD for in the Canadian statute book,

-Cent Morning Newspay



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WEDNESDAY MORNING, FER. 6 184

The Liquor Plebiscite.

We do not intend at present to discu the question of separating the liquor traffic from the grocery trade by compelling holders of shop licenses to carry on the sale of liquors in places where no other business is done. During the next three weeks this will be amply dealt with from all points of view. It is quite appropriate, however, at this juncture, to comment on the action of the city council in relegating the question to the people for their opin In so doing we believe they have acted wisely, whatever their individua motives may have been, and therefore we do not care to question those motives.

By some this method of settling the dispute will be described as cowardly. No temperance man who has faith in his cause need take this ground, for the temperance advocates have for a long time maintained that such a separation is desired by the great majority of the people of this city. They will now have an opportunity of testing the matter, and they cannot in fairness desire more. Why should an alderman who has served the city well and is capable of doing the public good service still in the matter of finances, block pavements, fire protection or water supply jeopardise his position in the council by voting either for or against the separation of the liquor traffic from the grocery trade? If there were no better way of getting at a solution of the difficulty he might have to do this, but the council have adopted what in our opinion is the better plan of throwing upon the people themselves the responsibility of deciding how the traffic shall be carried on in shops.

This impending contest will result in an incidental advantage too important to ticular person may think about the ex-

and get them out of the way. The govern ment of Ontario should bundle them right only similar action at Washington to bring it into effect. It was further suggested back again with their pauper infants. that it might be well to add salt and lum-Hundreds of our best citizens have been severely taxed this winter to support the ber, but to this the American gentlemen replied that their powers were limited to scrapings of Irish poor houses, but when it inquiry with regard to coal and iron ore comes to asking this city to receive, provide for and shelter girls of this class it is only. They left for home, pretty well contoo much of a good thing. A few ship loads sent back from Toronto would make vinced, we fancy, that if reciprocity in these or other natural products be unatthe poor house authorities in Ireland take tainable, the fault lies all on their own the subject under their "earnest consider-

rom London says:

ation." From the Iron Age we learn that the ovement originated with coal, iron In this city the other day a family held and railway operators on the other a wake over the wrong corpse, and a side, who met in New York on Dec. 27 woman at the hospital grieved over a man last and organized under the name of "The whom she believed to be her husband but

sociation for reciprocity in coal and iron who proved to be an entire stranger. ore." It was a deputation from this association that visited Ottawa. We see now Mr. Patrick Ford's paper, the Irish World,

and the second of the second o

The Iron Age further says that there is eported to be a strong organization of apitalists at Cleveland who are in favor of having the duty on iron ore reduced, notwithstanding the fact that they control nines in the Lake Superior region. Withhandling the case.

out doubt a bill respecting coal and iron ore only will be brought before congress this session, but it will be hotly opposed by the bituminous coal interests of central Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia; also by eastern importers of Spanish and other transatlantic iron

> The subject of reciprocity with Canada is discussed at some length in Bradstreet's but in an unfair and altogether one-sided manner. We are astonished that a commercial journal of such standing as Bradstreet's should be at so [much pains to make the worse appear the better reason, and to suppress the main facts in the case We do not object at all to the statement that the Elgin reciprocity treaty was not liked over the border: we well know it ormally opposition to the scheme. was not, and we know the reason why, For "investors in railways in eastern too. The old treaty provided for recipro Canada," read "the Grand Trunk," if you city in natural products only. Nothing want to get at the true meaning of the else was nominated in the bond. But what above. Opposition to the scheme is to be our neighbors expected all the time was "formally expressed," and what next? Is that, while buying from us the raw pro the Grand Trunk lobby in dominion parducts of the farm and the forest, they iament and provincial legislatures exwould be able to sell to us large quantities pected to distinguish itself beyond all of manufactured goods. In 1854, when the treaty was negotiated, the provinces had no manufactures to speak of, and the Trunk meet the finance minister with the prospect of our having any appeared then intimation that he can get no more money a very distant one. But the protectionist there until the dominion comes to terms? agitation of 1858, led by the late Hon The above reads like a threat sent to Can-Isaac Buchanan, compelled the enactada by cable. ment of a 20 and 25 per cent. tariff, the operation of which quickly

> changed the scene. Soon as our advocates of peace at any price have had bors found out that we were actually

be overlooked. Whatever any par-1866. Bradstreet's says: "The list of arillions sterling. "How oft t States free of duty was limited to about thirty, and they were such as Canada wished to sell, while the Canadians did not admit the manufactured articles of the United States duty free." Why should we, indeed, seeing that neither did the States admit our manufactures free? Manufactured articles were not mentioned in the treaty at all, but our neighbors thought themselves very shrewd in anticipating that, as this was only a rough once before. wooden country," and not likely to have manufactures of any account for a long time to come, the advantage in that respect would be all on their side. And so it was army were literally swept out. Baker has antil Canadian manufactures made their first vigorous start under the genial in- hundred of his followers, two thousand fluences of the tariff of 1858. Again, Bradstreet's says that reciprocity would open the American market to our. products. "while the Canadians would still insist upon purchasing their manufac- El Mahdi will consider he is fighting not tured articles from Great Britain, the mother country." If our contemporary over the latter country that he will claim distrust which require the presence of had wished to state the case fairly, he would have added that our duties on British could are precisely the same as on Americ blowder are precisely the same as on Americ goods are precisely the same as on American goods, no more or no less. So good an or will he for once drop the weak vacillatauthority as Bradstreet's cannot surely be ing course he has hitherto pursued and ignorant of this fact. Had our contemporary desired to tell the whole truth, it would have published commit suicide. the fact that reciprocity, in natural products only, is already provided for on the Canadian statute book by a section of the customs act of 1879. Reciprocity in natural products can easily be worked, but in manufactured goods it is wholly impracticable as long as Canada remains a part ef the British empire. And this for a reason which has been explained in these columns before, but which we had better state again.

on the Intercolonial if any company could be found foolish enough to take it as a gift from the government, on the understanding that it should be continuously operated. Why deceive ourselves by using names? The twenty-two and a half millions are to be given as a subsidy, and there is neither the averate the second olonial if any con the expectation of receiving on the one hand, nor the intention of giving on the other, the slightest return in the shape of Your reference to the Grand Trunk in

this connection is an unfortunate one for your argument. That corporation was aided, and aided, and aided by loan after

aided, and aided, and aided by loan after loan until its debt to Canada amounted to something like \$20,000,000. For that we still hold security in the shape of mort-gage bonds, but they have been so long perfectly worthless that the question of handing them back to the company has often been mosted. Perhaps if they had been of any use to the railway company they would have been delivered up long ago These incidents are capped by a mistake of ago.

I fail to understand your bogy of a New York "gobble" of the Canadian how it was that the deputation could not which in publishing what purported to be New York "gobble" of the Canadian receive any proposal recarding salt and a portrait of Mr. Justice Denman, "the Pacific. Have the owners of that road not Pacific. Have the owners of that road not been for months hawking their shares around the stock exchanges on both sides of the Atlantic with the re-sult of showing that nobody wants them? Can a man be said to "gobble" a morsel that is thrust under his nose and almost down his throat? If "that most nan who murdered O'Donnell," gives a portrait of Mr. Chas. Russell, Q.C., the man who defended the avenger. It cannot be possible that Mr. Ford intended to be ironical and to imply that Mr. Russell really killed O'Donnell by his method of almost down his throat? If "that most gigantic financial combination ever known in America," of which you speak, had wanted the control of the Canada Pacific they could Threatening Canada by Cable.

the control of the Canada Pacific they could have had it for a trifle. What troubles the present holders of Canada Pacific is that the New York financiers, and Ameri-can railway kings, and London capitalists, and Dutch bankers would not "gobble" their stock—would not even touch it with a forty foot pole—when it was held out to The Globe's cable despatch yesterday em even with a 2 per cent guarante thrown in.

from London says: The terms of the Canadian government's proposed new arrangement with the Can-adian Pacific railway company have been announced here. They are receiving much attention from the press. The opinion is expressed that the Canadian government is taking a course likely to damage the country's credit by linking its fortunes so closely with the railway. It is also thought that the proposed arrangement is, in effect, a gross breach of faith towards British capitalists who have invested in other Canadian railways. The subsidizing of the road in respect of works east of the thrown in. I close where I began, by saying that now is the time to sober up. If we go on using stimulants we may postpone a collapse, but we make it all the worse when it comes. To add from twenty to thirty millions to the unproductive debt we are already staggering under is not the way to already staggering under is not the way to restore prosperity to the country. We are discounting the future, and as sure as we do so the bills will come back to us for payment. If we do not pay we must re-pudiate, and already the fearful 'alterna-tion of repudiation or run is stating the other Canadian railways. The subsidizing of the road in respect of works east of the original main line is taken to be an act of hostility towards investors in railways in eastern Canada. This feeling appears to be gaining ground, and already it is rn-mored that steps will be taken to express formally opposition to the scheme. ive of repudiation or ruin is staring the in the face ONLOOKER Toronto, Feb. 5, 1884.

alities

A Voice From the Pacific Coast.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: At last the province appears to 1 with a rush n the eve of a change for the better. The railway on the mainland will possibly be ompleted in two years; and the island railway, which has just been assented to rmer experience? Or will the London osed weaker. by the local legislature, is expected to be ancial magnates who control the Grand completed in three years. A great portion of the work on the Yale and Savonia sec tion has been suspended for the winter and has had the effect of creating a commo

tion amongst the celestials employed or the work, it being rumored that over 2000

are without means of subsistence. This The London Times is of opinion that the may lead to the increase of crime and add

bors found out that we were actually manufacturing for ourselves they became clamorous against the treaty, and in 1864 they gave notice to quit, though the treaty continued in force until March, 1866 Bradstreat's saw. "The lite of an



Friday, April 11.

is that of which

Angus Grant, of

change the prese

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to the club winn

series of games b

class clubs. This

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as having a tend

as having a tendence down to the de oricket, et al. to us like baseba Over the way there class baseball clubs class bacrose organ ever, Mr. Granta should be well weig being fir ally proceed

being fir ally pronor

are the proposed as By W. K. McNaugh RuLe 2.-Alter so weight of the ball. RuLE 6.-Sec. 1-C

in second sentence c cate, and add to end "A copy being kept other being hande, authority shall comm receipt of the writter by both captains." A this section the follon is satisfied that a foun-of one of the teams co may, if he choose, ord o have the benefit of on have the benefit of un it is understood

and the que fouled sh the same positions the previous to the foul, ine ball on his crosse, the referee, each sha any manner allowe game."

RULE 9, Sec. 1.-R

KOLE 9, Sec. 1.—Re last sentence of this sa fide change of reside tence as follows, "If dent of the vicinity w sents Is located, he s play with more than o RULE 12.—After the the following, "Althou and throw." Change 1, "No player shall crosse with his hands or stick or between hi

RULE 18. ROUGH

No player shall th his crosse, ru

til any way to

wed to jump at

the change." By Mr. Daniel A. Hose RULE 6, Sec 3.-After

another player with his cro trike or trip an he hand. Sec. 4

ed, so as to

THE PEOL

pediency of prohibitory legislation, there are few thinking men who are not ready to admit that every one is the better for total abstinence from intoxicating drink. One way of promoting the movement in favor of total abstinence is the earnest discussion of the whole evil, which is the sure concomitant of a contest like the one on which we are now entering. The attempt to carry the Dunkin act bylaw some years ago in this city gave a great impulse to the temperance movement, and we have no doubt that the popular agitation of the shop license question will have a similar effect. The occasion is accidental, but wise and temperate advocates of the cause will know how to take advantage of it.

The plebiscite ordered by the city coun cil furnishes a hint to the legislature as to the direction in which the Crooks act should be amended. Why not make this local option plan of determining issues growing out of the traffic a permanent and general feature of license law of the province. In this respect the McCarthy act is far ahead of the Crooks act and of this the temperance people are fully aware. Suppose the privilege of saying whether for the next three years any new licenses should be granted in this city were to given to the ratepavers at the time of the municipal elections. , If they decided in the negative, then at the end of three years the question might be repeated and again voted upon. Meanwhile, by deaths, bankruptcies, and other causes, the number of licenses in operation would gradually decrease until in a few years there would be a much smaller number than now, and from these a very much larger revenue might be obtained. Such a local option plan would interfere with no vested right and would eventually greatly restrict the liquor traffic.

Water from Lake Simcoe. believe there is a great deal of be free coming from Great Britain. Now, the insane syndicate contract, and the truth in the statement that it would be a British export warehouses are filled notonly taking of steps to put the construction of new public offices, and court house will, I good thing for Toronto to get her water with goods of British manufacture but with the Canadian Pacific railway on a business supply from Lake Simcoe. But we should goods from France, Belgium, Germany and like to see the matter fully investigated in fact from everywhere. In other words, first. For the water in that lake may be opening our markets to American goods toxication on this undertaking long enough. impure, or it in the course of a few years means opening them to all the world be-

for one of the objects of such a scheme would be to supply water to farmers, towns and villages all the way down from the lake to the city. Such a private company would do this much better than a corporation like Toronto.

The subject will at least bear discussion, and the columns of The World are open to any who can throw light upon it.

Reciprocity in Coal and Iron Ore. A week or two ago an American depute

Whatever articles Canada makes free coming from the United States must also

Henry George's theories may be de nounced as wild, but as long as he can make two or three hundred pounds a week 1881. We have now a chance to recover make two or three hundred pounds a week by their means he is scarcely likely to cast them aside Everywhere he has cast them aside. Everywhere he has spoken in Great Britain he has had an audience of two or three thousand. The selves of this last chance of putting matother day he received from steady-going Dundee a reception that amounted to almost a popular demonstration. If his opponents would defeat him the better

course would evidently be to leave Mr.

do ill deeds makes ill deeds done," says Shakespeare. As we said recently, for a wealthy country like England to be in a comparatively defenceless condition is to offer a standing temptation to attack from all quarters. The Times' warning is evidently thrown out as a hint to Mr. Gladstone, upon whom a tremendous responsibility now lies. Surely he will not allow the men of peace to set England drifting into war, as they have done more than

Baker Pasha has been more fortunate than Hicks Pasha. The latter and his saved his own skin and that of fifteen being slain. Each fresh disaster adds to the difficulties of the situation. All depends upon Britain's course. With Englishmen leading the forces against him, Egypt, nor Turkey, but England, and it is cause of national animosities and create a

blunders. Will it continue so to the end, or will he for once drop the weak vacillat-ing course he has hitherto pursued and adopt something hard and practical? At present he is merely encouraging Egypt to

The Real Nature of the Crisis. To the Editor of The World.

SIR : I would like to have some proof of the truth of your assertion of this morning that the refusal of a loan to the Canadian Pacific railway company would be "disas trous," or produce "calamity." or create a

gloom like that of "earthquake and eclipse." To me it seems perfectly clear that the only hope of the future of the dominion, either politically or commercially, lies just now in a reconsideration of

hasis.

We have been in a state of national in impure, or it in the course of a few years may become impure by reason of the country it drains becoming more exten-sively occupied and polluted. Furthermore, we would like to see the Allan's company in 1872. We made the worst and most fatal error of all when

ters right. If we give this so-called loan, but real

subsidy, to the company now, it will be swallowed up in the insatiable vortex of an undertaking which will never pay a cent of dividend for the next hundred

his convenience and mism as a burthen on the province or left to starve. Objectionable as their presence may be true manhood scarcely cares to see even a Chinaman subjected to such in-I am heartily pleased to observe the

pauper immigration has met with mdig-nant protests from the workingmen who unknowingly have to contribute chiefly to their support, and the lesson thus taught to political knaves I trust will serve as a lasting impression. The day has gone by when the majority of the artizan class can

when the majority of the artizan class can be hoodwinked by such specious trickery, and I hope will never return. By organi-zation and the inception of true knowledge executed with secrecy and fidelity the repe-tition of past blunders will be avoided and the future better provided for. The earnest intelligence of eastern artizans will do much towards shaping the destiny of this Canada of ours and not only make it acceptable to those who love it but prefer-able to those who live beyond our do-main

main. The policy of retaliation which forms the basis of our fiscal policy must be amended, and will be when the people begin to un-derstand that rival tariffs are the chief Markets by Telegraph.

 Markets by Telegraph.
 NEW YORK, Feb. 5.-Cotton dul and unchanged. Flour-Receipts 20,009 brls. dull; sales 100,000 brls. No. 2 \$2.10 to \$2.53 superfine \$2.75 to \$3.30, common \$3.3 to \$3.70, good \$3.75 to \$6.50, western extr \$6.25 to \$6.50, extra Ohlo \$3.35 to \$6.60, \$3 Louis \$3.35 to \$6.25, Minnesota extra \$5.7 to \$6.75, double extra \$6.80 to \$6.85. Ry flour quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged, Wheat - Receipts 15,000 bush, strong; sales 1,584,000 bush futures, and 145,000 bush spot; exports 152,000 bush; No. 1 rec and white state \$1.18, No. 2 red Fleb ruary \$1.055 to \$1.064, March \$1.071 to \$1.05, April \$1.096 to \$1.064, March \$1.071 to \$1.06, April \$1.096 to \$1.090, Bush spot; exports 93,000 bush, future, 134,000 bush spot; exports 93,000 bush, future, 134,000 bush spot; exports 93,000 bush, No. 2 614c, yellow 59c to 64c, No 2 February 61c to 614c, March 614 ct o621c, April 64jc to 639c. Oats-Receipts 16,000 bush spot; mixed 40c to 41c, white 45c to 47c, No. 2 Feb-ruary 391c to 392c, March 409c to 406; c, April 64jc to 736; cu to 124 bush futures, 31.001 bush spot; mixed 40c to 41c, white 45c to 47c, No. 2 Feb-ruary 391c to 392c, Cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 78c, cu to 124 Bugar firm; stand-ard A 7jc to 77c, Cu to meats strong; pickled ballies 8jc to 8jc, pickled speed, and scarcely a vestige of snow except on the highest mountains. With the variety of raw material obtainable in the province I am surprised at the lack of judgment displayed by eastern manufac-turers in not establishing branches of various industries in this Eldorado of the west. Colonization schemes could also be perfected which would increase our powers of consumption and give a permanent to of consumption and give a permanency to the floating population which visits our shores. For in order to succeed capital must precede labor, and provide means for its maintenance. REGINALD.

Victoria, B C., Jan. 24, 1884.

New Court House and Public Buildings. To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your independent advocacy of

new public offices, and court house will, I
trust, be successful in the erection of suit
able buildings for our officials, and court
house for judges and juries who have complained (for so many years) of the present
diffy and unhealthy structure. I beg to
suggest that the present site can be outlized
and extended to Church and Court streets,
and the removal of the fire hall and police
station to Richmond street. This will
keep up the value of city and county property, and in proximity to the public libray, postoffice, investment societies, etc.
No better site can be obtained. Let no
paltry jealousies be allowed to interfere
with our united progress as the metropolitian
with our united progress as the metropolitian
and county We should be sh with our united progress as the metropo itan city and county. We should be batteries of enterprise to the province, and citizens generally will sustain their imme-00 DU

diate erection. AN OLD RATEPAYER. Toronto, Feb. 4, 1884.

Mr. Gladstone on Jam. Mr. Gladstone was present on Jan. 9, as

And the most substantial proof of their superior artistic qualities is that I have made more sittings during the past year than any other studio in Toronto. the annual rent audit at Hawarden, and THOMAS E. PERKINS. A week or two ago an American deputa-tion accompanied by representatives of the Montreal board of trade, had a conference with the minister of finance and the min-ister of oustoms, on the subject of recip-rocity in coal and iron ore. Our friends from over the border were informed that reciprocity in these and all, or nearly all, other raw products was already provided WILLIAM BERRY. Odorless Excavator & Contractor, NO. 151 LUMLEY STREET. Office, 6 Victoria street, Night soil removed from all parts of the city

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DEALERS IN -Body ohecking is at -Body ohecking is at for the purely defens a dodger in possessic be done from the fr shall be allowed to crosse while he is de the goal crease. Se follows, so as to f player deliberately s crosse or otherwist layer deliberately str rosse or otherwise, uled out of the match. ARTICLE 5.—Alter h ideles as to read as for allowed to have one vo which they are entitl the full number of de shall have one vote; bu delegates is not presen gates representing the cast the full number of club is entitled." By Mr. Angus Grant of "That the present the lacrosse champion ceptible of improven **EPPS' COCOA** ceptible of improvend the Montreal I that at the next an that at the next annu ciation they will mov-and bylaws relating to amended as follows: ' be held from Nov. I in in the following year be majority of a series of out the season betwee-clube who should be r dius, 'and that the p the chemionishin he

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chem, ts, London, England.

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