The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1882.

THE ECONOMIC MINERALS OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has its southern boundary fixed on or about the 49th parallel of latitude. Northwards we may go to the pole, if we choose, and are able to get through, but the present boundary rather peremptorily marks out our southern limits. In view of the important fact that we may press northwards but not southwards the question how far north we can go and profit by the operation is one of much practical interest. It is only within these few years past that we have become thoroughly aware of the existence of a vast wheat-growing region this side of the Rocky Mountains, stretching very far away to the northward. The researches of geologists have shown that in some sections of the Dominion lying pretty far north, there are to be found large and valuable deposits of economic minerals. We have every reason to believe that the mineral resources of Northern Ontario are not yet half explored or discovered; but we are not without men who are devoting themselves with a good deal of energy to this very work. Among those who deserve mention in this connection is Mr. D. G. Charles, C. E., of Yorkville, who has had considerable experience in geological surveying and exploring, and who at the recent exhibition here showed a valuable collection of phosphate of lime and its manufactures. The same collection has since been exhibited in several cities in the United States, and after having gained for the owner medals and diplomas there, has been presented by him to the museum of the Toronto university. Mr. Charles has also got together a large collection of iron ores, from undeveloped deposits in Ontario; several locations among which have already been sold to American firms. A valuable phosphate deposit in Oso, county of Frontenac, was recently purchased by a Montreal firm, and is now being worked, and is turning out splendidly for the owners. It would be for the country's benefit were more of our valuable mineral deposits worked by ourselves, instead of leaving it for foreign enterprise and foreign capital to do the business.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

The long career of republican prosperity has been wrecked by no fault but that of the vicious system of boss dominance and office-seeking corruption so long pursued without check or rebuke. But the late election shows that in a country with free institutions such a system, however strongly intrenched in power and place, cannot long withstand the force of public opinion directed by the pulpit of an independent press. The defeat of a party which a year ago considered its lease of office secure is not without its lesson for this country, where, though in a lesser degree, the evils that have caused the dry rot of the once sound republican structure find a counterpart. Here, too, we have a party elected to office by the people in order to carry into effect a great measure of public policy. They have done that, deserving scant thanks from those who know how entirely the measure in question was the work of a very few independent thinkers and writers to whom the men in power acknowledged no obligation or showed no gratitude. Ever since the national policy was carried, the dominant party, like the dominant republicans in the northern states, have forgotten the interests of the country and been careful only of the needs of party; the civil service, after the solemn farce of a commission, has been left unreformed, a burden on the country, and one of the many ways in which the people are made to pay tax to support party organizations. In such cases, as always, the immorality of one party reacts on that of the other. Except for the immediate sweeping away of republican abuses we doubt that the democratic party will prove much more conscientious. And with us the same immoral machinery for catching votes, the same reliance in party wire-pullers, is shown by the outs and the ins. The tactics of Tweedledum are ever as the tactics of Tweedledee. The tory organ which has sneered at the Irish desires for local self-government and declared the land league illegal and communistic, on the approach of an election talks with quietness and light about the blessings of home rule. The Globe relaxes from a hatred of catholicity worthy of John Knox to flatter catholic prelates and court the vote they are supposed to control. There is no escape from these evils for the poison which they introduce into the body politic is a cumulative one and nothing is to be gained by a change from the political Scylla to the political Charybdis.

THE FAILURE OF PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Only a short time ago it was announced that the people of the state of Iowa had adopted an amendment to their constitution forbidding the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquor, ale, wine or beer as a beverage within that state. Here was prohibition established by the fundamental law. It now turns out that it is probably unconstitutional; if so, it is of course null and void. The constitution requires that a proposed amendment shall be agreed to by two successful legislatures, and then ratified by a vote of the people, before it can take effect.

The prohibitory amendment, when agreed to by the senate of the first legislature to which it was submitted, was in this form:

"No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale as a beverage, or to be used, any intoxicating liquor whatever, including ale, wine and beer."

When submitted to the other house of that legislature and to both houses of the next legislature, the words "or to be used" were omitted.

This omission made an essential change in the character of the proposed amendment.

The difference has led the district court at Davenport to declare that the prohibitory amendment is no part of the constitution of Iowa, inasmuch as it has never received in its present form the legislative approval required by the terms of that instrument.

A TOO TATOOED WIFE.

A late Massachusetts divorce case, that of Mr. Boyle, presents the peculiar feature that Mr. Boyle is one of those illustrations of Herbert Spencer's doctrine that decoration precedes dress, a "tatooed girl." Indeed, when unadorned by dress it would appear that Mrs. Boyle was most embellished by art. Those who go down to the sea in ships have seen the chests and arms of brawny mariners tatooed with the figures of a man-of-war, a crucifix, a spreadeagle and other devices interesting to seamen, the work of some fair but savage esthete in distant lands. We are led to suppose that Mrs. Boyle is adorned in a similar manner, but on a much more elaborate scale. She is, as far as tatooing can make her, a *pattern* wife, calculated to please any man who has a soul for art. Yet in these days of differentiation, most people prefer to separate the functions of the wife and the picture-gallery. Mr. Boyle, we suppose, was attracted into matrimony mainly by curiosity: he had seen some small part of the illustrations, and too hastily decided to purchase the entire panorama. The result has not been a happy one; we suppose a husband must get tired of perpetually seeing the same pictures on exhibition. It would be like being caretaker to an art exhibition, one would find the position monotonous. Hence no doubt the divorce. We should think ladies were to be preferred without the illustrations.

FOR THE MANITOBANS TO CONSIDER.

It is the interest of Manitoba and the Northwest to have their trade centre, Winnipeg, as near Ontario as possible. For Ontario can charter as many roads as she chooses; Manitoba it appears cannot. If the boundary line is placed where the Ontario government contends, the Ontario railway system will be brought very close to their doors, but if it is placed this side of Prince Arthur's Landing the Manitobans will have a long way to go for water, so to speak. Moreover in the event of monopoly the "water stretches" could be used much more advantageously if they were under Ontario jurisdiction than if they were subject to the supervision that the federal authorities seek to impose on the younger provinces. Instead of wishing to appropriate Ontario's property, Manitoba in her day of trial should seek the warm co-operation of this province, which is championing provincial rights.

CHEAPER AND BETTER GAS.

The Equitable gas company (capital $2,000,000) has just been floated in New York. By a new process it proposes to supply a superior gas, the price of which will defy competition. Our Toronto company might look this matter up.

A QUERY.

Cornwall Freeholder—Why is bread dear when wheat and flour are cheap?

The bakers have a chance to answer this interesting conundrum through our columns.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL UNION.

NO. II.

The second plank in the platform—The treaty-making power—Sound by itself, but with a most dangerous suggestion attached.

The second resolution in the declaration of third party policy is very briefly put, in eight words only. It is, *the right to negotiate our own commercial treaties.* This is a strong plank to stand upon, and the leaders of the N. L. U. have shown themselves wise in adopting it, and in placing it second only to the protectionist plank, which is the very strongest of all. The right asserted is one that Canada will demand and re-demand until it be conceded. It will surely come to us, and perhaps a good deal sooner than most people expect. It is really part and parcel of national policy, which without it remains incomplete. But Mayor McMurrich has not been well advised in holding up to our view, along with this very sound and strong plank in the platform, the wedge of a most dangerous and utterly antagonistic proposal, which if realized would inevitably rend asunder plank, platform, national policy and all. Speaking of this resolution he said:

"We more than the motherland know what we require; we know best what markets of the world we can, with advantage to ourselves, compete in and with; and without in the slightest weakening the tie that binds us to the empire, and without increasing the cost of the governmental machinery, we could be granted this right with benefit to ourselves and without harm to any one. In fact the scheme to which I have alluded—*the commercial union of the colonies of England*—could be carried out in its entirety, its elasticity would enable this matter to be fully dealt with in the interests of all concerned. The tariff we now have is in fact a treaty, except in so far as it is not a compact. If we are able to foster our industries to such an extent that we can supply foreign markets as well as our own—and I hope we shall soon be able to do so—then I think it reasonable that we should possess those powers that would enable us to effect a barter and exchange with any who might be willing to purchase from us."

What he had before said on the subject, after referring to certain difficulties still existing with regard to the naturalization of foreigners in Canada, was this:

"And so with the treaty-making power, with which I shall treat more in detail shortly. The expansion of our colonial system will not provide a remedy, *and the most attractive plan is doubtless the federation of the empire*, a scheme of government which has been so often alluded to and widely discussed that it is unnecessary for me at the present time to enlarge upon the same. It is thought that there are great difficulties attending the carrying out of this scheme, so much so that to many it seems visionary, but if difficulties of an insurmountable nature preclude for the present a grand federation of the empire and the colonies, there can hardly be any great difficulty in taking the first step in this direction by the formation of a commercial zollverein between the mother country and the colonies, so that they would be able to trade upon more favorable terms with one another and exclude foreigners from the benefit of such trade. It is quite evident that the colonies must either be brought more closely into alliance with the motherland than at present, or set up as independent allies.

By a commercial policy such as I have alluded to creating a community of interest profitable to all a step would be taken in the direction of uniting all in one harmonious whole politically and give the orbit in which this colony and the others should describe their circle around the parent land. In due time, arising from the closer intimacy and community of interest thus formed, the political ties would take shape and legislation would naturally and in due course remedy the anomalies to which I have just referred."

Federation of the empire may be brought about some day, and may possibly prove the most feasible means of putting a vast British and colonial empire into such shape as will greatly discourage foreign aggression upon any member of the body, and such as will at the same time best enable us to meet it should it come. But from a commercial zollverein with the mother country, "good lord deliver us." It would be quick destruction and the unhappy despatch to many of our most important Canadian industries. It would not be quite as bad for Canada as commercial union with the United States would be, for the reason that our American neighbors are our competitors and commercial antagonists in more lines of manufacture, and in lines more important to us, than are our kindred beyond sea. But for all that it would be ruinous enough. Where are our "practical men" when a commercial zollverein with the mother country is talked of? Will they kindly give us their plain, common-sense opinion as to what would become of the woollen manufacture, now rapidly rising to great importance in Canada, were this scheme to be carried out? Or what the chance would be in such case of our ever seeing in this country the ruddy glow of a smelting furnace or a rolling mill? It would be *death* to many important industries that we are now carrying on to a considerable extent; it would strangle in the cradle others that are just beginning; and it would prevent the birth of many more that will surely come to life amongst us, if only meddlesome hands can be kept off the N. P. You, men of the National Liberal union, if you are really Canada first men, and patriots, with all that the words imply—cease to trouble us with this dangerous and utterly unpatriotic suggestion of a commercial union with the mother country. What this dominion most wants, in order to grow up to be a nation, is the development of her own resources, instead of those of *any* other country; and the encouragement of production at home rather than of importation from abroad. A commercial zollverein with the mother country would be in reality free trade, and the total abandonment of anything like a Canadian national policy, Great Britain being a free trade country out-and-out, with her export warehouses crammed full of foreign goods. Free trade with her would be practically free trade with all the world. Let no man who advocates so suicidal a scheme dare to call himself a Canadian nationalist, or pretend that he wishes to see Canada become a nation. For the good of the cause which they profess to advocate the leaders of the National Liberal union cannot too soon reconsider and blot out from their scheme the bare suggestion, even, of anything so utterly and radically antagonistic to Canadian nationality as this proposal of a commercial zollverein with the mother country.

ARGUS.

In the first article on the new platform there were these misprints: "two *conservative* elections" for *consecutive*; and "a national *party* in full operation," instead of *policy*.

"A SERMON ON THE BIBLE IN OUR SCHOOLS."

For the Rev Mr Milligan and his hearers on Thanksgiving day.

(To The Editor of The World.)

SIR: The Mail publishes a lengthy report of the Rev. Mr Milligan's Thanksgiving day sermon on "The Bible in Schools." As this has been done no doubt with his consent the reverend gentleman will hardly object to some gentle criticism from one of the public.

The Rev. Mr. Milligan choose a text, not from the divine word, but from the writings of the Apostle Paul, viz: (Romans 2d and 4th) "not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance." Deserting, ignoring or forgetting his text he proceeded to show that men or governments, by adopting a totally different method could achieve the same desirable result. Not by "goodness" appealing to the inner affections and will of man and so leading them to truth and righteousness, but by legal measures, applied externally, forcing them to "repentance." "Man cannot act corporatly," he says, "without compelling some to do what they do not believe in." He also adds an axiom—original doubtless—that "it is the duty of the state to train her people to be reverent, dutiful and kind in all the relations of life;" and then he asks "when the majority in a country are christians have they no right to have christian laws because of the essentially spiritual character of their religion, both because its sphere is in the heart of man and its weapons are not carnal but spiritual?" The logical inconsistency of these several propositions is quite startling. Neither christianity nor civil law compels men to do what they do not believe in. Both demand that men shall refrain from doing that which interferes with equal freedom, any interference which constitutes a crime according to the decalogue as much as according to civil law. The ten commandments tell each individually what ought, or ought not to be done. We are not there told to compel others to obey, but freely to compel ourselves into obedience, and the office of civil law, enlightened by christianity, is to place each in such freedom that none can prevent the other from willing obedience. Some commands in the decalogue, such as those against theft, murder, adultery, etc., must be enforced by civil law in order to make it possible for all to obey them. The man who lives among thieves can hardly help but steal. He who lives among murderers must sometimes slay in self-defence. Hence these laws are embodied in the code of any government which seeks to preserve individual freedom; but as any man may "acknowledge and worship the one Jehovah," may "refuse to take his name in vain," may "keep the sabbath" externally and literally (as the jews among us do at this day) if personal freedom and rights are maintained, the civil enactment of these commands is not required to preserve liberty. The enforcement of reverence by the state, so much lauded by the Rev. Mr. Milligan, has caused much blood of martyrs to be spilled. The state's idea of reverence, when gathered from the church's creeds, is not always correct. Knowing full well that its message is to the heart and mind of men and its weapons "not carnal but spiritual," the church in all ages, whenever it waxed prosperous in temperal things, and poor in the spiritual riches of truth, has been tempted to covet the power of the secular arm whereby to expose its errors or corruptions of truth which had lost their spiritual power. It has tried by force to compel reverence and duty instead of impelling it by being itself worthy to be heard and followed. With all reverence let it be said that had the Lord our God, in His infinite wisdom, seen it to be right and best to compel reverence and duty towards Himself from men, there are powers enough in this material world which He has framed to terrify into silence, or annihilate bodily, every irreverent or undutiful one. Yet He by His "goodness leadeth to repentance." It is only christian to conclude that His way is the best, even although our ways are not as His ways, yet we are free to change ours and follow Him. This is "metanoia" or "repentance"—a turning or change of the inner will, the inmost mind of man. It is the inner will, the love, the goodness of the Lord, which, by constant, never changing goodness expressed in act, "making His sun to rise upon the evil and the good, and sending rain upon the just and on the unjust," kindles into free life that inner will which He has implanted in the inmost being of man, thus producing, voluntarily, this repentance.

The interference of law with this inner realm of will and thought in man, which is the domain of the inception of what we call "religion," is most hurtful and most irreverent towards the Lord. Such interference has been rightly discarded by christianity. The attempt to enforce legally the reading of the bible in our secular schools is such an interference; and a retrograde movement far more serious even than an attempt to suppress men's merely mental freedom by legislating against the freedom of the press. As well might we legislate that a free trader, as the Rev. Mr. Milligan professes himself to be, shall read the Mail, or a protectionist the Globe, as enact that a man who, however mistakenly, regards the bible as untrue or immoral, shall daily read or hear it read. Were such a law enacted, the atheist or agnostic who is a good citizen would no doubt submit; but would the reverend gentleman expect him also not to agitate or argue for its repeal? Would he deprive him of the right to express his opinions and arguments freely? Would he deny to him the freedom of the press? Unless the church is prepared to take this further step it will be difficult for the state long to enforce any set of religious dogmas. Does the reverend gentleman, while loyally paying the taxes imposed by a protective tariff, never say a word in favor of free trade and against protection? Would he like to be deprived of freedom of speech as well as freedom of trade? Will he be horrified and shocked at my temerity when I say that no majority has a moral right to impose restriction upon my freedom to trade, since in exercising that freedom I interfere with no man's equal freedom to trade or not to trade with me, and that therefore protective tariffs are morally wrong—nay actually uncristian, because forbidden in that keystone of christianity: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them?" Yet were he and I in a majority would we be right in enacting a law that a free trade manual shall be read daily in our schools? No! let thought be free, but interference with equal physical freedom penal; in order that thought may not be compelled but led. For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, and good also. "Out of the heart are the issues of life." Heart speaking to heart in mutual freedom and mutual respect is the only moral power which can work moral reforms. For "love is life," and until the will, the desire, the life is touched and changed, led out, willingly, towards good by the influence of good no real moral education is possible. This is why legal enforcement does not reform.

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SOLID GROWTH.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS.	Premiums Received.	Insurance in Force.
Year ending December 31st, 1877....	$279,701 79	$8,240,281 00
Year ending December 31st, 1878....	281,165 10	8,760,199 00
Year ending December 31st, 1879....	307,847 00	9,229,225 00
Year ending December 31st, 1880....	347,256 80	10,324,888 00
Year ending December 31st, 1881	$403,587 00	$11,276,000 00
An increase in 1878 of	4,463 31	519,918 00
And in 1879 a further growth of.....	23,681 90	529,176 00
And in 1880 a further increase of.....	39,409 80	1,095,563 00
And now a further increase of.....	56,340 20	1,045,112 00

During 1881 this Company paid for Death Claims in Canada $70,445 85—a considerable decrease upon the previous year.

Also, during 1881, to living members, holding matured Endowment Bonds $90,104—an increase of nearly Five Thousand Dollars.

Also, during 1881, in Cash dividends, or Profits, to Mutual Members, the large sum of $51,563—an increase of nearly Four Thousand Dollars.

SOLID PROGRESS DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Assets.
1866.....	$ 2,038,823 05
1867.....	4,301,433 36
1868.....	7,558,619 85
1869.....	10,350,512 23
1870.....	13,281,504 21
1871.....	15,120,686 11
1872.....	16,640,793 24
1873.....	18,077,540 06
1874.....	19,469,415 88
1875.....	20,607,503 56
1876.....	22,093,734 32
1877.....	23,357,048 95
1878.....	24,141,175 70
1879.....	25,120,804 24
1880.....	$25,434,185 43
1881.....	26,493,449 68
1882.....	27,655,894 16

So productive are its Assets, and so carefully selected are its Lives, that the Interest Receipts alone more than defray the Death Losses, as the following figures for the past seven years will show:

Interest on funds, 1875 and 1876....	$3,027,992 59
Death Claims paid, 1875 and 1876....	2,548,561 65
Difference to the Good.....	$479,530 94
Interest on funds, 1877 and 1878....	$3,145,072 61
Death Claims paid, 1877 and 1878....	2,212,352 59
Difference to the Good.....	$932,720 02
Interest on funds, 1879, '80 and '81..	$4,900,058 23
Death Claims paid, 1879, '80 and '81..	3,744,662 42
Difference to the Good.....	$1,155,395 81

Policies issued in 1881, 4,253, insuring $8,907,220 00.

Policies now in force, 57,564, insuring $79,779,425.44.

All policies Nonforfeitable after two annual payments on the Endowment Plans and after three annual payments on the Life plans.

Endowment Deposits received in sums of $10 and upwards, carrying Insurance of from $500 to $15,000 on a single life, from the age of 16 and upwards. Reader, if you are in good health (for none others are admitted) make application at once through the undersigned.

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All advertisements are measured as Solid Nonpareil, twelve lines to an inch.

ORDINARY RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Commercial advertisements, of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion.

All advertisements other than commercial TEN CENTS per line.

Reports of meetings and financial statements of banks, and railway, insurance and mining companies, &c., &c. TWELVE CENTS a line.

Paragraphs among news items, double the ordinary rates.

Special notices, twenty-five per cent. advance on the ordinary rates.

Birth, marriage and death notices, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.

Condensed advertisements on the first page, ONE CENT a word, each insertion.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS

are charged at the following rates:

Help wanted, Properties for Sale, Houses or Stores to Rent, Houses or Stores Wanted, Board and Lodging, Rooms to Let, Rooms Wanted, Articles for Sale, Articles Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Professional or Business Cards, Business Chances, Money to Lend, Personal, and Miscellaneous, TEN CENTS for TEN words, and one cent for each additional word, for each insertion.

Extra words at corresponding rates.

Do you want a situation? Advertise in the World TEN CENTS.

Do you want mechanics? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want a clerk? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want a servant? Advertise in the World for TEN CENT

Do you want help of any kind? Advertise in the World for TEN CENT

Do you want boarders or lodgers? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want a boarding-house Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you furnished rooms to let? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Have you a house or store to let? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to rent a house or store? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you any property for sale Advertise in the Wor for TEN CENTS

Do you want to end or borrow money? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want to sell or buy a business? Advertise in the World for TEN CENT

Have you lost or found anything? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want to sell *anything*? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Do you want to buy *anything*? Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS

Let Everybody Advertise in The World.

PRESS

ADVERTISERS!

Will find it to their advantage to advertise in the

NEW GLASGOW PLAINDEALER,

A Liberal Conservative, weekly newspaper, the spiciest and best weekly paper in the Maritime Provinces. RATES LOW. Address, for rates, etc., W. D. TANTON, Manager Plaindealer, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

THE TORONTO WORLD

is the brightest and most fearless daily paper published in Canada. It deals with men and measures without favor or timidity, and presents all the current news in brief and readable form. The daily edition will soon have the largest circulation of any journal in Canada. Every farmer and mechanic and all men of the so-called lower and middle classes should read it.

Sample copies will be sent on application.

TERMS.

Daily, per year	$3.00
" six months	1.50
" four months	1.00
" one month	25

THE WORLD TORONTO.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

$3 PER DOZEN

—FOR FINELY FINISHED—

CABINET PORTRAITS!

No other house in the city is making the same quality of work for less than double the money.

THOS. E. PERKINS,

Photographer, 293 Yonge street.

WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO.,

Valuators and Investors.

WEST LYNNE MANITOBA.

Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba.

Confidental Reports furnished owners and intending investors.

Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited Charges moderate tf

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in packets and tins only (½ lb. and 1 lb.) by grocers, labelled thus

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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