## THE TORONTO WORLD. SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1884

An Economic Science Association. The Peterboro Review in a well reason and well written article advocates the formation of an association "for the prom

17

tion of economic science." The inspi of the article, if not its actual composition is probably due to Mr. Carnegie, who represents West Peterboro in the Ontario embly, and who is well known to have made a special study of some branches of economics and statistics. He was invited by the Agriculture and Arts association, of which he is a useful member, to prepare a paper for the late meeting of the British ciation on agriculture in Ontario. Hav-

ing complied with the request he was prevented from reading his paper, which was crowded out of the program by others of a less valuable character from English agriculturists who might as well have reserved what they had desirable under any circumstances to say for another year. Sidney Fisher, M.P. of Quebec, and General Laurie of Nova Scotia were similarly treated, and we have no doubt that they and others than a benefit to Canada," and hastens to who, witnessed their exclusion will cor dially endorse the suggestion of Mr. Carnegie's journal.

nomic science differs in two impo tant respects from most others. In the first place it has to deal, not with lifeless material, as chemistry has, or even with living tissues, like biology, but with active human beings who from a struggling mass working in accordance with laws which must be reached by careful observation and induction. The freedom and spontaniety of the individual member of society, and his liability to be actuated by other motives than those which usually sway men similarly circumstanced make it hard either to foretell the future or to correctly diagnose the present in the matter of economical development.

But, strange to say-and this brings up the other point in which economic science is singular-there is, in spite of its difficulty, no other science on which people generally feel so competent to express an opinion. The man who would never dream of giving his views as to the atomic theory of matter, or the age of a coal measure, or the part played by germs in zymotic dis eases, has no hesitation in giving an explanation of commercial depressions and ioflations, in prefering one kind of taxation to another, in assigning to various forms of industry their relative degrees of importance, and so on through the whole round of topics comprised within the econ omic circumference

Now, partly because economics is so difficult a science, and partly because in spite of its difficulty every one feels at liberty to dogmatise about both its principles and their application, even if there were no other reason for it, such an association as the Review proposes would be a good institution. Especially would it be so in this nere the subject is almost i nored in our universities, and where, on account of the want of properly organised methods of collecting statistics there is great uncertainty as to the facts. Indeed one of the most obvious and most useful results likely to flow from the work of an active society of the kind, would be a keener appreciation of the value of statistics, and greater perfection of the machinery for collecting facts.

both its religious and temporal welfare re-ceived the consideration of a large class of aevolent people. Still too much can ever be done, and a glimpse of the suffer ng within its walls will do more to open he benevolent heart than reams of print, We recommend our readers to try the experiment; perhaps then Mrs. Astor's re

past might have a rival in Toronto. Canada and the British Connection In the December number of the Atlantic Monthly there appears a highly interesting 36 at 213. paper on the above subject by Edward Stanwood. It is written in so clear and practical a style, and wears an air of such exceptional impartiality, that it deserved. Montreal, 30 shares at 1864. Toronto 25 at 1724. Montreal Gas 50 at 1754. xceptional impartiality, that it deserves careful reading at the hands of all Canaareful reading at the hands of all Cana. and Ontario Navigation Co., 75 at 572, 25 at 58. City Passenger, 25 at 116, 125 at 1163. Gas, 100 at 1772.

"not one Canadian out of a hundred has ever brought himself to the belief that a change in the relations between Great Britain and the dominion would be which may be classed as probable. But he maintains nevertheless, "that the

imperial connection is an injury rather show that, though an American, it is not territorial cupidity that is his motive, and About 6000 bushels of barley sold at adds that there would be strong opposition to annexation exhibited in the States, and

prospectively calls Canada "the Ireland of America. The purport of the paper is to examine the effect upon our material interests, of the relation in which we stand to Great Britain, the limitations it imposes upon our freedom and progress, and the poseibilities which a career as an independent country might open to us.

The principal disadvantage he holds is that Canada has no say in regulating her foreign affairs. The foreign interests of he mother country and of the dominion are diverse, yet Canada must be bound by Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c. Apples, per barrel, 75c to \$1.50. Cabbages, 15c any treaties which England thinks fit to make. This the writer considers our chief

weakness. Thus, for our peculiar treasures: fisheries, forests and wheat, we receive only a money value; whereas, if indepen dent, we could enter into such treaties a

would give these possessions an extrinsic value, and . Mr. Stanwood proceeds to illustrate this by reference to our fisheries. Again, another serious drawback is our entire inability to alter our commercial relations with Great Britain. This he illustrates thus :

trates thus : A reciprocity treaty would naturally admit free of duty at United States custom houses breadstuffs, wood, unmanufactured lumber, dish and coal. Though we were to place all these articles on the free list, as regards all countries, the benefit would go exclusively to Canada, which is the only large producer of either class of articles that could compete with our home supplies \* What we wish to sell in Canada is our manufactured roods. To have even a slight advantage in that respect over Great Britain might be worth paying for by deranging our own revenue laws, But if the Canadian tariff is to be the same on English and American planos, on cot-on cloth from either Manchester or Fall River on cutlery from Massachusetts or from Sheffield, why should we care much whether that tariff be high or low \* \* Should Canada, as an independent power, desire to grant special trade privileges to the Unitee States in compensation for other privileges re-ceived, she would find no practical difficulty

and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock got him to procure it for uld find no practical diff Selved, she would find no practical difficulty in the way. In her present position she can do aothing whatever; but as part of the British suppre is required to observe the most favored nation clause, which has been imposed upon her without consulting any special interests the max have -People who reside or sojourn in re-gions of country where fever and ague and bilious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digeshe may have. The writer then proceeds to show by a on, the liver and the bowels, before approach of the season for the periodic approach of the season for the photop & malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic user and against the brief study of Canadian finances that the very fact of Canada being enabled to bor-Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be row large sums of money on favorable terms owning her dependence upon Great the best blood purifier in the market. Britain is in itself a mistortune. -West Toronto Junction is within a But this part of Mr. Stanwood's paper few minutes of the Union station by the trains of either the Ontario and Quebec we reserve for future occasion. and the Grand Trunk or the Northern. Real estate in the neighborhood has stead--"A little fire is quickly troaden out Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench. ly risen in value and promises to ad-Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.' Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but it it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is del-icate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierces "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine. radical curevance still more rapidly. Some of the best lots in West Toronto are to be had from George Clarke, 295 Yonge street. ---Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with dyspepsia and rheumatism for a long with dyspepsia and rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better speedily effect a genuine, radical cure-make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease ealth than she has been for years." Let President Wilson Alone. LOWNSBROUCH & CO. Bystander in the Week. President Wilson has a militant life; yesterday he was grapping with co educa-tionists; now he is repelling the attacks of clericists, though apparently they are not clericists of much mark. His obvious an-swer in the latter case is that if he were to introduce the latter case is that if he were to Exchange & Stock Brokers, 22 KING STREET EAST. Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Ca-nadian and American Stocks. 246

FINANGE AND TRADE. TORONTO, Nov. 21. Transactions on the local stock exchange to day were as follows : Morning sales-

at 40s, 100 at 40s, seller 60 days. \$2000 of Canadian Pacific railway bonds sold at 98 Afternoon sales—Federal, 25 and 5 at

47, 15 at 472, 10 at 47, 15 at 474, sellers 10 days. Northwest Land, 100 and 100 at 41s, seller 60 days. Canada Permanent, Afternoon sales-Montreal, 4 at 187 Northwest Land, 25 at 41s. Richelier

1163. Gas, 100 at 1773.
Sterling exchange was quoted in New York to day as follows: Three day bills, \$4.86; sixty day bills, \$4.82.
Hudson Bay company shares were quoted in London to-day at £243, and Northwest Land at 422 6d.

Federal sold up to 471 to-day on 'change.

Produce Markets. Wheat sold to-day at 70c to 73c for fall, 70c to 72c for spring, and 55c to 57c for goose, About 1000 bushels were marketed.

About 0000 Dusnets of Darley sold at prices ranging from 540 to 674c; the bulk selling below 60c. Oats, 200 bushels sold at 31c to 33c. Peas, 55c to 57c. Ryc, 60c. Timothy \$12 to \$14.50, clover \$8 to \$10. Straw \$8 to \$9.50. Sr. LAWRENCE MARKET. --Beef, roast, 11c to 16c; sirloin steak, 13c to 15c; round steak 10c to 13c. 216

the to 10.; shrows strong stark, 13. to 10.; found steak, 10. to 13.4c. Mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 12c; inferior cuts 6c to 8c. Lamb, per pound, 9c to 13c; lamb chops, 13c to 16c. Veal, best joints, 12c to 14c. cutlets, 17c; inferior cuts, 8c to 9c. Venicutlets, 17c; inferior cuts, 8c to 9c. Veni-son, carcase, \$4 50 to \$5 50; haunches, \$7 to \$8. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c to 11c. Butter, pound rolls, 22c to 25c; cooking, 14c to 17c. Lard, 11c to 124c. Cheese, 12c to 15c. Bacon, 10c to 14c. Eggs, 21c to 25c. . Turkeys, 75c to \$1 50. Chick-ens, 35c to 45c. Gecse, 60c to 70c. Ducks, 50c to 70c. Partridges 65c per brace. Potators, per bag 45c to 50c. Apple

to 20c. Oniors, 60c to 70c per bushel. Beets, 50c to 75c per bag. Carrots, 40c to 60c per bag. Turnips, 35c to 40c per bag. Paranips, 60c to 75c per bag.

American young ladies who have been abroad assert that it is dreadfully hard to find an honest count. -Jacob Loockman, Baffalo, N Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheumatism; he has such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best

hing in the market. -Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says : "I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend, who witnessed

the occurrence, to try Dr. Thomas' Eclec tric Oil. It relieved the pain almost im mediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds." See that you get the genuize Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, as there are imitations on the market.

-Worms cause feverishness, moaning



A NEW AND FASCINATIN UED STORY. BY HENRY JAME and when Georgina declared couldn't go home, that she with with her and not with her mo she couldn't expose herself-sh -and that she must remain and her only till the day th sail, the poor lady was forced that day a reality. She mastered, she was cajoled, s a certain extent, fascinated. to accept Georgina's rigidity none of her own to oppose was only violent, she was not o and once she did this, it was all, that to take her young Europe was to help her, and her alone was not to help lie gina literally frightened Mr into compliance. She was capable of strange things if the her own devices. So, from o another Mrs. Portico announce was really at last about to foreign lands (her doctor ha her that if she didn't look out get too old to enjoy them), an had invited that healthy Mis who could stand so long on h accompany her. There was ouse of Gressie at the ann for, though the danger was ov a great general advantage to to go, and the Gressies wer elated at the prospect of an a There was a danger that meet Mr. Benyon on the othe the world; but it didn't seem ! Mrs. Portico would lend herse of that kind. If she had tak her head to favor their love would have done it frankly, gina would have been marri time. Her arrangements were quickly as her decision had rather had appeared—slow; for cerned those agile young m town. Georgina was perpeta house; it was understood i street that she was talking ov ture travels with her kind frie there was, of course, to a con degree; but after it was set should start nothing more was s the motive of the journey. No said, that is, till the night be sailed; then a few words passed them. Georgina had alread leave of her relations in Twelf and was to sleep at Mrs. Po order to go down to the ship a hour. The two ladies were gether in the firelight, silent consciousness of corded lugge the elder one suddenly remark companion that she seemed to a great deal upon herself in that Raymond Benyon would her hand. He might choose to ledge his child, if she did were promises and promises, people would consider they people would consider the let off when circumstance altered. She would have with Mr. Benyon more thought. "I know what I am about answered. "There is only one for him. I don't know what by circumstances being altered "Everything seems to me to ed," poor Mrs. Portico murmu tragically. "Well, he isn't, and he neve am sure of him—as sure as t here. Do you think I would ha at him if I hadn't known he w of his word ?" "You have chosen him well.

"GEORGINA'S

RE



## Merchants, 8 shares at 108. Federal, 10 and 12 at 462. Domionion, 20 at 1844. Standard, 20 at 1112. Northwest Land, 20

Good meal for 15c. Tea, Joffee or Milk 30

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT.

is now opened to the public under the man agement of R. Norman (late of the Bodega Jewell & Clow's and Elliott House, Church st. The caterer will be glad to see all his old friends. 246

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We hope Mr. Carnegie will take the matter up and press it on the public. He will meet with a hearty response from many of our most intelligent thinkers and publicists, and we feel safe in promising them the hearty co-operation of earnest economic students and observers in this city. Let us have a convention called as soon as possible.

The Pay of Women.

The return of Hugh McCulloch to the secretaryship of the treasury, at the invitation of President Arthur, recalls an incident worth remembering, When S. P. Chase held the same office under Lincoln he devised the present national bank system, and induced Mr. McCulloch, who was then president of the State bank of Indiana, to undertake the organization of the bureau of currency. In this work he was assisted by three colleagues, two of whom were women. One of these, Miss Minnie Wilson, some time afterward, married a Dr. McCormick, and when in the brief space of two years she became a widow, Mr. McCulloch, then secretary of the treasury,. mader her an offer of her old position. She gratefully accepted it, and has now been discharging its duties for fifteen years. During ten of them she received only \$900 a year, and only since September last has she been receiving as much as \$1400-3 been discharging its duties for fifteen years. she been receiving as much as \$1400-a much smaller stipend than a man would be receiving in her place. If Mr. Cleveland will signalize his accession to office by a determined effort to secure for women the same remuneration as men when they do the same kind and amount of work, the women's suffrage association, which strenuously opposed him at this election, might aid in securing for him a second term

A Kindly Thought.

One of the most graceful of the many munificent acts of the Astors on the occa sion of the marriage of Miss Caroline Astor and Mr. Orme Wilson was a grand dinner given to all the patients of Bellevue hospital, some five hundred in number. The banquet seems from all accounts to have been of the choicest kind and dainties were in profusion.

were in profusion. Hospitals are unfortunate in being to a great extent outside the circle of indivi-satisfaction. I could get a first class tesdual charity. Each person, i. e., amongst timonial from every one I have sold a those who make a habit of visiting and bottle to. Please send me a dozen bottles those who make a habit of visiting and supplying the wants of the ill and the in-truly yours, W. A. JAMILEON, druggist.

digent, cash person has usually his or her circle of sick and poor, small but the hospital belongs to no one;

introduce theological teaching he would be guilty of a breach of trust, which would not be a religious proceeding. He would be equally guilty of a breach of trust if he connived at the abuse of any lecture-room for the purpose of subverting religion. But of this he is not accused, and cannot be suspected. \* \* A restoration of design control our university traching be suspected. \* \* \* A restoration of clerical control over university teaching christianity, on which some worthy people set great store, the shafts of scepticism gr through such buckram as rifle bullets go through paper That which is at once valuable and attainable is the conservation employed in strengthening the hands and confirming the resolution of Mr. Ross who, as we all hope, is trying to bring about university federation.

Some Valuable Testimony. Dromore, Ont., June 21st, 1884. Lawrence, Williams & Co., Toronto, Ont.—Dear Sirs: I have been using Gom banlt's Caustic Balsam for the last two years, and find that it will accomplish al that is claimed for it. Enclosed find \$1.50, for which please send by express, prepaid, one bottle to my friend, Wm. Booth, Boothville.

Truly yours, JOHN C. CALDWELL. Ottawa, Ont., May 25th, 1884.

Montreal, Canada, May 23d, 1884. I have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam for some time, and find it everything you claim for it and more. I recommended it to it is supported by the taxes, and to none but these who are brought in actual con-tact with its officials or its patients is it brought prominently into notice. This is true of all hospitals generally This is true of all an exception: Traly yours, MELVIN SMITE.



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said Mrs. Portico, who by this reduced to a kind of bewil

"Of course I have chosen In such a matter as this he wi fectly splendid." Then sudden fectly splendid—that's why I him !" she repeated, with a fl

congruous passion. This seemed to Mrs. Portico to the point of being sublime had given up trying to underst thing that the girl might say or understood less and less, after disembarked in England and travel southward; and she un least of all when in the mid winter, the event came off v in imagination, she had tried t ize herself, but which, when it seemed to her beyond measur and dreadful. It took place a for Georgina had made up that there would be more priv big town than in a little; and s America that both Mrs. Por she had fallen in love with and would spend two o three there. At that time peo intl States knew much less than toin tl the comparative attractions of cities, and it was not thought s that absent New-Yorkers sho linger in a seaport where the find apartments, according to G report, in a palace painted in Vandyke and Titian. Georgi letters omitted, it will be seen that could give color to Mrs. long stay at Genoa. In such a where the travelers hired twen rooms for the most insignifican remarkably fine boy came into t Nothing could have been more ful or comfortable than this tra ful or comfortable than this trat Mrs. Portico was almost appalle facility and felicity of it. She this time in a pretty bad wa what had never happened to h in her life—she suffered from depression of spirits. She hated to lie, and now she was lying time. Everythingshe wrote hom thing that had been said or don nection with their stay at Genos lie. The way they remained in avoid meeting chance compatric avoid meeting cha nce compatr lie. Compatriots at Genoa, period, were very rare; but could exceed the business-like ness of Georgina's precautio nerves, her self-possession, her i want of feeling, excited on Mrs. part a kind of gloomy suspense bid anxiety to see how far her co would go took possession of the woman, who, a few months befo to fix her mind on disagreeabl Georgina went very far indeed; everything in her power to dis the origin of her child. The r its birth was made under a fall and he was baptized at the church by a Catholic priest. A cent Contadina was brought to the doctor in a village in the l th's big. brown, barbarous cre to do her justice, was full of ha familiar smiles and coarse ten was constituted nurse to I

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