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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1885.

The Man for Galway.

It has long been an Irish ambition to develop the shipping resources of the city of Galway, which owed its old time prosperity to the seafaring propensities of its inhabitants. About thirty years ago an attempt was made to dispute Liverpool's supremacy in the American trade, but it ended in disaster, for want of capital, and perhaps lack of business capacity on the part of the management. An endeavor to obtain a government subsidy for a projected breakwater was defeated by the influence of the Liverpool merchants, and Galway relapsed into its normal condition as a fishing town, remarkable chiefly for its historic reminiscences and the poverty of its people. These recollections are revived by one of last evening's cable despatches which states that, after a conference with Lord Carnarvon, Lord Randolph Churchill has decided to ask his colleagues to make Galway "a great naval port," and to build the long-coveted breakwater and quays. This can only be taken to indicate that Lord Churchill is resolved not to give up his designs upon the Irish vote, let Mr. Chamberlain say what he may in the opposite direction. In this country the promise of such a boon to a seaport town would be denounced as a piece of bribery and corruption, and it will probably be so denounced in Great Britain. When Lover wrote his famous song he did not dream that the time would come so soon when a tory politician should become "the man for Galway."

One of the wonders of modern journalism is the New York Morning Journal. Its contents are remarkable, because it looks at the light and bright side of life, taking no seeming interest in the tragedies of the world, except to record and make them appear as though they were the exception that proved the goodness of all things terrestrial—and America in particular. But where the great wonder of the Morning Journal comes in is the fact that with one suit of clothes, or type, it has reached a daily circulation of from seventy to a hundred and fifty thousand. On Wednesday, Sept. 30, the Journal came out in a new dress, and as the contents are brighter than ever it is natural to presume the circulation before it has worn out will journey over the quarter million. We know of only one rival in history to the New York Morning Journal, and that is The Toronto Morning World. They both speak for themselves.

Yesterday a tornado in Bergen county, N.J., wiped out a distillery and hotel, blew over a cider mill containing 13,000 gallons of cider, and bowled over a church and a school house. It seems to have been greatly lacking in discrimination.

The growth of temperance from one year to another, like that of any one of the virtues, affords but little scope for measurement in the mass. If, however, the interval be made long enough between the points of time brought up for comparison, the progress will be found, and without sumptuary legislation, too, to be great indeed. There may still be men of position who get drunk. If so, they are constrained to keep that at least under the bushel, taking their cups as the mole takes his morsels, underground and in the dark. No man of the same rank and fulfilling similar functions dare do now what Rochester, for example, in his day did—Rochester, the most accomplished man and the greatest wit of Charles the Second's time. He boasted that, for five years together, he was never one day thoroughly sober. Among the masses, also, the generations have wrought immense improvement in the direction of temperance. For in the worst of our time there is nothing to be compared to a wedding, in the year 1446, of which Stow tells incidentally. It was celebrated, says he, with such unheard of intemperance that "there died of extreme surfeiting, by excessive drinking, no less than nine-score persons, as well women as men." Then again, Clark, writing in the year 1685, tells how, "At the Plough, in Barnwell, near Cambridge, a lusty young man with two of his neighbors, and one woman in their company, agreed to drink up a barrel of strong beer, which accordingly they did; but within twenty-four hours three of them died, and the fourth hardly escaped after great sickness."

A New York physician is of the opinion that infants are seldom given enough water to drink, and that this is the cause of a large percentage of infantile mortality. Perhaps it is also the cause of the dislike displayed for the beverage by many adults, every man being a creature of habit.

The orange wine of Florida has acquired great popularity in the United States. It ought also to have a great future in Canada as the proper beverage for 12th of July toasts.

The Kingston assessors show an alleged decrease in the population of the Limestone City during the past year. This will bring comfort to Sir Richard Cartwright, whose exodus statistics have been widely discredited, but it is hard on Kingston.

The Dundas Standard says that Deacon Cameron "swears by George—Henry George." The good man should remember to swear not at all.

Hello! An Indiana judge has decided that telephone companies shall not charge more than $3 per month in that state. But of course the superior courts will upset his decision, and nobody but the lawyers will gain anything by it.

The Globe is easily alarmed. Its present trouble is the prospect of a real estate boom in Toronto. The only foundation for its fears is that the city is growing, and that there is a brisk demand for real estate, not merely among speculators and investors, but upon the part of people of moderate means who have a laudable ambition to obtain homes of their own. No citizen desires to see an inflation of prices by wind, nor are there any signs of such a boom, but the Globe has become so accustomed to the calamity cry in national affairs that it regards any indication of a revival in any line of business as a contradiction of itself, and therefore unworthy of confidence.

The St. Thomas Journal asserts that "not a grit in Montreal has been stricken by the smallpox," and infers that its political friends are too good and pure to be attacked by pestilence. At this rate they ought to soon be in a majority in the Dominion. But what did the Montreal Times die of?

It is said that Sir John Macdonald has offered one of the vacant seats in the senate to Mr. A. P. Cockburn, reform M. P. for North Ontario. North Ontario is not a particularly safe constituency for either side, but Mr. Cockburn is believed to be about the only man who can carry it in the grit interest. This action of Sir John looks very generous on the outside. If Mr. Cockburn were to accept the offer he would be safely shelved in the senate, where his vote and influence would be lost against the adverse majority, while there would be an excellent chance of putting in a tory as his successor in the commons. Sir John has a great head.

As might have been expected, it is definitely denied at the British war office that Herat has been occupied. The only basis for the statement, says a cablegram, is the fact that a number of English officers, in compliance with a request of the ameer, are assisting the Afghans to strengthen the defences of Herat. We think there is another basis, that is if it can be so called, namely, an overweening desire on the part of Russian military authorities to awaken into new life the war feeling in the czar's dominions.

Mackenzie and Rolph.

Editor World: Of all the reviews of Dent's Story of the Rebellion yours is the only one that dares to touch the real purpose of the book: the setting up of Rolph in the place held by Mackenzie. I am the son of an old rebel and my training and information go to show that Mackenzie was the one man of the reform leaders in those trying times who had the *courage* to act. Mackenzie had faults, many of them, but he had the courage to do, and it is because of that that he is the hero of the people's rights. Flaws can be picked in anyone's character; courage in supreme moments falls to few; Mackenzie happened to be one of those few. VAUGHAN BOY.

Vaccination and the Parkdale School.

Editor World: I fear that misapprehension of my attitude in the above case may arise from the report of a conversation with "one of The World's young men" published to-day.

I did not intend to say anything which could be construed into a disapproval of the course taken by Dr. Riddel and the Parkdale school authorities. If a health officer believes that a person presenting a certificate of vaccination is not vaccinated I think it is his duty to ask the person giving the certificate to explain what is meant by it; and if he finds it is really not a certificate of vaccination I do not think he should be obliged to accept it as such.

Further, I do not profess to know what "the homœopathists claim" regarding this plan of taking vaccine virus by the mouth. I do know, as I stated to your reporter, that some of them perform the operation in the proper way, (introducing it through the skin). WM. OLDRIGHT, M.D.

60 Duke street, Toronto, 3rd Oct. 1885.

Beaty and Beddome.

Editor World: Under the heading "Parkdale Politics" I notice Mr. John Beaty's name figuring as a likely candidate for the mayoralty. This is as it should be, and I strongly recommend Mr. Beaty to resign his position in the civil service and contest the election in January—not because I consider Mr. Beaty at all fitted for the position, but in order that a man who has shown himself to be a chronic grumbler and growler over the efforts of others should have a taste of the delights of municipal life himself, and give the people a chance to see just what amount of sand is mingled with an apparently inexhaustible amount of wind. Mr. Beaty's peculiar ideas would for one year have full scope, and the people would have an opportunity of discriminating between the large land owner and his abilities as a reformer (municipally speaking) and the (in Mr. Beaty's opinion) puny efforts of those who have gone before him. H. C. BEDDOME.

The Barbers and Their Union.

Editor World: Your correspondent W. H. in attempting to answer my letter—in which I claim he proved a complete failure—seems to doubt the statement I made in my letter, viz.: that I have no desire to do them any injury or to hinder whatever little progress they may make in forming what they call a union, provided, of course, they do not interfere with the liberty of others. W. H. accuses me of writing petty spite, exaggerating the truth, etc. He substantially, however, admits what I stated, by saying that he believes there is such a case in the west end, the proprietor, and so on. His knowledge in this matter is apparently very limited, or he would know of other cases in the east and north parts of the city also. Now, sir, I claim to be in a position to know as much as W. H., and can positively say there are more violators of this kind than the one in the west end, and quite natural, too, for the one to the west of me will not close unless I do, and I will not close unless my opposition to the east closes also, on to the last one. This being so, why should not others be granted the same pretentious excuse "of shops right around him." Your correspondent is far away from the truth when he says that the union embraces, etc. If the union embraces all the shops in the city except about six, and they all close at 8, and there can be no embrace unless this is done, then why do they only mention thirty-five in the circular referred to? The remaining part of W. H.'s letter I do not consider worthy of being answered. In conclusion, I will repeat what I said in my first letter: that the barbers located in the outer parts of the city can never afford to close up their shops at 8 o'clock without sustaining a material loss to their business. But unless they do so unitedly, and strictly adhere to the principles laid down in the constitution, they will have, sooner or later, to submit to the inevitable conclusion of the whole thing being dropped to the ground. HAIR.

Toronto, Oct. 3, 1885.

Could Canada Sustain Independence?

Editor World: I have read Mr. W. F. Maclean's letter to The World with a great deal of interest, an interest all who read it must feel, and observe that in advocating independence Mr. Maclean appeals to the noble aspirations of Canadians, and succeeds in putting the assertion of a claim for independence almost in the light of a duty. He shows very succinctly and lucidly how Canada has developed from a military gain into an almost entirely self-governing country, and he appeals with some force to Canadians to bridge the narrow gulf that divides them from perfect independence. He does not enter upon what may be called the business elements of the question, to tell us how from a commercial point of view the country is to be benefitted. Were Canada suffering oppression in the slightest degree, such considerations would be unworthy of a Canadian; her freedom first, her pocket afterwards, would be the only spirit that could actuate anyone deserving either liberty or prosperity.

But as Canada makes no complaint against the mother country, as it is, with the exception of making treaties entirely self-governing, and can in all probability remove this exception, the question of material advantage or disadvantage may well be considered. And this point may be put in a few words. Independence would involve a large increase to our expenses without any commercial equivalent. Within the last ten years we have invested hundreds of millions of dollars for which we hope to get an adequate equivalent, but which must for a short time remain unproductive. We are heavily in debt, with every prospect of becoming more heavily involved. Until the money that has been spent has had time to fructify there is no apparent means of paying off any of our indebtedness, and the mere interest is likely to become, indeed has already become, somewhat of a burden. Is it a time therefore to change the whole condition of our being, and not merely to incur additional necessary expenses, but to open the floodgates of expenditure and probably of corruption? To the last part of this remark Mr. Maclean will naturally reply that, if a resolution for independence were carried, it would be by the liberal party against the opposition of the conservatives, and that by succeeding in attaining independence the liberal party would come into power, and thus the danger of corruption would be removed. This is doubtless true, but it is not a universally accepted truth and still leaves the question of additional "necessary expenditure" to debate.

But supposing independence to have been declared by Canada and endorsed by Great Britain what would the prospect be of a united nation and prospering communities? It would be unwise to dogmatize for, fortunately, no one's dogmatism on the subject is worth much; discussion is all that can be of any service. No one will deny that a vast array of additional expenses would arise. We have a large seaboard on each side of the continent, a large mercantile marine, some valuable fisheries, and could not possibly continue without a navy, however moderate in extent that might be.

Great Britain's navy is at present at our service when really required, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and her consular agencies and other diplomatic service covers our requirements. All this would necessarily be changed, and the change would add considerably to our present expenditure, unless indeed the constitution of the new nation were to be radically different from that which now exists. There is, however, a still more important question to ask ourselves, and it is this: What effect would such a change have upon the relationship between the two races now prepondering in the Dominion? Is there to be one language and one set of laws, or to what extent would existing arrangements be modified? In what way is a struggle for supremacy to be avoided? We have two races, two languages, two religions distinguishing the two larger populations of the Dominion. What are the prospects of an amalgamating process? Does the evidence of the past twenty years point to an amalgamation? Does it not rather indicate an opposite tendency? We have on one side a proud, imperious, freedom-loving people accustomed to hold sway wherever they plant themselves. We of the Anglo race are a bumptious people; we admit it, I rather think we glory in it, for to it is due the results of which we are proud. On other hand we have a people glorying in other traditions, sensitive and easily moved. From the day that independence was declared a struggle for supremacy would begin between these two, and he is a hopeful person who can believe that in such circumstances descendants of England and France would long continue in friendly rivalry. By means of provincial legislatures having large powers of self government and a watchful jealousy on either side, and by resolutely shutting our eyes to the anomaly of a dual language and the flaunting on every occasion of a foreign flag we have been enabled to move along without any serious difficulty as yet. Are we likely to be equally fortunate when we have burned our boats and set out on the march with other nations? Those who advocate independence should show us that they have considered these points, which perhaps Mr. Maclean may have done.

Montreal, Sept. 27. UNION JACK.

FAMINE IN LABRADOR.

Failure of the Fisheries—The People Dying of Starvation and Scurvy.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 3.—It has been officially announced here that the Labrador fisheries have proved a failure, and that the inhabitants along that inhospitable shore are starving. Cod and mackerel seem to have vanished from the waters. The porgie fish have been so scarce that the oil factories have not been able to obtain sufficient to keep them running, and have consequently closed up for the season, throwing out of employment a large number of persons. These have been living on what they could beg. Articles of food have long since reached such fabulous prices as to be entirely out of reach of the poor. The supply of flour is entirely exhausted. Scurvy has made its appearance and many have died with it. The suffering of the women and children beggars all description, the little ones dying in the arms of mothers who have no food to give them, and cold and exposure complete the list of woes. The government has acted with promptness and is hurrying fuel and provisions on board a steamer, which will be ready to sail by Monday.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

What the Agent of Lady Burdett-Coutts Says of the Northwest.

From the Montreal Star.

Rev. J. F. Ketto, of London, England, has just returned from the Northwest, where he has been visiting the emigrants sent out to Canada some time ago through the assistance of Lady Burdett-Coutts and other charitably disposed residents of the great metropolis. Sixty families were advanced £100 each with the understanding that it was to be repaid and interest paid. The families were from amongst the unemployed workingmen, and are all settled close to Winnipeg. The reverend gentleman says the families are beginning to pay interest on the money. They are furnished with comfortable homes, have plenty of chickens and cows. Many of them have five and six acres under wheat and as many under oats. The frost has not touched the crops, and a splendid harvest is anticipated. They are delighted with their changed prospects; in England starvation or the workhouse stared them in the face, while in their new home prosperity and plenty was already assured. The physical condition of the people is also wonderfully improved. When they left the shores of Merry England they were suffering from want of proper nourishment, their features were pinched and careworn. "In fact," says Mr. Ketto, "the grand problem is solved and hundreds of deserving workmen out of employment in the old country can be provided with comfortable homes in Canada. The society which Mr. Ketto represents has sent upwards of 1300, poor people from London to different British dependencies, but the most satisfactory results have been obtained in the Northwest. He left for home by the steamship Lake Superior on Thursday, and will make arrangements to despatch a further large number of emigrants on his return.

The Lyman Estate.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—The application of Miss Hannah S. Lyman for the interdiction of her brother, Edwin W. Lyman, was heard to-day. Mr. Holton, solicitor to the Lyman estate, alleges that the respondent has been intemperate for a number of years. It is also alleged that Mr. Lyman has thereby impaired his mental faculties with the result that he is unable to look after his interests and property. The case is enlarged.

The King of Servia's Position.

BELGRADE, Oct. 3.—King Milan, in his speech opening the Skupschina, said: "A serious moment has arrived. The security of the Balkan states has sustained a shock. I therefore will submit the necessary measures for the protection of Servia, on which I trust you will give a speedy decision and which will, with the help of God, preserve the interests of the country."

Fasted for Fifty-five Days.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Oct. 3.—Mrs. Bulla, the faster who has not tasted food since August 10, is failing, and her pulse is very weak. She sleeps a great portion of the time. It is not thought she can live more than two or three days longer.

A New King on the Throne!

"Malaria," as a popular ailment," has given place to a new potentate.

If you have Rheumatism now, the medical wiseacres exclaim—"Uric Acid"!

If you have frequent headaches, they sagely remark—"Uric Acid"!

If you have softening of the brain, they insist that it is—"Uric Acid"!

If Sciatica or Neuralgia make life miserable, it is—"Uric Acid"!

If your skin breaks out in Boils and Pimples, it is—"Uric Acid"!

If you have Abscesses and Piles, "Uric Acid" has set your blood on fire.

If you have dull, languid feelings, backache, kidney or bladder troubles, gout, gravel, poor blood; are ill at ease, threatened with paralysis or apoplexy, vertigo; are bilious, dropsical, constipated or dyspeptic—"Uric Acid" is the key to the situation, the cause of all your difficulties!

We do not know as madam Malaria will take kindly to this Masculine Usurper, but he has evidently come to stay.

"Uric Acid,"—this Monster, is the product of the decomposition—death—constantly taking place within us, and unless he is every day routed from the system, through the kidneys, by means of some great blood specific like Warner's safe cure, which Senator B. K. Bruce says snatched him from its grasp, there is not the least doubt but that it will utterly ruin the strongest human constitution!

It is not a young fellow by any means. It has a long and well-known line of ancestors. It is undoubtedly the father of a very great family of diseases, and though it may be the fashion to ascribe progeny to it that are not directly its own, there can be little doubt that if it once gets thoroughly seated in the human system, it really does introduce into it most of the ailments now, per force of fashion, attributed to its baleful influence.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Oct. 5.

A Week's Failures.

There were 23 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 20 in the preceding week, and 33, 32 and 11 in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882 respectively. In the United States there were 172 failures during the week, as compared with 140 in the preceding week, and with 188, 160 and 122 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000.

The Fruit Market.

The shipments in peaches to-day were fair, but good Crawfords were scarce. Clingstones have begun to arrive. Winter apples are beginning to arrive in small lots. Grapes were plentifully offered, and advanced ¼ cent per pound. This is no doubt owing to the fact that Saturday's shipments were light. At Lumbers' auction prices ranged:

Peaches—First class, per basket, $1.70 to $1.80; second class, $1.70 to $1.80; Morris', whites, $1.05 to $1.168; inferior, 90c to $1.10.

Pears—Louisa Bond, per basket, 50c to 55c; preserving, 55c to 60c; small, 35c to 40c; in barrels, $1.80 to $2.50.

Apples—Gravenstein, per barrel, $1.10 to $1.15; Alexander, $1.45 to $1.65; Pippins, 80c to 95c; snow, $1.30 to $1.75; cooking, 75c to 90c.

Plums—Small blue, per crate, $1.40 to $1.50; green, $2 to $2.20.

Grapes—Concords, first class, per pound, 2½c to 3c; second class, 2½c to 2¾c; Rogers, 3c to 5c; Salems, 5½c to 6c; Delawares, 5c to 5½c; Niagara, 10½c to 11c; Quinces, per basket, 70c to 75c.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Cotton firm. middling uplands 10 1-16. New Orleans 10 3-16. Flour—Receipts 24,000 bbls, without important change; export and home trade demand light; sales 13,500 bbls. Wheat — Receipts 105,400 bush. exports 109,000 bush. cash grades without decided change. options ⅛c to ¼c lower; sales 2,456,000 bush. future, 130,000 spot; No. 2 Chicago 90½c to 91c. No 2 red 97c elevator, No. 1 white 97c. No. 2 red October 96⅞. November 97½c. Corn—Receipts 121,800 bush, spot ¾c to 1¼c, and options ⅛c to 1⅛c higher, closing easy, exports 109,000 bush; sales 152,000 bush future, 248,000 bush spot, ungraded 48c to 49½c. No. 2 49⅛c to 49½c elevator, Oct. 49½c, Nov. 49½c. Oats—Receipts 221,300 bush: ¼c to ½c higher; sales 460,000 bush future, 98,000 bush spot; No. 2 30½c to 30¾c. mixed western 28c to 32c, white do. 34c to 40c, No. 2 October 30½c, November 30½c. Eggs steady. Canada 18c to 19c. Pork dull and weak; mess $9.50. Lard lower, less active, contract grade spot quoted $6.32½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened easy, closed ¼c under Saturday; closing sales October 84½c, November 85½c, December 88½c, May 96½c. No. 2 spring 84½c to 85½c, No. 2 red 90c. Corn shade higher, closing firm; cash 42c, October 41½c to 41¾c, November 39½c to 39¾c, year 37c to 37½c. Oats firm, shade higher; cash 25½c to 26c, October 25½c to 25¾c, November 25½c to 25¾c, May 29c to 29½c. Pork active, decline 10c to 12½c, closed steady; cash $8.15 to $8.30, October $8.10 to $8.12½, November $8.12½ to $8.15. Lard active, 2½c to 5c lower; cash and October $5.92½ to $5.95, November $5.90 to $5.95, December $5.92½ to $5.97½. Boxed meats quiet, steady; dry salted shoulders $3.50 to $3.75, short rib sides $5.30, short clear sides $5.70 to $5.75. Receipts—Flour 22,000 bbls, wheat 67,000 bush, corn 159,000 bush, oats 140,000 bush, rye 8000 bush, barley 70,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 20,000 bbls, wheat 34,000 bush, corn 241,000 bush, oats 119,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 30,000 bush.

WELL, MRS. SMITH,
I see you have bought your furniture?
Yes. I've just got it in, and don't you think it looks nice?
Yes, indeed I do. You got it where I told you, I suppose?
Oh, yes; and I feel very thankful to you for telling me, too. I shall recommend all my friends to go to
MR. BROWN
FOR FURNITURE,
I am so well pleased with mine. 246
Let me see, his store is
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Still Ahead of All Others.
RESULT, AFTER SHOWING AT FIVE EXHIBITIONS:
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Fall Goods now on Exhibition. Newest, Best and Cheapest guaranteed.
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Breakfast Sets in China and Stoneware; Dinner Sets in China and Stoneware; Dessert Sets in Painted Landscapes, &c.; Tea and Coffee sets in great variety; Five O'Clock Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers; Ice Cream Sets and Fruit Sets; Porridge Bowls and Porridge Plates; Ornamental Goods, great variety; Silver-plated Knives, Forks and Spoons; Silverplate Cruets and Butter Coolers; Rodgers' Ivory-Handled Knives; and an endless variety of Goods; Hotel Goods of every description; Bar Fixings of every kind and shape. The store will be lighted every night during the Fair.
GLOVER HARRISON, Proprietor.

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Ask for it, or call and see it. And don't you forget it. 246

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MANTLES in all the latest French, German, English and American Novelties from $5 to $150 each.
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We keep everything in black from a pin to a Costume. Mantle and Dressmaking an art with us. 246
218 YONGE ST. 218

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