THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1889.

This Extraordinary Season.

This is an extraordinary season; a good many people will say so. In the earlier part of it—March and April—it became an established fact that there was an unusually early growth of things that grow, both in the forest and on the farm—and, as we have since been well assured, on the prairie besides. Ontario's own peculiar property—the maple leaf—took a very early start, so also did grain and grass. Reports were that in Manitoba and the Northwest the opening of spring was two or three weeks earlier than usual. And there was good evidence in confirmation. From the States, from Massachusetts to California, came the news that everywhere there was an early season and that prospects were just wonderful. That did not mean that we should have all that they had farther south; but it did mean that large climatic conditions, favorable to a good harvest, would prevail north of the lakes as well as south.

A check to these rosy anticipations *appears* to have come; but, let us venture to say, not quite. We have had frost, or threatenings of frost. There has been a very "cold dip," which might have done immense injury to the wheat crop, though we rather think it has not, after all. For one thing, let it be remarked that at the points where the thermometer dipped lowest, and where the figures looked most alarming, we never got much wheat from them, anyway. Temperatures below freezing don't affect the wheat crop north of the wheat latitudes, not much. A freeze in Ontario, touching wheat, would mean a great deal; a similar freeze in Parry Sound District and away north of that would mean nothing at all. When you draw near the North Pole little changes of temperature don't affect the wheat crop.

The peculiarity about the season we would note is this: There has been warm weather to set trees budding and to start grass growing, and yet: There has been weather which feels chilly to the human system, and which makes people hang on to flannel underclothing and fires in the house. The real matter-of-fact explanation will probably be found in the weather being unusually warm for the beginning of April, and unusually cold for the end of May. At all events it looks that way at present.

The latest indications are on the whole favorable, after all. There is not much damage to wheat by frost, for this, among other reasons, that at the places where the frost was there is not much wheat grown. Wheat escaped frost, because where the frost was, the wheat was not there. It was, and still is, where the frost doesn't come. We may conjecture that the next frost we have will be a fall frost; frost time is surely over for the spring of 1889.

A Weak Defence of Piracy.

The New York Tribune is, we are sorry to notice, an anti-British newspaper. Its arguments, when dealing with Britain or Canada, are loaded with the fallacies of the *non sequitur* or the *suppressio veri* or the *petitio principii*. It notices that three British vessels are soon to cruise in Behring Sea:

The Canadian inference drawn from the sailing of the fleet is that the admiral will not allow any British vessel to be seized outside the three-mile shore line of Alaska. It is more reasonable to conclude that the naval demonstration is designed mainly for appearances and that no attempt will be made to prevent the enforcement of the United States statute laws.

But what business have "United States statute laws" in Behring Sea? That is just the point which The Tribune so clumsily begs. The New York Herald, in an article which we copied the other day, showed very clearly that to enforce United States statute law on the high seas was contrary to the rudiments of international law, and contrary to the repeated contentions of the United States itself. United States statute law has no more force in Behring Sea than it has in the Atlantic Ocean.

It is mainly for the purpose of regulating seal hunting that the revenue cutters enforce the statute laws of the United States in those waters; and the British Government can hardly fail to recognize the wisdom and necessity of protecting the seal-fur industry in this way. The right of exclusive jurisdiction over those waters may not be conceded, but the expediency of preventing the extermination of the fur-seal will not be contraverted. It is not probable that the British Admiral will receive instructions to interfere with the legitimate operations of the revenue cutters. He is more likely to caution Canadian sealers against illegal fishing, and to warn them that if they violate the laws of the United States they need expect no protection from British men-of-war, but must seek compensation for seizure in the courts or through diplomatic agencies.

Has the United States such respect for the protection of other fisheries that it would put up with the regulations of any other nation for the protection of a fishery? On the contrary, United States fishermen are the greatest poachers known on the seas. They kill in and out of season. They resort to fishing appliances that other nations disown as discreditable, cruel and unsportsmanlike, and calculated to exterminate any useful animal whose pelt or bones they can turn into the almighty dollar.

Great Britain on the contrary has ever been ready to join other nations in protecting fisheries of all kinds. But Great Britain does such things *by treaty*, by those well known principles of international law that obtain by the consent of nations in such cases. She never does it by her own statute law, which is reserved for British territory and British waters.

When the President of the United States signifies to Great Britain that he is anxious to protect the seal fisheries of Behring Sea and desires the co-operation of Great Britain or other nations in the good work, he will find the British Government willing to join him. But he won't find the British Government consenting to United States statute law governing where international law ought to prevail. That is why our cruisers have been commissioned for Behring Sea.

Grip Gives Away His Case.

This week Grip manages to give away his case most beautifully. That is to say—his case against the millers; for, to the extent that Grip has touched on the millers' question at all, he has been against them. All along this free trade bird has been with those who charge that in demanding a higher duty on flour the dusty millers aforesaid are seeking to impose a bread tax on the consumer—that is the public generally.

This week, however, he exhibits on his first page an illustration which does not agree with the bread tax idea at all. It pictures a pile of some two dozen bags of grain, each one bearing the name of some county in Ontario, also figures representing several tens of thousands of dollars, more or less. Each sum is supposed to show the extra amount of cash given to the particular county indicated if only there were free trade across the border. That is to say—Ontario farmers would pocket so much a year more for their produce, and so would be great gainers by Reciprocity. Uncle Sam stands by and invites Sir John to observe what his people would gain by the change. Sir John admits that the prospect is a tempting one for the Canadian people; but unfortunately the protected monopolies in this country won't let him.

Now, if this means anything at all, it means these two things in particular. First, that while there is Protection here for the manufacturers, there is none for the farmers. This would be a very bad thing if it were true; but we are able to say most emphatically that it is not. It is a fact indisputable that, ever since the time when the market took its sick turn following the winding up of "Old Hutch's" big wheat corner last year, Ontario farmers have been getting from 10 to 15 cents more for their wheat than their neighbors across the lakes were getting for corresponding qualities. Wheat has ruled a good deal higher in Ontario farmers' markets than in the farmers' markets in the States of New York and Michigan. You can get all the "expert testimony" you want to this effect; reliable and well-informed grain buyers by the score are ready to make affidavit to it. The thing is not doubtful at all; it is a fact which must be admitted at once by every one who knows anything about the grain trade. We may fairly conclude that it was our 15 cents duty on imported wheat that kept the price higher on this side the border; for, had there been no duty, Chicago and other American ports having heavy supplies would quickly have rushed over enough wheat here to bring our prices down. We affirm, therefore, that Ontario farmers have had protection on their principal grain crop; and that for the larger portion of a year past they have benefited by it to the extent of from 10 to 15 cents per bushel on wheat.

The Globe and other exponents of Free Trade doctrine have been urging that the right way to cure the millers' complaint is—not to put more duty on flour, but to let them bring in American wheat free. This must be based on the supposition that wheat is cheaper over the border than it is here, otherwise what is the sense of the proposal at all? We take it as a fact proved that Ontario farmers have benefited somewhat more or less—from the 15 cents duty on wheat; therefore it does not accord with the truth to say that they have had no protection.

But now we come to the second thing which is asserted or conveyed by Grip's picture of the pile of grain bags. Is it that, taking grain and other farm produce all together, prices are generally higher in the States than in Ontario, and that therefore our farmers would get more money for their produce if it were admitted free into the States. Ever since the Commercial Union and Reciprocity humbugs began to bother people here we have been at a loss how exactly to take their advocates. For, while these advocates have sometimes tried to "boom" Commercial Annexation on the plea that it would enable our farmers to sell their surplus produce at higher prices, at other times they have recommended it on the ground that it would enable them to get cheap supplies of such produce as they had to buy. They have always been on the dodge, those Commercial Annexationists of ours. We could never get them to say, once for all, whether the States were to be most valuable to our farmers as a cheap market to buy in, or as a dear market to sell in. Last year The Mail kept harping on about the great boon it would be to Ontario farmers if only they were allowed to bring their supplies of hay and other feed for horses and cattle from the States. And it is the contention of The Globe, and of The Mail, and of Grip, all the time, that in the States is the natural market where the "consumers" of Eastern Canada should supply themselves with cheap flour.

But this picture of Grip's issued under date of June 1 is void of meaning except on the supposition that Ontario is the cheaper market to buy in, while in the States is the dearer market, that is, the best market to sell in. Now, The World is not going to skulk on this question, nor does it fear to state plainly what its own convictions are. We hesitate not to risk this opinion, that—on the large scale and in the long run—prices of grain and produce generally *must be* somewhat higher in the States than in Canada. If required to render our reasons, it may be enough to say that the States have larger cities and more of them than we have, also, an immensely greater development of manufactures. Only follow this idea right straight out, and you may come to think it quite sufficient to account for the whole phenomenon.

Yes, it is undoubtedly the case that Grip and other advocates of Commercial Annexation have been trying to sit on two stools. They have been contending that the States is the natural market from which we can best get cheap supplies of flour, feed and other things that come originally from the farm; also that is is at the same time the dearest market to sell in, and therefore the most profitable for us in which to make sale of the surplus of our farm produce generally. Now, you who want to face both ways understand that you will have to elect which of the two stools you will sit upon, for between the two you are about to come to the ground.

We have a present and particular application of Grip's picture. It implies that, as far as grain and farm produce generally are concerned, the States is the country of higher prices, while Canada is the country of lower prices. We hesitate not to say that Grip's picture of this week is right as to the fact of Canada being the cheaper market and the neighboring States the dearer market of the two for grain and other human food generally, though the badly reasoning bird is all wrong in his inferences from the fact aforesaid.

But if it has been for scores of years back the experience of Canadians to have bread and other food supplied to them at home cheaper than it could be from abroad, what may be looked for in years after this, now that the great Canadian prairie to the west of Lake Superior has begun to be developed? Canada was called a wheat country fifty years ago; what is it likely to be in twenty-five years more? The present time is surely a most unsuitable one for arguing that we must count on buying cheap bread, if we want it, from our American neighbors. It looks as if Manitoba and other provinces in the Northwest were destined to supply cheap bread to millions of people in the east.

If it be as Grip pictures—that Canada is a country having a surplus of grain and other food, and that the States is a country of higher prices than Canada is—then why talk about our people not being able to buy at home all the cheap bread they want? But if the States be the cheaper and Canada the dearer country of the two for the produce of the farm, then what does the picture mean at all? It is open to Grip to say that Canada is really the country of lower prices and the States the country of higher prices and therein he would be right. But in such a case he must not withdraw his opposition to the demand of the millers for simple fair play.

The World directs the attention of its readers to the letter in this issue of Mr. H. P. Dwight discussing the question of asphalt pavement for streets. Just what is the reason for the attack that has been made on this style of pavement The World does not say for the present, but residents of streets who contemplate a new roadway ought not to allow themselves to be misled by interested parties: they ought to hear both sides and judge on the merits.

Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder. It causes Headache, Mental Depression, impairs the Sight and Hearing, destroys the Appetite, and, when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Piles. Constipation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills.

For a number of months I was troubled with Costiveness, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a disordered liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely

CURED BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this medicine to be the best cathartic ever made.—James Eccles, Poland, Ohio.

I suffered from Constipation, and, consequently, from Headache, Indigestion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my other troubles to disappear, and greatly improved my general health.—W. Keeler, Amherst, Mass.

I suffered from Constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely.—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

NOTICE.

Take notice that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto intend to pass by-laws in pursuance of "The Municipal Act," for levying a frontage rate to pay for the construction of the following Local Improvement Works, viz.:

CEDAR BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

1 Avenue-road, from Davenport-road to the northern city limit.
2 Albany-avenue, from Bloor-street to Wells-street.
3 Sumach-street, from King-street to Eastern-avenue.
4 Westmoreland-avenue, from Bloor-street to Durham-street.
5 Caroline-street, from Queen-street to Eastern-avenue.
6 Admiral-road, from Lowther-avenue to Bernard-avenue.
7 Bernard-avenue, from Bedford-road to St. George-street.
8 Harbord-street, from Markham-street to Bathurst-street.
9 Cherry-street, from Eastern-avenue to Front-street.

COBBLE STONE PAVEMENT.

10 On lane leading easterly from Yonge-street and lying between King and Colborne streets.

WOODEN SIDEWALKS.

11 Ontario-street, east side, from Winchester to Prospect-street.
12 King-street, north side, from Bright-street to Sumach-street.
13 Albany-avenue, both sides, from Bloor-street to Lowther-avenue.
14 Sackville-street, west side, from King-street to Queen-street.
15 Sackville-street, east side, from Oak-street to Gerrard-street.
16 Prospect-street, north side, from Ontario-street to Rose-avenue.
17 Rose-avenue, west side, from Prospect-street to Howard-street.
18 Doel-avenue, both sides, from Jones-avenue to Leslie-street.
19 Sydenham-street, north side, from Ontario-street to Berkeley-street.
20 Sydenham-street, north side, from Melady-lane to Sackville-street.
21 Sumach-street, west side, from St. David-street to Wilton-avenue.
22 Regent-street, east side, from Sydenham-street to St. David-street.
23 Oak-street, south side, from Sumach-street to River-street.
24 Oak-street, north side, from Sumach-street to River-street.
25 Oak-street, north side, from Parliament-street to Sackville-street.
26 Broadview-avenue, east side, from Allan-avenue to Gerrard-street.
27 River-street, west side, from Queen-street to Gerrard-street.

And that a statement showing the lands liable to pay the said rates, and the names of the owners thereof, as far as they can be ascertained from the last revised Assessment Roll, is now filed in the office of the City Clerk, and is open for inspection during office hours.

The following schedule shows the estimated cost of each of the said proposed works, the amount thereof to be provided out of the general funds of the Municipality, and the amount to be charged in each case as a special assessment upon the lands immediately benefited:

Location of Work.	Total Cost.	City's Share.	Special Assess.
Cedar Block Pavements:			
1 Avenue-road	$87 00	$14 00	$73 50
2 Albany-avenue	63 00	9 50	59 50
3 Sumach-street	16 10	2 10	14 00
4 Westmoreland-ave.	40 25	6 30	33 95
5 Caroline-street	35 00	3 50	31 50
6 Admiral-road	45 00	3 00	42 00
7 Bernard-avenue	21 70	2 10	19 60
8 Harbord-street	6 45	1 05	5 40
9 Cherry-street	14 00	2 10	11 90
Cobble Stone Pavement:			
10 Lane east from Yonge-st. between King-st and Colborne-street	$ 250	—	$ 250
Wooden Sidewalks:			
11 Ontario-street, east side	$ 115	$ 45	$ 70
12 King-street, north side	48	10	38
13 Albany-avenue	420	40	380
14 Sackville-street (w. side,) King to Queen street	185	93	92
15 Sackville-street, east side, (Oak to Gerrard-street)	112	30	82
16 Prospect-street	85	25	60
17 Rose-avenue	440	115	325
18 Doel-avenue	325	75	250
19 Sydenham-st. north side, (Ontario to Berkeley-street)	82	20	62
20 Sydenham-st. north side, (Melady-lane to Sackville)	150	30	120
21 Sumach-street	115	25	90
22 Regent-street	117	25	92
23 Oak-street, south side, (Sumach to River-street)	150	25	125
24 Oak-street, north side, (Sumach to River-street)	153	25	128
25 Oak-street, north side, (Parliament to Sackville)	210	25	185
26 Broadview-avenue	220	20	200
27 River-street	610	95	515

And further, that unless in each of the above cases respectively the majority of the owners of the lands liable to pay the said rate, representing at least one-half in value thereof, petition the said Council against such assessment within one month after the last publication of this notice, which will be on the eighth day of June, A.D. 1889, the said Bylaws will be passed.

A Court of Revision will be held at the City Hall on the 17th day of June, A.D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the proposed assessments, or accuracy of the frontage measurements, or any other complaints which persons interested may desire to make, and which are by law cognizable by the Court.

JOHN BLEVINS,
CITY CLERK.

City Clerk's Office,
Toronto, June 1, 1889. 66

NASMITH Boston Gems.

NICE AND TASTY.

Cor. Jarvis and Adelaide-streets, 51 King-st. west, 53 King-st. east.

EAST TORONTO.

THOMPSON & DUNSTAN,

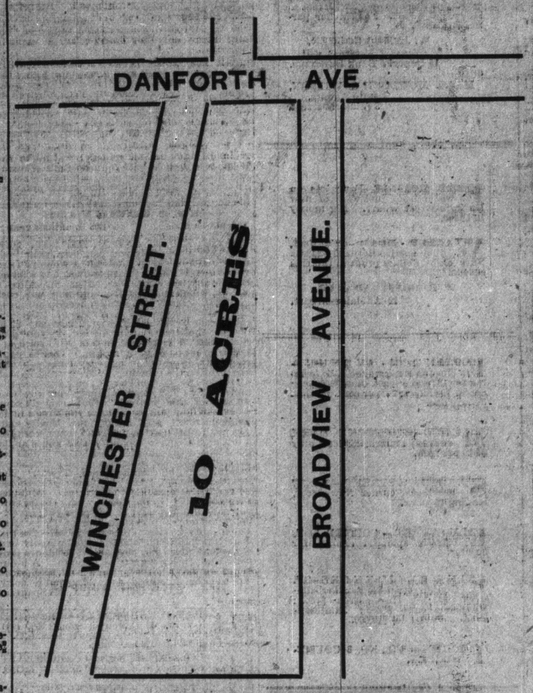
REAL ESTATE BROKERS

MAIL BUILDING. TORONTO. TELEPHONE 1327.

BRANCH: WEST TORONTO JUNCTION, 57 DUNDAS-ST., ARTHUR MEREDITH, MANAGER.

EAST TORONTO BRANCH: 796 QUEEN-ST. EAST,

E. MACRAE, MANAGER.



The Choicest Block in the city, on a romantic drive. Block-paved streets and street car service. Gas, water and drains laid past the property.

THOMSON & DUNSTAN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

MAIL BUILDING. - TORONTO.

AND 796 QUEEN-STREET EAST.

Gerrard-street—A beautiful block bounded by Gerrard-st., Pape-avenue and Carlaw-avenue, opposite the proposed suburban depot, terminus of street railway and adjoining the subway. A great sacrifice.

$60,000—QUEEN-STREET—Finest paying block East of Don.

$5500—QUEEN-STREET—Two stores, capital investment.

$1250 per acre—near COXWELL-AVENUE—A rare chance.

$2000 per acre—GREENWOOD-AVENUE—Very cheap.

10 Acres—BROADVIEW-AVENUE—A bargain.

300 Acres—At low prices—Speculators call and see.

WITHROW-AVENUE—Southwest corner Logan—540 at $28. Choice and cheap.

ELLIOTT-STREET—$35—Only a few lots left.

VICTOR AVENUE—Corner Howland—$30—A cheap spot.

SMITH-STREET—Corner Logan—$30—Building sites.

BROADVIEW-AVENUE—Corner Cypress—$70—The prettiest spot for a residence east.

EASTERN-AVENUE—Corner Booth-avenue—$35—A chance.

FIRST-AVENUE—$30—Don't miss it.

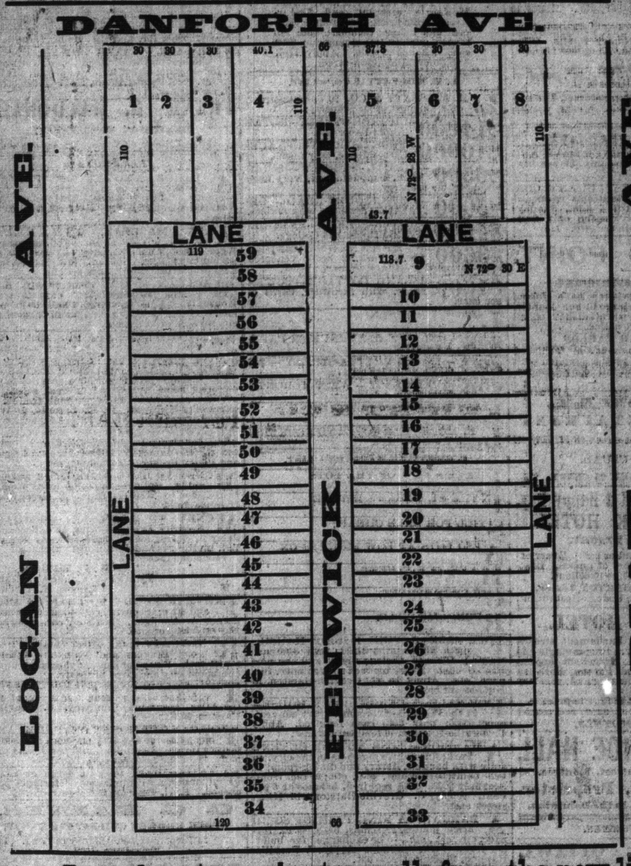
Also other property on Pape, Sparkhill, Wilson, Hampton, Langley, Queen, Brooklyn, and nearly every other street in the east end.

THOMPSON & DUNSTAN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

MAIL BUILDING, TORONTO, AND 796 QUEEN-ST. EAST.

DANFORTH-AVENUE, EAST BLOOR-ST.



A SPLENDID

PROPERTY,

SPLENDIDLY SITUATED

FOR RESIDENCES,

Being in one of the Finest Sections of Toronto.

HIGH LEVEL LAND

Overlooking the City,

BAY AND LAKE.

Less than two minutes walk from the new lines of street railway. This part of the city is quickly being built up and rapidly advancing in value.

Conveyances for intending purchasers will leave our office every afternoon at 3 o'clock until the property is sold.

Blong & Strachan

PIONEER REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

883 QUEEN-STREET EAST. - - OVER THE DON.