

The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1882.

CHINESE COLUMBIA.

There is a province in the Dominion of Canada which has heretofore been known by the name of British Columbia. Whether this name and designation will be permanent is, however, somewhat doubtful; circumstances may perhaps render a change of name necessary.

A Victoria despatch dated May 9 says: "Ships and steamers continue to arrive with Chinese, who are forwarded to the mainland as rapidly as possible. It is said that twenty-four thousand in all are expected before August."

The Chinese in the province will then number about thirty-two thousand, and will outnumber the whites. Fears are expressed of the mongrelization of the province."

And another despatch says that 80,000 coolies are now at Hong Kong, awaiting shipment to America. Now, it seems quite a matter of course to say that the eighty thousand are coming to "America," but let us find out, if we can, what the word "America" really means in this connection.

First and foremost, then, we say most emphatically that it does not and cannot mean the United States. Here are the facts: Some few weeks ago congress passed a bill practically prohibiting any more Chinese immigration for twenty years to come.

President Arthur vetoed it, on the ground of treaty obligations made with an implied reference to commercial interests. It soon appeared that public opinion both in and out of congress was too much in earnest to be put off with a veto.

By a large majority the house voted to suspend the rules in order to allow a new bill to come up for immediate consideration. As speedily as parliamentary forms and necessary allowance of debate would permit, the new bill, with the term of prohibition altered to ten years, was passed.

Opponents of the measure managed to spin out rather a long debate to be sure, but though they delayed a little they could not prevent, and the bill passed, differing very little from the first one except as to the number of years to remain in force.

Then the senate took it up and quickly passed it. President Arthur did not long deliberate this time, but signed it with little delay, and it is now the law of the land. The eighty thousand therefore cannot come to the United States; they will have to land somewhere else on this continent.

There is no chance at all for them in Mexico, or in Chili, Peru or any other of the South American countries. They might go to Central America, to help build M. De Lesseps' canal across the isthmus; but we have nothing to indicate that such is their intention, or, rather, the intention of their owners—the masters to whom they belong. They cannot land anywhere in the United States, and there is but one country left in America—in North America, at all events—in which they can come at all.

The name of that country is Canada, and the particular province they are coming to is Chinese Columbia, formerly called "British Columbia."

From the day the news came that the first anti-Chinese bill was before congress, the World has continued to press upon public attention the important truth, in legislating against Chinese immigration, our American neighbors were legislating, not for the States only, but also for Canada.

These acts at first view a strange thing to say, but it is practically and substantially true. Shut the Chinese out of the Pacific States and what more natural than for the vast human tide to turn itself in upon Canadian territory? The thing is as plain as a pebble, anybody with half an eye can see it. A terrible calamity is impending over the Pacific province; something that will bring sore suffering and bitter repentance to generations yet unborn, may, to thousands of our people, be the possibilities of Chinese immigration are practically incalculable; it is quite without probability that thousands and tens of thousands may come where only hundreds are coming now.

And all the time our great party leaders at Ottawa, on both sides respectively, are so occupied with the party election game that they are mummified on this most important subject, and have not a word to say. Why don't Mr. Bonner get up and make a motion to consider it? The matter has now become so serious that the house scarcely dares laugh at it. Either he or Mr. DeCosmos should bring it up without delay.

ERASTUS WYMAN SHOWS HIS HAND. The World has always opposed the telegraphic deal by which J. G. Gould through the agency of Erastus Wyman, a New York financier, gobbled the Montreal and the pseudo Great Northwestern for that matter, did away with competition, raised the rates, and gave an inferior service. These facts are known to every Canadian. The public bath to be erected on the island will commemorate the deed.

Now that the deal has been consummated by the recent legislation at Ottawa Mr. Wyman can afford to show his hand. This he does through a special despatch to the New York World of May 6th. The World is J. G. Gould's own property and personal organ. The despatch is a question was inspired if not actually written, by Mr. Wyman, and is the most barefaced exhibition on behalf of monopoly.

BLACKENING OF THE DISTRICT AND THE MAILING COPY THAT ARE TO BE CALLED ON TO LIVE UNDER, WE PUBLISH THE DEMAND IN QUESTION, AND WE ASK THEM TO READ IT AND SAY WHAT THEY THINK OF IT, AND THE GLOBE AND MAIL TO READ AND THEN DEFEND—IF THEY CAN—THE SUPPORT, BOTH BY ACT OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION, THEY GAVE MR. WYMAN IN HIS PLOT.

MR. BUNTING AND THE IRISH.

Mr. Bunting's parliamentary prospects in East Toronto having been considerably impaired by the publication of a circular directing attention to the Mail's persistent misrepresentation of the Irish land league, that paper is now vigorously endeavoring to weaken its effect. It shrewdly seeks to turn to political account the widespread popular indignation over the Cavendish-Burke assassination, and tries to make it appear that this terrible deed justified the utterance of last fall. The public are not so shallow as the Mail seems to think. The gist of the objections to Mr. Bunting is not that the Mail denounced murder, and mutilation in fitting terms, but that it repeatedly and directly charged Parnell, Davitt and the whole body of the league with deliberately encouraging such crimes. It is useless to try and wriggle out of the unenviable position by whispering about "the dagger of the literary assassin—a weapon just removed in malice and guilt from the daggers of the murderers in Phoenix park."

All that has been done is to quote the Mail's own words. If every man in a "literary assassin" who searches newspaper files for expressions that the writers would fain wish buried in dust and oblivion—then the world are full of them—and our leading politicians and journalists on both sides must share the epithet. If Mr. Bunting really thinks that quoting a man's own saying is only one degree less heinous than murder, why does not he bring in a bill to make it punishable by life imprisonment?

CHIVALRY IN POLITICS. No one expects it in politics, though sometimes it is found. It is found in England for instance. When Gladstone went down to Scotland and fought the Duke of Buccleugh in Midlothian and obtained a signal victory all the world admitted that chivalry was entered, conducted and came out of that contest. And just as pronouncedly did all the world condemn the unchivalrous conduct of the Duke of Buccleugh in creating a list of "faggot-voters" to secure the great commoner's defeat. The Scotch voters, however, were not unmindful of their national proverb, Fair play is foul play.

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Perhaps it may be quite a jump from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Mills, the member for Bothwell. But in gerrymandering that electoral riding so that an old opponent, an ex-minister, and one of the leaders of the opposition, can only seek re-election to be defeated in an unorthodox manner, Sir John Macdonald has done an unchivalrous act, and he will have to take the consequences, for if there is one thing more than another on which the public mind is fixed it is regard for fair play. They may overlook acts of mis-government, departmental blunders, and injurious legislation, but they never forget politicians who play with loaded dice.

HARD ON THE GLOBE. The elections will be soon, sure. La Mignere of Montreal, has begun quoting the anti-French, anti-Catholic articles of the Globe, written twenty-two years ago, when George Brown was riding the Protestant horse. These articles have gone through a dozen election campaigns—and are good for a dozen more.

FEMALE EDUCATION has made surprising progress in France of late years. The latest phase of its development is in order of the educational department establishing state colleges for the training of young women. This is a measure which not long ago would have been denounced as revolutionary if not absolutely degrading, so narrow were French ideas on the education of women. The policy of seclusion has had its day.

MR. MULVANEY'S RELIGION. TO THE WORLD—I desire to correct a statement which appeared in a late issue of your paper to the effect that I have abandoned the Church of England for agnosticism. I am a subscriber to The World, but unfortunately did not see the statement in question, or hear of it, till last night. Should any one feel interest in the opinion of so very obscure an individual as myself, I may define my position as that of a broad-churchman. In this I may add that although under no ecclesiastical censure, I have for some time ceased to assume ministerial functions, and wish to be addressed and regarded as a layman. It is my intention, when I receive the necessary registration papers from Dublin, to practice my profession as a physician. I am yours, C. PELHAM MULVANEY, M. D., M. R. C. S. I.

COUNTY COURT. Judge Maclean and a jury were yesterday occupied in hearing the case of Timm v. Ball. The plaintiff kept a hotel at Parkdale, and owed John Ball, brewer, an account for ale. Timm decided to remove to Owen Sound, but the defendant hearing that he was going to Manitoba, issued capias and arrested the plaintiff. The latter seeks \$200 damages for malicious arrest. The defence was that the defendant had reasonable grounds for supposing that the plaintiff was going to Manitoba. G. H. Watson for plaintiff, and G. H. Watson for defendant, and G. H. Watson for plaintiff.

PERMPTORY LIST FOR TO-DAY. Birney; Johnson vs. Doyle; Pease vs. Fenwick; Leve vs. Bail.

MISS JANE ARMOUR BARRON, great-granddaughter of the Scotch poet, is 16 or 17 years of age, and bears a striking resemblance to her great ancestor, and her mother is a worthy living by dusting the pews of a Douglas church.

TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION IN CANADA.

The Amalgamation of the Entire Telegraph System of the Dominion Legislated.

(New York World, May 6, 1882.)

OTTAWA, May 4.—The senate of Canada this evening by a vote of 35 to 11 confirmed the act recently passed by the house of commons legalizing the amalgamation of the entire telegraph system of the Dominion, under the charter of the Great North-western Telegraph company, of which Mr. Erastus Wyman of New York is president.

This consolidation was consummated some time ago under the auspices of the Western Union company, which by the privileges now granted to its annex, the Great North-western Telegraph company has secured several substantial and important advantages. The results of the legislation give to the combined companies a virtual monopoly, not only of the business of the older provinces but the possibilities of a large extension incident to the rapid progress of the country, especially in the new Northwestern territories.

While the rate for ten word messages is made low and uniform at twenty-five cents, irrespective of distance, the government and parliament have practically made a contract with the Great North-western company by which the entire telegraph business of the Dominion is solely committed to it just as long as the service is performed efficiently. A strong disposition to imitate the mother country was evinced in the desire to have the telegraph system made a part of the postal service as it now is in England, but this has been successfully averted by the arrangement arrived at, which, while it gives the telegraph proprietors a liberal return, enables the Canadian government to accomplish without any expenditure whatever what it has cost the British government \$50,000,000 to perfect, followed by years of deficiency. The rate in Canada for the past two years under competition has been twenty cents for ten words, irrespective of distance. But this rate has been successfully advanced 20 per cent to twenty-five cents, and is by to-day's proceedings legalized in such a manner as to be permanent and irrevocable. An attempt to make it otherwise should the profits be exorbitant, was proposed in an amendment of which the following was the concluding sentence: "No act of parliament reducing the maximum rate herein provided shall be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by this act." This amendment was voted down by a large majority, all the members of the government voting against it, parliament being practically a united front in its support.

The results of the recent telegraph legislation are of the greatest importance to the kindred interests in this country, and the Western Union company should not form part of a government system regulated by public and national interests, where delivery is to be guaranteed by the state. The fact that almost the entire cable business of the continent is in the hands of the Dominion of Canada to the cables landing on the shores of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland makes it most important that the government should be able to control the cables, and not have them in the hands of a company which is not bound by the public interest. The possession of the cables in the maritime provinces gives the Western Union company unlimited control over the cables, and how that this company has for the first time taken to the cable business itself by leasing the American cables and pooling with the older cable companies which the Western Union company it became that no disturbance should occur in the important link that enables it to connect all competitors from approaching a preserve which yields at least \$1,000,000 of revenue annually to its treasury.

The position in this respect is of the greatest importance, and the Canadian government assuming control might, so far as the Dominion is concerned, be rendered practically powerless to interfere with the cable business of the Dominion. The fact that the Western Union company has for the first time taken to the cable business itself by leasing the American cables and pooling with the older cable companies which the Western Union company it became that no disturbance should occur in the important link that enables it to connect all competitors from approaching a preserve which yields at least \$1,000,000 of revenue annually to its treasury.

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MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Conference of Doctors, May 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1882.

The annual convention of the medical profession of the Dominion of Canada, held at Trinity college yesterday afternoon, Rev. Provost Body presiding. There were on the platform Dr. Gaskie, Prof. James, Dr. Fallon, Rev. John Langtry, Rev. J. D. Cayley and Prof. Boyd. Prof. Boyd opened the proceedings with prayer.

The following gentlemen received certificates of honor in addition to the degree: W. H. Macdonald, A. D. Smith, J. T. Sutherland, J. Johnston, W. A. Brest, P. J. Strathairn, J. W. Ray, T. M. Milroy, H. H. Graham, and the following passed simply: H. H. Campbell, T. W. Duncombe, J. G. Davidson, J. A. Gracey, J. W. L. Hunter, Wm. Nattin, A. F. Pringle, J. Urquhart, H. C. Wilson, J. D. Wilson, E. R. Woods, and D. McLeod. The following gentlemen received the degree of M. D.: W. H. Macdonald, A. D. Smith, J. T. Sutherland, J. Johnston, W. A. Brest, P. J. Strathairn, J. W. Ray, T. M. Milroy, H. H. Graham, and the following passed simply: H. H. Campbell, T. W. Duncombe, J. G. Davidson, J. A. Gracey, J. W. L. Hunter, Wm. Nattin, A. F. Pringle, J. Urquhart, H. C. Wilson, J. D. Wilson, E. R. Woods, and D. McLeod.

The following took the degree of M. D.: H. D. Neveit, R. Raikes. The audience degree of M. A. was conferred upon Rev. Gabriel Johnston, of the University of North Carolina. The provost briefly addressed the candidates for the medical proceedings, and through him gave his great pleasure to preside at the medical convention of Trinity college for the first time. He could not but be proud of the high standing of the successful students.

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INSURANCE.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1881, at cost: \$23,277,000 23

RECEIPTS. Premiums in 1881: \$2,044,000 00

Interest from other sources in 1881: 1,156,917 18

Interest from other sources in 1880: 629,675 23

Death Claims paid: \$1,200,000 00

Matured Endowments paid: 1,100,000 00

Dividends to Policy-holders and for Surplus: 2,000,000 00

Re-insurance: 8,000 00

Commission: 1,000,000 00

Agency Expenses, Mod. Ex. and all other expenses: 14,613 23

Dividend on Stocks, earned in Stock Department: 75,000 00

Taxes and Profits and Losses: 152,376 33

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1882, at cost: \$23,277,000 23

Real Estate: \$1,475,718 00

Cash on hand and in banks: 2,201,211 18

U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks: 2,266,729 12

U. S. and other Stocks and Bonds: 2,200,000 00

State, County, City and Town Bonds: 2,200,000 00

Loans on Real Estate: 2,200,000 00

Loans on Collaterals (Market Value \$200,000): 2,200,000 00

Loans on Personal Security, and due from agents: 2,200,000 00

Loans on existing Policies, value over \$1,000,000: 2,200,000 00

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1882, at cost: \$23,277,000 23

Intestines and accrued, Dec. 31, 1881: 2,200,000 00

Premiums in course of collection: 2,200,000 00

Unpaid Claims: 2,200,000 00

Market Value of Securities over cost: 1,978,727 77

LIABILITIES. Gross Assets, January 1, 1882: \$27,055,888 76

Losses and claims accrued, but not yet due: 2,200,000 00

Dividends accrued, but not yet due: 2,200,000 00

Reserve for Re-insurance on existing Policies: 2,200,000 00

Reserve for Unpaid Claims: 2,200,000 00

LIABILITIES, JANUARY 1, 1882: \$27,055,888 76

Surplus as per Report of the Board of Directors: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the Auditors: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the President: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the Secretary: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the Treasurer: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the Cashier: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the Auditor: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the Agent: \$3,777,000 00

By Statement of the Collector: \$3,777,000 00

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