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The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

THE GREDIT CURSE OF CANADA. Mr. Goldwin Smith said the other even i g at Mr. Holyoke's lecture that the best part of the co-operative system was the rule of cash payments, to which he ascribed in great measure the good done by the system in England. He said that if he were

and the ready money purchaser gets the value of every cent of his dollar. The farmers in our 1 ural districts, the mechanics in the cities, are helplessly in the hands of the village storekeeper or town retailer. He gives them credit, they get deeper in his books, they must take what measure and quality he chooses to supply. The retailer is at the mercy of the wholesale dealer in this city or in Montreal ; their payment to him must depend on the fluctuations of the harvest or of trade, and he in turn not for John Bull. being able to pay ready money to the Eng. lish manutacturers, must take what he sends, of course under such circumstances, getting a poorer class of products than would be sent for ready money. The effects of this fall on all classes, first, on the fine ladies in Toronto, some of whom get large quantities of dry goods on credit, paying small instalments now and then. We do not presume to remind them that by this practice, which we have reason to believe is a very general one, they may injure their self respect, but we do press on their attention a consideration to which we are sure they cannot be insensible, that they get a far inferior quality of goods to that which they would obtain by cash payment. The credit system is also unjust to the ready money purchaser, who has to pay the mar gin of extra charge made by the merchant as an insurance against possible loss by credit. Besides this he, like the credit purchaser, receives an inferior class of goods. We are sure that: to take one product only. an inferior article in books is supplied from England to the Canadian book trade, we have several times noticed copies deficient in sever al pages, and with other defects; such goods are sent as a matter of course to the credit asking Canadian market. A wholesale demoralization spreads from this system over every part of the country: it more than any other cause tempts the trade of Canada in nflation, and therefore to collapse. We therefore hail Mr. Holyoke's interesting play fast and loose with questions of

1880 has been marked by the ast rapid spread of population over the vast United States by the purchase of Louisiana, he annexation of Texas, and the cessions rom Mexico. The 980,000 square miles of territory occupied by settlements in 1850 have become 1,570,000. The population of the United States is now 50, 155,783. The frenting line of settlement is, in general, the one hundredth degree of longitude as far north as the forty-second parallel of latitude, and thence northward the ninety-ninth and afterward the ninety-

The foreign elements of the population have varied widely since 1850. At that time foreigners constituted 9.5 per cent. of the total population; they now constitute 13.3 per cent. Of the foreign resident of 1850, 43.5 per cent. were Jrish ; 26.4 Germans; 13.9 English and Welsh; 6.7 British American; while the Scandinaviana formed less than one per cent. Since that time, the proportion of Irish to the other foreign elements has steadily declined. Of the arrivals in the ten years ending in 1850, tha Germans were but 25 per cent. of those in the ten years ending in 1860, they were 37 per cent. Between 1860 and 1870, other foreign elements began to assume importance through the fast increasing immigration of Swedes and Norweigan across the ocean, and of Canadians across the northern border. We have seen that the Irish of 1850 constituted 43.5 per cent. of the total foreign population. In 1860, this proportion had fallen to 38.9, and in 1870, still further, to 33.3. Although the statistics of mationality at the census of 1880 are not yet published, it is not probable that the Irish to day constitute more than 27 per cent. of the foreign population of the

Te-day, the number of foreigners is a little over 6,500,000 while the members of the colored race reach almost the same number. Speaking roundly, then, the following is the table of population :

Total native-born whites..... NO CHINESE NEED APPLY.

The epinions ventilated on Chinese labo at the late meeting of the democratic league in London, Eng., may be set down as the

such superior powers of assimilation, an admixture of Chinese and English, two of the most conservative peoples in the world, each after its own fashion, would surely cap

the climax of incongruity. Unlike Canada and the United States, Britain has not yet a living question on this subject to worry over, but scenting the celestial from afar, steps are being taken to restrain his eastern ambition. No pigtail

AN ARGUMENT FOR OREMATION.

An article in a New York monthly comes out with some extraordinary statements on the matter of burying dead bodies and the manner of conducting funerals. It cites the important discoveries of M. Pasteur as its authority. These discoveries relate to the propagation of disease through living organisms. M. Pasteur finds that microscopic forms of life exist in all dead bodies and retain any principles of disease acquired or inherent in life; these work their way up through the soil to the surface, are consumed by grazing cattle or are distributed by the winds and so, it would seem, propagate a whole school of diseases. The splenic fever which destroys thousands of cattle and sheep in France and other cattle and sheep in France and other SIDNEY SMITH. European countries, is shown to arise from this cause. If M. Pasteur is correct, there is here a strong argument for cremation, or at least some amendment in the mode of burial which in this country especially virtues whilst dubbing my opponent "Inwould thus seem designed to resist the would thus seem designed to resist the operations of nature as long as possible, and ao make a dead body a source of indefinite evil. That cremation has many advantages is beyond doubt, and when public opinion is educated up to a proper conception of the matter and frees itself from all superstitious vagaries, it will take the place of the ancient method of burying.

TWEEDLE-DUM AND TWEEDLE-DEE. The manner in which the Globe and Mail lecture. A fuller original report appeared morality, is a noteworthy illustration of yesterday morning in our columns than has the untrustworthiness and insincerity of been given by any other city journa'. We both the party organs. In the matter of think the subject of paramount importance | the custom house censorship of literature, to the working class, and therefore to all the Globe took the broad and liberal view

ervative against Voltaire, it is sweetly liberal when a grit girds at Scott. Neither party organ has any principles outside It is time that people should see now untrustworthy are any statements made by either organ as to men and things. And in time we hope this tweedledum and tweedle-dee contest will cease to muse those who have ceased to believe in the sincerity of the combatants. Outside of party, neither cares a cent for Canada.

WHY BOATS ARE WRECKED. They are wrecked first because they are

nseaworthy and second because they are

nsufficiently manned. We wish to dwell on this latter point at present. There is hardly one lake captain who receives decent pay. The result is that a great number of very inferior men are given the control of boats and entrusted with the lives of passengers, who are incompetent for the task. We know of cases where men were allowed to command boats who did not really know how to pull the bells. And this was on a large passenger boat! Some men are made captains because they are "sociable and nice" in the cabin; not for their seamanship. These inferior men manage to aveid accidents in good weather, out they loose their head in a storm.

And all through the service the men are too few and poorly paid. There must be boiler inspection, hull inspection, and what is just as important, inspection of captains.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: Will you kindly allow me space in your independent paper to say a few words in reference to this all important question. It is quite evident that a single visit to New York did not make Mr. J. Ick Evans much wiser-perhaps he failed to visit the right section of the city-when ne comes back and asserts that notwithhe comes back and asserts that notwithstanding the opening of various kinds of business, saloons, running of cars and steamboats, there is not so many rows, drunkards staggering in the streets and evil-doing to be seen in New York as can be seen in Toronto. If Mr. Evans had resided only two years in New York and visited it three or feur times as I have he would have realized the tact that New York, and I might throw in Chicago too, are the vilest and most scandalous cities to be found on this continent. And Sunday is the best day for any one to judge of these facts by walking through the streets of those cities. Mr. Evans failed to see anything wrong with New York, and

in great measure the good done by the system of greating and the said that if he were to ambitious as to undertake to initiate a reform movement among the working classes, he should not choose what most would think the higher lines, those of distinctly moral or intellucual improvement, but go forth as a preacher of cash payments. That practice was the root of economy, comfert and independence for the working mass.

The practice was the root of economy, comfert and independence for the working mass.

There can be no doubt that the almost entire prevalence of the credit system of purchase is a gigantic criti sapping the life of Canadian commerce, demoral/zing not only the working class, but very class, and only the working class, but very class, and the process of the continent, confert and independence for the working mass.

The practice was the root of economy, which make a gigantic criti sapping the life of Canadian commerce, demoral/zing not only the working class, but very class, and only the working class, but very class, and the process of the continent, cash payment is the universal rule. This may have been caused in part by the fluctuating yrate of heaving class that the first of a hundred dollars would be worth fifty, each process of the containing and the process of the continent, cash payment is the universal rule. This may have been caused in part by the fluctuating yrate of the currency seem years go. A merchant giving credit condition to be certain whether in six months his bill for a hundred dollars would be worth fifty, each process that the very lass, and the process that the very lass, and the process of the pro

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: The arguments advanced by J. T. and others favoring the continuance of the Sabbath laws do not in my opinion add the slightest prop to christianity; on the contrary they simply show by their utrerances that religious teaching has but little influence on restraining mankind from acts which are evil. "Remove the Sabbath laws of restrictions from our statute books" and the consequence, says J. T. "would be that millions of our toiling fellow creatures would be compelled to follow their usual avocations on Sunday." It is they who are now principally benefitted by these laws. Here is an asumption that if the restriction were removed, the few who now uphold the laws would then compel the many to labor on that day and every day. Therefore according to J. T. the Sabbath is now observed as a day of rest, not through any, inward convictions that it is either right or beneficial, but simply because the laws which were made many years ago makes it insumbent upon us to lay aside the tools of labor on one day in the week. Now if J. T. would climb to the top of that high but narrow fence which surrounds himself and friends and look beyond his own confined sphere of life he would see into lands where millions of happy people dwell, where Sabbath laws are unknown and yet no cry arises from that they trary they simply show by their utrerances

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: Not being an adept at twaddle writing nor wishing to lay claim to all the fidel" for the purpose of exciting the bigot

quarrelsome squabbles.

J. ICK EVANS.

ATTACKING THE JEWS. SIR: In Wednesday's Telegram I saw a

in business is the result of civility as the Telegram says, it follows that the Jews instead of being uncivil must be extremely

t instead of being uncivil must be extremely civil.

The reason the Iraelites assume adopted names is because their Hebrew names would be unpronounceable by an English speaking people. The Jews are not the only people with whom it is hard to make a bargain, as one would fancy from reading the Telegram. This every business Gentile knows; in fact there is mere splitting the difference between Gentiles themselves than between a Jew and Gentile. Nor can I see that the Jews are a curse in the cities of the old country, since it is the poor man, or at anyrate the needy, to whom they are most service; and since there is so much poor in these towns the Jews, to my mind, instead of being a curse are a positive blessing.

"AARON."

(To the Editor of The World) SIR: An uncalled for attack on people appeared in the Telegram the other night. There are Israelites following ever branch of business. It is true that Jews do very little manual labor in this country; they do as little as they can help and I don't know of any others who do more than the, can help. Grant that the Jew is a trader by instinct and by up-bringing. That is not a crime. Jews are law-abid-That is not a crime. Jews are law-abid-ing, they are taxpaying—name an exempted Jew if you can—they pay their debts, they give so fair value as do others. Jews are charged with being extortioners and usurers. It might far more truthfully be said that Scotchmen are such, for I know Scotch-men lu Toronto, two of whom hang out-their signs as merchants, who lend money at two per cent. per month and make no at two per cent. per month and make no bones about it. Jews only esk that they be let alone. The world over, and for ages back the Jewish nation has produced more

think the Medical Criticism contains. Quotations from various physicians are given without it being stated where they were got, and in no case is their connection given; thus one is unable to learn when or under what conditions these so startling statements were made. For instance he quotes the following, which if he believes I don't think any one else does. It runs thus:—"I declare any conscientious conviction founded on long experience and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeen, man-midwife, chemist, apothecary, druggist of drug on the face of the earth there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail."—Prof. Johnson, M. D., F. R. S. Ed. Medico—Chicago Review. Now the editor of the medical criticism says nothing about the connection of this remarkable assertion or where it is to be markable assertion or where it is to be found, and leaves it to his readers to find out whether the author was at the time an inmate of a lunatic asylum or suffering from an attack of delerium tremens. In the third number an article appeared on a medical salvation army whose officers and privates the editor thinks ought to be gazetted. I think so too, if they can effect Among other cures wrought by these remarkable healers are, that of diptheria, in from two to five hours time, dyspessia in a week, and fever in a day, and others in a proportionally short period; we are not however told how it is done. The whole tone of the numbers so far published is ronical in the extreme and gives one the impression that medical practitioners know nothing of their business while the editor of the medical and pulpit criticisms knows everything belonging to it besides being well versed in theology all unmindful of the old saw, "Let shoemakers stick to their last."

CANADIAN.

ANOTHER OBJECTIONABLE TEXT

(To The Editor of The World.) SIR: One of the grounds assigned Mr. Crooks for withdrawing "Marmion" from the authorized list of high school text books is its supposed offensiveness to Roman catholics. If this principle is to prevail in the selection of school books it should be carried out impartially and not limited to one favored sect. The agnostics and a Queen and York stereet, or as some of the Gentiles style it "Little Israel" do their business. The writer says that more unthe custom house censorship of literature, the Globe took the broad and liberal view in order to condemn a tory official. But business. The writer says that more unwork bound up in the same volume, work bound up in the same volume, "Buske's Reflections on the French Revolution." This piece of grandiloquent investigation of the companion of the companion work bound up in the same volume, and it is on this account that they are THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Francis A. Walker, the superintendent of the last census, contributes to the October Century a paper abounding in interesting and important facts gleaned from the census returns since the first enumeration in 1790. The period between 1850 and in the gross absurding the property of the point of view of its faction. It is not this account that they are unscrupuluos bargainers with a generally so unpopular. Now, it is not because they are unscrupuluos bargainers that they are segenerally so unpopular. Now, it is not because they are unscrupuluos bargainers that they are segenerally so unpopular. Now, it is not because they do not engage in other malignant abuse of men and principles revered by every upholder of intellectual that they are segenerally so unpopular. Now, it is not because they do not engage in other malignant abuse of malignant abuse of men and personal freedom. It reviles in a fast they are segenerally so unpopular. Now, it is not because they do not engage in other malignant abuse of malignant abuse of men and personal freedom. It reviles in a fast they are segenerally so unpopular. Now it is not shown to engage in other malignant abuse of men and personal freedom. It reviles in a fast they are segenerally so unpopular. Now it is not shown to engage in other malignant abuse of men and personal freedom. It revies in a fast they are segenerally so unpopular. Now it is not shown to engage in other malignant abuse of men and personal freedom. It revies in a fast they are unscruptulous bargainers with the foundations of malignant abuse of men and personal freedom. It revies in a fast they are segenerally so unpopular. Now it is not fast to they are unscruptulous bargainers with the foundations of malignant abuse of men and personal freedom. It revies in a fast they are segenerally so unpopular. Now it is not fast they are segenerally so unpopular. Now it is not fast they are unscruptulous bargainers and personal freedom. It revies in a fast they are segenerally so unpop



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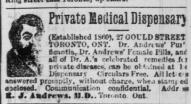


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