TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 2 1882.

THE BREAD QUESTION. Attention has previously been called to the impossibility of carrying into effect with justice to the public and to the trade certain city by-laws affecting the manufacture and sale of bread. The difficulty evidently arises from no other cause than the general uselessness of such by-laws to prevent unfair dealing, or to protect such bakers as desire to do business on the square. The business of bread making is perhaps fully up to the average in facilities for crooked dealing. While a certain amount of legislation judiciously applied will in some degree prevent dishonest practices, it is impossible, in a business where there is so much variation of weight; and bulk in the materials handled, for any body of lawgivers to attempt their total eradication by a fixed code of rules. Evidently it was towards this impossible goal that our alder men were striving, when by laws 375 and 1128 referred to above were passed, or rather in the case of the latter rushed through the council. In these it is enacted that all bread sold or offered for sale in Toronto, of whatever shape, form or fashion, shall be in loaves of one pound, one pound and a half, two pounds and four pounds respectively, and also that its respective weight shall be stamped on each loaf. The penalty for non compliance with these and other regulations is twenty dollars fine and also seizure of bread not thus legally manufac ured.

That such law-giving as this when brought into practice would prove inoperative, if not a positive injury, is clearly evident to whoever takes the trouble to give the matter a serious thought. In the first place, a law compelling dealers to sell their bread in one, one and a half, two, three and four pound loaves under penalty of confiscation, will not hinder a baker whose loaves were seized to-day from making light weight tomorrow. The only serious detriment he will be under consists in a slight deterioration in popularity, which he soon regains, confiscations in the city.

The injustice done to the bakers in having to submit every loaf to the merciless scrutiny of an inspector is considerable. It is easy to conceive how difficult a matter it is to put a certain quantity of flour through the different processes of mixing. raising, baking, etc., to weigh a fixed and unvarying number of ounces, on being set

The stamping regulation from the outset was a decided unalloyed failure. No baker the oven so as to depend on its coming out recognizable. And supposing it were what guarantee is there in the mere stamping of bread, that the public are getting their stamp a single loaf the trade are liable to article : a heavy fine?

Recognizing the total inefficiency and general stupidity of such a by-law the present eral stupidity of such a by-law the present city commissioner has wisely declined to put it in force. For over a year it has remained a part of our civil code, a dead letter, yet liable to be put in force any day should Commissioner Coatsworth bereplaced by a man of less good sense. Lately, howby a man of less good sense. Lately, however, a prominent baker has determined to have the matter settled in court and disposed of once and forever. An order nisi and by Archbishop Lynch. I am equally confident that no Roman catholic would have consented at that period to be a memour aldermanic government that a Mr. Brown. Had the Marmion controprivate individual is compelled thus to seek in a law court protection from such Globe would most assuredly have taken blundering edicts as those in question. Though they have been inoperative for a whole year, owing to their utter uselessness, not a step has been taken even towards reconsidering them. They still remain and probably would ever remain for anything our aldermen have done towards removing

they like and let people buy what they those of Mr. Brown." wish. The trade will regulate itself; it needs no by-law whatever.

THE LATE HON GEORGE BROWN AND SIR

The Montreal Journal of Commerce last week contains the first of a series of articles from Sir Francis Hincks, reviewing "The Life and Speeches of Hon. George Brown," by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. There was a disruption of the reform party in Canada about thirty years ago, Mr. Brown taking one side and Sir Francis Hincks the other. It is of course Sir Francis' object now to show that he was right and Mr. Brown wrong on that cccasion: that is, taking the well understood principles of the reform party as the siandard of judgment. He begins with a tribute, of respect to Mr. Brown personally. and admits that it would be impossible to justify Mr. Brown without condemning himself (Sir Francis) who at a critical time took an antagonistic position questions of the first importance.

Coming to the subject proper of his criticism. Sir Francis holds that in the introduction to the "Life" injustice is done to those who were "the leaders of the popular party" prior to Mr. Brown's taking up his residence in Canada. Against them the allegation is made that they "gave comparatively little attention to the advocacy of fundamental principles of government:" to which Sir Francis replies that such "funda mental principles" were advocated by Canadian reform leaders from as far back as 1829. It is even maintained (in Mr. Mackenzie's introduction) that "the principles of responsible government were not the publication at his trial of the papers weil understood by the people, nor much of Arabi Pasha, which the khedive and the insisted on by their leaders," at the period porte have in vain tried to suppress. Arabi of Lord Metcalfe's government, and this, however, is England's prisoner and his says Sir Francis, after Mr. Baldwin had trial must be conducted in accordance with three times resigned office on that principle. English justice. If proof can be given The statement that Lord Elgin materially that Arabi is in any way responsible for influenced the policy of his ministers he the Alexandria massacre no doubt he will vigorously denies, and maintains that the be punished. But as far as the evidence as principle of responsible government through yet made public goes, there is nothing

hatically deny that 'some very promine conservative on church questions, if, as the passage is likely to be understood, the reference is to Upper Canadian liberals. With regard to the Lower Canadian leaders, shall notice their views later. When I com menced the publication of the Toronto Ex-

aminer in 1838 with the motto, 'Responsible government and the voluntary principle,' my warmest supporters were Dr. and Mr. Robert Baldwin. During the protracted discussion of the clergy reserve bill in the session of 1839 40, when no effort was spared to obtain the consent of teformers to the division of the reserves, the Examiner fought the battle with the Christian Guardian and Colonist for complete secularization. and Mr Baldwin and all the other leading reformers approved of its course. Then followed the disallowance of the Colonial act in consequence of the opinion of the twelve judges of England, that the proceeds of the reserves already sold had been legally appropriated by the statute of 1791 to the churches of England and Scotland. The imperial act passed in 1840 was very generally believed to be a final settlement, especially as the policy of the imperial acovernment had been declared that the clergy reserve question should be settled clergy reserve question should be settled prior to the union. I have no doubt that Mr Baldwin believed that it would be impracticable to obtain the repeal of the im-perial act, and no better proof can be adduced of the prevalence of such an opinion than the fact that there was no agitation on the subject in Upper Canada until an attempt was made by the Church of Eng-land to obtain such an amendment of the Imperial act as would vest the reserved ands in the Churches of England and Scotland as corporations. It is admitted by Mr. Brown's biographer, after citing a remark of Mr Price, that 'vesting the land in colesiastical bodies was an infliction that the country could not and would not bear, 'that 'the infliction seemed for a time to be imminent,' and reasons are given for

Sir Francis denies that at the time of the Metcalfe crisis there was any want of concord amo: g the reform leaders of the day. as is proved by the result of numerous He says that there was nothing approaching to a rupture between himself and Mr. Brown until after he (Sir Francis) had ceased his connection with the press. On accepting office in 1842 he dropped connecion with the Examiner, and he took the same course again in 1848. He reproduces from the Globe of May 8, 1847, some renarks highly flattering to himself as a sturdy and consistent reformer, who took up the cause when it was at zero, and never flinched. It must be said that the Globe's eulogy of Sir Francis in 1847 reads rather living can stamp his bread on putting it in strangely now. And this brings us to the pith and point of Sir Francis' contention. His main point so far is that there was a material change afterwards, not in his own views, but in those of Mr. Brown. We proper weight? And yet by neglecting to quote the last paragraph of the present

that opinion in which I entirely concur. Justice, however, is not done to Mr Baldwin and his Upper Canada colleagues who led

of the right to deal with the whole question

of religious endowments.'

"I have expressed an opinion that Mr. Brown had in later years materially modified those views which caused the antagonism between him and myself during the period from 1851 to 1854. I will briefly state thirty years ago no catholic archbishop would have expressed the confidence in an administration, enjoying the support of the Globe, that was only a few days ago declara course diametrically opposite to that which it has but recently followed, one I which it has but recently followed, one I should think substantially the same as that should think substantially the same as that of Principal Grant of Queen's university. Again, thirty years ago the Globe would not have published such an article as that in its issue of the 11th inst, headed 'Protestant aid to Roman Catholic Objects.' I believe the Globe to be decidedly more liberal to day than it was in 1852, and I am moreover family convinced that at that time my own firmly convinced that at that time my own

The question as to what material change, if any, took place in Mr. Brown's views on great public questions, to what extent and in what direction—is really an important question in Canadian history. And while such reminiscences must have a special interest for the veterans of a former time of political trial and struggle who yet remain with us, they may have an interest as well for the younger generation, who look upon Canada as their country, and a country not without a history either.

Texas, like Toronto, has been having its trial for heresy. Rev. Mr. Shaw, one of the most popular of the clergy of the methodist church, has been bold enough to think or himself, and while retaining his christian faith and reverence for the bible, has examined into and has at last rejected the belief in all that is claimed to be supernatural in what are called miracles. He does not believe that the whale really swallowed Jonah, or that the ass held dialogue with the prophetic son of Teor. Hence, very justifiably, the methodist church has xpelled him. Churches to exist must have creeds, and if churches do not believe them they have their alternative, to quit the church. Nobody compelled Mr. Shaw to reason about miracles, which, like pills, are best taken at a. ewallow Mr. Shaw chose to think and reason; to chew his pill, and the process has not agreed with him.

ARABI'S VINDICATION. No more awkward revelation could have come upon the Turkish government than ministers was then fully carried out. Next to show that Arabi had anything life in Toronto amid a christian (?) commun. you,

subsequent outrages on Europeans. On the other hand there is reason to believe that to the utmost of his power Arabi protected Suez canal from injury. We remember office last summer of Arabi's kind treatment of his son, Midshipman Dechair, then

a prisoner within the Egyptian lines. Arabi was minister of war to the khedive, and his papers, now being published, show that he obeyed Tewfik's orders in resisting Admiral Seymour's bombardment and in subsequently fighting against the British invasion. All which makes it very likely that he will be made away with by some of those subtle modes of poisoning which Mr. Senior's paper on Egypt in the Fortnightly Review for 1877 shows to be so common in the country. With us it is comparatively difficult to poison a man, the natural question in case of a sudden death being, "with whom did he dine." But in Egypt, where a man drinks half a dozen cups of coffee in half a dozen houses, the poisoning business is more practicable. The oison used is of the kind called cumulative, it acts slowly, its effects are for a long time imperceptible, and when most serious simulate liver disease, for which they may easily be mistaken.

Next Monday will witness what will pro ably prove the crowning farce of the apotheosis of villainy which has for the last onth disgraced Missouri in the trial, if it can be called by a name connoting any reerence to justice, of the self-confessed murderer, bandit and desperado, Frank James. His jail life has been the ovation given by Missouri to her representative man. His cell is carpeted richly, delicacies and flowers are lavished on the prisoner; he is visited by crowds of the most hightoned people, including Governor Crittenthe movement to obtain the repeal of the Imperial act and the restoration to Canada den and his wife. The Missouri people have themselves to blame if law-abiding and respectable citizens show their state as an exceedingly undesirable field for settlement.

MR. WITHROW AND THE WORKING-

(To The Editor of The World.) SIR: The World deserves all praise for the impartiality it displays in the Withrow question. It opens its columns to both parties and publishes the result of its interview with Mr. Withrow. I presume that Mr Withrow in that interview made the best of his case and advanced the best defence of himself that he could; and when he states that "an air of mystery has been thrown around his record as an employer," he solves that mystery himself in his subsequent statement that he supposed he was regarded as a "representative employer." That is exactly the fact; and it is on that statement that the trade council is strengthened in its action and justified in its opposition. When Mr Withrow is simply an alderman he is the representative of a ward-of a section; but when Mr Withrow aspires to the office of mayor he seeks to become the

of the trade council, does so, not because his record as a city alderman is unsatisfac tory, but because on his own statement he has been the representative of the opposition party—the employers—in their resistance to the claims of the strikers.

Mr. Withrow states that he never had any special trouble with his "own men," "never any direct conflict with the carpenemployee in any way;" and as a climax to these claims to their votes, he adds that his firm has paid the highest wages to the em ployees in their service. This is perfectly clear, and it leaves the public to under stand that there is no personal antagonism, that the opposition stands on the higher ground of principle and makes all other motives subordinate. If his firm paid the highest current wages, that wa no mark of its superior liberality It made no sacrifice; it simply studied its own interests; it secured by that means the best mechanical skill at the lowest price that would be accepted and at the highest demanded by the union; and if the union would have sanctioned half the rate of wages there is no reason for be-lieving that the firm of Withrow & Hillock

would have paid a cent more than the

standard weges.

Mr. Withrow has not distinguished himself specially as an alderman above many of his confreres, and amongst them, there is no doubt, there are men in many respects better entitled to the honor which he seeks. Mr. Withrow's chief claim lie in the active part he has taken as a mem-ber of the exhibition committee. No doubt the exhibition by the influx of visitors to the city brought a temporary influx of money; that influx of money benefitted the hotel-keepers, the brewers, the whiskey distillers and the stores; but it is very doubtful if it benefitted the workmen; and the best that can be said of such exhi bitions is that they give an impulse to me-chanical and agricultural skill. But there is no doubt that Mr. Withrow has been fully recompensed in the prominence which his efforts secured, and in the popularity it won for him amongst the moneyed classes and those directly benefitted.

But in that very prominence Mr With-row becomes more dangercus in his antagonism with labor. Wealth always sym pathiz s with wealth; and as Mr Withrov advances higher amongst the wealth owners and classes he is stronger and better able in future contests to crush the antagonisms of

I repeat, Mr Editor, what I advanced in my first letter this is not a political question with the workmen. Mr Withrow himself "deplores the introduction of politics in municipal matters." Let the workmen then unite and show at once that they are matching with Mr. Withraw in this they sympathize with Mr Withrow in this last sentiment, and are determined to exalt principle above party polities in civic affirs by voting against the man who re sisted their just claims, and who, in their trials, when they exhibited the highest moral qualities, implied by invoking the protection of the police, that they were capable of crime, of arson, of robbery and TYPO.

LAW AND GOSPEL.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIE: The deceased Thomas Carlyle was a worshipper of force, a believer in the god of battles. How he would have enjoyed

the lives of all Europeans, and secured the distrust of all such trivialities as reason, Mr. Dechair's account when he visited our ness of life, lived and taught by the man Christ Jesus.

Is it the temperance question which is under consideration ?-then straightway we agitate for a law to prohibit the sale of liquor, leaving its manufacture free, in hope that by force we can prevent its sale after it is made; or at least compel its export to

other countries.

Do we seek to inculcate morality and sound moral principles? The way we find to do it is to clamor for legal enforcement of bible reading in our schools. Yet well we know, or might know, that a man may read the bible regularly all his life, and only use its divine truths to cloak his sins and make the bible regularly are supplied and make the manual truths to cloak his sins and make of himself a more accomplished and success ful hypocrite.

Do we desire to stop insolvency in trade

We take the simple, easy and eminently rational method of enacting that law shall cease to recognize the possibility of an such event. Legal force, we are sure, sufficient to make a man pay 100 cents on the dollar when his assets have suddenly shrunk to 60 cents. Of course it does it. Who shall dare to say we are piling up roten business which must reveal itself soon

or later?
Suddenly become virtuous, do we cry out Suddenly become virtuous, do we cr, out against financial speculation. Then at once we clamor for legal force to rid us of the supply of men, blinded by dishonest selfishness, whose folly makes such speculation possible. Make the thing illegal, we say, and it will cease out of the land. What nonsense! Do theft, fraud, forgery, etc. although illegal, cease to exist among us? The exposure which speculation has had will save many a one from entering on any parts. Any new enactment prohibitsuch paths. Any new enactment prohibiting it would only be evaded by new methods ing it would only be evaded by new methods, as former ones have been, so long as public morality remains so sunken as to deem it right to make money by causing others to lose, wasting time and energy in producing nothing of use to the community. Speculation is gambling, and men should be let tree to do it and take the consequences. It is the quickest method of teaching them. All sensible men are slow to credit a gambler, or an institution which lives by supler, or an institution which lives by supporting gamblers. Threw light on these

hem. Expose three-card monte to the Do we seek to suppress the social evil?
Legil force again becomes our panacea for moral reform. We have but to find of make a man degraded enough to frequent these places so that he may give evidence, and then surprise them by a raid. It is a small matter to do evil, if only good be our aim. That such a course is neither maller matter. Our laws are so constructed and must be carried out. It would be alter them. The fines are heavy, and an generally paid. What the public ought to know is whether the informer is rewarded with any portion of them. question we treat in a most contradictor with money, and the crime of the woman who yields for the sake of the money, an very differently regarded by our enactments Yet which is the greater in the sight of that Lord whom, as christians, we profess serve, and on whose laws our province premier says our common law is for premier says our common law is founded? The soman, at first probably betrayed, is cut off by society and social usages from a most any other means of livelihood, and in such circumstances would require a double portion of that virtue site has lost to resist the batt which is needed to preserve her existence. The man who tempts and pays is under no such recessity. He voluntarily uses his means to provide for his own sensuality. His crime is a legal misdemeanor. Here a crimical act purishable by a long term of imprisonment, driving her meyitably into deeper degradation. Yet

nd never a one of our christian ministe uplifts his voice in pulpit or on platform in letence of the fallen, lost and erring, o delence of the failth. lost and erring, of seeks to point out to society the true cause of this prevalent vice. Blindly we seek by law to stamp out the supply in one spot while the continued demand and the non rescuing attitude of society towards the victims, to whom no way of escape less galling than their present condition is open

this, as in other things, we worship force as the only moral teacher.

Your humorous contributor has kindly suggested that the owner of the subjoined initials should stand for parliament. If he will look upon the above as my electoral address the oxquisite humor of the idea wildawn more fully upon him as he mentally reskons the number of votes likely to fall to the share of

Two farmers, while riding along together countered a large number of cl nd one of them said to the other, "When be all these persons coming from?' To this his friend replied, "The've been at a visitation." The other, no wiser than before, said, "What's a visitation?" And the answer he received was, "Why, it's where all the parsons goes once a year and swop their sermons!" His friend, on being thus enlightened, quietly remarked, "Dang it but oor chap mun get the worst of it ever time!" Li-Quor Tea for everybody.

Negro Suffrage.

From the Augusta (Ga.) News.

The tickets of Buck, the republican canlidate, were headed with the picture of a buck. This was discovered by the demoerats on the day of election, and the same ent was obtained and a number of Ham mond tickets with that device were immediately printed. An aged darkey was seize on his way to the polls by contending crowds and given both tickets. For a moment he seemed much confused, but or handed it to the managers saying, "Boss, I don't know nuffin about dem tickets, but votes de buck.

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A Sharp Passage.

From the Virginia Enterprise.

A certain lawyer of this city, well known for his powers of repartee, had been down to Salina to try a case. Returning to town the conductor was very impertinent in his manner because the lawver was rather tardy punched. Somewhat ruffled, the lawyer remarked to a friend next to him, "The Southern Pacific shall never see a cent of my money after this." "Going to foot it up and down from now on, eh?" sneered the conductor. "Oh, no," replied the lawyer, quietly, "instead of buying my ticket at the office I shall pay my fare to



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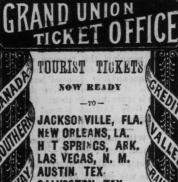
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Some of the loco

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maiden who reman be laughed at beca than not to be able At a Sunday-sc little boy if he kne "sowing tares" mes said he, pointing "There's a tear mo sliding down hill."

A small shrine Pompeii containing representing Apollo Heroules, Æsculapi bronze lamp which was found hanging Captain James land for the past his grand scheme the Isthmus of Tel

funds. According to Mr. are stated to have 832 lunar eclipses, ment is probably tr are exact, and then number of each Mrs. Frances Hod

elist, left Lancash was 13 years old, s She is of square, brown hair, a long well-shape I mouth blue eyes. During his rece Joseph Cook delive English. He was generally the English and understood. English will be t

"Ugh !" exclain shall freeze to dea die that way as and ter," replied Fog have such an excel on the other side, The London La who speeze often sneeze sets the blo off a cold which is medical opinion is interest of souff. a

A visitor to the on Austin avenue little Mollie Yerget papa and has got h the little cherub, after papa and gets who does that whe -Texas Siftings Californians find trees as a regular

Ten years growth inches in dismeter. states find remuner ture? The deman facturing purposes tions as in Californ A father at Hud sixteen year old d He stripped her to ing her securely t on the bare back

the blood came.
his neighbors they
had to fly to esca In the Evan Cuyler speaks of example and warrassassinate their And yet there are who, if they were Websters of ther their brains with a ply that singular All stories resp are interesting ju Truth. It appear Napoleon, of addr the soldiers under man," he salighten your kit should you through the salighten your know the salighten your know the salighten you was a salighten you

The first flour built in 1860, and built in 1860, and ments of flour we they were 585, 3,142,974 barrels, ground into flow bushels, being 2, the entire receipt. The foreign exporlis began in 1877 amounted in 1881 products of the mere valued at \$1.

were valued at \$1 John Brown, day at Balmoral the lady in wai the Duchess of against her. against her.
"yer just the w
The enraged duck
into the royal her majesty: "Me; he has had ta woman" To with cutting sever you?" All ladies of the behatred of John B Hartford was un ly enamored of a

One of the Ch ciety there, and tion of winning from China that band. He found his parents had detried to break it out success, as the gagement of mar tract. If it is o broken. According the younger brote elder one. I h

who have to w they can. The strongly by my away, so I const love affair, but I