

THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 15 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription Rates: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50.

Advertising Rates: For each line of newspaper...

Address all communications: THE WORLD, Toronto.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11 1885.

Our Duty to the Northwest.

Some three or four weeks ago we endeavored to show that, in the framing of the N. P. tariff of 1879, the milling industry of Canada had been conspicuously left out in the cold.

In order to do even-handed justice to all interests concerned, we should have made our duties on wheat and flour, exactly the same as the American duties on more or less.

But this we failed to do, and the millers especially have suffered in consequence.

American flour is now largely sold in Canadian cities, although Canada has both wheat and flour for export.

But not a barrel of Canadian flour can be sold in the United States; our neighbors take good care to prevent that.

This is a one-sided condition of things altogether, and the proper means for putting it right should be adopted at the earliest possible moment.

It will be only fair to add that the government was not wholly to blame for the insufficient duties adopted in 1879.

The Ontario millers made the mistake of supposing that 50 cents per barrel of flour would be sufficient, although they knew that the American duty was 90 per cent. on the value.

They have repeated since, but it is a pity that they were not better advised while the tariff of 1879 was under consideration.

Since then the aspect of the question has greatly changed.

The Northwest, Manitoba included, has become a wheat-producing country, with a surplus for exportation.

Last year the surplus was about four or five million bushels; from this time forward it will be rising, and not very many years will elapse ere it passes the necessary figures of ten, fifteen, and twenty million bushels surplus.

The addition of the Northwest wheat field to our productive acreage means that the wheat interest of the Dominion must for many years to come continue to increase in importance, both absolutely and relatively.

Formerly it was only the one province of Ontario that was interested in securing a market for wheat; now there are, or soon will be, four more wheat-producing provinces, each with its surplus to find a market.

This coming in of the great Northwest, looking a market for its wheat, and puts a new face on the wheat and flour question, very different from what it presented six years ago.

This new interest requires a new policy to do it justice; or, rather, it requires that the old policy be amended to suit the new circumstances.

And unless we recognize this, and take action accordingly, we shall be doing injustice to the Northwest, while working injury to the eastern provinces as well.

For the Northwest is the great market of the future for manufacturers and business men generally in the east, and as it prospers so will they. If its interests be neglected, the result will be a heavy loss to the east, as well as to the west.

Many things the Northwest may require, in order to give it fair play and a chance for progress; but at present we speak of one requirement only—the securing of the market of all eastern Canada for its wheat.

It is intolerable that Ontario millers should be grinding American wheat, and that American flour should find in Canada the market which ought to be kept for our own produce only.

Remember, there is no reciprocity in the matter; we could not sell a barrel of our flour in the states, if we had ever so many barrels surplus.

Now the "poor man," or any other man in Canada, be the least afraid of an alleged "bread-tax," making his loaf dearer than it ought to be.

In years gone by, when Ontario was the only province having wheat to sell, a bad season might bring us to the necessity of importing from the states.

This happened in about 1858 or 1859, and again during 1864, following the deficient harvest of 1863.

But only at very long intervals has the wheat failed to be produced; and a wheat failure simultaneously in both Ontario and the Northwest is among the most improbable of contingencies.

As the Northwest gets settled and brought under the plough, every year must see an increase of the exportable surplus.

Every year, as the surplus increases, the greater becomes the certainty that the price at home must be ruled by the price obtainable in Europe.

The Canadian consumer having the difference in freight in his favor. Once a large surplus of Northwest wheat has become a regular thing, it will be simply impossible to put up the price in eastern Canada beyond a fair figure, let the duties on American wheat and flour be what they may.

But let us be distinctly understood: we want the whole of our own home market for our own wheat and flour.

Present circumstances, too, are exceptionally favorable to the adoption of what we may call a Northwest policy with regard to wheat and flour.

Early next year a joint commission will meet, to settle, if possible, the fishery question between Canada and the United States.

The attempt will be made to extend reciprocity to the products of the farm, the forest, and the mine, as well as of the fisheries.

How the attempt is destined to succeed nobody can tell; but this much we may confidently say beforehand.

If our neighbors accept our standing offer of reciprocity in farm produce, then the wheat and flour question is settled; we shall sell free in their markets, and they in ours, on equal terms.

But should this offer of terms be finally rejected, in the course of the coming negotiation, then it

will have been amply proved that we have waited long enough, and that the time has come for us to do even-handed justice to ourselves, by imposing upon American produce, duties exactly the same duties that the Americans impose upon ours—no more, no less.

The next attempt at commerce, a treaty-making will bring the whole question to a critical point: the time will have come when plain reason and common sense, and an honest regard for our own interests, will demand that we protect ourselves.

It is important to observe, and to bear in mind, that the approaching attempt at treaty-making will mark a turning point, from which should date a fair settlement, one way or the other, of what our trade relations with the United States are to be.

The opportunity leaves near for free exchange with our neighbors—with terms the same for both sides, or otherwise for such changes in our tariff as shall give fair play to that great new interest of the future—the wheat interest of the Northwest.

Improved Foreign Relations.

There need be no doubt of the fact that England's foreign relations have greatly improved since the change of government.

Both Germany and Austria are with her, whereas before they were either neutral, or else standing aloofly against her, or else doing mischief only.

One cable correspondent says, under date of Saturday, that the vast importance of the wheat question now proceeding leads a grave interest to the Berlin and Paris press, which would not otherwise attach to it.

As to the merits of the controversy there are none, the Temps urged the government to increase the cavalry strength on the German frontier.

The Temps picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

Lord Salisbury picked this up as the text for a lecture to France for all desiring of the Rhine as a boundary.

The thing only borrows significance as showing a sudden shift of Bismarck's favor from France to England.

A while ago it was all smiles for the republic, and in the retrospect would openly boast of his preference for France and his dislike for England.

honesty, and, as far as the dominion is concerned, its maintenance. We accordingly never think of taking them. Why, then, should Mr. Whelan be objected to? He is an Irish nationalist, by sympathy and by inheritance, but at the same time he is an honest man. As the latter he will serve his own country with fidelity, and will do no wrong to the country in which he resides. If, indeed, he is not found—as we expect he will be—taking as his motto, "I will do no wrong to the country in which I live," there is consequently no rhyme or reason in the fact that it being made over Mr. Whelan's selection for the position by a few of the ultra-ultra and discontents of the town.

Whatever Toronto may think of the matter, it is evident that counter-revolutionary street cars will not be tolerated in England. In June last a little girl was knocked down near Rotherhithe and received such injuries that her arm had to be amputated. The father sued for £500, but the jury brought in a verdict for £100. The judge, however, cut the award down to the amount claimed by the plaintiff. The negligence was charged against the driver, but the jury simply held the company liable. The case being made over Mr. Whelan's selection for the position by a few of the ultra-ultra and discontents of the town.

Created the English Channel.

The Oxford University crew who had been waiting at Dover for some days for an opportunity to cross the channel, were at last enabled to do so, by the assistance of the Admiralty. The boat was started straight for Calais, followed her all the way across the channel, and arrived at Calais at 10 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Man of Nerve.

We all admire a man of nerve, who is cool-headed and equal to any emergency, but nervous debility is the prevailing ailment of the age.

Bitters is a good nerve and general tonic, which regulates and strengthens the whole system, imparting bodily and mental vigor.

Garvin & Co.,

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Brokers.

Valuations, Arbitrators and Exchange Agents.

Real Estate Bought and Sold and exchanged Houses to let. Rents and Mortgages collected.

Debtors and Creditors. Office: 26 Toronto Street.

Correspondence solicited.

Cox & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS.

TORONTO.

(Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange)

Buy and sell on commission for cash or margin all securities dealt in on the Toronto, Montreal, New York

STOCK EXCHANGES.

Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade

in Grain and Provisions.

Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on margin.

Valuations, Arbitrators and Exchange Agents.

Real Estate Bought and Sold and exchanged Houses to let. Rents and Mortgages collected.

Debtors and Creditors. Office: 26 Toronto Street.

Correspondence solicited.

Lowmabrouh & Co.,

Exchange & Stock Brokers.

Deal in Exchange on New York and London.

Valuations, Arbitrators and Exchange Agents.

Real Estate Bought and Sold and exchanged Houses to let. Rents and Mortgages collected.

Debtors and Creditors. Office: 26 Toronto Street.

Correspondence solicited.

Canada Life Assurance Co.,

Established 1847.

A single company, the Canada Life, has a large amount of policies in force than the other British companies together, and omitting the Aetna, than all the other American companies, the policies of the Canada Life reaching \$1,770,738.

More than one-sixth of the new business effected in 1884, or \$4,160,700, was taken by the Canada Life, whose premiums were \$666,707 and death claims \$295,162.

Extracts from article on Life Assurance in Montreal Gazette of May 8, 1885.

The Price of Bread

Will Not be Raised

As we during the month of May as by our bread giving our Customers the benefit of

THE OLD PRICES,

having laid in a large stock of flour before the recent rise in prices.

HARRY WEBB,

447 YONGE STREET.

Genuine Vienna Bread delivered daily to all parts of the City.

The Canadian Pacific

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

Port Arthur, Manitoba and the North-West.

One of the magnificent Clyde-built steamships ATHABASCA, ALBERTA and ALGOMA

is intended to leave Owen Sound at p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

On arrival of the Canadian Pacific Express train from the East, leaving Toronto at 10.45 a.m., and will run

DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR,

where they make close connections with the Through Solid Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Winnipeg and all points in the Canadian North-West.

Steering berths for Winnipeg can be secured on board at rate of \$1.00.

Shortest Route, Lowest Rates, Quickest Time, Through Bills of Lading, No Outlets, and no transshipments. The line is the most magnificent steamship line ever built, fastest and best equipped and furnished for this trade, and are the most comfortable and all information can be had from any agent of the Canadian Pacific.

W. C. VAN HORN, Vice-President, 125 St. James Street, Montreal.

HENRY BEATTY, Manager Steamship Line and Lake Traffic, C. P. Ry. Toronto.

185; Merchants 1153, 1144; Commons 1273, 1264; Northwest Lead 43; C. P. R. 45, 44; Federal 97; Montreal Telegraph 544; 1264; Despatch 573; Telegraph 573; Hibernian 50; 68; Passenger 1204; 1204; Gas 183, 1873; Canada Cotton 88, 85; Dundas Cotton 60.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 16c, New Orleans 16c. Flour—

Special 24.50 bush; extra 16.00 bush. Rye 60c bush; extra 48.00 bush. Corn—

White 50c bush; yellow 48c bush. Hops—

1885 1.00 bush; 1884 1.00 bush. Sugar—

White 10c; yellow 9c. Coffee—

Arabica 15c; Robusta 12c. Tea—

China 1.00; India 1.00. Oil—

Linseed 1.00; Cottonseed 1.00. Wool—

Wool 1.00; Hides 1.00. Leather—

Leather 1.00; Tanned 1.00. Iron—

Iron 1.00; Steel 1.00. Copper—

Copper 1.00; Tin 1.00. Lead—

Lead 1.00; Zinc 1.00. Silver—

Silver 1.00; Gold 1.00. Platinum—

Platinum 1.00; Palladium 1.00.

Mercury 1.00; Potassium 1.00.

Sodium 1.00; Magnesium 1.00.

Calcium 1.00; Strontium 1.00.

Barium 1.00; Bismuth 1.00.

Antimony 1.00; Arsenic 1.00.

Vanadium 1.00; Chromium 1.00.

Manganese 1.00; Silicon 1.00.

Tungsten 1.00; Molybdenum 1.00.

Niobium 1.00; Tantalum 1.00.

Zirconium 1.00; Hafnium 1.00.

Thallium 1.00; Lead 1.00.

Mercury 1.00; Potassium 1.00.

Sodium 1.00; Magnesium 1.00.

Calcium 1.00; Strontium 1.00.

Barium 1.00; Bismuth 1.00.

Antimony 1.00; Arsenic 1.0