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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1883.

TARIFF PROSPECTS AT WASHINGTON. The probability of any tariff measure o consequence being passed at Washington the present session of congress grows smaller as the fourth of March draws near. Including to-day, only forty working days remain latest advices it was the do-nothing mood which prevailed both in senate and house. A main fact developed last week is that both parties are divided on the tariff question, and that the issue has ceased to be a clean and clear party issue in the sense of a former time. Formerly, almost every republican was a protectionist, and every democrat a freetrader, but things have changed greatly since then. Two leading republican journals—the Times in New York, and the Tribune in Chicago are on the free trade side hard and strong; though we see no adherence on that side of prominent republican statesmen to corres pond. On the other hand while scarcely any very prominent democratic journal comes out squarely for protection; the numbers and weight of leading democratic statesmen who do so is so remarkable as to be an important factor in the problem. In other words, we may say that while protectionist democrats are strongly represented in congress, though not in their own party press, free trade republicans are efficiently represented in their own party press, though in congress not at all. These are facts which must be borne in mind, if we would understand what is going on at

For one thing, the old situation, in which all republicans were protectionists and all democrats freetraders, has pretty well disappeared, and the new situation develops new forms of the tariff contest. Protectionist statesmen have to face the

doing it. If the republicans were at once united and sincere on the tariff question, their numbers in the present congress would suffice to put through a revised tariff against all opposition. But they are not united, and to some extent their sincerity is open to question. In their desire to see protection maintained they are sincere enough. But there are indications that some pretty influential men among them would rather see the whole question go over now, in order that it may be a live burning issue in the presidential election of 1884. There will be eductions of wages and curtailment of work in the interval, and working men will be taught that democratic success at the will happen. but we shall better understand what is going on there if we bear in mind the indications above given.

A NORTH AMERICAN ZOLLVEREIN. Through the columns of the American, high class political and literary journal of consider the expediency of a commercial zollverein, embracing the United States and the two countries immediately north and south of them. That would practically embrace the whole of the North American continent. It is alleged that this idea was entertained by President Garfield, who gave a commercial or less out of tune; nor do we number among our sacred melodies such high class music low" and "We Won't go Home Till decently and "We Won't go Home Till decently and in order, where the gospel is any army meeting.

says in the concluding part of it that he is an evangelical anglican. I take the liberty prediation is important because a cyclostic thinking that as the signature is intended to hide his true name, so his whole letter is intended to hide his opinions and his religious views. I should suppose that the merits of different works, I decided to

tariff for the three countries, and there is no difficulty presented by a difference in fiscal policy. Both Canada and Mexico are exhibit differences in their natural resources rom the United States, which would furnish herce. Both are in the stage of industrial difficult than it is to prepare a satisfactory

Canada. The creation of something like a the 19th century, and it is humiliating to world, is a measure which the American believes to be not far distant.

Such is the argument of the American. We shall take occasion to discuss it at an-

A SPANISH SCANDAL The Spanish Count San Autonio, son of ried a Spanish heiress, Martinez Campos who brought him a dowry of 5,000,000 francs, or \$1,000,000. The marriage was not a happy one, and before long the lady applied for a divorce from her young husband on grounds which, if sustained, would entitle her to a decree. The Paris courts, where the suit was brought, decided that their authority was footbuffel, both parties to the suit being foreigners. The lady now appeals to Rôme for an annulment of her marriage, and asks that she may be awarded an allowence of 100,000 francs, or \$20,000 s year.

As the count has got the lady's money and declines to give it up, the allowance applied for a divorce from her young hus-

and declines to give it up, the allowance ought certainly to be made. Of course he that part or it which treats of catholic tre exercised over her by one of those family nuisances described by Byron—"born in a garret, in a kitchen bred." But he still holds on to the money and while he is willing to live with the countess is not ceded by a protestant majority and which had no warmer advocate than the Rev Sidney Smith, the brilliant Edinburgh reviewer, who, while he never spared the doctrines of the Roman church, claimed for it the utmost latitude and freedom. He held that the state had nothing whatever to do with the theological systems which troubles with his wife to the influence

THE Berlin correspondent of the London Standard points out, in that Journal, that the German imperial postoffice department virtually monopolizes the newspaper trade that empire. Any newspaper in Germany, and almost any of the leading journals throughout the world, may be sub cribed for at any German postoffice.

The new catalogue of the German postoffice gives the names of 8.412 newspapers,
any of which the deputtment is ready to
supply to subscribers at any office throughout the empire.

THE SALVATION ARMY CRITICISED.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: I wish first to congratulate the army on having found so able a defender as "Christian." I conclude he is not a polls means for them a falling off in their member, for he indirectly condemns the bread and butter. On one hand there are smocratic protectionists who do not want to see a republican congress get the credit of settling the tariff question now, to stay settled; on the other hand there are republican protectionists who would fain save this great question and keep it burning for party use in 1884. In the midst of the uncertainty and hesitation now prevailing at Washington, it is not easy to guess what

that I am a christian first, and a methodist afterwards, and were I to witness any such conduct in the methodist church, as is to be seen nightly at the army meetings, I should as unhesitatingly denounce it.

But, sir, it is not correct to charge the methodists with similar conduct to the salvationists. We have no Hallelujah Widow, we do not make the night hidows by Philadelphia, Canada, and for that matter, the Americans themselves, are invited to consider the expediency of a commercial commercial embracing the United States and commercial or less out of tune; nor do we number among our seared melodies such high class music

THE OUTORY ABOUT ROMANISA IN ONTARIO. (To the Editor of the World.) but another "Viator," with the difference

ing that all he says about "Romanism and Jesuitism always grasping at power and insinuating their political and religious fangs in and upon society" be true, how loes he reconcile his complaint with his admission that the church of Rome in tariff for the states.

There is no question about the power of Mexico to enter such a zollverein; and the all good catholics) "took alarm at such a all good catholics) "took alarm at such a state of things," and in another he tacitly she wished to do so, stating as its authority the statement of Sir A T Galt at a dinner aggressive only Ontario is such a protestant."

Ontario is "quiet and tolerant?" He says in one breath that "it is high time all true patriots and christians" (including of course all good catholics) "took alarm at such a state of things," and in another he tacitly about! Oh! but then, Rome would be alarmed about! Oh! but then, Rome would be aggressive only Ontario is such a protestant. Ontario is "quiet and tolerant ?" He says

in a city like Toronto towards the end of respondent does not want to put a fifth of our population under a ban in this free country because they entertain a particular religious belief, and are enrolled as mem-bers of a church which, according to Lord

fined to polemical literature, and dive into the history of England from the commence emancipation—a measure of justice con-ceded by a protestant majority and which

the affitirs of protestant schools." Sir, the protestant majority has no such fear; very few protestant clergymen will admit their own weakness by confessing such fear; it is only felr, if felt at all, by Cosmos and a

meaning at all? And I would like him to tell us how he proposes to prevent catholics looking after their own schools and guarding their own faith and morals, it not by legislative enactment; and whether he would distranchise the clergy and laity of that church for daring to interfere with politics, when he makes it as clear as daylight that if they did not so interfere there ight that if they did not so interfere there would soon come a sorrowful day for them if not for the province they have made their Toronto, Jan 15, 1883.

ROME IN ONTARIO. (To the Editor of The World.) SIR :-Your correspondent "Miles," who dees me the honor of noticing my letter

decently and in order, where the gospel is preached as earnestly and in order, where the gospel is preached as earnestly and faithfully as in a soll-were system between the United States and its neighbors, and it is further stated that he had already scleeded a part of the members of a commission to open negotiations with Canada, when the fats shot put an end to his life. In his view, the establishment of this arrangement was a question of time only, and in the spring of 1881 he believed that the time had come. A colleverin it is contended, is an economic arrangement. It sweeps away the custom-house line between the countries concerned, and establishes between them free trade as absolute as that between the American states.

METROPOLITAN.

is intended to hide his opinions and his religious views. I should suppose that he religious views. I should suppose tha

Seal Muss, Caps and Capes. aggressive only Ontario is such a protestant their separate schools when Euglish eather province. This is sorry drivel to be heard the 19th century, and it is humiliating to feel called upon to notice it, but it is undeniable that an unreflecting class of our population may be disturbed by it, and I ask you to insert this letter by way of palliative. The Anglican church, and for that matter the presbyterian and methodist churches, have "empires of their own within the British empire" even as Cosmos says the Roman church has. Every church has an undoubted right to formulate and give effect to its own polity free from state interference. Surely your correspondent does not want to put a fifth of spiritual and to have no gennection with AT LOW PRICES 101 YONGE STREET

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things of this world, the Roman priesthood has always an still does strive to turn any and everything to their own advantage in elections and in politics.

I now wish to speak of the latter part of your correspondent's letter in which he affects to say that the Anglican clergy had better awake to a sense of duty case The new Rapid Process and Great Success.

And I reply a poor champion for trath has Rome proved herself in the past, so much so, that until she purges herself by a reformation and goes back to catholic truth, as the Auglican church has done, she as the Anglican church has done, she will never be able to Vreform the world. Let us go to facts. Take the countries of Europe and South America, where Rome has had everything her own way, and what is the moral condition of them? A Roman priest who had lately been in France toid me a few months ago that unbelief was rampant in Paris. I replied probably this is not the case in the rural paris. Yes, he said, these opinions of unbelief are everywhere. This is the case all over Europe, and a Romanist in the United States informed me that the great mass of Romanists in the United States turned infiels. Even the Tablet admits that not withstanding the immense immigration of Romanists into the United States, the number falls away, and as a matter of fact it is said that had the Romanists remained faithful to their communions they would number 24 000 000. holds on to the money and while he is held that the state had nothing whatever willing to live with the countess is not very count-like, nor does it accord with the chivalry of the hidalgo. If the lady desires to leave him he onght not to have any wish to keep her against her will. If she does go, he certainly ought to be too proud to keep her money. The disposition manifested to do so will create the impression that the countess is right in seeking a divorce.

The two veteran statesmen of Europe are in distinctly bad health. Mr. Gladstone has been obliged to leave for the south of the contest and the countess is most of the contest and the countess is right in seeking and the calls "the interference of the countess is right in seeking as the counter of the counter o

or in his home, as he is in heretic England!
Are not the hone, the security and the social condition, let alone the virtue and morality of heretic England, something rather in contrast to the debased and imporal countries? Protectionist statesmen have to face the free trade opposition of powerful republican papers; while on the other hand Mr Henry Watterson, while declaiming in the Louis ville Courier Journal to the effect that a protectionist democrat is no democrat at all, finds influential chiefs of his own party, such as Randall and Voorhees, standing like lions in the path to par his way. Under such circumstances it is not surprising, but perfectly natural, that on both saids there should be a good deal of halting and hesitation and doing nothing.

Protectionist democrats want to see a good, stiff revised tariff, but they would DOMINION TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE 30 King Street East, Toronto,

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Appleton's Encyclopedia. After settling down to my work as a christian minister I soon began to feel that a good encyclopælia is an indispeasible requisite of the study. Then came the likely to purchase many of them in a life. The Best Advertising Medium

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I quite agree with C that \$25,000—plus no much as Canada ought piece of irresponsible or

piece of irresponsible,o The Diamond Dye than they claim to do. dress. It will look like