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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1883.

EXCEEDING HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Mackenzie exceeded his instructions when he undertook to tell the people of Scotland what the Canadians thought of free-trade and of our relations to the mother country. He had no authority to say what he did when he told Scotchmen that we were freetraders and that there was little or no desire among us for complete national existence. It is true that he spoke as an ex-premier of this country. But it was as a premier repudiated by his country and what is still more against him as a premier and leader repudiated by his own party. And it was for his attitude on these two very questions, our fiscal policy and our future, that he was repudiated by the country and by his party. Even his organ has been metamorphised. And yet he undertook to tell the people of Britain that his views were the views of the Canadians. Mr. Mackenzie is the last surviving remnant of gritism that one time corded the country. No one now owns the name—it is of the sorrowful shades. We respect Mr. Mackenzie's personal qualities and his political integrity but we must tell him that he represents nobody but himself.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN EDUCATION.

We yesterday urged that an effort should be made to secure a Canadian as the successor of M. Pernet in the French tutorship of University college. We did so because we believed, and still believe, that for many obvious reasons a Canadian is better fitted to instruct Canadian youth in French as in anything else, to prepare them for a Canadian career, and to sympathize with their peculiar circumstances, needs and means, than any foreigner can possibly be. We take that position, moreover, because we are confident that Canadians can easily be found inferior to no obtainable foreigners in their ability to do credit to a chair of French, and as well, if need be, Italian language and literature.

The higher educational appointments in this country have in the past been altogether too much dictated by a spirit of English know-nothingism. The makers of these appointments have been trained into the habit of thinking that England and English universities have a monopoly of the brains and the attainments of which we poor, simple-minded Canadians are destitute; and so nearly all the college nurses in the country have been drawn from that source. We do not complain of the selections, which we are glad to say have, in most cases, been excellent. It is the principle against which we protest, and which we believe most Canadians are ashamed to find to such an extent actuating their rulers, if the latter do not blush to be dominated by it. There are still some remnants of British flunkeyism in Canada, and this is one of them.

We desire, also, to guard against the opposite error of Canadian know-nothingism. It is not asked that men should be appointed to posts they are not competent to fill merely because they are Canadians. The best that can be got is the best for Canada; and we believe the best men to train our youth, as to make or administer our laws, are, other things being equal, Canadians, and they are entitled to demand the preference.

OLD COUNTRY CRITICISM OF CANADIAN POLICY.

We ought to be eternally, supernally and ——nally obliged to our old country friends for their able criticism of Canadian policy and their kind and disinterested advice to us. Still we are irreverent enough to pick holes in the criticism and suspicious enough to think that we see more of interest than of principle in the advice. Among our latest lecturers on the subject indicated is the Glasgow Herald, which in a recent issue (Aug. 15) gives us the benefit of a good long "screed" about our misdoings. The points made against us are these three: first, that we have gone wild on land speculation in the Northwest. The Northwest is growing certainly, and is bound to grow in the great future, but we have discounted it too much, and in too great a hurry. Second, we have so arranged as to leave certain repulsions and inducements, which between them have sent thousands of emigrants over the border to the United States. And, third, we are wasting our energies and retarding the progress of our country by means of something which we call national policy, this being simply another name for the exploded humbug of protection.

With regard to number one of the indictment, we plead guilty. There has been too much of speculation in the Northwest; but that, we submit, is something that even the extreme of free trade could not have saved us from. As to emigrants slipping away from us, *that* is a story more of the past than of the present; people's minds are to-day affected by what happened last year or the year before, instead of what is actually happening now. Still, in our land system there is enormous room for improvement, and it would be a wise thing for the two governments—the Pacific railway directorate and the dominion cabinet—to so improve it as to bring settlers in and keep speculators out. We are sticklers for precedence, and also for truth; and therefore we put the railway syndicate first, *de facto*, though unquestionably the government of the dominion ought to be first *de jure*. On these two points we must submit to a touch of the old country lash, just because conscience makes us cowardly, and we feel that we deserve it more or less.

Far otherwise is it, however, when our national policy is assailed — that system of commercial and manufacturing independence for Canada which is destined to prove the real solid, material basis of the political independence which is coming. That Canada will maintain and defend to the last; nay, instead of abandoning it, as Mr. Mackenzie has been saying we will do, we propose still further to develop and extend it. The main fault in our present tariff is that it has gone lame and stopped short in the important matter of protection to the production and manufacture of iron, the most vital of all industries to a nation's strength. We hope soon, however, to make up for this shortcoming, and to do for the iron industry what its importance demands. Against protection in Canada, the Herald's main argument appears to be that it draws our energies away from the farm and the forest, our proper fields of labor. Our contemporary is arguing from wrong premises. Supposing all the iron manufacturers of the Clyde district and of the Lancashire cotton district to boot, transferred to Canada, there would not be a bushel the less of wheat grown, or a stick the less of timber brought out from the forest. When we engage in manufacturing, we do not thereby drop farming and lumbering to the extent of a dollar's worth; we simply *add* the manufacturing to our former activities, carrying on the farming and the lumbering as before. It is not a case of *substitution* of one thing for another, but of *addition* of something new, the old still going on as before.

There is talk of over-production in cotton goods here just now, and some reality in it too, we must admit. But will the Herald enlighten us as to the causes of that remarkable phenomenon of recent years—the decadence of cotton manufacture in Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire and Ayrshire, under freetrade! It may be that even the concentrated wisdom of the old country has something yet to learn on the question of trade policy for national objects.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS

An adjourned meeting of cotton manufacturers takes place to-day in Montreal. The object of the meeting is to agree upon some plan of action in concert for limiting the turn-out of certain kinds of goods which are being produced in excess, and for diversifying production by turning more looms and spindles over to the manufacture of such other kinds of goods as are still in insufficient supply. By those who ought to know it is said that the cotton manufacture in Canada is suffering from bad business management more than anything else, and that with ordinary caution the present trouble might have been averted. The woollen mills, working mostly on orders obtained six months or a year ahead, are doing well, and are turning out goods that for excellent quality and low price have never been equalled before in this country; and are really better value for the money than imported fabrics. The trouble in the cotton trade is that everybody wants to keep running on grey cottons, because this is a class of goods very easy to make. But now it is plainly seen that all the mills cannot be employed all the time on grey cottons, and some of them must be diverted to the production of other fabrics. What the meeting decides to recommend we shall shortly hear. Meantime the "consumer," whose misfortunes the free traders are grieving over, never got in Canada as good a bargain of a dollar's worth of factory cotton as he is getting to-day.

INDICT THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

When a public building gets so unhealthy in its sanitary arrangements as to jeopardise the health of those who are compelled to visit it day by day, the general public think or care little about the matter. No one cares whether the city hall, St. Lawrence hall, the Court street city buildings or the county buildings are inhabitable or not except those that frequent them. At the session of the police court yesterday morning County Crown Attorney Fenton called attention to the foul smells that assailed the nostrils of those who give daily attendance at the lower tribunal. Mr. Fenton said that the health department of the city was very fond of sticking their noses into other people's sanitary arrangements, but paid no heed whatever to its own culpable shortcomings. Mr. Fenton further intimated that the city council should be indicted for permitting such a nuisance to exist. The smell ascending from the closets below is unbearable, and headaches and more serious disorders have to be daily endured. The officers at police headquarters are continually complaining of their health. The foulness of the city hall has passed as a proverb. And the worst of it all is that thousands of dollars are continually being spent on the rickety old pile. Let the grand jury indict the board of aldermen by all means. And let it be done without delay.

TILDEN DECLINES.

The New York Sun makes authorized announcement that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is not a candidate for the presidency, and would not accept the nomination of his party if offered to him. Thereupon the Herald praises him for doing his party a good turn by taking away a cause of much internal dissension, and leaving the way clear for the selection of some other man. As long as Tilden remained a probable candidate there would be a Tilden section of the democratic party, which would be continually doing its active best to spoil the prospects of every other aspirant. Now, however, when there can no longer be any Tilden section, those who composed it are free to fix upon some other man. A great disturbing cause—a cause of dissension within the party—is now removed.

The Herald rightly enough blames General Grant for not having done the same thing in good time before the republican convention of 1880. Although he saw, or might easily have seen, that he could not be the choice of a majority of the republican party, he allowed his friends to keep working away; the consequence of which was to do great damage to other republican candidates, while not helping himself a cent's worth. By not declining decisively, and in good time, he inflicted upon his party an injury that many years may not finally heal.

Apropos of declinations, an intimate friend of Blaine's makes it known that he positively will not be a candidate for his party's nomination for president. But people may draw the inference, if they choose, that he has no objection to be secretary of state, which has probably now become his particular ambition.

Last summer The Century Magazine chartered a schooner and sent Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, the present United States minister to Persia, writer, and Mr. Burns, artist, on a trip in and around the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The result of the expedition will appear in a series of papers of observation and adventure to be published during the coming year in The Century, which is to include an account of Prince Edward Island, the east shore of New Brunswick, the west coast of Newfoundland, the Madeline Islands, Cape Breton, etc., etc. In addition to the interest of a salt water cruise, as related by an experienced sailor and writer, the papers will also describe the scenery, people, fisheries and other aspects of this very attractive and imperfectly known region.

If all that the Freemason says be true, and it ought to know, the craft in this city is rapidly degenerating and on the road to complete demoralization. Bad and dissolute brethren have shoved themselves to the front and are working the institution for base and selfish purposes. The article has set the masonic fraternity on its ear, so to speak, and it is now in order for every brother to declare himself pure and innocent.

The report that the Marquis of Lorne will proceed to India as governor-general when Lord Ripon retires has been renewed.

THE BELL TELEPHONE PATENT.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It is yet too soon to conclude that the Bell telephone patent is void in law, as suggested in The World to-day. In Massachusetts, the week before last, Judge Lowell sustained the decision of the district court in the case of the American Bell Telephone company vs. Amos E. Dolbear et al., which was appealed on petition for injunction. He holds that the invention of Reis was not in anticipation of that of Bell, whatever may be the merits of his (Dolbear's) telephone he employed in it at least a part of Bell's process. This decision is in favor of the Bell company. How such a case would be decided by Canadian judges remains to be seen. The case presented in the Popular Science Monthly in favor of the German schoolmaster Johann Philip Reis, as the real inventor of the telephone, is certainly a very strong one. But perhaps we have not yet heard the last of this controversy.

Sept 3, 1883 INDEX.

THE PRICE OF TEA.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Regarding an article in the Toronto World, dated Aug. 31, relating to the wholesale price of teas, I beg most respectfully to deny the correctness of the statements therein made. First, there is a duty of ten per cent. on all teas brought from the United States into Canada. Secondly, the teas coming from the United States at from 9½ to 16 cents are of the lowest grade, and retailed at from 15 to 25 cents, and are positively worthless. Yet the writer is most surprisingly electrified upon the subject of economy in this direction—cautions the public against imposition, evidently through a freak of the brain, to injure the commercial interest by quoting low figures for the medium and higher class of teas, of which if sincere he evidently knows nothing. Thirdly, the sale of teas referred to at New York recently under the pressure of necessity is no guide for a regular system of business.

M. N. WRIGHT.

OFFICIAL DRUMMERS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As a parent and ratepayer I deem it my duty to call the special attention of the public and high school boards of trustees of the city of Toronto to the determined contravention of the school act of Ontario by Mr. James L. Hughes, who holds the responsible position of our public school inspector, and Mr. Samuel Hughes, one of the teachers in our collegiate institute or high school. During the summer vacations these officials have, contrary to clause 227 of the school act (quoted underneath), persistently violated its provisions by canvassing school trustees, teachers and inspectors throughout the province in favor of a series of reading books published by Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co.

The educational system of the province has heretofore been looked upon as beyond reproach, and second to none in the world. Is it to be permitted to be degraded by the action of our chief officer, Inspector Hughes, in thus prostituting his official position? I trust not! His ill-advised action in this matter must result in entirely precluding him from being looked upon as a reliable authority regarding the choice or selection of new readers for our city schools; in fact under the circumstances his advice would be worse than useless. I am told that he boasts that he was well paid for his services. So much the worse. He is amply remunerated for his official duties, and quite recently he represented his work to be of such an arduous nature that at his earnest request an assistant was appointed by the board to grant him some material measure of relief.

I do not hesitate to say that our school trustees will prove themselves totally unworthy of the confidence reposed in them by the ratepayers if they allow such illegal and undignified conduct to pass unchallenged. If Mr. J. L. Hughes prefers the position of book canvasser for the purpose of gaining a livelihood, to that of Toronto public school inspector, I say let us be relieved of his services and let a new appointment be made of one who will be satisfied to attend to his official duties and remain untrammeled in matters relating to text books, etc.

Our public school inspector must be above all suspicion. Resolute and prompt action should be taken by our public school board in connection with this matter forthwith, otherwise we will find ourselves speedily drifting into the deplorable condition of our neighbors across the border, where the key to the successful introduction of books into their schools means questionable influence, and not merit.

The conduct of Mr. Samuel Hughes, owing to his less important position, although not open to such severe criticism is equally reprehensible, inasmuch as he has knowingly violated the law, and I trust that the representative gentlemen who control our collegiate institute will at least put him in his proper place. I am of opinion that if these two officers are to be employed at the public expense, and at the same time be permitted to prostitute their official positions for sinister purposes the ratepayers should know it.

Clause 227, Ontario school act, referred to above: No teacher, trustee, inspector or other person officially connected with the education department, the normal, model, public or high schools or colleges or institutes, shall become or act as agent for any person or persons to sell or in any way promote the sale for such person or persons of any school library prize or text book, map, chart, school apparatus, furniture or stationary, or to receive compensation or other remuneration or equivalent for such sale or for the promotion of sale in any way whatsoever.

RATEPAYER.

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1883.

THE HIDDEN CLAUSE.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your extract from the New York Tribune re the Grecian theatre and General Booth is not altogether correct in details. It is added that "it is hoped the friends of temperance in England will act more wisely in suppressing the liquor traffic than did General Booth." The fact of the matter is this: the general saw this stronghold of satan—the Grecian—and rightly calculated that it would be a glorous conquest if he did—for the time being at least. He got the necessary funds (he always can) and bought the theatre, but in the lease there was a clause which demanded that the adjoining Eagle tavern should be taken and intoxicating liquor sold therein. Whether Booth was aware of this or not I know not, but he evidently did not intend to keep by it. He turned the tavern into a coffee house and the theatre was used after a very little alteration for army purposes. However, the licensed victuallers, or association or some such body found out and worked up that hidden clause and the consequence was that General Booth, not abiding by all the terms of the lease, had to vacate the building. Actually it was not a christian temperance resort. The salvation army do not hold temperance as their main word, but it is one of their necessary principles incumbent on a soldier. The blue ribbon army is the christian temperance body.

Toronto, Sept. 3, 1883. BRITISHER.

BAD BRETHREN.

Freemasonry in Toronto Said to be Rapidly Degenerating.

From the Freemason for September.

Any brother who has watched the craft in this city for the past ten or fifteen years must have come to the conclusion that it is rapidly deteriorating, which is the first step towards complete demoralization. That freemasons now are not of the same social standing they were several years ago is beyond question. A cursory glance over the membership of any city lodge reveals that fact. At one time our lodges were composed of honest, intelligent men. Now we rub shoulders with hoodlums and scallywags. Freemasonry, as it is practiced today in this the Queen city of the west, actually throws open its portals to debauched, dissolute and lecherous rakes as readily as to men of honesty, publicity and education.

This is plain speaking, but the occasion demands it. The craft is running rapidly to seed; the best members are rare attenders, and it is time to stare stubborn facts in the face. Doubtless what is true of Toronto is equally applicable to other places, or else the appearance and conduct of many of the delegates who attended the past half dozen sessions of grand lodge count for naught. Men seldom make blackguards of themselves on special occasions and even then they do not unless their motives and hearts are impure.

The respectable portion of the craft has borne with this state of affairs long enough, and they should at once throw aside the lethargy that has marked their action in the past, and prepare for a campaign against those who are doing their best to ruin the institution for selfish ends. To accomplish the downfall of the rowdy element prompt and persistent efforts should be made, and no relaxation allowed, until they are driven out of the lodges or forced into submitting to the dictates of those who have the ability to properly rule, but who foolishly abdicated when recently by numbers of the know-nothing party.

Let the energetic members of the lodges interview the sterling veterans, induce them to again attend the meetings, and take part in discussions, or, if need be, in the work to be performed. Make a grand rally, gather about them the true Hiramites, and be prepared for a campaign in which no quarter will be shown to ticksters, or wire-pullers of the Tammany ring stamp.

The Great Dr. Virchow,

as resigned from the medical association of Berlin He wont be forced to keep "his light under a bushel." He approves of advertising any remedy or combination that will cure, regardless of medical ethics. The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, head office London, England, and branch offices Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Detroit, Mich., using Dr. M. Souvielle's wonderful invention the Spirometer, are curing thousands of cases of bronchitis, consumption, catarrh, asthma and catarrhal deafness, and are making it known to physicians and sufferers all over the world. Physicians and sufferers are invited to call and try the Spirometer free. If impossible to call personally, write, enclosing stamp, for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly. Address Dr. M. Souvielle & Co., 173 Church street, Toronto, or 15 Phillips square, Montreal.

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To those about going to Manitoba to settle: For sale, the northwest quarter and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 32, Township 14, Range 1 east; 240 acres in all. Only seven dollars an acre; terms easy. First-class soil. About 25 miles from Winnipeg and 6½ from Stonewall and 2½ from Balmoral. This property will be disposed of at a bargain. Apply or write The World office.

Also south half of section 33, township 1, range 3 east, 320 acres, about six miles north of Emerson. First-class soil, A 1 farm, railway runs through next section. Price only $6 per acre. Terms, easy Apply or write to THE WORLD office.

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TRY IT. TRY IT.

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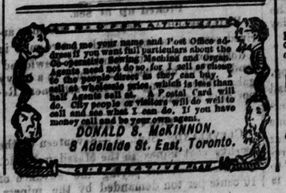

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PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Is prepared to supply Ladies and Gents with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, STRICTLY HIS OWN MAKE.

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JUST STEP INTO

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And examine his stock of CHOICE FALL GOODS. No Trouble to show goods. Prices Reasonable.

JURY And AMES

TAILORS, 83 BAY STREET,

Have just Opened Out their FALL STOCK of Plain and Fancy Worsteds, English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds. Overcoatings of all kinds. And they are now prepared to execute all orders for the coming season. Satisfaction guaranteed as to cut, quality and fashion of goods.

JURY & AMES, - 83 BAY STREET.

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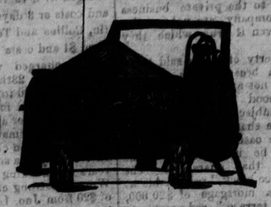
Feather &  Mattress

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