THE TORONTO WORLD trade.

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perpetuate

on the future of the country.



Accurate, Beliable, and Free of Bias.

SUBSCRIPTION: FOUR MONTHS.

ADVERTISING RATES FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL

cial advertising, each inser

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1884 Last Year's Failures

About this time the commercial failure of a whole year are lumped together, and

ome timid people go into fits of alarm over the published figures. But the figures are not so very alarming after all, when they are properly analyzed and their true meaning explained. Bradstreet's. very good authority, says that an examination of the detailed lists of failures oc curing throughout the United States 1883 reveals the fact that at least 76 per cent. of the whole number were those in which the liabilities in each instance amounted to less than \$10,000. But 13 per cent, of the whole number had liabilicutting wind that was blowing, and at all ties ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and about 5 per cent. were individually indebted from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each. This decreasing proportion declines very rapidly as this analysis is continued. The proportion of failures in which the liabiliin each instance amounted to from \$50,000 to \$100,000 was but about 23 per cent. of the whole, and of those where liabilities were from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each the proportion was about 11 per cent. only. This calculation indicates that over 7800 of the 10,299 failures reported in 1883 were

had to encounter in his prophetic advocacy of the literature of woman. It is, indeed, a deplorable fact, which Mr. Smith, in common with all opponents of this move-ment, readily acknowledges, viz., that of the greater coarseness of men as compared with women. Politics, they tell us, have become very corrupt, in fact we are warned against bringing a refined morality into these realms where men have so long held sway, their great fearbeing that we will inevitably be corrupted. We thank them for the warning, though we may be somewhat as-tonished at the confession. Mr. Smith's apprehensions concerning It would be nearer right to say lom of internal tra not only is but must be part and parcel of any true system of protection against foreign competition. We should not need to reflect very deeply in order to see what the right policy is for making Canada a nation. Let the real rights of the provinces respectively be maintained up to the last notch. But it is clear enough that while too much provincial sub-division tends to the old colonial condition of in Mr. Smith's apprehensions concern feriority and subjection, the additional con

"the coarse work of the unserved spinster" might be allayed if he would dis-abuse his mind of this idea of the typical solidation of national rights help us advocate of advancement for women and take into consideration such promot towards the standing of a nation. Like take into consideration such prom-ers of the cause as Mrs. Max Muller Oxford, Mrs. Surr of the London scho the senate of old Rome, when Sempronius placed before it the alternative of slavery Oxford, Mrs. Surr of the London school board, the daughters of John Bright and Richard Cobden, in England; Mrs. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, et al., of the United States, who are all women of un-doubted ability, and do not at all belong to the discontented class who have been held responsible for this agitation. The movement also numbers among its advor death. Canadians should not long debate "which of the two to choose." At Edmonton, which is very far away in the Northwest, fresh pork is in fair supply at from 15c. to 20c. a pound, home-made

outter is scarce at 50c., and eggs are not to novement also numbers among its advo-ates, both in the old world and in the be had at all. Hay is plentiful at \$10 a new, some of the broadest-minded men o on, while wood is delivered for \$2,50 per Fortunately this cause cannot antly retarded by such opposition cord and coal at \$4 per ton. Already the the time. far Northwest is ahead of us in cheap fuel, as Mr. Smith represents. a fact of immense importance in its bearing

reacts upon the writer The real injury who is apparently incapable of a highly moral appreciation of woman, not as she is moral apprec Saturday and Sunday were two cold en, but as she is becoming as a re sult of the progress of fifty years in Amer-ica and in England where, hand in hand lays for the Montreal fire brigade. The nen were called Saturday night, and with an advancing educational standard a large political freedom is lifting her out of between then and Sunday they had to assalage into an individual, answer some six or seven alarms, the most existence. The position of this new Cana-dian literary venture, The Week, with redestructive of the fires being that which consumed Davis & Son's cigar factory, loss gard to this question is the more deplor-able from the fact that an association to about \$100.000, with 350 hands thrown out of employment. All the time the ther ure the franchise for the women of Can ada has but recently been inaugurated in Toronto. But the women of Canada have ometer ranged from zero to ten degrees elow, and the firemen had altogether a learned to expect nothing, not even fairness from any publication with which Mr. Gold ad night of it, at one time being scorched in Smith is identified. St., John, N.B., Jan. 2, 1884. by the fire, and at another chilled to the very bones by the intense cold and the keen

The Cause of the Collision

times being drenched with water, while the To the Editor of The World. cornices, telegraph wires and bricks were alling all around them; but happily no There appears to exist a general feeling the minds of the public that Conductor one was seriously hurt. To add to their Barber is solely to blame for the disaster discomfort no refreshments were to be had on the Grand Trunk railway. I think it and Ald. McShane, who was on the ground will be found on investigation that the expressed in no measured terms his con Grand Trunk system of working trains lemnation of the cheese-paring economy over the road is not a good one. Barber' which left them unprovided for in the orders were: "Run to Toronto, avoid nidst of their heroic efforts and hard work. egulars." This order was obscure to a

England is neither the greatest bee certain extent. It left the conductor to nanufacturing nor the greatest beer-drinkdetermine what were regular trains, and in this case he did not find out that the ing country in the world. She is, however suburban was a regular until it was too he greatest beer-exporting country and late. Conductor Barber's train met the for that reason her actual average con "newspaper" train at Bronte and should umption is very much less than it is comhave met the suburban at Mimico. And outed to be. Germany takes the palm for the orders that should have been given Barber at Hamilton should have read: "Run to Toronto, meet nanufacturing and Belgium for drinking. In 1883 the Vaterland made 1,041,278,000 the newspaper train at Bronte and meet "the suburban at Mimico." This order vallons and her consumption per head was 134.40 quarts. In England the production would have made the conductor's duties clear and distinct. He could not fail to was 996,985,000 gallons and the consump tion 125.10 quarts per head. Little Belunderstand it, and it would have precluded the possibility of an accident such as ocgium produced 245,205,000 gallons and

the council in their efforts. We are noting the the newspapers which are support views of the council in this matter A WORKMAN. Jan. 8, 1884.

A Twenty-Five Cent Subscription. To the Editor of The World. SiR: Believing there are a large num our city who heartily sympathize with the sufferers by the late Humber dis-

with the subseries by the late Humos data aster, and who would be glad of an op-portunity to subscribe to the relief fund, but whose means are not as large as their sympathy, and so cannot afford to give a very large amount, I would suggest that a 250 subscription be started—believing that by this means a substantial amount will be realized, which would not, under present conditions he amborihed HENRY RYE.

Toronto, Jan. 8, 1883.

GOING HUNGRY TO SCHOOL. ensible Proposals in the London Schoo

Here is a list of propositions moved at a neeting of the London (Eng.) school board by a benevolent member, who wished to ourage poor people to send their chidren regularly to school; "1st. That all board schools situated in poor localities be opened

at seven o'clock in the morning, and that all necessary fires be lit for the reception children of poor parents who are of the compelled to go to work. 2d. That all children of parents unable to pay school fees be provided with one meal per day 3d. And that it be an instruction to the works committee to make provision for carrying out the same. 4th. That any head master or mistress of such schools shall be empowered to select any children attend through want of boots. and shall have the power to order the same through the board, the cost of which same through the board, the cost of which shall not exceed 5s per pair." Mr. Freeman, acting chairman, inti-mated that the board had no power to carry out the second and fourth proposi-tions, but that it was competent for Mr. Mitchell to move the first. Mr. Mitchell accordingly confined himself to the propo-sition as to the hours for opening and the lighting of fires. Miss Taylor seconded the proposition, and questioned the deada have E. S. F.

the shadows of death fall upon the hearts of more or less. It is only in precaution for all to insure. The suring is not so great that it dese compared with the sad results to the compared with the sad results to the the proposition, and questioned the de-cision of the chairman as to the power, of the board. At the end of the discussion the matter was referred to the works comed the de ittee without any special instruction.

Emigration from Great Britain. During the month of November, 1883 2965 emigrants left Ireland, being 2152 ess than the total for the previous mon 4371 less than the total September, and 177 more than the number for November 1882, The English emigrants in Novem ber numbered 11,719, and the Scotch 1366, the former showing a falling off from the previous month of noarly 5000, the latter decrease of 240. Nearly all the Irish emi grants went to the United States, only 70. having gone to Australasia, and 107 to The emigration from Ireland to the Australian colonies, for the last mont shows an increase of over 200 persons as compared with the same month last year; while the emigration to Canada shows a falling off of fifty per cent. The total number of emigrants who left Ireland since Jan. 1 last is 103,988, or about one in fifty

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Several car lots of Manitoba wheat were

In groceries everything is quiet. Black teas

ey office in Canada, payable in Barbadoes

placed on this market during the past week.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Jan. 8.



heavy damages for injury to passengers, b ause it is their business to carry them safely.

So it is every man's business to carry his fam

ace, and to trifle with interests so sacred, by

utting them to unnecessary hazard, it is

an does his best there still remain risk

When one goes on board a steamboat a

ees the fire-buckets and axes, the life-boat

nd life-preservers, and then reflects how se

Thousands of passengers are carried every yea

to travel on a steamboat that neglected to pr

and not one of them tises a life-preserver, the

ride such things? The truth is, when such

and the people realize that it is better to pro

vide them ten thousand times where they ma

move unnecessary, than to be without the

rough the world long before some of the

hings are needed it is a matter of life or death

ife-boats rot at the davits; but who would wish

om there is any occasion to use them.

ily safely through the period of their dep

mough; but woe unto him who negle

ncur a very grave responsibility.

easonable precaution against da

re well known

ike a waste of

inger out of all pro

nce when they need them.

But no large company of per

feel the need of life insurance.

RRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL

LIFE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Owing to the Fire in our FACTORY we will be unable to fill Orders for six weeks, when weexpect to be in full running order.

NOTICE.

Parties desiring our goods had better place their orders at once.

fair is en ditio Jo tor, year John secon Ge seaso capt out o 26 ti cash, A

2-yea 3-yea days in ag

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SAMUEL MAY & CO.,

at nearly 90 per cent. of them were firms and business houses which owed each less than \$25,000, and that the liabilities of six-sevenths of the total so specified

those in which the debt in each instance

did not exceed \$10,000; that over 1300

failing traders' liabilities were between

\$10,000 and \$25,000; that in the instance

of over 500 the debts were from \$25,000 to

\$50,000; that 300 of the failures had debts

the liabilities of less than 160 were from

\$100,000 to \$500,000 each. The startling

nature of the mere record of over 10,000

business failures in 1883 is robbed

of considerable of its force by the discovery

om \$50,000 to \$100,000 each, and that

owed each less than \$10,000. Another significant remark is made by the same authority. Referring to the re-

cent failure of Shaw & Brothers, the largest tannery and leather firm in the world, Bradstreet's says :-- "The enormous total of boot and shoe and leather liabilities at Boston dependent upon the failure of F. Shaw & Brothers is rather apparent than real inasmuch as the sums due were in

large part owing one to the other. In any such case, it is needless to say, an aggregation of the liabilities is necessarily misleading, including, as it does, a series of duplications." People would do well to remember this when looking over terrifying figures of failures in the aggregate.

mebody writes to the Montreal Herald declaring himself an "ashamed Canadian," because the proportion of business failures is so much greater in Canada than in the

States. The explanation is a very simple one, and ought to be more generally known than it appears to be. In the United States business is done far more for cash and less on a credit basis than in Canada. The business that we do here at three or six months is largely done in the States for cash down, at ten days, or thirty days at most. Our American neighbors are far more of a cash paying people than we are; and it would be greatly to our credit were we to run more closely to their example in this respect.

"Which of the Two to Choose," The Montreal Herald is on the right track when, as in the following paragraph, it condemns internal imposts and hind rances to domestic trade. To protect our selves against foreign competition does not mean that we are to tax our own home business. Freedom of trade for ourselves. and taxation on the foreigner who seeks our market to make his money in, is the right system. The Herald savs :

The proposal of the Ottawa city council to enlist all the municipal bodies of On-tario in a crusade against commercial com-panies, is worthy of the dark ages. It is to be hoped it will not succeed. Instead of enharrasing the operations of banks, insurance companies, companies, teleinsurance companies, gas companies, tele-graph and telephone companies by the imposition of heavy special taxes in all the cities and towns of the province, the bisiness of these companies should be left free from local taxation as possible. In t, what we want in this dominion is e trade within our own borders, even if portion of our industries must have "pro-tion" against the outside world. All ho believe in free trade as a general prin-ple should certainly support the free-om of trade and business within the do-union, while those who demand protec-ion against other countries can only hope for the success of their principle by un-shackling all local commercial intercourse, throwing down all internal barriers, and abolishing, as far as possible, all internal commercial taxes and government duties. All who wish to see all sections and parts of this dominion built together are commercial of this dominion knit together as a compact, prosperous whole should favor the utmost n of commercial intercourse in every part. To what we extent our internal commercial trations fail in this perfect freedom, to the same extent we shall fail

to realize the cosummation of a union, one and indivisible. It is not enough to say that protection iste may on principle consent to the aboli-

Irank 163.25 quarts per head. The whisky ring of the United States will lose nothing for the want of asking.

A bill is now before congress not only providing for the present relief of the whisky interests from "vexatious" taxation, but that is also retroactive in its provisions. It proposes that the tax shall be suspended proposes that the tax shall be suspended for two years from Dec. 1, 1883, the plea of the ring being financial embarrassment. of the ring being financial embarrassment. The amount involved is about \$70,000.000 and the friends of the bill profess to believe that it will be passed.

the despatcher) gives them authority over the wire to proceed and any other orders he may think proper. Why was the telegraph operator at Mimico not in-structed by the despatcher to display sig-nals and see that Barber's special and the suburban met there ? I presume that the Grand Trunk keep their telegraph stations open by night as well as by day at a safe-guard against accident. senting at 3c. a glass about \$1,080,180,000. The average consumption per head was 56.25 quarts, which taken at three glasses to the quart means that every man, woman and child in Europe drank 168.75 glasses

of beer in the year, or more than three glasses a week.

Mr. Goldwin Smith and the Women To the Editor of the World.

SIR : One would almost expect that such an incisive writer as Mr. Goldwin Smith at least looked beyond the surface of a question before passing judgment upon it. That this has been his method with regard to the movement for the advancement of women is evident. He accuses the promoters of the agitation with seek-

and maternity," he asks, "so lost their value that it should be deemed wise in us to glorify her who spurns them ?" No, far from it, instead of these essentials, human relations, losing their value in consequence of this movement for the elevation of women they are but now, as a result of this movement assuming their true value. The enfranchisment of women, which means much more than

the mere right of voting, but which in-cludes individual, mental, moral, physical, freedom, is placing them in positions where marriage need not be entered upon except for the very highest reasons, viz: those of

mutual love and respect whereby each in the equal of the other and no clashing o authority is heard. But it were useless to subject Moreover we value too highly these pearls of truth to cast them thus be-

fore unhallowed feet. Mr. Goldwin Smith's position with re-gard to this movement had been well de-fined in his article on the "Failings of Women" in the Nineteenth Century for January 1882, as also by occasional slurring remarks in the Bystander, notably in his articles on the "Franchise" and the "Seduction bill" in the July number. But few of us were prepared for the coarseness of treatmen that the subject has received at his hands in a recent issue of the Week from which quotations have been given before. Indif-ference, superciliousness, ridicule we have always been prepared for, but rarely in all the range of opposition that we have been obliged to encounter have we been confronted with such a hopeless want of re finement as Mr. Smith's article betrays.

It is difficult to comprehend why the re-ception of a lady at the Italian bar should furnish the text for such indelicate allusions as those contained in the quotation of Tom Moore, which embodies the baser iternal phase of opposition that John Stuart Mill

be much safer to give the conductor of each train orders, not only what trains he must meet, but where he must meet them. The 126 of the population. train despatcher sitting in his office with the telegraph instruments and the running sheet before him—on which he jots down the time that each train arrives and departs from a telegraph station—can tell exactly where each train is on the road. called out: "How, now, you vagrant!"

order the telegraph operator at any moment to display those signals, and thus allow no elf off?" train to leave or pass the station until he (the despatcher) gives them authority over

The first real Englist-race on the docket is the Sandown Grand Prize, which is over guard against accident. I think if there had been a Grand Trunk two miles, and which will

lirector on board of one or both of those trains hefore starting out on that fatal morning that the company would have ex-erted themselves a little more to see that the trains were safely despatched over the

Eggs are quiet and steady; sales of ordinary esh stock have been made at 22c to 26c, while It is the directors of the Grand Trunk that should be under arrest at the present time instead of Conductor Barber. SIGNAL. tectly fresh bring 30c. There is a complete lull in the export de nand for butter.

Toronto, Jan. 7, '84.

St. Paul's Ward Election

re dull and steady, and Japans fairly active To the Editor of The World. Advices from Manitoba report the outlook loomy, and numerous failures may be ex-SIR: Accept my thanks for your very cted before spring. ing to "eliminate sex," apparently having kind and unsolicited remarks. I wish you Under arrangements recently concluded. no apprehension of the possibility of a had not used the word "ingratitude." Had oney orders can now be obtained at any higher relationship of the sexes than that you heard the remarks of the electors West Indies, up to \$50, and for the following at present existing. "Have conjugal duty after the result was known, who voted fees for commission: For sums not exceeding \$10, 10 cents: \$20, 20 cents; \$30, 30 cents; \$40, 40 against me, and their wish that they could recall such vote and record it in my favor, you would have found another word for

that of "ingratitude." hat of "ingratitude." My defeat is owing to the extreme con-dence of my own friends, many of whom didn't trouble themselves to go to the polls, feeling so sure of my election, and now when too late express their regret. I leave the council with a knowledge of the fact that I have done my duty to

the ward and the city generally. BERNARD SAUNDERS. Toronto, Jan. 8, 1884. Strike on the Right Spot.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your article in The World of Jan. , under the above caption, while well inpresent these higher views of the subject to such opponents as Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has apparently set himself against an honest and sincere consideration of the authorized on less than a two-thirds vote.'

The council has no such power. That is a matter altogether within the province of each separate union. What the council did was to amend the constitution govern-ing it, so that in future no money shall be given in support of any strike unless by a two-third vote, and at a meeting summoned two-third vote, and at a meeting summoned for the purpose. Arbitration is a funda-mental principle with all trade unions, but it takes two parties to an arbitration. If arbitration is not more often resorted to or arouration is not more often resorted to or more successful in settling difficulties, it is mainly due to the fact that employers will not abide the result, or they insist upon terms which are almost invariably tantamount to a judgment for their side, and an admission, by acceptance, that the men are wrong. From the tone of the men are wrong. From the tone of the reports of the legislative committee adopted from time to time by the council, there is from time to time by the council, there is every reason to believe that the latter body will not cease its efforts on every available occasion to press the governments to the abolishment of the country's great est evil at the present time—the "assisted" immigration system. By all means let the newspapers and the general public back up

lation ; the total from England for the same time was 106,171, or STOCK EXCHANGES about one in 150 of its population, and the total from Scotland was 20,630, or one in Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of Trade in grain and Provisions. The Shears and the Cockroach Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash of A pair of shears which had long occupie nargin. Daily cable q an editorial table one day observed a cockoach going for the paste-pot, and promp? "Who's a vagrant?" "You are, and I warn you to take your "See here," said the cockroach, as he came to a sudden halt, "I don't want to crowd anybody off the editorial staff, but 1 must warn you that, while plenty of edi-tors never have any use for shears, no newspaper office in this country can be run without cockroaches !"

Toronto,

ARE INVITED FOR THE Filling of the Company's Ice

For particulars as to the dimensions, etc., please apply to MR. E. WRAGGE, Local Manager. Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to January 15, 1884.

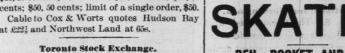
Montreal, Dec. 31, 1883.

Α. 505 Queen street west, Late of St. James' Hotel).

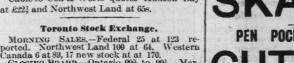
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TORONTO

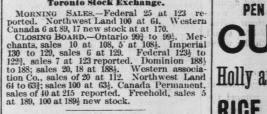


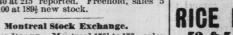












CLOSING BOARD.--Montreal 1764 to 176; sales 50 at 1761. Toronto 1667 to 160; sales 105 at 1664. Merchants 1074 to 1074; sales 27 at 1074, 33 at 108. Commerce 1194 to 119; sales 27 at 1074, 119. Imperial 364 to 553; sales 25 at 564. Mon-treal Telegraph company 1184 to 117; sales 45 at 118. Montreal Passenger railway 1184 to 117; sales 118.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—There was moderate market this morning. About 1 bushels of wheat sold at \$1.03 to \$1.08 fall, \$1.05 to \$1.10 for spring, and 80c to 83c goose. Some 1000 bushels barley sold at to 67c; 400 bushels oats sold at 35c to 1 About 200 bushels pass sold at 74c to 7 and a load of ryc at 62c. About 40 loads to 67c; 400 busiles peak sold at 74c to 75c; and a load of rye at 62c. About 40 loads of hay sold at §6 to §9 per ton for clover, and §10 to \$13.50 for timothy; 10 loads of straw sold at §8.25 to \$9 Potatoes sold at 90c. Hogs at \$7.25 to \$7.75; butter, lb. rolls, at 20c to 23c. Pouliry scarce and steady. Eggs, 25c. Sr. Lawrence Marker.—The market was quiet, and prices unchanged. Following are the prices paid at the wagons: Beef, roast, 10c to 14c; sirlein steak, 12c; mutton, legs and chops, 10c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per pound, 8c to 12c; veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; venison, carcase, §5 to \$6; do. haunches \$9 to \$10; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 24c; large rolls, 19c to 20c; cooking, 15c to 16c; lard, 12c to 14c; cheese, 14c to 15c; infectanch, 9c to 10c; venison, carcase, \$5 to \$6; do. haunches \$9 to 50; butter, pound rolls, 21c to 24c; large rolls, 19c to 20c; cooking, 15c to 16c; lard, 12c to 14c; bost, 10c to 16c; hard, 12c to 14c; partridge, brace, 40c to 70c; does, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 40c to 70c; does, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 40c to 70c; does, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 40c to 70c; does, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 40c to 70c; does, 45c to 70c; partridge, brace, 40c to 30c; partness, per pack, 20c to 30c; beans, per peck, 25c to 30c.



BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS otations received. 26 TORONTO STREET. Grand Trunk Railw'y SEE TENDERS Houses at Toronto. A JOSEPH HICKSON, G. HODGE Dealer in Game and Poultry of all kinds in season. Fresh and Sait Fish, Fresh Pork, Bacon, Hams, Butter, Eggs Etc. Canned Goods of all kinds, Relishes, Etc. W. DAVIS BROS. CUTLERY. **130 YONGE STREET.** Holly and Demas Scroll Saws SOLE AGENTS FOR RICE LEWIS & SON.



