TORONTO ISLAND AND HARBOR

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 22, 1882.

The spirit shown at the meeting held the St. Lawrence hall on Thursday night was all that could be desired. Though the meeting was not large it was theroughly representative of the wealth, intelligence. business interest, and professional occupations of the city. Amongst those who adures to preserve what remains of the island and prevent further injury to the harbor—justification of the Mormon system. From adoption of a resolution that gives carte out the remaining one of the two "twin blanche to the Dominion government and relics of barbarism." But the fight is not the city council in the matter of the amount over yet, by any means, for the Mormons, to be expended. The weak, vacillating, though beaten at Washington, are strongly do-nothing policy of the past found not a entrenched at home. They will take their single advocate, and was not represented stand on the old plea of state rights, by a single vote.

means the ruin of the harbor, and the harbor can best be preserved by preserving the island, which as a breakwater is infinitely superior to anything that art can supply. But the island, as a piece of city property, has untold value of its own, apart altogether from its use as an aid to navigation. Though ever, and it would be to the credit of the sand, there is nothing to hinder it from striking. being converted into a fertile and beautiful park, fringed with villas and vielding the city a large revenue from rental and taxation. Let the solid matter spoken of by Mr. Gzowski on Thursday night as having to be kept out of the bay by a trunk lagoons and spread on the surface of the island mixed with earth taken from the tists, but no such word "of learned length created an abundance of coarse grass seed. plant large numbers of willows, poplars, and the Montreal Gazette quotes as follows of the island from the destructive southeastern swells by groins; set apart a cerYork. He says: —"It is my firm opinion opinion reactives out. It had been analyzed by come can start the growth. Then the private way of lease.

Let the liberal and enterprising spirit on Thursday night be encouraged. There grounds for serious consideration. We need be no fears about the cost. The harharbor can be utilized to improve and add to the island which, if need be, can be which the Gazette adds :—"It is stated by effectually protected by breast work like shippers here that considerable oleomarthe Esplanade. Now is the time for vigor. garine has been shipped from New York ous action. We are brought face to face to the lower ports this spring which has with the issue apparently for the last time. A few weeks may decide the fate of the harbor—nay a few days of stormy weather. orders have been received here this year Let the project be as comprehensive as the for the lower provinces." It may be asked needs of commerce and the inevitable future is oleomargarine sold in Toronto? Or is requirements of the city demand. The the market so glutted with genuine but present city council have shown themselves still inferior butter that the bogus article equal to the occasion so far. They can now | would have no chance in competition? plead the endorsation of a fairly representative meeting of public-spirited citizens Having put their hands to the plough let them not turn back, whatever the croakers may say, and they will merit the thanks and receive the cordial support of all who have any confidence in the future of a city which is after all the real metropolis of the

A "BABY REASON." The term "baby elephant" has become a household word, and the thing signified the idea. is found in various shapes. "Baby" reasoning is now in order, and the Toronto Globe leads the way with a specimen. The vague cry about increased cost of living, line shortly after. and about higher prices for the "necessaries of life." is gradually giving place to a more gether in the higher prices of breadstuffs. mest and provisions, but in the article of meat most of all. The World certainly took the lead in bringing this particular fact before the public, and the Globe can no longer affect not to see it. But how does our contemporary meet the fact; what reason has it found to connect the N. P. with the higher prices of the necessaries of life? This—namely, that the N. P. duty Globe articles of the last few days on the of 71 cents on Indian corn has done it, that is, to a considerable extent. We call this a "baby" reason indeed; it is not a reason for the Globe to be proud of. We have challenged several of our free trade contemporaries to say-first, whether it is not true that, as we stated, the increased cost of living for workmen's fam. ilies is to be found mostly in the higher prices of breadstuffs, meat and provisions? and, second, whether the N. P. was the cause? The Globe admits the fact as regards meat only, but so far cautiously refrains from saying anything about the other classes of provisions. It admits, further,

baby" reason is advanced the plea that the duty on Indian corn has to a large extent done it, as far as beef is concerned. As was once said of a certain western contemporary, the Globe may develop into

A BLOW AT THE MORMON SYSTEM Wednesday, the 18th inst., may yet prove a memorable day in the history of the long and hitherto ineffectual battle of dressed it were two eminent engineers, a the American notion against the few thousveteran lake captain, several lawyers, three ands of actual polygamists entrenched in members of the city council, and two or the fastnesses of Utah. The New York three of our most enterprising business men Trib une says that on that day Mr, George and property owners. On the main ques- L. Cannon, of Utah, made what was the tion—the necessity of taking prompt meas- last plea that will ever be delivered in the the speakers were unanimous and urgent, which it appears that one thing is regarded nd that they correctly voiced the sense of as settled—that no polygamist can ever the meeting was shown by the applause after this take a seat in congress. That of which greeted the perfectly unanimous course is something done towards stamping and on that line they will continue This is as it should be. Toronto might to fight for their own "peculiar institution" still be Toronto without its island and with | with even more pertinacity than the Southan open roadstead for a harbor, but it ern slave-holders did for theirs. What would not be the Toronto of old nor yet happened in the house on the day named Toronto of the present. Our beautiful was the passage, by 123 to 79, of a resoluland-locked bay has always been a source of tion declaring Cannon's election to congress pride to the citizens and the envy of less | null and void and his seat vacant? On fortunate localities, and our island, though | that he steps down and out, never to sit sadly neglected, has always been regarded there again. It does not say much for the as a fixed and important feature of the city | democratic party that every! regular site. Fortunately the position of affairs is democrat present, eight excepted, voted and harbor are inseparably bound up with the States ought to be ashamed of their each other. The destruction of the island party for this, we should say. How many republicans voted on the Mormon side the Tribune does not say. The Salt Lake Tribune, a "Gentile" paper, says that the action of the house strikes a telling blow at the political power of the Mormons. Some blows more require to be struck, how-

> OLBOMARGARINE. If this article is as largely manufactured

and sold as commercial reports would indicate, it is desirable that exports in words sewer on Front street be dumped in the name, for the sake of ease to the popular numerous excavations being made all the and thundering sound" will do for the pubtime in the city; sow on the surface thus lie generally. Regarding the increasing commercial importance of the article itself, other suitable trees, protect the south side from what is said by Mr. Newman, of the spurious nature, being composed of suene or oleomargarine. You will see that this which showed itself in so marked a manner is an enormous percentage, and affords bor can, with the generous aid offered by other coupound if only sold on its merits, the Dominion government, be made to bear though we keep and deal in none but but some proportion of the expenditure, and ter. My opinion is that butter ought to. the island will bear all go down in price to such an amount that The dredging from the it could properly compete with oleomargarine and other similar products." To given good satisfaction among the fishermen. This is one of the reasons so few

> TAKING THEIR CUE FROM THE WORLD. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery The World must feel highly honored. The three Toronto papers, the Globe, the Mail and the Telegram take their cuer from The World. These sheets would have by the well known fact that if Britain had been starved nigh out of ideas but for this

iournal.

The World exposed the paper town busiess, and directed attention to the land boom in the Northwest ; the others fell into

The World generally has been written in a fresh, readable style and always accurate general apprehension of a certain very de- as to facts; its contributors, regular and finite and particular fact. That is, that the occasional, have always been men who to give real help, and we are as we are. greater cost of living, as far as the average knew their subjects and what is as import-'poor man" is concerned, lies nearly alto- ant how to treat them. We are sorry to say that in this respect our contemporaries

> The only times the Mail has a sensible article on the N. P. is when it serves up a World editorial in stilted English. The World took a stand on ithe railway question, that the Globe at first ignored, but now it is toeing the mark finely. The reported fusion of the Grand Trunk and

the Great Western are but repetitions of of ideas in The World six weeks ago. And now that prince of pirates, the Telegram, is vainly trying to imitate The World's "What They Are Saying." But the imitation won't wash.

and imitate The World in its independence, in its respect for facts, in its love for fair

classes of provisions. It admits, further, that the rise in the price of meat is general, affecting both Canada and the States. The Werld might fairly claim to have won the battle, on the Globe's own admissions, but not quite—one little thing remains,

capital "child's" paper if it goes on in this of ten cents per day was refused on the The colonies, erected into powerful nations Behold, says the Times, in effect, how the N. P. has increased the expenses, and brought down Grand Trunk profits to the verge of making them losses instead. The thing was impossible; it was proposed to N. P. has done all this, of course. To create a monster, and expect it to live as a

DETERMINED DODGING.

but fighting Vanderbilt, that troubles the Grend Trunk. It is a big contract, this, that the Grank Trunk has undertaken, and traditions, and habits, would have suffered so far it has not been a profitable one, by obliteration. The proof is before our eyes any means. Compare with this gigantic would England be England had she retainstruggle, and its influence on the fortunes of ed the States? Into what a hybrid would P. on the latter is but a drop in the bucket; been its shape? Could you plant dukes, and not to know this, shows extensive ig- lords and baronets, manors and tenantry norance of facts.

THE MIDLAND company appear to be pushing things with reference to their pro. Britain, and returned congressmen from the ected branch line from Toronto to Hamilton, thence to some point on the Grand Trunk road to Buffalo. The Dundas Ban. America that of the commons? And where ner says that on Monday evening, in the would they have met? And which should council chamber, a large meeting of the walk first, the British nobles or the U. S. nanufacturers and merchants was held to sovereigns? Could there be any arrangeconsider the question of increased railway facilities for the town. The mayor acted as chairman and Mr. R. T. Wilson as secretary. A letter was read from the Midland railway company, stating that representatives of that company would be able to meet a Dundas deputation after the 21st inst. A committee was appointed, and greatly simplified by the fact that the island on the Mormon side. Democrats all over since then the secretary has written to the Midland authorities asking them to hx a

> CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE. BY R. W. PHIPPS.
> Whoever has carefully considered

day for the meeting.

subject of the possible independence of Canada, and had reason to observe the differences, commercial, political and social, cut up by lagoons and covered with shifting American people to hurry up with the between her present state and that which independence would create, has had good reason to be surprised, in the course of his norant of this. Had that land been held investigations, at the number of restrictions which surround, press upon and hamper in all directions the community which hooses to maintain the colonial condition. remember long ago, in the backwoods. seeing a yoke of oxen, in roadmaking, attached to a huge log for the purpose of drawing it off the line. They pulled; the great is the opportunity of Canadians to en log stirred not. "Too heavy for em," gage in foreign traffic, were their resource said the driver, and another yoke was at- properly utilized. But the colonial regu it had no weight. The log is Canada; the remind you that from the Atlantic to the limb is the colonial anchor. It is that which has held the province back.

Our position is that of all colonial comfor the benefit of British trade, our existhey seek the States, not the Canadas. is in the States, not in Canada, that the There is the railway influence, and somecounting-house is chosen. And how deeply the feeling permeates the lower classes is fully demonstrated by the vast numerical superiority of British emigration annually, for this hundred years, to the States. compared with that to any British colony, or with that to all combined. How Idecidedly the colonial relation means business, and not assistance, is well exemplified chosen she might well have given to all her colonies great help by a slight discriminat-The World started a fraternal society ing duty in favor of their produce. This column ; a few weeks after the Mail adopted formerly existed, and had it been allowed to continue, and a line of policy in accordance pursued, our great Northwest would not be a desert to-day; we should have been thirty million strong instead of four. and the States proportionately weaker. But it was thought detrimental to English commercial interests ; it was struck off without a word, no measures were taken

I do not wish my readers to suppose that I am censuring the English course. On the contrary, I heartily approve have made little progress as yet in catching of it. It is the course of a sensible parent who says to his sons, "Expect no aid from me. Win your own spurs. Go forth alone into the battle of life as I did, take the risks I accepted, and win, if you can, such a position as I have gained. If you do not choose to do this. you may remain under the parental roof. But you cannot obtain my respect. You must be rather my drudge that my companion. I cannot take that pleasure in your conversation which I experience on

meeting with neighboring young men who are pursuing a more sturdy course. I must endure your sight, but with constant the imitation won't wash.

Now all this marching in World footsteps we take as a compliment. We hope they will continue therein. And especially de we hope that the Globe and Mail will try will continue the flow and we hope that the Globe and Mail will try whose states are not constant regret." This is individual action. Its parallel has not been wanting. Britain, by the mouth of the cheapest market and sell in the dearest is the bone principle of political economy, and what conscience is there about it, and the constant regret." This is individual action. Its parallel has not been wanting. Britain, by the mouth of the cheapest market and sell in the dearest is the bone principle of political economy, and what conscience is there about it, and Canada, and more. It has been said in the language of advice; it has been reiterated in the language of contempt; there re-

The Orillia Times is the next grit free trade organ to take up the cry that the N.

P. has caused the labor troubles through increasing the cost of living. And it in- have been done. But England thought i stances the case of the Grand Trunk yard. better to favor the foreigner, as it suited men, whose request for the modest advance her business best, and the course was just. ground that the present margin between would have required equal right of sover current expenses and recipts were so nar-row, that the company could not afford it. parliaments, all, in fact, that that most impossible chimera which ever found it home in would-be creative mind, imperial confederation, would have demanded.

thing was impossible; it was proposed to

which we reply that it is not the N. P., man. England would have ceased to be the Grand Trunk, the influence of the N. she have expanded? What would have in Massachusetts and in California? would you have unseated the aristocracy of states of Yorkshire and Devon? Or would Britain furnish the house of lords and ment-any method of soothing the certain discord? None. Common sense, history, tradition, declare such an attempt impossible. What is then impossible? The union of Britain and her colonies.

> the feeling in Britain necessarily will be, that the situation must be accepted, and such profit made thereout as her merchants and capitalists can obtain. These profits have not been small; they are not small. They have been immense; they are still magnificent. And as they have been reaped, so they are reaped, with disregard of colonial interests. To take one instance. For over two hundred years one Britsh company held the north-west-a land now known to be far richer in soil than the rest of Canada. Those who held it-shrewd dealers and intelligent men-could not have been igfor Canadian welfare, its value would long since have been made public and its vas areas settled. But, on the contrary, held under the old plantation idea for British purposes, care was taken as long as pos-

sible, to do neither one or the other.

People do not generally seem aware how

And, so long as we remain as we are,

tached shead. No go. A third yoke was lations forbidding treaties, and necessarily added, and now it seemed that the tremen- so, under the English system of colonial dous strain must fetch it. But it stirred management, check naval or mercantile no inch. At last in desperation they development in the bud. No such partial Then the first yoke walked off with it as if | conflict with Canadian interests. Let me head of Superior we have two thousand miles of a succession of harhors easily made fit to accommodate ships larger than the munities. Originally established as an out- great majority of those which do the ocean lying plantation with the other colonies, trade. Let me remind you that as soon as the St. Lawrence canals are enlarged we tence, which begin and was built upon a can send vessels of a thousand tons to the business foundation, is still looked upon by ocean-a size fit for any traffic. Let me the mother country with mainly a commer- remind you that by the confederation cial eye. We are indeed told in words by articles the enlargement of these canals was some that this is not the case, but to be proceeded with. That is fifteen years we are told by actions and the more ago. "I have a steady farm-hand," says important words of others that it the old agriculturist. "Any steadier, he'd is so. If prominent Englishmen wish stop!" Perhaps in about seventy-nine to establish communities in distant lands, years, under our colonial regime, the canals may be enlarged. Under independence, how long? In three. But you do not see the hand lish their cadets in American business, it behind the curtain, checking the work. thing more. Remember that, at present, and so long as our water communication are unopened, the great ships, mostly British and British built, carry the freight. They carry it to England, which country acts as middleman, and draws the profit. But once open our great lakes and rivers. our harbors and roadsteads to the ocean. and all Canada, passing by Britain, can send her own ships from every port on Superior, Erie, Huron and Ontario, to any part of the world. But this will never be while Canada

> is a colony. The subject is large, and I will, if possible, continue it next week. WHAT IS CHTME

To THE WORLD: Neither of your cor-

respondents who have so far written on this question appear to me to have answered it is no transgression" or crime. Divine law is summed up by the saviour in two points, to love God above self, and one's neighbor to love God above self, and one's neighbor as one's self. The innate consciousness or knowledge of obedience or disobedience to those laws is what scripture calls "conscience," which is ascribed by Paul to the heathen, as natural, as well as to the christian. But Mr. Smith says conscience is not inherent, but acquired—developed by ages, and in obedience to need. Now, from what is it developed, Mr. Smith, if its germ be not inherent in man's moral nature? Was there ever more need for conscience in commerever more need for conscience in commer-mercial and political life than now, and was there ever less in actual use? The savage Mr. S. says, "through his life strug gles to obtain sustenance for existence waged continual war against his fellow, and has no more conscience about his acts than dog who robs another dog of his bone,"
Now is not this a true description, to a
Tory T, of ordinary daily political and commercial life? What is political place-huntif there be, from which I olitical party was QUERIST.

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...Oscar \ ....John Fis rican civiliz ....Dr. Schl excavations i ... .. Manager Patti and Del ....Indication migrants will ....London ity is the w ... Des Moi

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cording to the last ret der of education, 364 are Baptists, 53 Meth terian, 17 Congregati palian. The total val these institutions is, \$80,000,000. The ave property in the princ nominations is as fa \$1.75 a member; Bar ber; Presbyterians, \$ grepationalists, \$6.93 57. The proportion omembers is thus stated every \$30 members every 1000 members to every 600; Congreevery 413; Episcopa