easily accepted theory that when the farmer The Toronto World. prospers everybody prospers with him then MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1882.

MANITOBA NEWS.

The other paters are all falling in line and following The World's enterprise in publishing Northwest news. We have three regular correspondents in that country row, and this morning we publish two let ters from them. The World has more subscribers in the city of Winnipeg than any the public opinion which made it practicable other three papers in Ontario.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Will there be a third in the next election The probability is that there will. If the liberal party is determined to follow the Globe and Sir Richard Cartwright in the tariff issue, and to use the same arguments that brought disaster to that party in the last election, they will find that the reformers who voted against them then will vote against them again, and they will find that the young men of the country will refuse to come under their banner. Circumstanced as Canada is free trade is impossible ; the only issue is one of degree, or as it might be put, the re-adjustment of the tariff. But the Globe and Sir Richard Cartgright, the journal that supported the act, and the man who raised a fifteen per cent. tariff to seventeer and a-half, are always shouting free trade as expounded in England, a system that was adopted by 1865, but what doctors might call England, not through any humanitarian idea, but through pure selfishness. And the Globe is prepared to again tell the young men of Canada that Canadians should not make a tariff to suit themselves, that to do so would be disloyal. After all the tariff is not such a great issue. And as a matter of fact it was settled at last election. Much greater issues are coming ap; and they must be met. To fight in these, men want other weapons than the rusty arguments of former days. There is the coming issue of Canadian nationality; of Canada's right to make her own treaties ; of the development of the Northwest in the interest of settlers, not speculators and land companies ; of opposition to railway monopolies that threaten to grind the farmer down to the lowest margin of subsistence ; of the simplification

ecceived a most signal refutation. Under Mr. Buchannan's tariff of 1858, with the amendments of 1859, a wonderful change Pacific syndicate. ensued. [We call it Mr. Bucharnan's tariff for the reason that to him the credit of it rightly belongs ; it was his agitation of Mr. Senecal, who has secured control of the upon the government and legislature of the provincial railway between Montreal and

day, or which, to say the very least, created cate, for whom he is really acting. for the government to push, the measure The Ottawa Citizen says there is no truth through.] Soon there followed the great in the report that Sir Leonard Tilley will event of the American civil war, which beseek a seat in Ontario. gan in 1861, and speedily gave Canada far

Mr. Mackenzie's reference in his sprech more protection than the tariff could account for. Owing to the immense war exon Tuesday to the right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties elicited hearty penditure, the inflation of the currency and the large diversion of men, money and cheers from the opposition. energy into the war and away from productive employment, the United States became the best country to sell in and the worst Northwest promises to be quite a success.

country to buy in on the face of the globe. Anything about that country is now eagerly Except in a few specialties, American comsought for. In his book Mr. Bryce tells petition with Canada wholly disappeared ; the tale of the struggles of the Selkirk and but for the very high figures of the colony, extending over fifty years; the only struggle in regard to that country now is Morill tariff we might have sold millions worth of our manufactures even in the to get there. manufacturing states. Nor did this state

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT A of things cease with the war, it continued for years after the war had closed. The To THE WORLD: In this morning's final surrender surrender under the apple

tree at Appomatox happened in April, 1865, but what doctors might call the commercial sequelae of the war lasted for long after. Reciprocity came to an end in March, 1866, but the came to an end in March, 1866, but the American market, even with duties to pay, the leader of the liberal party." Now, without raising the question whe-ther free trade is or is not a "fatal blunwas still such a profitable one to sell in that we scarcely felt the change. The same year our tariff was reduced to 15 per cent a change which, though felt by some of cepting free trade. We had under the old Union, from 1859 those branches of manufacture in which our competition was with England chiefly, was not felt at all by those in which we were competing with the States. From 1861 to 1872-73—eleven years at least, we had on our statute book a protection of first 20 and afterwards 15 per cent. But the American war created for us a protection of from 50 war created for us a protection of from 50 to 100 per cent more, in all lines in which our commetition was with our neighbers prosperity; it is certain at any rate that the volume of our import and export trade our competition was with our neighbors south of the lakes. Fifty per cent, now would fall far short of giving our manufac- has never been so great, either before or

of our system of government and a reduc-tion in the cost of legislation; of the aboli-tion of exemptions and class privileges; of the extension of the franchise; of the pre-servation of provincinal rights; and many

the extension of the franchise; of the pre-servation of provincipal rights; and many other issues in the settlement of which a new, a young and vigorous party could take a decided stand. And the attitude of the new party in the matter of the tariff will be something as follows; that Canada abould provide diversity of employment for time the operation of our reduced tariff of 1866 ; or rather, prevented it from operating so as to make itself felt. But the harder there increase of the tariff duties by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per ceut; ing so as to make itself felt. But the change came at last. Order the border there were signs of a break in the long-continued high prices early in 1873, and in Septem-ber of that year came "Jay Cooke's crash." Most of us remember what followed. Our neighbors rapidly got down to a "hard-pan" basis, prices touched "rock bottom," and from heing a patton of earger huyars at high from being a nation of eager buyers at high goods went up with a \$20 000 000 bound from being a nation of eager buyers at high prices our neighbors became a nation of Is this what I understand you to mean by prices our neighbors became a nation of eager seller at low prices. The situation was not merely changed, but reversed, and the insufficiency of our fifteen or seventeen and a-half per cent tariff to sustain our and a-half per cent tariff to sustain our manufacturers against competitors who were protected to the extent of fifty per that a finance minimum and a strade under a 15 per cent. tariff? how do you make it appear

without it-that is in ordinary dress-would help, I am inclined some of those who now flaunt themselves on the highways arrayed in costly dress, th The editor of the Cornwall Freeholder, who ought to know, says Mr. Duncan Mefruit of their sin. The prostitutes dress should mark them out to be known and Intyre is the largest shareholder in the read of all men and women too. QUAKER.

CHRONIQUES

FREE-TRADER

.

OFFICIAL LAND JOBBING.

He is also authority for the assertion that To THE WORLD : It strikes me you are somewhat unjust in connecting the land speculating officials in the northwest with our colonial dependence on Great Britain. Canada certainly has control of her own affairs. Had she not, and were there offi-cials at all dependent on Downing street, they would long ago have been checked in their sneenlations. But the fact is then their speculations. But the fact is they are not controlled, as English officials are and being in the way of temptation are al hasting to be rich. That a come some day everybody meantime all are looking gain. The only real remedy That a crash must knows, bu for present for all Honproductive land speculation is that nobody should own more land than they can occupy Rev. Professor Bryce's new book on the and cultivate, and even this should be limited to 100 acres for each male. All beyond should be owned for the nation by the state as a trustee and rented for the national benefit till required for settlement by occupants. CRITIC.

> WORLDINGS. Herbert Spencer will visit this country in

the autumn John B. Gough has lost his voice and anceled his lecture engagements.

Gen. Kilpatrick's widow, who is a native Chili, will return to that country. Never ask a woman her age-that is, not hat woman. Ask some other woman. The real name of the author of Ouida's novels is Louise de la Raine, an unmarried English woman who has resided in Florce, Italy, for many years. By the death of Miss Sarah Burr in New York, an estate valued at about \$3,000,000 will be divided among benevoent and religious societies in that city.

James Gordon Bennett is probably the eaviest taxpaying editor in America, beng set down in the tax list for \$1,200,000. Robert Bonner follows with \$900,000. uted by their negligence to the catastrophe at the Ring theatre. The number of wit-A government investigation reveals the

fact that the locomotives used on the Russian frontier are constructed with a secret compartment for the storage of smuggled The Lewiston, Me., Journal says it is

authorized to announce that Annie Louise sary of police, who was on duty at the theatre on the night of the fire. Cary will be married in the early autumn, and that she will not thereafter sing in Lord Justice Cotton, an English judge

held in high respect, has lately pointed out The coffin in which David Navaro that the committing of mere boys for trial at the assizes with all the paraphernalia of 'the fat boy," was buried at Pittsburg on

dressing for silk.

Indictments have been found against

theatre. The number of wit-oned is 226. The trial will

eight persons charged with having contrib-

nesses summoned is 226. The trial will begin on May 2, and will probably last

three weeks. Among the accused are Herr Newald, the ex-burgomaster of Vienna;

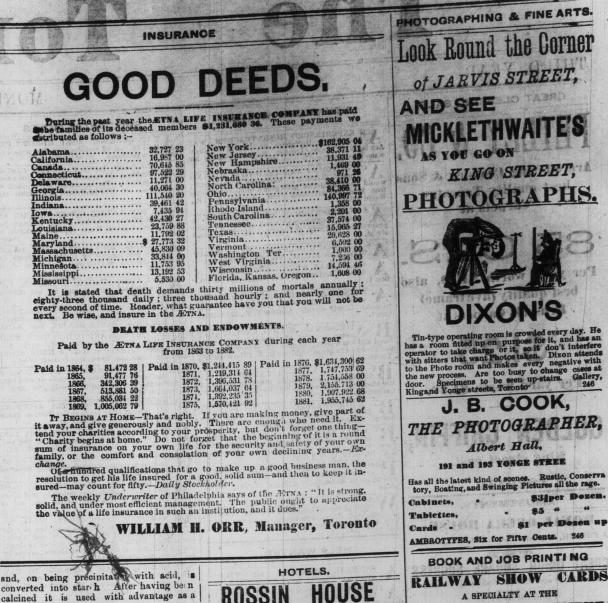
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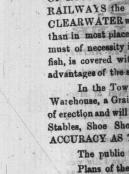
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should provide diversity of employment for her people; that there is no reason why we should not be a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country; that it is both possible and at the same desirable to foster native industries by a moderate system of protection ; that Canadians in framing their tariff will have regard to the peculiar circumstances of Canada; not be controlled by the mere precept of another country differently circumstanced ; and that commercial independence is precedent of political independence.

Such a party is the coming party, and by next election it will make itself telt. The men in it will advocate a true national policy, a policy that is very different from the platform of either of the present parties

FROM 1858 TO 1882.

A correspondent, whose letter we print in another column, asks us what gr unds we have for calling Sir Richard Cartwright a free trader, and quotes the various tariff figures in force from 1859 to the present time. Let us here correct a prevailing error. Almost everybody, who in either nard's we shall take an other opportunity of speaking or writing has to refer to the first showing. protective tariff ever passed in Canada, gives the year 1859 as the date and Mr. Inspector-General Galt (now Sir Alexander) as the minister who framed it. This is wrong; the 20 and 25 per cent tariff of

old Canada was introduced by Mr. Inspector-General Cayley, and was passed in 1858, the provincial parli ment then sitting in l'oronto. The year following, 1859, Mr. Galt had succeeded to Mr. Cayley's place and made some alterations, leaving the tariff rather more complete and systematic than before, but with its essential principle unchanged. The real author of the national policy of 1858 was, however, the Hon. Isaac Buchanan of Hamiltor, whose services to the cause of protection have not, we regret to say, been recognized either by the present government, who came into by the manufacturers who have profited by by the manufacturers who have profited by the change which Mr. Buchanan did so much to bring about. Mr. Buchanan it

was who started the protectionist movement in Canada, and kept it alive during many years, in times when shouters for protection were scarcer than they are at present ; when, in fact, the idea of the thing was ridicaled by men who now hold

seats in parliament and other lucrative or influential positions on the strength of it.

The pith and point of our correspondent's letter may be compressed into this question : what need of the great advance of tariff rates in 1879, seeing that in former years old Canada prospered under the lower general tariff figure of 20 per cent, three of the offenders were punished by ave, and the Dominion too, even after the figure had been reduced to 15 per cent. The reasons why we shall now endeavor to make plain. In 1854 the reciprocity treaty with the United States was negotiated, and thence forward our

farmers had the full benefit of the open American market. Agriculture rapidly ad-American market. Agriculture raphily ad-vanced, and the farmers prospered as they had never done before that time, but still there are something wanting. We hel there was something wanting. We had then no manufactures to speak of, and the then no manufactures to speak or, and the proceeds of our large sales of timber and form produce were drained away to pay for imported goods. With the crisis of 1857 form produce were drained away to pay for imported goods. With the crisis of 1857 came wreck and ruin to thousands, and all this, be it observed, while we had a free and profitable market, in the States as well as Britaio, for our surplus produce of both forest and farm. The shallow and too.

had to change with them, or do worse. Enough for the present on a subject concerning which much misapprehension and forgetfulness of important historical facts appears to prevail. The essential difference between Sir Richard's policy and Sir Lec-

SUNDAY LAWS.

It will be remembered that some two years ago the then management of the Royal opera house gave a sacred Sunday concert, for which they were summoned by. He says: "There are men, and concert, for which they were summoned before the magistrate and fined. And it will also be remembered that the law has been put in operation against Sunday shav-ing barbers. Now the question occurs to any rights not granted to ordinary citizens, or whether a Sunday concert, such as took place last night at St. Michael's cathedral, formed, and have a chance to begin life the sum of the question of intra-place last night at St. Michael's cathedral, us, whether the managers of a church have place last night at St. Michael's cathedral, is illegal. If it is we fail to see why the church should not be proceeded against, as an ad-mission fee was charged, either actually or under cover of "a silver collection," and the fact that the money was for religious purposes, does not excuse the contraven-tion of the law of the land. In fact the

imprisonment. The Philadelphia authorities, however, did not see fit to prosecute. their criminally compromised officers.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Thorold Post: We are of the humble opinion that a third party will arise in this country, whose platform will be such that society.

Brockville Recorder : Every male found

making up her own bonnets. She will purchase half a dozen bonnets from as many different modistes and remodel every one of them before she will consent to

were protected to the extent of fifty per that a finance minister who increases the tariff from 15 to to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is a free trader ? and how the minister who makes it 20 per cent. is a protectionist? READER.

AN ANSWER TO COMMON SENSE.

To THE WORLD: That to endeavor to suppress vice by the aid of the law is folly, is, to my thinking, perfectly true beyond a doubt. This "Common Sense" sees

plainly. The necessity for legal measures being taken against men, and that they by force be prevented from committing this social sin against women, is a point not so often brought forward. But "Common Sense" hope. "What shall be done with them?" Justice demands that the same treatment

carried out. Meantime it does seem unjust that

alike welcome, and equally aided in their endeavor to lead a better life. It is not a bearing that name. She disarmed objec endeavor to lead a better life. It is not a bearing that him be able to attribut abjection by assuring him that his namesak daily, as just ideas of the social sin in would in no way discredit him. daily, as just ideas of the social sin in both men and women take a firmer hold both men aud women take a himer hold on the hearts of the people. It might be rash to promise, but it is possible that some public measure may ere long be taken, in the hope of enlarging this influence in society. JUSTICIA.

TO FRIEND ARCHIBALD.

To THE WORLD: I think thee right, yet somewhat wrong, in thy ideas in Sat-urday's World respecting the repression of any peculiar garb for prostitutes. Thou art right' I believe, in expecting the author-Potato flour, or the dried pulp

wear them. MERCHANT TAILOR. Gladstone's father used to say his son William would "ruin his country and die No.100 Yonge Street. in a madhouse." The old baronet left him a handsome fortune of \$500,000, most of which has been lost in disastrous mining NOTICE. investments. The committee having in charge the fund If you want a First-class for a monument to the late Earl of Bea-Fall Suit, at a reasonconsfield report a surplus of \$10,000 and are in doubt what to do with it. The case able price, go to G. & J. s unprecedented in the history of monu-Fawcett's. 287 Yonge St., ment building. Spuyten Duyvil, the scene of the late where you can get a firstailroad disaster on the Hudson, means "in class fit without the trouspite of the devil," and according to the rules of the Durch language to which the words belong they should be pronounced ble of trying on. Spoyten Doyvil. HATS AND FURS The new "Encyclopædia Britannica" makes the remarkable statement that the belief in the appearance of ghosts is now more widely spread and more finaly held among the educated classes than it has been for centuries." The manuscript of Dickens' "Chris'mas carol" is now in the hands of a Birmingham bookseller, who offers it for sale. All HATS ! HATS Dickens's other manuscripts are at Sout Kensington, except that of "our mu triend," which is in the United States. "our mutual Profs. Church, Emerson, and Woodberry NEW STYLES. rom the best LONDON and NEW over the question of introducing the disci-pline and methods of Harvard, where they YORK Makers. vere educated. They say that Chancelle

The death is announced, at the age of 88. of the Dowager, countess of Essex, who sixty or seventy years ago, as Miss Stephens, was one of the most popular singers and actresses on the London stage. She was the favorite heroine of Bishop's opera, and in "Clari; or, the maid of Milan for the first time in England, Payne ' home sweet home.

tion of the law bot the land. In fact the churches are ordinarily supposed to assist the government of the country in maintain-ing law and order. We do not here say it is that wrong to hold sacred concerts on Sunday, at which an admission fee is charged. What we want to know is why a distinction should be drawn between a pub-lic hall and a church? THE EXTINE DETECTIVE FORCE of Phila-delphia, with the exception of three men bers, were deposed on Friday last for being "in collusion with thieves and gamblers." The explosure made was even, more startling than the celebrated crookedness of the scotland Yard detective force, for which three of the offenders were punished by Rev. Mr. Hall, a Unitarian, of Worces-GANADIAN MALPEQUE OYSTERS, Just received this day from Prince Edward Island served on the shell; try them. GEO. BROWN, Late of the American Hotel. YPADELAIDE STREET EAST CENTRAL OFFICE OF

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