TRUTH.

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"He built better than he knew," seems bequeathed \$2,500,000 out of his immense clean, comfortable and convenient homes, an lat a rental within their reach: but the investment has turned out to be a remarkable success financially. In twenty years the estate has increased from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000, and on that greater sum it is complain that the Pcabody fund is managed for the benefit of those who are capable of taking care of themselves. To this criticism the New York Sun replies : "That the mechanics and the artisans, are the very members of society who most deserve the consideration of the philanthropist. They do not want charity, or to pauperize themselves; but they want good homes within their means, and the man who gives them such dwellings, whether in pursuance of a distinctly philanthropic scheme like Mr. Peabody's, or from commercial reasons solely, renders an important service to mankind. The best helper of his fellow man is not he who treats him as an object of charity, but who irvests his capital so that it does the greatest good to the whole of society while also yielding to him a fair recompense.". This witness is true, as every worker among the poor can testify. Philanthropists are very generally coming to see that the problem to be selved in prosecuting their heaven-approved mission is, how to help others to help themselves, how to confer a benefit and at the same time to alimulate the feelings of self-respect and independence. To bring a needed good within his power to purchase, is infinitely better for the poor man than to bestow the blessing outright. In this view, therefore, the criticism of our London contemporary has no justification. If the trustees of the Peabody fund discover from experience that the demand for such dwellings as they are authorized to provide continues greater than the supply, they are wholly justified in using their surplus income in putting up more of the same kind. They could not do better with the money. By encouraging the in dustrious carners of good wages, so that they may live in comfort, they help to mise the general standard of living. The exam ple of good homes is always beneficial. It inspires in the people greater ambition, and cultivates in them a higher refinement

The success that has attended the man. agement of the Peabody fund, which, though not originally designed as a money-making investment has returned a fair rate of unter est, suggests the question whether in follow ing the example of the English, philanthro- during the subsequent period cannot much doubled. To are

the average wage carner's reach, and that fortune to be used in creeting houses of a those which he can afford are of a character certain character for the poor of London, not above criticism, to say the least. Would Not only have thousands of his fellow citi- it not be possible to creet good, plalu tenezens-at present 20,374, occupying 5,071 ment houses, provided with the improved separate terements-been provided with modern sanitary arrangements, within easy reach of the localities where the shops and factories are principally located, which could be rented for such sum as the artizan can pay without creating the feeling that he is working principally for his landlord? It does seem that here is an opportunity for now earning 3 per cent, interest. This cir. our local capitalists to manifest a little of motto of the association, "Equal rights for cumstance has led the London Truth to that humane feeling which no doubt they all irrespective of race or creed," and then would be pleased to have laid to their charge. on wholly commercial principles, and that Of course, a low rental would not mean a so far from relieving poverty, it is used only rapidly swelling ! ank account, but under certain restrictions which would secure worthy and respectable tenants, the investment would be a safe one; and that is saying industrious, thritty, steady workers, the agood deal in these days of fortunes easily and quickly lost. Will not some of our monnyed men who have an interest in the comfort and well-being of their follow-citizens give this matter a little serious thought?

That Canada was about entering a period of commercial depression was the prophecy speech upon the Banking Act the other day. His prediction was based upon the fact that for our imports and the interest upon borthat have been brought into the country during the past few years-the net borrowgregated \$100,000,000 since 1878, besides arge sums that have been raised abroad by railways, provincial governments, municipali ties and loan companies. In consequence of these large loans the item for interest has is estimated we have to pay \$25,000,000 per up our credit our exports should increase proportionally with our outside obligations. Unfortunately this is not the case, as the importations show if anything a decline in value. Relatively to the calls upon us they their available capital, and reserving a fund of patronago which the citizens of Teronago upon which we can fall luck when the stowupon this useful institution necessity presents itself. The Mail does not dwelling upon the method hex consider this an adequate provision and ad- waseffected, further vocates as a more satisfactory and certain employed works solution of the dishculty "the encourage accuracy, the ment of the business of supplying those to given. whom we are indebted, and from whom we particulat buy, with what we can produce and what membered the they want." Hat whatever means may be taken in smith adopted to relieve the situation, it is main-ing more passen fest that the method pursued in 1878 and one holiday.

WHAT TRUTH SAYS pist Toronto capitalists, who would be satis. longer to pursued. The period of borrowing extent of the traffic the fact must be taken here an open fic i for safe and profitable in- upon its own resources. While it is not provestment. The complaint is constantly bable that the Dominion will require to go to be true of George Peabody, the famous made by those who are obliged to rent, that into liquidation, it is not beyond belief English philanthropist, who at his death comfortable and healthy houses are beyond that the prediction of Mr. White may to some extent be realized in the near future.

> defence of the principle of "equal rights," seems to find some difficulty in-explaining its position so as to escape the charge of inconsistency by the more radical of the new party. It appears that some of the extrem ists would have the association insert in its platform a plank favoring the abolition of s roceeds to give them a little homily on the Golden Rule. It says: "We have already asked our good Christian readers, in considering all questions between the races, to try to put themselves in the position of our French fellow-countrymen. If we and our as that of the street railway. ancestors before us had for a hundred and thirty years back been neaccable and respectable citizens of the French Empire, never known or proposed any other allegiance, would we think of ourselves-still more, would we like to be spoken of and treated as a conquered people? Would our of Mr. White, M. P. for Cardwell, in his French loyalty grow stong under the influence of such treatment and talk? If during all that time we had preserved our language as a nation we are not making both ends lovingly, thinking in it, praying in it, assomeet, that our exports are insufficient to pay ciating it with every thought of childhood and home, and if it had been recognized rowed money. As a consequence our credit from the beginning till now as the original abroad is gradually declining. The apparent language and as one of the official languages prosperity heelaims is deceptive, and has been of our country, should we not feel very seninduced by the large sums of borrowed money sitive about its dethronement; and should we not feel very much burt by such remarks as we often hear passed just now with reings for Dominion purposes alone having age gard to the French people and their language. We may think the English language would be better for them than French, but find that they do not think so." Witness and all "equal righters" continue to these large loans the item for interest has Butness and all "equal righters" continue to aptness of the expression at fill greatly increased. On our aggregate debt it teach such doctrine as this, and though exof being accounted authors of the tremists and bigots may condemn them as priated the coinage of the his Work half hearted and temporizing, fair-minded encourages its friend could have year. It will be seen that in order to keep half hearted and temporizing, fair-minded men, who recognize in their life the "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," will find little occasion for cen-

Anticipating the time when the question are much below what they once were. As a of the street railway franchise should come remedial measure Mr. White advocates that .up for settlement, the Mail, with commentthe banks of the country be required to hold able enterprise, took sleps during one week larger amounts in reserve, thus restricting last summer to ascertain the exact amount

fied with a low rate of interest, have not must soon cease and the country be thrown into the account that in winter the patronage is not so greet as in summer, and that in cities of these lattitudes the street cars dur ing the winter months fail, in most cases, to pay expenses. In this category are be placed Albany, Broadway of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Ningara Falls, Rochester City and Brighton, The Montreal Witness, which is set for the and Utica Belt Line, all of which report a deficit for the quarter ending March 31st. Hence it will be seen that to multiply the Mail's figures by 313, in order to ascertain the volume of traffic for the year, would be very misleading. Still the figures are not ttheir value, and taken in comparison other lines in other cities, they will asthe French language in the Province of Quessist in arriving at a proximate idea of the bec. The Witness refers them to the leading value of this franchise. It is highly important that the citizens should be thoroughly informed on this question. They should thankfully accept every item of reliable information in order that they may approach the question intelligently, seeing that there is, perhaps, no question in civic affairs at the present mon. .t of such vital importance

> The enemies of Hon. O. Mowat and his government have paraphrased anew the bathaving been born French subjects and having the cry with which they propose to stir up their failing hopes and drooping spirits during the present election contest. For several years their political speeches have been punctuated with the watchword,-said to have been coined by the vetern chieftain at Ottawa-"Mowat must go." The magic of these words having proved insufficient, the genius who presides over the World sanctum has clothed the original sentiment in new dress and with assurance doubly sure, pre, dicts of Mr. Mowat that "His hour has come." This is certainly a more dignified form of expression, being farther removed from the border land o' slang, and having reputable authority in support of its use. Moreover it will not be particularly objected to by the friends of Mr. Mowat. It is more ambiguous than the old one and fits in better with expressing the most cordial wish of the we should not take it as a grievance if we Reformer heart. Scarcely has it seen the I't the light of day before the Globe, perceiving "hour has or under Europe genius be of old is foreign oir Holy meant lie in hindrar^{by}