

SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISING KATES.

PRIDAY MORNING, MARCH SO. 1888.

ONE OF ONTABIO'S RIGHTS.

The other day a deputation of Ontario waited upon the minister of finance and minister of sustoms to request that a specifie duty be imposed upon American implements imported into the Northwest. It is to be hoped that the government will promptly accede, and remedy at once an important defect in the tariff as it now stands. Our present duty on these articles is 25 per cent., while the American duty is 35 per cent. There is absolutely no fair and equitable reason whatever why American manufacturers selling in Canada should have an advantage-not a natura advantage, remember, but one artificially created by law-over Canadian manufacturers selling in the United States. In dealing with our wideawake neighbors in such matters, the only just and fair, equitable rule is-to make our duties cent for cent to match theirs, in all cases where competition exists. Further, the difference between the duties on implements on both sides respectively, is even greater than the ten per cent. that appears on the face of the comparison. By systematic under-valuation, with which our customs authorities find it very difficult to cope, the 25 per cent nominal is reduced to 15 or 20 per cent., or even less, the result being that practically American makers get their goods shoved into the Northwest at have to pay if sent over the border. The letters on various interesting and current a great favor by keeping out of the country the culis and leavings of the border states. Specific duties are the great remedy against

The opening up of the Northwest is cost ing the don:inion a vast amount of money, and of this Ontario contributes the heaviest share. We hold it to be one of Ontario's rights that her manufacturers, and not those of Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota, should have the new market for their goods which the means and the enterprise of this province have so largely helped to create There is need of immediate action, too. One of the deputation stated that whereas his firm sold over \$100,000 worth of goods to a Winnipeg firm last year, they had not received an order this season. It is into erable that Canadian money should go to build up American factories, leaving our own without work; and all because we have not a protective duty to match that of our neighbors. The case is urgent, and the government should take action accordingly at the earliest possible moment,

But what about the interests of the people in the Northwest, it will be said? We reply that if American makers are really doing it for the purpose merely of shutting queerest freaks of a very queer family. our makers out or closing them up, after

destruction of the old monarchial systems. course, and gave the permissive word at governments of the continent feel weak brough the discontent of their subjects. But for the Palmerston policy, as it was called, almost steadily pursued during a Emmanuel might not have sufficed for the iberation of Italy, and the event might

England, it is said, makes to the United States the same appeal which she refused when made to herself a generation ago by Where the parallel fails to hold good is

nere. British rule now is not a despotism in the sense in which the rule of Austria was over Italy, of King Bomba over Naples, second of December. If we want to realise where the difference comes in, let us just magine what would have happened Parnell and his colleagues had they done thirty years ago in Paris, or Venice, or Naples, what they are doing in England to-day despotism which allows them all such unbounded liberty of attacking and plotting against itself? Where would they be under a real despotism, that of Bismarck or the czar, for instance? They call Ireland another Poland, but how would they like to exchange their present liberties for those enjoyed by the Poles? Those who call British rule a despotism might change their minds greatly were they to get a taste

CANADIAN GOVERNORS-GENERAL. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Canada loan bill

of the real article.

"We have carried it [freedom from in terference] to this point, that as far as reards the administration I believe it may e sald that the only officer appointed by the colonial secretary is the governor ; and I believe there can be no doubt that if it were the well-ascertained desire of the colonies to have the ap, ointment of their own governor, the imperial parliament would at once make over to them that

We publish to-day as usua a series of only remedy for this state of things is a topics. We are always glad to hear from American manufacturers, which they find ited and, many subjects demanding attento be unsaleable in their own country. We tion from our hands, it often happens that shall be doing our friends in the Northwest in publishing these communications we are compelled to forego the printing of very interesting matter. This is not as it should be. The value of a newspaper is in the the importation of trash goods, which are variety of timely subjects upon which it only a cheat upon the tuyer, however cheap treats. A letter well written on a live topic always affords good reading, but length often destroys its value and lessens its number of readers. Bearing this in mind, our correspondents are once more requested to confine themselves to a limited space, a space not exceeding half a co'umn. Of nothing in this world-speaking both of the universe and the paper-is the saying more true, that brevity is the soul of wit,

nection shows how widespread and thorough is the disbelief in her ladyship's story, which underselling our own at present they are will now pass into history as one of the

dey, that Mr. Broughton is by all means the fittest man to take the leading place on it. He understands practically how to run a railway, how to make connections, and what it can be done for, and in fact all about railway work and traffic arrangements. Nobody to touch him at this has the presence of t yet been mentioned in connection with the commission. What is most doubtful is,

yet been mentioned in commettion with the commission. What is most doubtful is, whether we are to have any railway commission at all.

We know not what truth there may be in the Clobe's report that Sir John has passed the word to his friends to oppose every proposal looking towards reciprocal trade with the United States. But we do hope that Sir John and his government will stand firm against every proposal for reciprocity in anything besides natural products. Reciprocity in annufactures would destroy the national policy and ruin canada, and therefore we do not want it. Commercial union or annexation would certainly destroy Canadian manufactures, national policy and all; and for that reason we want none of them. Who wants to see this new nationality of ours wiped out, just when it is beginning to be something: the national policy is working well, and the best thing we can do is to let it alone, except where, as in the case of agricultural implements, it requires amending to do away with the injustice of having the Canadian duty too much below the American. ness. Now the times have changed, and England, it is said, makes to the United trade with the United States. But we do implements, it requires amending to do away with the injustice of having the Canadian duty too much below the American

> strong hand in New York. Judge Cowing of that city recently sentenced one of the species to imprisonment for thirty days, and at the same time gave warning that every breaker of the excise and lottery laws hereafter convicted before him may expect nprisonment even to the extent of a year and a fine of any amount within \$500 We quite agree with a contemporary that this makes the outlook for the law-breakers

> in New York city somewhat murky. A woman in Herefordshire, England, has advertised to sell her child, a girl 10 months old, for £1 10s. This is at about the rate live stock is selling in England. In eastern countries it is said to be not unusual

The New York Tribune thinks that state legislatures this year. The general drift of legislation on the temperance question appears to be towards high license laws. Such restrictions on the liquor traffic finds much favor in Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. The latter state has, in fact, passed a law in posing a heavy tax upon the sale of intoxicants, and it is now in the hands of the governor. A similar measure would have gone through the Illinois legislature had not the democrats delayed it. As prohibition has failed in so many cases, the public will watch with much interest this latest made directly to the rational faculties made directly to the rational faculties. question appears to be towards high license

setting aside all pre conceived ideas and prejudices, seeks to ascertain facts and demonstrate truth, let her teachings lead him wherever they may; but rather after the kid-gloved and superficial fashion of the amateur who likes to have an opinion and to

That the petition was not signed by sixteen thousand is due to the fact that the few ladies who took the matter in hand did so in addition to home duties, church and philanthropic work, and under the disadvantage of being quite new to the task. They will throw the unpopularity of the question in, to please Bystander, and also the unfairness of his last conclusion that "those who do not sign may be taken by their silence to dissent," to boot.

\*\*RELIGIOUS AND SCIENCE\*\*

"Sun of Righteousness" ceases not to shed His rays of love-warmth and wisdom-light upon the inner realm of will and intellect within man. If this be borne in mind and thrill in the heart, it will account for the fact that the true scientist and the earnest thealogian who seek truth for the sake of use to humanity, are never lacking in the grace of humility nor conspicuous for a dogmatism which confines itself to fighting again st other "isms" whether "isms" of science or religion.

\*\*RELIGIOUS AND SCIENCE\*\*

\*\*Sun of Righteousness\*\*

\*\*Gun of Righteousness\*\*

\*\*Sun of Righteous

objectionable as "religious" dogmaticism. If, as he says, "natural law reigns supreme and universally," it should surely be the for parents to sell their children to buy business of science to ascertain what or who bread, and the custom may be creeping into causes this reign of natural law. Is there England through her eastern possessions. another set of laws within these natural This poor woman of Hereford has already laws causing their operation? It is a "scienextracted her best teeth and sold them to tiffe" axiom that every effect must have a procure food, and her infant was the only cause. Is it irrational to conclude that thing she had left which could be disposed there is an order of spiritual laws within good round specific duty, which will at our friends and we derive the greatest grati- of. The story sounds hypocryphal, but an the natural, of which natural law is but the once defeat fraud and keep out of the coun- fication from being able to print most of advertisement to this effect appeared in a effect, and within such spiritual laws a divine laws are but an jota of infilite wie dom from the one Divine Man whose will outside of Maine it is probable that no and wisdom are expressed to us, not only in prohibitory amendments will pass the His divine word, but in every law of the universe, each set of laws and their effects speaking in clear yet gentle tones to the external or material, the mental or rational, and the moral or inmost will-faculties of

tion has failed in so many cases, the public will watch with much interest this latert effort to deal with a troublesome question.

The Peterborough Review remarks:
"We notice that the name of Mr. Gordon Brown has been struck from the list of the directors of the Globe company as given in that journal. Messrs. George and Gordon Brown made the Globe, but now the surviving brother is cut adrift."

BYSTANDER AND THE LADIES.

To the Editor of the World.

Sir: The periodical advent of Bystander is looked for with some expectation by those among us who think upon great questions, because it is felt that the opinion of a man of learning and experience ought to be of some weight. That of Bystander in March is, as it was in January, and probably will ever be, of heavy weight. Not that Bystander deals with his subject after the manner of the accomplished anatomist, who nection shows how widespread and thorough

which they would charge what prices they pleased. It is the home samafricaries are allowed the services of the home samafricaries are located as a very question, and the services of the home samafricaries are located as a service of the last of the comment of a recent trial in New Jersey. In the comment of a recent trial is located which compete the foreigner to-cut down his prices. Had we no home manufactures, and the last of the comment of a recent trial is New Jersey. In the comment of a recent trial is New Jersey, and the services of the last of the comment of the services of the

Toronto, March 29, 1883. L. A. C.

RELIGIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC DOGMATICISM.

To the Editor of The World.

Sir: As it seems fairly evident Mr.
Allen Pringle's contention is, that "science" and scientific men must give up all idea of a revelation contained in the divine wo d, it might be permissable to hist to him that this dogmaticism of "science" is quite as objectionable as "religious" dogmaticism. \*\* In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cents than in any 15 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors

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