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The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31 1882.


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### A REMARKABLE WHEAT CROP.

From the columns of the London Free Press and the St. Catharines Journal, we should judge that a remarkable crop of wheat has just been gathered by the farmers of Ontario. Some of the yields reported on the older farms are equal to anything that has been boasted of in the new prairie countries. For instance, a four-acre field of Mr. Coville Lanning's on the 2nd con. of Yarmouth, has produced sixty bushels to the acre. Another field gave 45 and another 40 bushels all round. A sixty-two acre field of Mr. James Armstrong, Sparta Road, in the same township, threshed out 2400, or on an average of 40 bushels to the acre. In the neighboring township of Westminster we have heard of 49 bushels to the acre being produced from an old plot. All through Elgin, Middlesx, and Kent the crops are so large that the barns will hardly hold them. At Chatham, within the corporation limits, is a field containing 100 acres of winter wheat, enclosed in one fence. Any town that can do better than this waits to be heard from. The editor of the Farmers' Advocate, who calls attention to this fact, says also that a field of the McGarvin's, about five miles from Chatham, had 90 acres of magnificent wheat, and this was the sixth consecutive crop of fall wheat taken off it. Many fields in that neighborhood can be pointed out where a continuation of cropping every year, without manure of any kind, has been kept up for the past half century. The farm of Mr. Wallace, in Kent, will return about 50 bushels to the acre. This land had been continuously cropped for forty years. From the county of Lincoln the reports are equally favorable. Mr. F. Wyatt of Louth states that the general outcome of the grain crops so far has been considerably over the highest expectations. In talking about wheat Mr. J. Walsh of Grantham, who has had a large crop, says that by way of an experiment last fall he sowed two bushels of Delhi wheat on an acre of ground, which he considered the worst on his farm. It outstripped the other varieties in growing and heading, and when threshed two weeks ago the net outcrop from the acre was a trifle over 47 bushels of fair average grain.

### THE LATE SKIRMISHES IN EGYPT.

The fact that for the first time in history the details of every day's skirmishing, of every slight reverse, of every cavalry reconnaisance are telegrammed daily and hourly over the world, makes us over estimate the relative importance of events. It is of course satisfactory to find that General Graham with his three battalions was so successful in repelling the enemy in the moonlight fight at Kassassin. Still this by no means amounts to a decision battle or even a general engagement. And even in estimating the Kassassin repulse of the Egyptain attack, we must remark that Wolesley has the telling of his story in his own hands, and that he has already shown a tendency to use language which is at least exaggerated and highfalutin. Even in his account of the Kassassin affair we meet with rather suspicious admissions. "The cavalry charged by moonlight, *but were unable* to secure the rebel guns, which the enemy withdrew during the night." Gallant as doubtless was the personal behavior of the cavalry brigade, they failed to secure the object of their charge, the guns "which the enemy withdrew." And at Kassassin we are told of Lieut. Pigott's command "his men holding their ground well for some time, though eventually they retired upon their camp." This does not look to us like victory, though it may describe the action of brave soldiers under great difficulties. And the very latest telegrams about Arabi Pasha is "the enemy is strengthening his left, and has sent out an armored train again last evening."

In fact the war has but begun and England has a more determined, more numerous, and more valiant foe than any encountered in these petty wars in which Gen. Wolseley has won his easily earned laurels. The Egyptian nationality has two allies which are only beginning to take the field, the desert and the inundation. The water of the Nile will make the whole of habitable Egypt a marsh at Arabi's pleasure, is now green with the fetid vegetable matter it has carried away in its course, and there is every reason to tear a heavy bill of mortality from the diseases thereby engendered among the unacclimatised invading army. The hot sands of the two Egyptian deserts are all but impassible without difficult and laborious work in constructing roads. Then the English army is too small to make it safe to operate far from its base of operations. Our best wishes are for the true interest of the English people, and we must not forget to feel pride in the prowess of English arms, but we cannot feel sure of either the morality and expediency of the present war. But we pray that in this ordeal by battle which the pyramids look down on, may God defend the right.

### AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICA.

In the New York Sun we notice a lengthy comment on Prof. Edward A. Freeman the popular English historian's impressions of American life and people, as published in the Fortnightly Review. Mr. Freeman has of late made extensive tours through the States and has mingled pretty freely in American society, so that, being reputedly a most severe critic, it was expected that he would come down heavy on Jonathan's peculiarities. Americans and their habits have always been a favorite target for a large number of English satirists and critics, though it cannot be denied that they have been in no way leath to exchange compliments. Mr. Freeman's opinion, however, is highly laudatory, and in hardly any particular does he pass a trite or sarcastic reflection. He praises the cordial manner in which he was received in the country, and the constant and unmixed kindness with which he was treated, and declares that of the pushing, meddling questioning American, described in so many English stories and caricatures, he personally saw nothing. What seems to have struck him most forcibly, was what he he considered a striking resemblance between the English and American peoples more real than apparent, in laws, customs peculiarities of speech, which, he reflects, is of course perfectly natural, one nation being the offshoot of the other.

With all their ostensible differences in nationalty and destiny, he observes that there is an essential unity existing in the two great branches of the English people, which are divided by the Atlantic ocean. a unity less recognised by the Americans than the English, on account of the bitter recollections of the past which the former are inclined to cherish.

Speaking of the general intelligence of the American people, he remarks that America seems to stand to England as England herself stands to Germany, that is, in Germany the proportion of those who know something is smaller than it is in England, while the proportion of those who a great deal is certainly larger. The professor considers the United States the land *par excellence* of the "general reader" and that in America the intelligent reading classes form a far larger element of the whole population, than they do in England. On the other hand he finds the number of deeply learned scholars smaller in proportion than it is in England. At the same time he believes that America has men of sound learning and culture of whom any country may well be proud.

### LOVE MAKING—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The course of true love and the nature of woman has changed since the days of primitive uniformity, when, as in the Egyptian paintings, all women dressed in the same way, had the same brickdust complexions, the same almond-shaped eyes. According to the laws of evolution, the homogeniety of primitive love-making has changed into the heterogeniety of modern flirtation. There has been endless complexity of differentiation in everything feminine, in dress, in coiffure, in manners, morals and amusements. Therefore methods of proposing, originally simple enough, have become very complex. With widows a clear categorical statement is considred advisable, as when Mr. O'Brien of Clare

"Put his arms round her waste,
Of her lips took a taste,
And says he you're my Molly Malone, my own,
Says he you're my Molly Malone!"

That a similar course is not always unsuccessful with spinster loveliness is apparent from Miss Edgeworth's couplet:

He did not wait to woo or sigh, but
quickly thus bespoke he:
"Arrah! Will you marry me, charming
Alice Croker?"

In other cases a more circuitous course is advantageous, a seige train instead of a cavalry charge. As an example of this we may quote the case of a young Irish gentleman's mode of proposing to an English lady of fortune visiting at the family mansion in Tipperary. His sister had warned him against any levity or undue precipitation in pressing his suit. Solemnly and without a word of frivolous conversation he led the young lady to the basement of the ancient chapel on his father's domain, he pointed to a row of decaying coffins, "Would you wish," he asked in sepulchral tones, "that our bones should mingle with their bones?"

The proposal vicarious addressed not to the young lady herself, but to her parents and guardians, is the rule in French society but does not find much favor in England, still less in Canada.

The epistolary proposal has its advantages, but whatever may be gained by well-timed letters or notes implying rather than expressing the writer's feelings during the period of courtship which precedes declaration, or, in medical language, the inculation stage of the malady which terminates in matrimony, when it comes to the supreme crisis, there is nothing like a personal interview. Most girls like a man to have the courage of his affections. After all, modern progress has simplified much of the cumbrous ritual of marriage proposals. We all sympathize with the illustrious author of the Decline and Fall, when being of somewhat unwieldy bulk he had got on his knees before a lady, and could not get up. In fact the lady choose to "decline" and the historian found it difficult not to "fall."

With the more refined and cultured of the sex the poetical and sentimental methods of proposal are likely to find favor. The prettiest example of this is that of that loveliest scene in a charming philosophical romance, where the autocrat asks the half-conscious school teacher "shall we walk the long pathway together" and on he assenting tells her that if she consents, he will take it as a sign that they are to walk the long pathway of life together always. Much inferior but still pretty in its way is the proposal of the hero of Hyperion to the heroine of that little-read but still meritorious imitation of Jean Paul Richter.

Whatever method of proposal be adopted, it is the most delicate step in courtship. more than any other it tests the tact and refinement of the lover. It should be neither too precipitate nor too procrastinated, for it should be chosen, according to the Douglass motto, "the hour and the time." It should always leave a way of escape for the fair one proposed to, so that Lady Vere de Vere may tell the simple yeoman, according to a time honored formula, that she "will always regard him as if she were his sister." This is sweet but unsatisfying, like many other feminine confections. Opportunity must always be left also for a conditional acceptance. Jessamy may capitulate subject to Jerry's giving up something she objects to such as smoking too many cigarettes, or interviewing friends and eating cloves during the entre-act at a theatre. But under all circumstances the proposal is the question or questions, the first in love's catechism, to which the devotion of a life-time is the only fitting answer.

### CHEAPER RAILWAY FARES.

On this subject the London Free Press comes out with some very sensible remarks respecting the feasibility of the matter as well as the benefit which would accrue to the general public by the adoption of a lower system of rates. It is well known that the present amount of railroad travel would be doubled or trebled were it not that the rates are beyond the reach of a large portion of the community who do not see that they are able to "make both ends meet" with such a drain on their income. As our contemporary observes, three cents per mile runs up to a large sum of money when considerable distances have to be traveled and debars many a man from using the railway in connection with his family. For instance, how many thousands of laboring men and mechanics in humbler circumstances all over the land, would eagerly desire to take a summer trip with their families or visit distant friends, but are debarred the luxury, not being able to afford it. Not only would the mass of the people avail themselves in the summer season of low rates, but what is known as the traveling public would travel much the more. Business men would, undoubtedly, take advantage of it to transact business which would otherwise have been unperfectly tranacted by correspondence. It has been argued that our railroad companies have been barely able to make a living profit on the present tolls and often find themselves with no dividends after paying the running expenses. Whether true or not we believe it would be a very judicious experiment to try the low rate system of one and a half or two cents a mile, such as has been in use for many years on the New York Central.

It is generally an unfailing rule in ordinary business that when a merchant permanently reduces his profits by one-third or one-half and sells his goods fairly and squarely, people no sooner heare of it than they flock to his store in crowds and that merchant reaps a reward which, out of all proportion, counterbalances his loss in reducing the price of his goods. A similar result ought naturally to flow from a permanent and sensible reduction of railway tolls.

Another reason is urged, why the plan would be specially practicable now. The bulk of the Canadian railroads have lately been united into one concern under one head. This union will, of course, consolidate their several resources, lesson their expenses and increase the working facilities of the whole. Less workshops, less workmen, less officers and overseers will be the immediate result, so that with increased advantages and reduced expenditure the new Grand Trunk might now very reasonably test the matter.

### THE PICNIC YESTERDAY.

All the speakers at the reform demonstration in Victoria park yesterday alluded to Ontario questions. Apparently they had decided that Sir John Macdonald is about to make an attack upon the province. Mr. Hardy came out with the distinct announcement that in the comiug provincial elections in 1883 the reform platform would be the maintenance of Ontario's territorial and legislative rights.

Mr. Blake claimed that the reformers had in Ontario done well in the late general elections, especially when regard was had to the total reform vote polled and the total conservative vote polled. But by like reasoning might not Mr. Meredith, who is in an eminent minority in Ontario, put forth a similar claim? Much as we would like to see a better system of voting and representation come into practice still, notwithstanding Mr. Blake's special defence, we think the general opinion is that the reform party sustained a signal defeat in June last.

### Living But Dead.

*From the Ottawa Free Press.*

The Citizen proudly bears this brilliant literary gem on its noble brow to-day: "As a *living* issue freetrade is a *dead* duck."

### A British Consul-General Knighted.

*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mr. Edward Mortimer Achibald, C.B., her majesty's consul-general at New York, has been gazetted a knight commander of the Bath.

### Hopeful Views.

*From the Canada Presbyterian.*

We believe that, on the whole, the tone of morality both in Europe and America is steadily, if not rapidly, rising.

*From the Winnipeg Free Press.*

Things must be moving in Ontario when the Toronto Globe, which has always been associated with sabbatarianism of the strictest puritan type, publishes a Sunday edition.

### Better Judges of a Good Dinner.

*From the London Truth.*

An æsthetic invitation to dinner concluded with these words, "I have asked four minds to meet you." "Thanks," replied the uncultured one, "I'm awfully sorry not to come, but have already accepted an invitation to dine with four stomachs the same night."

### The Zulu King's Allowance of Beef.

*From the London Truth.*

The ex-King Cetywayo still sticks to beef as the chief article of his diet; cur beef he considers good, but not so good as that of his own country, for there is too much fat about it. The other day fourteen pounds had been prepared for his breakfast and that of his three chiefs. The latter ate thirteen pounds before Cetywayo made his appearance, so a fresh supply had to be cooked.

### Globe and Mail Please Copy.

*From the Brant Review, Paris.*

There is something good in both political parties, but neither party is perfect. The press could be very much improved in tone. As they usually appear in the party papers, they are one-sided, and unfair, and unreasonably severe on public men. The censure dealt out is so sweeping, and the the charges against public rulers so exaggerated that they are only believed by the most credulous, and never investigated by any.


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