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SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1883.

PROTECTIONISM VS. COMMUNISM.

Against protectionism the charge is sometimes made that it is next door to communism, because it takes money from the consumers against their will in order to divide it among producers. The charge rests upon transparent fallacy, but it is frequently pressed by free traders, for all that, as if it were a knock down argument in their favor. What genuine protection proposes to do is simply to secure the producers of any country against foreign competition, always, however, leaving home competition free as air. Anything called protection which fails to fulfil the latter condition — that of free and untrammelled competition at home—is not the genuine thing at all, but a counterfeit. The spirit of true protection is seen in that part of our own system which allows tea, coffee, and raw cotton to come in free; while so taxing imported cotton cloths and refined sugars as to cause the making at home of our own refined sugar and our own cotton cloth. The present result is a most signal triumph for the policy indicated; cotton cloth and refined sugar never were such good value for the money, in Canada, as they are to-day. Any free trader who dares dispute the fact should apply to his wife, who will quickly show him how much he is mistaken, and how little he knows about the matter.

One of yesterday afternoon's despatches is significant and to the point. The federation of trades unions, now sitting in New York, resolved yesterday, as we learn, "to consider the question of shortening the hours of labor, as paramount to all questions at present before the workingman. The amalgamated association of steel workers of Pennsylvania has sent notice that it would not connect itself with the federation on account of the position of the latter on the tariff. *The iron workers favor the tariff.*

The truth of the matter is that this federation of trades' unions, so called, is a body composed of foreign workmen mostly; having for its leaders communists and socialists not very long out from European hotbeds of revolution. Amongst them are to be found Frenchmen, Russians, Poles, Swiss, Bohemians and Italians, but in numbers and influence the German communists lead all the rest. It is well known that the original leaders of the communistic or socialistic movement on the continent of Europe were long ago captivated with the glittering delusion that free trade is a natural and necessary concomitant of free thought and free speech; and they appear to have imagined, further, that by adopting free trade they would get the British workman for an ally. But the British workman aforesaid has never been able to understand continental nonsense on the questions at issue between employes and employed, and all attempts to capture him have foiled. Time and again has it happened that men, the most determined advocates of the rights of labor that Britain could produce, have attended continental labor congresses as a matter of courtesy, but have had to report on their return home that the foreign agitators were altogether too wild and impractical in their views to admit of any common basis of action in concert. The fact is that British leaders of trades' unions are, as a class, hard-headed, practical men, with no relish at all for such wild schemes as are apt to occupy the thoughts of their brethren on the continent of Europe.

THOSE SUBWAYS.

It is to be regretted that there should be any misunderstanding between the various parties interested with regard to the railway subways on the western limit of the city.

The four railways cross King street and Queen streets. On both these streets there is an extensive foot and vehicle traffic; while over the railways trains are passing all the time. The consequence is that there is great danger to the public and expense to the railways. What there is wanted is the construction of subways at these two points.

The municipality of Parkdale would benefit most by such improvements. Property there would increase in value owing to the safety in the approaches. The railways would benefit by avoiding the necessity of keeping watchmen there, and by saving what they now have to pay for injuries or losses sustained by the public. The city of Toronto would also benefit by the increased security to street traffic. But to our view Parkdale has the most to gain of the three in this respect. But how is Parkdale acting under the circumstances?

Parkdale and the railways have undertaken to build the Queen street subway. But they propose to build one of forty feet in width only. The city gave the land on Dufferin and Queen street for the purpose, and therefore is entitled to have a say in the matter. What the city wishes to see, what the public interest calls for, what Mr. Kivas Tully recommended, is a subway the full width of the street, viz., sixty-six feet. A forty foot one will only admit of two five foot sidewalks and two crowded street railway tracks. What is wanted is more accommodation for sidewalks, wagons and street cars, and this can only be got by building sixty-six feet wide.

If the Parkdale people build the Queen street subway, as they ought, the city and the railways will build the King street one in corresponding style, namely, 66 feet wide. They will have most to gain by the improvement. The difference in cost is trifling compared with the benefits. Moreover, the Parkdale people should remember that they are building for forty years ahead, not for five. Let them then act liberally.

Ald. Turner, the chairman of the board of works, has already taken exception to the forty feet subway, and we feel sure that both the council and the public will support him in his contention for a sixty-six foot one; and we further trust that the council will take prompt action in making such representations to the railway committee as will as secure them.

"ELECTRIC LI

The opening day of the exhibition is near at hand, and the subscribers for light to be furnished by the Toronto Electric Light company are numerous to wonder why the poles and wires are so long being erected, and preparations made to supply them with light. We were some time ago advised "that a sufficient number of subscribers had been secured to warrant the erection of a 200 light plant," and now that permission has been given by the council to erect wires and poles on the principal streets of the city, we feel that the directors of the company should use every endeavor to light up the city, or at least a portion of it, during the exhibition. In the United States there are few cities of the size of Toronto that are not already lighted by electricity, and it seems a great shame, that on the eve of so important an occasion as the opening of the Toronto industrial exhibition, that we should be so far behind in this matter. As tenders are invited for lighting the city by gas or electric light, the same to be opened after the close of the exhibition, the Toronto Electric Light company have every facility to demonstrate any advantages they may claim for the superiority of electric light over gas, and we hope that for the credit of the city, if for no other reason, they will avail themselves of this opportunity.

THE ALLAN STEAMERS.

The Montreal correspondent of the Globe declares that extreme dissatisfaction is felt in that city at the notice of a probable renewal of the ocean mail contract with the Allan line. The correspondent must board at the same lodging house with some clerk in the Dominion line for some other and more substantial reason is devoted to the interests of that line. The fact is that nothing is easier than to compare the sailing and arriving registers of the two lines. If the Dominion boats make as good average time as the Allan boats they are entitled to a share of the subsidy and to carry a share of the letters. What the public requires is speed, punctuality and weekly or bi-weekly despatch. They are indifferent to any other consideration. We have not yet discovered that the Dominion boats make as good passages as the fleet at the head of which stand the Parisian, the Polynesian, the Sardinian and the Sarmatian: ships which are a credit to the colony, and help to make up a merchant marine which places Canada third or fourth on the list of maritime powers. It is the tendency of this overcrowded age to divide and sub divide, as reputed success brings new Richmonds into the field. One consequence is that instead of powerful money-making corporations, able to give the public a good thing for their money, extreme competition lessons profits and stops the possibility of such a development of resources as would otherwise be practicable. So far as the Allan line is concerned, they are the pioneers of the St. Lawrence route, they have borne the heat and burden of the day, and on their experience lesser lights have essayed to trade. Other things being equal they would even then be entitled to a preference. But other things are not yet equal, and those who seek to show up a government job in the Allan subsidy are simply scandal-mongers run wild; or hired scribblers. It is well known that since Sir Hugh's unfortunate contribution to the election fund, whereby he took nothing and his estate was robbed of over $300,000, the government has been afraid to do the firm even simple justice, for fear of being accused of unworthy motives. Were this mock modesty to go so far as to confer a subsidy on another line, and delay ocean letters two or three days each trip between Toronto and Great Britain the public as well as the Allans would have cause to complain. The Globe must seek some other peg on which to hang a political grievance. The Allan line is a credit to Canada, and must be sustained in spite of any yelping curs, who may be barking at their heels—a long way, too, yet, at their heels.

Young men in situations of trust may easily point for themselves the moral conveyed in the story of Thomas Willins, who about two months ago left Toronto for New York taking with him $450 belonging to his employer here, Mr. James Goodall. No steps were taken to follow and punish him, but his punishment has come for all that without process of law. Mr. J. Harris of this city, in whose employment Willins was before being with Mr. Goodall, has received a letter from the Young Men's Christian association of New York making inquiry as to Willin's, who, it is stated, had applied for help, being destitute. The money he took appears to have done him very little good, even as a means of subsistence for a while; but has rather been like a millstone about his neck, sinking him down to want and woe. The instances are rare in which money stolen or embezzled remains long in possession of the guilty parties. One in a thousand, perhaps may be that of the cool villain, who can not only steal money, but take care of it afterwards too, and even at some future date blossom out as a respectable man in easy circumstance. In the vast majority of cases, however, stolen money is easily distributed among the wreckers and plunderers of various kinds, who live upon the vices and follies of others.

These hot days prudent mothers will have extra care for the babies. The death list is always swelled in August by a concourse of small toddlers, who find their way to early graves.

There are indications that labor revolutionists of the European continental type will not succeed much better with the American workman than with his British cousin. With all right thinking men it must tell immensely in favor of protection that the dangerous classes are against it. It is safe to predict, on the other hand, that those bodies of workmen who, like the steel workers of Pennsylvania, are "solid" for protection, will always be found on the side of law and order, as they are on that of a patriotic national policy.

Kincardine is the latest competitor for a share of the Northwest trade. The Standard, in reviewing the agitation for the extension of the Teeswater branch of the Toronto Grey and Bruce railway to Kincardine, points out that their harbor could easily be made to accommodate unlimited shipping business, and their town offers facilities for manufactures that are only excelled by few other places. The town council have the matter in hand and will doubtles let itself be heard from at an early date.

One of the first effects of the beginning of an era of commercial progress in Mexico is the sweeping away of internal custom houses for the collection of duties from goods passing from one state to another and the abolition of export duties laid by the states. It is sufficiently obvious that there could be little commercial progress under such a vexatious system of internal duties as has heretofore prevailed in Mexico. There is to be a convention at the city of Mexico on October 1 to consider the means of carrying into effect the new reforms and substituting other forms of taxation for that which is to be abolished.

Lawlessness and rowdyism are said to prevail to an alarming extent in the county of Haliburton. The Ontario government pays S. S. Peck $1200 a year to administer law and order in the county, but instead of discharging his duties he is, according to the Victoria Warder, farming in Dakota. Mr. Peck left a substitute in the person of a Mr. Fielding, but that worthy either does not know or does not care what lawlessness is done so long as he draws his percentage of salary? This is a case that certainly should be investigated by the attorney-general's department.

An economical process has recently been discovered in Germany for the recovery of sugar from beet-root molasses or any solution of sugar by the use of strontia, which is the alkaline earth of which strontium is the metallic basis. By the use of this process very large profits are now being made in Germany, and refineries in different parts of the continent (notably France and Russia) are adopting the process rapidly. A large deposit of strontia has been proved to exist in Great Britain and Ireland, and the London Times says that if 1,200,000 acres of suitable land could be brought under beet cultivation, the whole of the beet-root sugar consumed in the United Kingdom could be produced there. A large proportion, if not the whole of this land, could be obtained in Ireland. The advantages which may accrue to Ireland from the establishment of the manufacture of sugar from beet-root appears to be not only that it will create a new and extensive source of manufacturing employment, but that, as the material used can only be profitably obtained by means of improved agriculture, the manufactories of beet sugar should exercise a powerful influence on the agriculture of that country.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The charge that the knights of labor betrayed the telegraph operators in the late strike is false, and was no doubt started by some interested person with a view to injuring the organization. Had enquiries been made before the rumor was published, it would have been found that according to the laws of the knights of labor neither the grand assembly nor any of its officers can legally approve, sanction or authorize a strike in the order, and no assessment can be levied upon the order or any portion of it for the support of any strike.

Whilst acknowledging that it is some times necessary to enjoin an oppressor, we educate our members to avoid strikes and substitute arbitration, because where arbitration fails, strikes as a rule are failures.

You say that "very many thousand dollars were promised, but not as many cents were forthcoming." You can easily see by the foregoing paragraphs that none of the officials of the order can make any promises whatever as to what funds will be furnished those who go out on strike. But when the executive board are satisfied that all reasonable means of preventing the strike were exhausted before the members were ordered out, they can issue an appeal for voluntary contributions in aid of the strikers. In the case of the telegraphers' strike this was done. This appeal for aid was not issued until after the strike had begun, and when you consider that the order is scattered over the entire length and breadth of North America—some holding their meetings only perhaps every other week—you can plainly see the difficulty that was experienced in getting the funds together. The knights of labor gave all the financial aid within their power to the local operators, and if you take the trouble to enquire of their executive board they will tell you the same. As yet the writer has not heard what amount of money was sent from this city, but he knows that $2000 were sent from Hamilton, Ontario, alone, and feels certain that other places would contribute in a like proportion.

Below you will find the aims and objects of the order:

1. To bring within the fields of organization every department of productive industry, making knowledge a standpoint for action and industrial moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

2. To secure to the toilers a proper share of the wealth that they circulate; more of the leisure that rightfully belongs to them; more society advantages; more of the benefits, privileges and emoluments of the world; in a word, all those rights and privileges necessary to make them capable of enjoying, appreciating, defending and perpetuating the blessings of good government.

3. To arrive at the true condition of the producing masses in their educational, moral and financial condition by demanding from the various governments the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics.

4. The establishment of co-operative institutions, productive and distributive.

5. The reserving of the public lands—the heritage of the people—for the actual settler; not another acre for railroads or other corporations.

6. The abrogation of all laws that do not bear equally upon capital and labor; the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discrimination in the administration of justice; and the adopting of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in running manufacturing or building pursuits.

7. The enactments of laws to compel chartered corporations to pay their employes' weekly in full for labor performed during the preceding week, in the lawful money of the country.

8. The enactment of laws giving mechanics and laborers a first lein on their work for their full wages.

9. The abolishment of the contract on national and municipal work.

10. The substitution of arbitration for strikes whenever and wherever employers and employes are willing to meet on equitable grounds.

11. The prohibition of the employment of children in workshops, mines and factories before attaining their fourteenth year.

12. To abolish the system of letting out by contract the labor of convicts in our prisons and reformatory institutions.

13. To secure for both sexes equal pay for equal work.

14. The reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day, so that the laborers may have more time for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement and be enabled to reap the advantages conferred by the labor-saving machinery their brains have created.

15. To prevail upon governments to establish a purely national circulating medium, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private.

Mr. P. J. Maguire is not in the dark regarding the strength of the knights of labor, but did not choose to tell the committee all he knew regarding the trades unions of America. You will notice, if you refer to the list again, that he mentions nothing about the brotherhood of carpenters and joiners, of which he is the general secretary.

In place of any unions severing their connection with the knights of labor they are just forming what are known as trades districts, the same as the telegraph operators. The assertion that the window-glass workers have withdrawn from the order is untrue; they have simply formed a trade district for the better working of the order. In July the international union of harness and collar makers decided at the convention held in Cincinnatti to join the order of the knights of labor in a body, and others are following suit.

"CANADIAN."

THE CELEBRATED J. L. F. AND HIS DOCTRINES.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In your correspondent's answer to Mr. W. S. Griffin, the following assertion occurred, "On the contrary, it may be a thrilling surprise to Mr. Griffin to learn that the said J. L. F. was in his usual place in church in this city on the evening mentioned, etc." Now, sir, there is a humble plain little church—the only one of the same denomination in the city—in which there is no Sunday evening service at present, and within whose walls the only true, rational and forever-will-remain doctrine of orthodoxy (according to your correspondent's belief) is taught. But, alas! that lofty, highly elevated mind and beautiful countenance of your correspondent J. L. F. cannot be seen there any more than six or eight times in the year! Why should this be so? Why should we profess to believe one doctrine and attend the teachings of another? I am strongly impressed that our friend J. L. F. is not the "gent" he would have us to believe he is. But if he would talk a little less about the "law of equal freedom," and numerous other balderdash, and act a little more, he would, I have no doubt, find himself greatly improved.

Toronto, Aug. 23, 1883. CICERO.

The Great Dr. Virchow.

has resigned from the medical association of Berlin. He wont be forced to keep "his light under a bushel." He approves of advertising any remedy or combination that will cure, regardless of medical ethics. The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, head office London, England, and branch offices Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Detroit, Mich., using Dr. M. Souvielle's wonderful invention the Spirometer, are curing thousands of cases of bronchitis, consumption, catarrh, asthma and catarrhal deafness, and are making it known to physicians and sufferers all over the world. Physicians and sufferers are invited to call and try the Spirometer free. If impossible to call personally write, enclosing stamp, for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly. Address Dr. M. Souvielle & Co., 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Philips square, Montreal.

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Superior Toilet Soaps, Fulling Soaps, Washing, Crystal, Analine Dyes, Chemicals, etc.

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For Genuine Goods, such as are sold only by an Exclusive Rubber House.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

A Large and Well Selected Stock Just Arrived.

Rubber Lacrosse Shoes, Rubber Bathing Caps, Rubber Lacrosse Balls, Rubber Sponge Bags, Rubber Life Preservers, Rubber Swimming Collars, Rubber Air and Water Beds, Rubber Air Pillows, Rubber Nursery Sheeting, Rubber Sportsmen's Hip and Knee Boots, Rubber Gossamer Circulars, with pockets and sleeves (at all prices) Rubber Gloves for ladies and gentlemen, Rubber Belting, Packing and hose.

RUBBER LAWN HOSE, 3-ply, of our own manufacture, at 13 cents per foot, fully warranted. Hose Reels, Sprinklers, Couplings and Pipes.

CAUTION. *This Company stamps its name on all its Goods. Do not purchase Hose that is unstamped. It is a common thing for makers to turn out slip-shod cheap wares and dispuise the source from whence they came by sending out the stuff unstamped. It will pay you to call and see our immense stock. We have the largest and best equipped Rubber factory in the world for the manufacture of Vulcanized India Rubber Goods.*

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T. McILROY, JR.,

THE GREAT RUBBER WAREHOUSE, 10 & 12 KING ST. EAST.

Pure Himalayan Tea, 39c. PER LB. Strength, Flavor, Pungency,

Invest 10c. in a quarter pound sample packet.

THE LI-QUOR TEA CO'Y.

No Canvassers Employed.

Goods Delivered to all Parts of the City.

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EPPS' COCOA

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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TAILORS, 83 BAY STREET,

Have just Opened Out their FALL STOCK of Plain and Fancy Worsteds, English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds. Overcoatings of all kinds. And they are now prepared to execute all orders for the coming season.

Satisfaction guaranteed as to cut, quality and fashion of goods.

JURY & AMES, - 83 BAY STREET.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

355 YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELM,

And examine his stock of CHOICE FALL GOODS. No Trouble to show goods. Prices Reasonable.

W. WINDELER,

THE WELL KNOWN

PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Is prepared to supply Ladies and Gents with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, STRICTLY HIS OWN MAKE.

Having a long experience is a guarantee that all goods purchased from him are A No. 1. You will do well to examine his fine stock of Boots and Shoes as his stock is complete and prices very low.

W. WINDELER,

285 QUEEN ST. WEST, OPP. BEVERLEY.

YONGE ST. SHOE COMPANY.

SPRING, 1883.

NEW STYLES. POPULAR PRICES.

Ladies' Balmorals and Button Boots in French Kid, French Oil Goat and Polished Calf. Ladies' French Kid from $2 upwards. Gents' Hand-Sewed Balmorals and Congress at cost.

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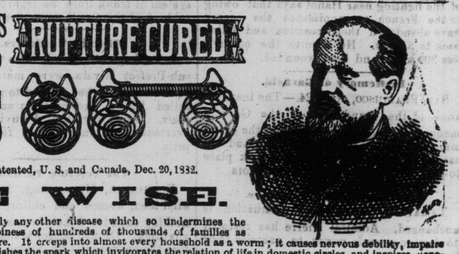

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In addition to the above it especially affects men, both physically and socially, of all ages and positions. destroys energy and wears out the human machine tenfold quicker than age or labor.

Sufferer, Be Wise, Rupture as well as deformity can only be treated by mechanical treatment. After the doctor has failed to hold your Rupture, after you have tried your druggist's stock and "Liniments," and failed, Rupture always increasing instead of decreasing, I say come to or write to me, and I will do for you all I can.

Medals, Philadelphia Centennial, and first prizes wherever exhibited.

Nineteen years' material experience, 12 years established in Canada, thorough acquaintance with the Anatomy of the Human Frame, natural mechanical advantages have made me a perfect master of this profession, and everybody Ruptured or Deformed should send stamps for book on Rupture and the Human Frame, containing valuable information, registered by

For the Perfected Chas. Cluthe's Truss, which can be used day and night, also in the water. No webb, no rubber. Really Perfected. Call about the 9th uly, as it will take all that time to fill standing orders on improvements.

CHARLES CLUTHE,

SURGICAL MECHANIST & ARTIFICIAL LIMB & ARM MAKER

118 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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