THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1884.

A Spy in the Camp.

We have a shrewd suspicion that the cotton trade is not in quite so desperate a condition as has been represented, after all. Mr. Clayton Slater is a Manchester free trader, who was induced by the tariff of 1879 to make a venture in Canada, in cotton manufacturing. Last year he gave this advice, that the only plan to save the Canadian cotton mills was to "pool" the whole of them. Each shareholder in any particular company was to surrender his liberty of action (if not indeed his ownership), and accept instead a certain infinitesimal share in the grand "Consolidated Cotton Manufacturing company of Canada." This grand company would have the power of running just as many looms as would fill the market, and no more, and would thereby be able to control prices. Of course the Globe gives all the prominence it can to Mr. Slater's proposal, because it brings discredit upon protection. But as there is not the least likelihood of the proposal aforesaid being adopted, the Globe is destined to be very badly disappointed as far as aid and comfort from this quarter is concerned.

The truth about Mr. Slater is that he is a very zealous and determined enemy of protection in Canada. His Lancashire interests greatly preponderate over his interests here; and we dare say he would willingly lose every dollar he has invested in Canada, if by this means a good effective nail could be driven into the coffin of Canadian protection. Nay, we verily believe that, to bring about this result, his brethren of the Lancashire cotton trade would cheerfully pay him ten pounds, aye, or a hundred pounds, for every pound lost by him in Canada. Very possibly he came over to Canada and invested in a cotton mill in Brantford with the object mainly of getting into the secrets of cotton manufacturing here, and betraying Canada to Lancashire. Don't tell us that this is an impossible supposition. Before our fatal backward step of 1866, when under the blandishments of English magnates in finance, in commerce, and in London society, Canadian ministers forgot their duty to their country and agreed to reduce the tariff—the Cornwall woollen mills were making an article of blankets actually better value for the money than English blankets were, had the latter been imported duty free. But English manufacturers obtained samples of the Cornwall blankets, and imitated them as closely as they could, with this difference, that to a large extent they substituted jute and shoddy for our clean wool. This did so much, our miserable free trade surrender of 1866 did the rest, and the Cornwall blanket mills were closed, not to be re-opened until Canada's declaration of commercial independence came in 1879. It is scarcely safe to say what English manufacturers *would* do, if they could, or dared—in order to accomplish the crushing out of manufactures in Canada. They are chuck full of the spirit of that English statesman of last century, who said that he would not allow the American colonists to make even a hob-nail for themselves. The Canadian declaration of commercial independence, dated 1879, is as heartily detested by them as ever the declaration of the thirteen colonies, dated 1776, was detested by George the Third.

We have no hesitation at all in pronouncing Mr. Slater a spy in the camp of the Canadian cotton manufacturers, whom it would advantage them to get rid of. He says that cotton mill property here is worth only fifty per cent. of cost; for heaven's sake let a syndicate be formed to buy him out at seventy-five per cent., which on his own showing he ought to be glad to accept. Such pretended friends as Mr. Slater are real foes, whom it would be a godsend to get rid of. He is betraying us to Manchester all the time.

But the treason will not succeed, after all. While the howl of "the cotton trade ruined" is being continued, the trade is actually on the gain every week. Only, we must remember, there is a strong bear element in the situation, whose interest it is that it should not gain, but should go straight to smash, and so bring discredit upon Canada and her national policy. This fond expectation of those who want to be wreckers at Canada's expense is doomed to disappointmedt. Even while they are straining their eyes to catch the welcome sight (to them) of the Canadian ship upon the rocks, she has already glided past them, and will shortly appear in smooth water.

A recent heavy purchase of cottons at sacrific prices by a Toronto wholesale house has been much commented upon. It shows that cotton manufacturing has gone to wreck, say some, and that it may as well be dropped at once. We say, nothing of the kind: what it does show is that bottom h[illegible] and that the house refe[illegible] enough to make a big haul just in time. Can the same bargain be repeated now or next work? We doubt it. It may be that from this identical heavy touch on the bed rock a great improvement in the trade dates.

Reciprocity Again.

The Ottawa Free Press is troubled over the protectionist view of reciprocity. We beg to say that the view aforesaid is the true Canadian and patriotic view, and for these reasons:

Reciprocity on the basis of the old treaty—that is, to include natural products only—is desirable. But reciprocity in manufactured goods is most emphatically *not* desirable for Canada, because our American competitors, with their larger establishments, longer experience, and greater wealth, would soon close up our factories. We are not yet able to compete with them, except in a very few lines. This has been disputed, but we venture to say nineteen Canadian manufacturers out of twenty take the same view as we do, and know it to be a true forecast of what the consequences would be.

Further: reciprocity in manufactured goods would open American ports to *Canadian goods only*. But it would open our ports, not alone to American goods, but also to goods from England, France, Germany, etc. It would in effect open our ports, not only to the one country we made the bargain with, but to all the world besides.

As long as Canada remains a part of the empire, whatever articles we make free, coming from the States, must also be made free, coming from England. Confine the bargain to natural products only, and the difficulty does not arise, because European grain, meat, timber, etc., are not carried westward. But the moment you touch the products of the loom or the machine shop trouble begins.

Let the Free Press show, if it can, how this difficulty is to be avoided. Or let it affirm, if it has the courage to do so, that with open ports on both sides the Americans would not quickly shut most of our factories up. Either one of the two objections stated would be fatal, but the two taken together are positively unanswerable.

The Berlin Bustle.

In its endeavor to write down Canadian industries, the Globe has attempted to show that things are quiet in Berlin. We are glad to learn that such is not the case, and that the News of that town is able to offer tangible evidence of a stir therein. It says:

Found on King street last evening a young lady's bustle. The owner can have it by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this notice.

The oblique vision of the Globe's commissioner was unable to discover any business bustle in Berlin, whereas the News reporter found a bustle because he looked straight at it. This is one of the satisfactory outcomes of Mr. Moyer's quest for evidence that the Globe's commissioner was wrong when he reported no bustle in Berlin. It must be apparent, even to the free-trading mind, that if a bustle can be found upon the streets of Berlin, accidentally, there must be many more bustles in the button factories of Berlin.

Score one for the N. P.

How did the truly good man of the News know that it was a "young lady's bustle?" Inquisitive reader, you must write to the truly good man for an answer to that question. How much did he charge "for this notice?" Well, his advertising rates are reasonable.

All that The World is concerned to know is that the N. P. has not ruined business in our German capital, and that there is a bustle in Berlin.

The Canadian Battle of Dorking.

The World is modest, and therefore does not claim that the mild burlesque which appeared upon its front page yesterday was anything more than a happy adaptation of the Dorking idea, made to fillip local interest. From that point of view it possessed a good deal of attraction, and the newsboys returned "early and often," like the party voter, for a fresh supply of "them Worlds." When the vendor announced that the issue was exhausted the boys thought it a pity.

Now there was an idea underlying all the fun and frolic of the "Invasion of Canada." And the idea was this: That the Canadians of to-day, like their fathers before them, love this country; that in that love of country they have arisen superior to prejudice and ignorance, and can afford to laugh at the petty hatreds of a Rossa and the electioneering dodges of a Blaine. Under these circumstances The World can only rejoice that the Canadian "battle of Dorking" occurred in its columns.

Other contributions from the same clever pen will undoubtedly be welcomed by our readers in the same manner in which the one referred to has been received.

The Montreal Gazette affects to regard the collapse of the St. John, N.B., Freeman, founded by Mr. Anglin, as evidence of the waning influence of the reform party in that province. Would it not be more logical to regard it as the natural result of Mr. Anglin's translation to Ontario? It has been said of the New York Tribune that it was founded by Horace Greely and foundered by Whitelaw Reid. A similar epigram might, perhaps, be perpetrated over the grave of the Freeman.

The Irish Canadian and the Orange Sentinel are indulging in a quiet quarrel of their own over municipal matters, unknown almost to the readers of the city dailies. The C. having made the assertion that "there is not a single Catholic in the Toronto police force holding a higher grade than that of full private," the O. S. makes this reply: "This statement is a glaring fabrication. The strength of the force all told is at present, we believe, 162, including officers. Amongst these are eighteen Roman catholics, two of whom are detectives holding the rank and receiving the pay of sargeant. It can readily be seen that the proportion of Roman catholic officers is a very fair percentage of the number of Roman catholics upon the force, and that therefore no injustice has been none that element." The Irish Canadian now has the floor, and will please proceed accordingly.

Mr. Blake as a Kisser.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

It is the privilege of great public men to kiss all the pretty girls. In the United States, General Sherman has made an enviable record as a kisser. The number of girls he has kissed has been recorded, but it would require more figures than we have room for to print the grand osculatory aggregate, and some incredulous reader might not believe the figures if they were printed. In our own country Mr. Moses Springer, now sheriff of Waterloo, wears the kisser's champion belt. Many a campaign did Moses kiss through until his lips were blistered, and the battle lost and won. It is charged against Mr. Springer that he lacked taste in his kissing; that he did not discriminate between the young and old, between the pretty and ugly. Everything that came his way was kissed, Mr. Springer—possibly being of opinion that kissing an ugly girl had as much influence upon the free and independent voter as the kissing of a pretty one—perhaps more. Mr. Springer's strong point however, was babies. There is perhaps no person in the county of Waterloo of more than 5 years of age and less than 25, who has not been kissed more than once by the smacking Moses. Sir John Macdonald, too, has no mean reputation as a kisser. He has, as a general thing, confined his kissing to very pretty girls, displaying characteristic taste in this as in all other matters. He kisses gracefully, and as a man who appreciates and enjoys the operation. And now Mr. Blake has begun a reckless career as a kisser. He was accused of being cold, distant and unsympathetic. He felt that he must redeem himself. And he decided to kiss. He must do something to show the people that he had a soul, and a heart, and other viscera; and what's so easy and pleasant as a kiss? It was at the Kingsville picnic that Mr. Blake essayed his first public kiss. A pretty little girl presented to the great orator a boquet of flowers. The cold-blooded Edward accepted the flowers, stooped slowly, and imprinted a massive resounding and apparently juicy kiss upon the lips of the little girl. Had an iceburg been caught kissing a tropical flower the sensation could not have been greater. Had a polar bear stooped to toy with a butterfly, the surprise had been less. The assembled patriots were silent, thunder-struck, for a moment, and then they burst into such a torrent of applause that Mr. Blake decided, from that moment, to become a professional kisser. The stale buns and staler platitudes of the Grit picnic will henceforth be rendered more palatable by the great man's osculatory feats, and the thunder of his charges against the wicked tories will be interspersed by resounding smacks upon the cheek of beauty. Edward the Chilly has become Ned the Kisser.

—G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

A Sketch of St. John.

From the Brooklyn Union.

For richness of biographical material St. John of the prohibitionists leads all the rest. He ran away from his father in Indiana at the age of 12; was a husband at 19 and and a widower at 20; became one of the rough-and-tumble pioneers of the Californian gold diggings, and once ran barefooted over ice and frozen ground for two days with an anxious party of Indians after him; started for South America and was wrecked without clothes or coin among the Sandwich Islands; turned up as country lawyer in Illinois; served in the army through the war and got the rank of colonel, and finally "struck it" in the rum politics of Kansas.

Billy Florence Tells the Truth.

From the New York Truth.

After four weeks on the Restigouche William J. Florence has returned to the Fifth Avenue hotel. He says he only caught seven salmon, for he does not count trout and black bass, and this after a journey of a thousand miles and four weeks' fishing. Fishermen's stories must be entitled to credence after this.

A Tramp's Thin Excuse.

A ragged and hungry man asked a gentleman for money enough to buy a meal.

"Cannot you secure employment?" asked the gentleman.

"No, sir; the cheap railroad fares have killed my business," replied the man despondently.

"Ah, how is that?"

"All the bank cashiers go to Canada when they are short in their accounts now."

"What has that to do with your business?"

"I used to be a 'masked robber,'" replied the beggar, "and when a cashier was short in his accounts he'd send for me, and I'd tie him and all his family up and demand the keys to the bank at the point of a pistol, and so help him out in his accounts. But he flings the accounts in the stove now and goes to Canada. Times are hard on all kinds of trade."

—Mrs. George Simpson, Toronto, says: "I have suffered severely with corns, and was unable to get relief from treatment of any kind until I was recommended to try Holloway's Corn Cure. After applying it for a few days I was enabled to remove the corn, root and branch—no pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from corns."

A Stepfather's Great Act.

From the Chicago News.

"Are you the manager of the cable?"

"I am, sir."

"Well, I am Dr. Hamilton Griffin, stepfather and business manager of Miss Mary Anderson, the prominent young Kentucky actress."

"Sit down, sir; what can we do for you to-day?"

"I would like to have you send a small item to the American papers."

"Certainly, with pleasure; is Miss Mary about to join a nunnery, or is she engaged to wed a British jukie?"

"Neither; those tickets, I regret to say, are played out. I think you'd better announce that she has eloped with Melrose Abbey, brother of Westminster and Henry E. Abbey. And here, by the way, are a couple of matinee tickets for you."

"Pat, you are quite a climber," said a man on Broadway, the other day, as he saw Pat descending from a telegraph pole. "How did you become so expert?" "Shure I got a climber-ted to it, sir."

THEY LEFT THEIR CREAM UNTASTED.

The Falling of a Spoon Disperses an Ice Cream Party.

From the New York Truth of Monday.

A party of eight ladies and gentlemen, evidently of Jewish parentage, entered a refreshment saloon in Stapleton, S.I., yesterday, and ordered eight plates of ice cream. The young people were in a very merry mood and laughed and chatted with the utmost pleasantry.

They had evidently started from the city for a sail down the bay on the Staten island ferryboat, and had stopped at the saloon for light refreshments. When the cream was brought one of the young ladies accidentally dropped her spoon on the floor. The entire party at once ceased their mirthfulness, arose from the table and left the cream, which they had scarcely tasted, and made no attempt to pick up the fallen spoon.

After they had paid for the refreshments and gone, the proprietor said:

"It is a custom with the Jews to abandon a meal or table and leave the contents untouched when one of those present happens to let fall a knife, fork or spoon. The custom is a very old one among their race. The same thing has happened before in my saloon and does frequently in large restaurants. They consider it an extremely care less breach of etiquette on the part of the person that lets the article fall."

—H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures dyspepsia, biliousness and torpidity of the liver, constipation, and all diseases arising from impure blood, female complaints, etc.

Temperance principles seem to be spreading. Even the hotels at the watering places are not more than half full.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says the reason the man in the moon is economical is because "everything up there is so high."

—As well expect life without air, as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Under the Verdant Lea.

Translated From an Old German Song.

A bird flies by, and chirps to me,
"Oh, life is fraught with glee!
I bill and coo, sing day and n ght,
On boughs which wave 'neath zephyrs light,
Where blossoms peep forth, red and white,
Upon the verdant lea."

A brook glides by and lisps to me,
"Oh, life is fraught with glee!
My babbling wavelets gaily flow
'Twixt fertile meads, 'neath sunlight's glow,
Where alder trees and willows grow,
Upon the verdant lea."

A bee darts by, and hums to me,
"Oh, life is fraught with glee!
All through the sunny summer hours
Sweet honey cull I from the flowrs,
In playful toil 'mid perfum'd bow'rs,
Upon the verdant lea."

A maid trips by, and cries to me,
"Oh, life is fraught with glee!
This Easter day, so bright and warm,
The babbling brook, and bees' gay swarm,
The twitt'ring birds, we arm in arm
Dance on the verdant lea."

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Federal 20 at 47½. Hamilton 20 at 118. Freehold 3 at 165.

AFTERNOON BOARD.—Montreal 189¾ and 188¾. Ontario 100 and 107½. Toronto 176 and 175, sales 25 at 175¾. Merchants' 108, buyers. Commerce, 117¼ and 117½; sales, 20 at 117¼. Imperial 124¼, buyers. Federal 49 and 47½. Dominion 187½, buyers. Standard 112 and 111. Hamilton 116, buyers. British America 95, buyers. Western Assurance 110, sellers. Northwest Land company 48 and 47½; sales 100 at 47. Canada Permanent 20 new, at 205. London and Canadian Loan association, 135 buyers.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The street market was very dull to-day, there being no grain offered. Prices are therefore nominal. Wheat is quoted at 95c to $1.03 for fall, $1 to $1.04 for spring, and 70c to 75c for goose. Oats are worth 43c to 44c, and other grains purely nominal. Hay in moderate supply, and the demand inactive; new sold to the extent of fifteen loads at $8 to $10 a ton. Two loads of straw offered and sold at $6.50 to $9 a ton, the latter for rye. Hogs rule at $8 to $8.25 for butchers' use. Beef steady; hindquarters $7.50 to $9, forequarters $4 to $6.50. Mutton, carcase $5.50 to $7. Lamb, carcase, $7 to $8.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quiet to-day with but few changes in prices. The supply was equal to the demand. Raspberries 40c to 60c a pail; black currants 11c to 12c; white currants 6c to 7c; red currants 4c to 5c. Beef—Roast, 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 13c to 14c, round steak 10c to 11c. Mutton—Legs and chops 10c to 12c, inferior cuts 7c to 8c, lamb, per lb., 12c to 14c, forequarters, 8c to 10c, veal, best joints, 13c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter—Pound rolls 16c to 18c, large rolls 13c to 15c, cooking 10c to 11c. Lard 12c to 13c. Cheese 10c to 12c. Bacon 12c to 16c. Eggs 18c to 20c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 45c to 70c. Potatoes, per bag, 75c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., 30c to 70c. Onions, per doz., 15c to 20c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per doz., 15c to 20c. Carrots, per doz., 15c to 20c. Beans, green, per bag 40c to 60c. Turnips, per bag, 40c to 50c. Radishes doz., 20c to 25c. Green peas, bag, 40c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Cotton steady; uplands 10 13-16c, Orleans 11 1-16c. Flour—Receipts 17,000 bbls., dull and depressed; sales 12,000 bbls., No. 2 $2.25 to $3, superfine, etc., $2.70 to $3.25, common $3.30 to $3.65, good $3.70 to $6, western extra $5.50 to $5.75, extra Ohio $3.35 to $6, St. Louis $3.35 to $6, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6, double extra $6.10 to $6.25. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 189,000 bush., heavy and depressed; sales 4,824,000 bush. future, 385,000 bush. spot, exports 75,000 bush.; No. 2 Chicago 88c, No. 2 red 92c to 93½c, No. 2 red state $1.01½, No. 2 white $1.00½, No. 2 red August 91½c to 93½c, September 92¾c to 94½c, October 93½c to 96c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Malt steady. Corn—Receipts 48,000 bush., weak; sales 512,000 bush. future, 79,000 bush. spot; exports 2000 bush. No. 2 62½c, August 61c to 62½c, September 61½c to 62½c, October 61½c to 62½c. Oats—Receipts 19,000 bush. depressed sales 490,000 bush. future 112,000 bush. spot; mixed 38c to 39c, white 40c to 47c, No. 2 August 34½c to 35½c. Hay unchanged. Hops dull and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar easier; standard A 6¼c cut loaf and crushed 7½c to 7¾c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum—crude unchanged refined 8½c. Tallow unchanged. Potatoes heavy at $1.65 to $2.25. Eggs steady and unchanged. Pork quiet; new mess $17.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 8½c, shoulders 7¾c to 7½c, hams 12¼ to 13c, middles and long clear 9c. Lard lower at $7.82 to $7.83. Butter firm at 16c to 22c, creamery 22c to 24c. Cheese firm at 6c to 10½c.

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SEALED TENDERS

Marked on the left hand corner of envelope, "Tenders for Militia Clothing and General Store Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon of

MONDAY, the 11th AUGUST, 1884.

PRINTED FORMS OF TENDERS,

containing full particulars, may be obtained from the department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, where also sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz.:

The office of the Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and St. John, N. B.

Tenders not in relation with sealed patterns of the Department or accompanied by special patterns will not be received.

No tender will be received unless made on printed forms furnished by the Department.

The material of all articles will be required to be of Canadian manufacture and Canadian workmanship.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank check for an amount equal to 10 per cent of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. EUG. PANET,
Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Ottawa, 4th July, 1884. 4.6.4.6.4.6.4

OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES.

ECONOMY WITH COMFORT.

The Royal Mail Steamship Adriatic of the White Star Line, has a dining room and staterooms for a strictly limited number of intermediate passengers. This accommodation which is on the SALOON DECK Is furnished with the electric light and every modern luxury. Besides the advantage of being in a magnificent ship, passengers will find it superior in ventilation and many other respects to the saloon on some ocean steamers The Adriatic sails from New York for Liverpool via Queenstown on the 28th August.

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