The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1882

THE TRADE QUESTION ABROAD.

Are France and the United States progressive countries, or are they backward in civilization, as compared with others? Nobody would venture an unfavorable reply with regard to either, but how are we to account for certain facts in the present history of both. France has just declared, by solemn acts of executive and legislature, that protection is so necessary to her people that even the modified free trade of the old treaty with England will no longer do. This decision on the part of France is an event in the world's history; and the importance of it may be better realized in time to come than it can be now. Such a national decision is something to be taken note of; it is one of those events which tell us which way the world is going. On this side the water the American congress is about taking measures for remedying the imperfections of the present tariff, and for placing the principle of protection on a basis that will last. Germany a year or two ago went the same road, and shows no inclination now to take the back track. The tariffs of Russia, Austria, Italy and Spain are all more protective now than they were a few years ago.

Upon what grounds do free traders claim that their system must advance as civilization and progress do? It certainly is not doing so now. Take the civilized world over, the prospects of international free trade appeared far brighter a quarter of a century ago than they do now. The fact is too large, too broad, and too sweeping to be pooh-poohed, or set aside as of no account, but there must be a reason for it; it does not come without cause. The true reason, we fancy, must be found in the increasing pressure of competition to sell. Each nation so much requires its own work for its own workers, that it cannot afford to give that work away to foreigners. This is unquestionably the feeling in France to-day; the treaty with England was not renewed, because it was feared that French looms and spindles would be thrown idle. But is it the part of any nation calling itself civilized and enlightened to go into this Chinese wall business, as it has been called? This reply must be made, that, leaving England out, it is precisely the most advanced and enlightened nations on the face of the globe that are adopting protection, and sticking to it. This is a most immense fact and there is not in all the libraries in the world logic enough to account for it, on free trade principles.

The case may be put in another way. Protection is rampant in the United States, but, it will be said, that is not the foremost country in the world in all the attributes of high civilization. Admit this much, say that the American people are behind as regards art and philosophy. You must still agree, however, that they are in the very front rank as a sharp, wide-awake, money-making people. Well, this trade question belongs not to the domain of art; we have no reason to think that it must be better understood in Italy or France than it is in the United States. It has to do with philosophy, surely, but there is about it so much of the hard and practical character that we should expect to find it better comprehended in Chicago or Buffalo than in Leipsic or Berlin. Admit that in art and philosophy the Americans must be pupils of Europe, do they stand much in need of old world tuition as regards trade and money making? We should say not. We present this view. If the United States alone, of all the nations of the earth, declared for protection it would be an argument of tremendous force in favor of that system. And for this reason, that the system had been deliberately adopted by a very practical, money-making people. If a Yankee don't know how to "trade" in the matter either of a forty dollar horse or a million bushels of wheat, who does? It almost breaks the force of this argument to have to add that protection carries the day at the head-quarters of art and philosophy, on the continent of Europe, as much as it does in the new world.

UNHAPPY IRELAND.

The most recent news from Ireland is not encouraging. Murders, and outrages next to murder, are increasing. A strange spectacle is presented. After centuries of grievous wrong, which the government has aggravated rather than redressed, a change comes. Mr. Gladstone strikes out a bold policy of land reform, and what happens? Why, the outrages become worse than ever before. The very measures taken to quiet the country seem to provoke the people to further violence. Conceding something to the popular demand seems to be worse than conceding nothing at all. We may conjecture, though of this we cannot be sure, that had a tory government remained in power, and all measures of land reform been sternly refused, Ireland would have been more tranquil than it is to-day. We cannot be sure of this, but things look that way. Admit that the redress of grievances, as far as the law goes, is yet only partial and far short of what is required, it seems extraordinary that conceding something to the people should rouse them to greater fury than if nothing had been conceded at all. The present rebellion in Ireland, for it is really nothing short of that, happens out of time. If it was ever to happen at all, it ought to have happened years ago, when a government that refused the smallest measure of amelioration was in power. But that was exactly the time when it did not happen. With a tory government in power, conceding nothing, but holding stern repression in readiness, Ireland was quiet, and rents were paid; that is, by those who were able to pay them. A liberal government comes in, and makes for Ireland what is perhaps the most liberal land law in the world. A law is made for Ireland that tenants in England and Scotland wish they could get the like of, but cannot. Immediately the country is in a blaze, the people have got something but not enough. Are we to conclude that the tories are in the right, and that it was a mistake to grant any land reform at all?

There are two views of this that may be taken, and it will probably require both of them to include the whole truth. It is undoubtedly true that in times of serious popular risings concessions made by a government fan the flame instead of putting it out. When rebellion is on hand, to give it an inch only causes the demand to become fiercer for an ell. It was so in the French revolution, and it holds good yet. While a weak government was parleying with the mobs of Paris, the "reds" came to the front and carried everything their own way; but with Napoleon in command of artillery they slunk back to obscure quarters and were as quiet as mice. They never as much as thought of trying barricades against him; the Jacobin clubs ceased to be. It sometimes happens that while a government that refuses all redress of popular grievances reigns in peace and quietness—perhaps the kind of quietness that once reigned in Warsaw—one that listens to the popular cry and redresses grievances has to encounter a storm of rebellion all at once.

All this would be very discouraging if there were nothing more to be said. But there is more to be said, and of importance too. While-rent paying tenants, and landlords, and agents and even women, are being murdered by the leaguers, evictions are still going on. For the existing troubles a strong remedy is required, but it seems as if the government apply only half of it. Two classes there are that run riot to-day and make the trouble. In one part of the country Captain Moonlight rules, and ruthlessly murders any tenant who dares to pay rent. In another part a considerable portion of the British army is employed in evicting poor people who really have nothing with which to pay, if they were ever so willing. Perhaps the authorities of Dublin castle know best, but we may ask, why not leave the eviction business alone for a while, and employ the troops in the suppression of murder. Where the soldiers should not be, they are, where they should be, they are not. A tremendous blunder appears to be going on. We read of districts where no man's life is safe if he pays rent, and again of others where poor tenants are mercilessly turned out of doors for not paying twice what the land is worth. It is in such districts as the former, and not the latter, that the troops and constabulary ought to be. It is greatly to be feared, however, that in some parts of Ireland the British government is playing the part of bailiff to oppressing landlords. These men, wherever they feel that they have the power of the state to back them go all lengths. For the sake of a few more pounds in their pockets, the country is driven to the verge of war. This ought not to be; no government is bound to sustain a class of men whose rapacity puts the country in peril. Supposing that murder were punished with an unsparing hand, and that evictions were stopped too, for a time? This plan for pacifying Ireland may yet have to be tried.

COMPOUNDING CRIME.

In these days there is much talk about crime and its repression. We wish to direct public attention to one feature of it—that of compounding crime, as to the evil effects of which there is no questioning.

First look at public crimes, such as breaches of trust in public positions. And for a specific case take that rather common crime, robbing the mails. The postal department has been guilty of much compounding of felony in this respect. The other day a young man, son of a rural postmaster near Hamilton, confessed to pilfering from the mails, and got eight years penetentiary. About a year ago the relative of a post-office inspector was caught robbing the mails in or near Toronto, and on his friends making good the amount he was not prosecuted. Why was the crime compounded in the latter case? And there have been not a few cases similarly compounded. Why do not the people hold the postmaster-generals to strict account for the *due* administration of justice.

Take the case of stealing from private employers. Just now one of our largest wholesale dry-goods houses in Toronto is agitated over the discovery of thefts by some of their hands. Eleven men or boys were suspended; three have been taken back; some of the stolen property has been recovered; for a part of the rest the guilty ones offer to compromise. The firm in question will do a serious injury to common honesty if they allow the matter to drop. What protection have other merchants from being robbed by these same dishonest clerks? And what an injurious example will this case be to other clerks? They will say "we can listen to temptation; if we are found out things can be fixed; at the most we will be discharged."

Hushing up crimes, whether public or private, brings swift retribution in the fruitful encouragement it offers to those tempted to do wrong.

KATE ROBERTSON.

"Who is Kate Robertson" was asked by many World readers yesterday. From what had already appeared in this paper and from her letter of yesterday it is gathered that she is a magdalene who was assaulted by a female companion in the town of Kincardine, and on account of her record had very uneven justice shown her by the local authorities. Though the local papers and some of the parties concerned have done their best to contradict the woman's story, they have not succeeded in doing it. And pointing the finger of scorn after the manner of Pharisees will not do it.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The report of the Ontario institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, Belleville, is to hand. The superintendent announces that there will be room for a number of new pupils when the institutions reopens in September next, after the summer holidays.

All mutes who reside in Ontario between the ages of seven and twenty years, are admitted to all the privileges free of charge, being furnished with tuition, books, washing, lights, fuel, and everything necessary, except clothing and travelling expenses, if their friends think they are unable to pay the sum of $50 yearly. Only 8 or 10 out of 260 now here pay anything, so that the institution may be said to be free.

THE USE OF THE CAT.

The correspondence of yesterday's paper, and the batch of letters which we publish this morning, show that public opinion is greatly divided on the question of the employment of "the cat" in the punishment of indecent crimes. A full and free discussion of the question will result in good.

THE OUTLAW'S END.

A Mission Catholic Journal on the Assassination of Jessie James.

(From the Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo.)

On Monday morning last there died in St. Joseph, in this state, the most noted highwayman of ancient or modern times. All glory to Crittenden and the Ford boys. We say, he died, for his death was the natural result of the life he had led. We are very glad Jesse James is gone and rejoice at the manner of his exit. The law-abiding people of the state breathed a sigh of relief when the news of his death was announced. He was a murderer, differing from ordinary murderers in the profounder contempt he felt for human life; he was a thief, above other thieves in the risks he was willing to run to secure his booty.

We hear a good deal of mawkish criticism over the manner of his taking off. The governor had no right to hire an assassin to murder the man. He should have been captured or shot by the duly organized militia and police force of the state. The state is disgraced by a governor who plays the assassin and shoots a man in the back because he would not have the courage to fire looking at his victim in the face. This is all very chivalrous and does credit to the romantic natures of the objectors.

But we must remember that Jesse James was at war with the people of this state. A price had been placed upon his head. There were only two ways of securing the bandit. Either shoot him or ensnare him. Why was not the militia called out in St. Joseph and Kansas city? Because the whole United States army could not have captured him. Why were not the police sent after him. Because his capture could have been secured at the risk of less valuable lives. The bandit had sacrificed lives enough already; it was not proper to spill any more innocent blood on his account.

The three men who killed the outlaw were worse than their victim; but it was a coward who was killed and cowards and dastards were the most fitting instruments of his execution. The Ford brothers are cowardly assassins, and should be tried for murder and, if found guilty, executed; but the man they killed knew no mercy and never gave an antagonist fair play. It is said the Fords were instructed to kill James, that to capture him would require too many who should share in the reward. The moral of the killing is this: The state can fee murderers to do as dirty work as men can be prompted to do for plunder. We shall insist that Governor Crittenden gets his full share of the money reward and his pro rata of the credit of the deed.

We say we are glad that this coward and cut-throat was killed in the way he was, for the reason that it takes away from his career much of the dangerous fascination it would otherwise possess for our youth. Had Jesse James fallen in a pitched battle with the militia, his memory would be enshrined in the hearts of millions for ages to come, and hundreds of thousands of wayward youths, reading the life and death of Jesse James, would be fired to deeds of villainous emulation. The life of the bandit was a poison; his death was an antidote. We have no pity for the murdered man, and no respect for his murderers.

LATE SISTER M'GILLIVRAY

Another Sad Death at L'Hotel Dieu—An Hospitalier's Demise — Clearly Predicted by Herself.

(From the Kingston Whig, April 8.)

Within a week two hospitaliers at L'Hotel Dieu have been removed by death. On Tuesday last Sister Dubuc was interred in the vault of St. Mary's cathedral, having been carried off after three days' sickness, and a life rich in piety and good works. To-day Sister Josephine McGillivray awaits the performance of the last rites of the church and the consignment of her remains to the sepulchre where already so many of the sainted dead repose. The deceased was born at Lancaster, Glengarry, in 1833, of Scottish parents, and has been for nineteen years a religious. The death of Sister Dubuc deeply affected Sister McGillivray, who had been ailing from December with heart disease, and who, after the demise of one with whom she had been so long associated and whom she loved so well, spoke of her own departure, and even fixed upon Good Friday as the date of such event. On Thursday, a holy day, she attended the chapel service, and again referred to her death, remarking, "It will come to-day, Sisters." These words have since been regarded as possessing special significance, as indicating that the sufferer had a presentiment of that which was impending. At 5 o'clock she was at the last service; at 7 o'clock she was dead.

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Delaware	11,271 00	Nevada	971 26
Georgia	40,061 30	North Carolina	33,410 00
Illinois	111,542 20	Ohio	94,326 71
Indiana	39,461 42	Pennsylvania	140,997 72
Iowa	7,435 94	Rhode Island	1,258 00
Kentucky	42,439 27	South Carolina	2,201 00
Louisiana	23,759 88	Tennessee	27,574 00
Maine	17,792 02	Texas	15,965 27
Maryland	28,773 32	Virginia	20,023 00
Massachusetts	45,831 00	Vermont	6,509 00
Michigan	33,841 00	Washington Ter	1,000 00
Minnesota	11,753 95	West Virginia	7,266 00
Mississippi	13,192 53	Wisconsin	14,594 46
Missouri	5,535 00	Florida, Kansas, Oregon	1,608 00

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1865,	91,477 75	1871,	1,219,314 64	1877,	1,747,753 09
1866,	342,300 39	1872,	1,390,531 78	1878,	1,754,558 00
1867,	513,381 50	1873,	1,664,037 04	1879,	2,155,713 00
1868,	855,031 22	1874,	1,392,235 35	1880,	1,907,922 68
1869,	1,005,002 79	1875,	1,570,421 92	1881,	1,955,745 62

IT BEGINS AT HOME—That's right. If you are making money, give part of it away, and give generously and nobly. There are enough who need it. Extend your charities according to your prosperity, but don't forget one thing—"Charity begins at home." Do not forget that the beginning of it is a round sum of insurance on your own life for the security and safety of your own family, or the comfort and consolation of your own declining years.—*Exchange.*

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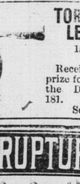

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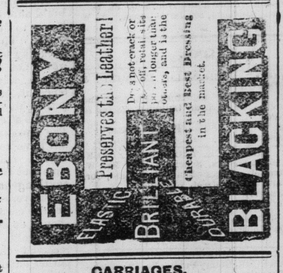

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Help wanted, Properties for Sale, Houses or Stores to Rent, Houses or Stores Wanted, Board and Lodging, Rooms to Let, Rooms Wanted, Articles for Sale, Articles Wanted, Articles Lost or Found, Professional or Business Cards, Business Changes, Money to Lend, Personal, and Miscellaneous, TEN CENTS or Twenty words, and one-half a cent for each additional word, for each insertion

Extra words at corresponding rates.

Do you want a situation?
Advertise in the World FREE.
Do you want mechanics?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want a clerk?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want a servant?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want help of any kind?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want boarders or lodgers?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want a boarding-house?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you furnished rooms to let?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Have you a house or store to let?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to rent a house or store?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you any property for sale?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want to lend or borrow money?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to sell or buy a business?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you lost or found anything?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to sell *anything?*
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to buy *anything?*
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Let Everybody Advertise in the World.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m.
" Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
" " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	4.50 p. m.	10.10 a.m
Accommodation	12.45 p. m.	2.15 p.m
Mail	7.50 a. m.	9.30 p.m

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

LEAVE		
	ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest	7.30 a.m.
	PACIFIC EXPRESS. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest	12.30 a.m.
	EXPRESS. To the West and North	4.30 p.
	Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a m. and 12 noon.	
ARRIVE		
	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	10.50 a.m.
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	
	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	6.20 p.m
	From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago	10.50 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.15 a m	11.15 a. m.
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.10 p.m.	9.50 p.m

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a. m.	6.30 p.m
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a. m

STAGES

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m. 3.30 p m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.

Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m.

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY.

for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m 12.00 noon; 1.35, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.20, 7.30 8.30, 9.30 p.m.

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.30, 9 10 10.15, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.4 6, 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m.