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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1884.

The Federal Bank.

We have no wish to prevent the Federal bank from getting into shape again. We believe that there is at least one million of unimpaired capital, and on that amount a fair banking business may be done. There is, moreover, a sound and careful management in charge.

The late disclosures show, however, that the law was violated, and that misleading returns were made by the directors and officials to the government.

The plain duty of the government is to find out the exact nature of these breaches of the banking act, and also of the false returns made to the department of finance. If banks are to be allowed to lend money illegally on their own stock, and if false returns of the condition of banks are to be permitted and when discovered go without investigation, then the sooner the banking act is repealed the better.

No proper system of government bank inspection can be put into operation until the exact sins of banks are known, and we submit that an overhauling of the Federal would bring these out in a prominent way. Such an overhauling can do the future of the bank no harm; it may be of great benefit to the whole country.

The Organization of Labor.

Although Mr. Henry George could scarcely be expected to lecture to an audience of workingmen, or indeed to any audience, without bringing in the theory of state landownership upon which his fame rests—yet that was not the chief subject of his remarks at Hamilton on Monday night. Quite appropriately to the occasion, as we must say, he made the organization of labor his main theme, and he did it justice, too. The time was when in England the right of workingmen to combine for their own advantage was denied, and when their attempts to combine were punished by law. In those days something like this argument was used: Why should there be unions of workmen, when there are no unions of masters? Let each workman act for himself, just as each employer acts for himself, in making a bargain about labor. Some time had to pass ere the right answer to this mistaken argument came; but it did come at last, and to the following effect. It may be true (and at the time referred to it *was* true) that there are no *formal* unions of employers, with a regular meeting place, president, secretary, treasurer, constitution and by-laws, and all such like. But as a matter of fact the employers are in the habit of meeting every day on 'change, at private dinners in each others' houses, and on so many other convenient occasions besides, that their opportunities of conference and consultation are practically as good as if they met all the time under rules, and were called to order by the tap of a president's hammer. The statement (of that time) that the masters have no unions is illusiory; it is apparently true, but practically false. This reply to the "no masters' unions" argument proved too strong to be successfully met; and for now many years back the workmen's unions have been recognized by English employers of labor. But in America, in one conspicuous instance, not long ago, the Western Union company refused to recognize the telegraphers' union. However, for all the principal trades in America, as well as in England, recognition of the workmen's unions has become a settled fact. Yet some interest still attaches to the old fallacious argument we have referred to, on which during long years of struggle refusal was grounded.

Mr. George rubs close to the truth when he says that, where improvement has taken place in the workman's position it has been due, not so much to science, or to inventions, as to organization, to the struggles of the trades' unions. And he did not fail to note one particular sign of the times—the eagerness of politicians on both sides respectively to secure the workingmen's votes. This is to be seen in Canada, and it is conspicuous to-day in the United States, as a feature of the contest now pending. All that he said of the necessity of labor organization, and of the grand results that it has already brought about, is substantially true. In future contentions between masters and men it may sometimes happen that the former will be in the right and the latter in the wrong. But the principle of recognition is settled for both sides; no employer or association of employers will after this tell a deputation of workingmen that they represent nobody but themselves. That day has gone past, never to return; but probably few of the younger members of workmen's unions have any adequate idea of the fierce and long-continued struggle that had to be endured ere the right of workmen to combine became a fact acknowledged by all. And it may even be that some further points still remain to be carried in order to compel full recognition, in law, of the rights of workingmen in combination.

Trades' unions and other labor organizations have done much for workingmen already, and will do much more in time to come. But there is still something more which is necessary—something which Henry George fails to see. Say that in one certain country the workingmen have got the day's labor down to eight hours, with fair wages still maintained. If in another country ten or twelve hours still remain the rule, with lower wages, how can the workmen of the first country prevent the cheaper labor of the latter from being imported, in the form of goods, and so taking the bread from their mouths? This is no mere supposition, either. It is a solid fact, well known and capable of proof, that in American furnaces and rolling mills the wages paid are *three times* what is paid for corresponding labor in England. Abolish the American iron duties, and forthwith American iron works would be closed. What would American trades unions and knights of labor do then? They would be powerless to help themselves, except in one way. They might agitate and vote for protection, which is the only thing that can place well-paid labor on even terms with poorly-paid labor. But well-paid labor is what the trades' unions are after, of course. And, therefore, we say that members of such unions should be protectionists to a man. Henry George tries to avoid this conclusion, but he will have to come to it some day.

The case might be different if wages, hours of labor, and the condition and status of workingmen generally were alike in all countries. But they are not alike, they differ here very much from what they are there. Say that there is to be no protection, then very soon the countries paying the best wages will be dragged down to the level of those paying the poorest wages.

Henry George does not present this view of the matter; but we fancy the majority of workingmen, both here and in the States, see it plainly enough for themselves. Without protection, the organization of labor counts for only half the battle. Possibly Mr. H. G. may some day make the discovery that, without a proper recognition of the relation which protection bears to progress, his theory of poverty and progress must remain incomplete and unsatisfactory, even on the showing of his own logic.

O'Donnel and Davin.

Dr. O'Donnel's experiment in bringing lepers eastward is somewhat suggestive. He says that he does so for the purpose of showing the people of the east the status which the disease has achieved on the western coast. By a parity of reasoning a cholera case might be brought from France to England to warn the latter of the necessity for quarantine. The "terrible example" is always in order in temperance lectures. When it becomes in order in the case of epidemics it will be time enough for the crank doctors to introduce the examples.

It is some satisfaction to know that we shall be avenged by the law of compensation. If San Francisco has sent Dr. O'Donnel east to illustrate the horrors of Chinese leprosy, we have sent Nicholas Flood Davin west to inquire into the horrors of Chinese leprosy.

The Irish are a great people, and the Canadian Irish are bound to be equal to the United States Irish. The latter send east an O'Donnel. We send west a Davin. And both on the Chinese question.

All interests are thus satisfied save British Columbia's. British Columbia thinks that the inquiry should be made by local men appointed by the provincial government. A very good idea, only that its practical effect would be to dispense with Davin. We cannot dispense with Davin because he is unlike Mowat and the Chinese, *he will go.*

There have been more diamonds entered by Jew and Gentile at the customs house here within the past three months than were ever entered in a previous six months. Just what class of the community is wearing them we will not venture to say beyond the hazard that it is not newspaper editors or their relatives.

Miss Carver and Miss Bell (the latter a Canadian) are announced as missionaries to what are popularly known as the Cannibal islands. When Miss Bell loses her tongue Miss Carver will probably make some cutting remarks. This is a cause in behalf of which every person should fork over.

Imitation is the most sincere form of flattery. The mormons are imitating the christians by revising their bible. Polygamy will have a better show in their revision than hades. Still there must be a place of future punishment—for one's enemies.

Independence.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: As a born Canadian it is natural that I should take an interest in the discussion of independence, and having read the speeches and letters on the subject I have come to one conclusion, namely, that those who have spoken against it and who were so earnest in their boast of loyalty seem to have overlooked the fact that their utterances were characterized by disloyalty to Canada and loyalty to England. I am loyal to Canada first and England second; and any question coming up in this country for public consideration should be viewed from a Canadian standpoint and not from an English, Scotch or Irish one. I am pleased to see that the time has come when the young men of this country mean to insist that Canada and only Canada is to be considered when any question affecting her interests comes up for consideration. Notice again, the way the subject has been handled by both parties. By those who are loyal to Canada the subject has been presented on its merits, because they have a just cause to advocate; on the other hand, those who are loyal to England before Canada have not presented the merits of their cause, but have resorted to personal abuse, calling the advocates of Canadian advancement by names which you will find in the speech of the police magistrate of Toronto before the U. E. L.'s, who not only insulted many good and true Canadians, but went out of his way to insult our neighbors across the lines. All this flunkeyism and tin-pot aristocracy are bombastic nonsense, which will vanish before that march of patriotic sentiment which is at last asserting itself, and which in a very few years will be effectual for good in this Canada of ours. In conclusion, let me call upon all young Canadians, and those who are not Canadians, but who are in sympathy with Canada, and have made her their home, to frown down any sentiment which is foreign to truly Canadian interests, and demand that Canada must be first every time.

INDEPENDENCE.

The Boundary Triumph.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: What was being done in the boundary dispute, while all were ostensibly waiting for a decision, is very clear. The timber limits of the disputed territory were, as fast as possible, being given away to the conservative supporters. Now, they are looking in all directions to secure their various claims. Now that the true owners of these are known, any of them that have been given for political reasons, and without due remuneration, should certainly be withdrawn, and, where a fair sum has been paid, it should be claimed by the provincial government.

Nothing is more remarkable than the continued efforts to represent that the arbitrators should have marked out the true boundary, and not have settled on such a one as they thought fit—and that because they did not, so the award was invalid. There was no evidence, it was well known, to define an exact boundary. The arbitrators were desired and authorized, as appears on record in four distinct copies of instructions and authorizations given to them, not to find the boundary, but to define and lay down limits, which definition was to be final, conclusive and binding.

Equally unfair is the statement that Mr. Mackenzie was not ready to ratify the award, had it been made in time for him to act. He distinctly recommends in his memorandum to the privy council, November, 1874, "That the dominion agree to concurrent action with the province of Ontario in obtaining such legislation as may be necessary for giving binding effect to the conclusions arrived at (by the arbitrators) and for establishing the northern and western limits of the province of Ontario in accordance therewith."

The Ontario cabinet have, in the whole affair, much to congratulate themselves upon, and their creditable and honorable position, in this as in other matters, shows in strong contrast to that of their opponents, who lately occupied the position of endeavoring to rob Ontario of her property with one hand, while with the other they tried to bribe her representatives to submit to the operation. Luckily for the morality of Ontario, the failure was utter in both.

Toronto, Aug. 5, 1884. JUSTICE.

An Answer to Enquirer.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Enquirer asks how I would describe the great lights of heaven to a savage. I answer simply as I understand them. I would describe the moon as a reflector, knowing well that he would understand me just as well as if I said it was a light, for when he stoops to drink at the spring or brook he there sees the reflection of all above him, consequently he understands as much of a reflector as of a light.

He further enquires if Jacob's plan with the peeled rods and the effect on the Flock of Laban is not quite in harmony with the modern demands of natural solution. Possibly so. When you come to the natural solutions we are with you, it is the supernatural at which we draw the line.

He then refers to the fact that animals after partial civilizing influences if left to a state of nature return to the original type, as a proof of a creative ideal. An animal predominating in the color of its wild surroundings is least likely to become a prey to its enemies, and consequently that color is propagated, and this is part and parcel of natural selection. If Enquirer means a wild or savage condition by "original type," it is hunger, thirst, enemies and freedom, etc., that tend to bring it to its former condition. Besides Enquirer will recollect that although some tribes of men are still in a savage state, he will not grant that to be their original condition. TRUTHSEEKER.

Toronto, Aug. 5, 1884.

—Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with biliousness and dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

Leprosy in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

There is a leper colony struggling into life among us. It is small now, and, perhaps, scarcely noticeable. But it is striking its roots deep into the soil. If not exorcised it is bound to grow and expand. Leprosy is a disease of comparatively recent importation in the Sandwich islands. But now 2 per cent. of the whole native population are afflicted with the horrible disease in various stages of devolpment. We have had a notion that the white race need have no fears on the subject. But that is a wholly false and unreliable assumption. There are white lepers now. Former local administrations, fully impressed with the gravity of the matter, tore up one after the other two leper colonies and shipped them off. But now there seems to be a disposition to settle down and accept leprosy as a feature of San Francisco life. There is a hitch between the steamship companies and the authorities. There are some defects in the law. Upon the merits of the controversy we do not propose to pass now. All that we know is that nothing is being done and that the leper colony grows. Against any furthering paltering with this great evil we protest with all the energy that can be thrown into language. The small interests that have grown up in favor of the continuance of the leper hospital should be trampled under foot. There should be no cessation of effort till the lepers are gone.

The Maori King.

From the London World.

What shall I say of this potentate? Well, first, I think I was impressed with the gentle, almost pathetic look of his benevolent face. He was suffering cruelly from toothache all the time, and I longed to find a remedy, for it must have sadly spoiled his pleasure. But his face had more in it than merely the patience with physical pain; there was a look of disappointed hopes at the bitter fate that has pursued him and his, an injustice to which I blush to say, is affixed the name and seal of England. His chiefs are all fine looking if not decidedly handsome men, especially the king's brother-in-law, near whom I happened to sit. His countenance was full of intelligence, and the keen black eyes were constantly roaming about. He is very fond of music, and every now and then turned to watch the musicians, who played to us during the repast. He has a quiet way of going out shopping quite alone, and, in spite of not knowing a word of English, seems to accomplish his purchases most successfully. This chief was more tattooed than the others, with the exception of the king, whose face is very highly ornamented. This is effected by means of a sharp little bone instrument that is used to punch tiny holes in the flesh, into which is afterward rubbed the sap of a certain tree. As this is a very painful operation, it is not surprising that it takes months and months to decorate the whole face; but the greater and more elaborate the tattooing, the greater the warrior.

The Wrong King.

Mrs. Smith (nee Gladys Vere de Vere)—I just want you to understand, Mr. S., that I won't be ordered about by any mere nobody like yourself. You evidently forget that I have royal blood in my veins, Mr. S. I am a descendant of William the Conqueror, I would have you know.

Mr. Smith (who writes the society column of the Philadelphia Call)—Ah!

"Oh, you need not seem so amused. That only shows how plebeian are your tastes. If you had any descent to boast of you would be delighted with the fact that your wife was a direct descendant of King William the Conqueror, a glorious ancestor whose leading characteristic I firmly believe I inherit."

"I should be delighted, more than delighted, my dear, if you had only been a descendant and inheritor of the leading characteristic of the other King William."

"What other King William?"

"William the Silent."

A company composed of citizens of Denver, Col., have been formed to establish a crematory in that city. Work on the furnace will be commenced immediately.

Her Bonnet.

From the Century "Bric-a-Brac."

When meeting-bells began to toll,
And pious folk began to pass,
She deftly tied her bonnet on,
The little, sober meeting-lass,
A'l in her neat, white-curtained room, before her tiny looking-glass.

So nicely, round her lady-cheeks,
She smoothed her bands of glossy hair,
And innocently wondered if
Her bonnet did not make her fair;
Then sternly chid her foolish heart for harboring such fancies there.

So square she tied the satin strings,
And set the bows beneath her chin;—
Then smiled to see how sweet she looked;
Then thought her vanity a sin.
And she must put such thoughts away before the sermon should begin.

But, sitting 'neath the preached word,
Demurely, in her father's pew,
She thought about her bonnet still,—
Yes, all the parson's sermon through,—
About its pretty bows and buds which better than the text she knew.

Yet sitting there with peaceful face,
The reflex of her simple soul,
She looked to be a perfect saint,—
And may be was one, on the whole,—
Only that her pretty bonnet kept away the aureole.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WORLD OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1884.

Last week 515 cattle, 224 sheep and 167 hogs were received at the western cattle market in this city.

Bradstreet's reports the following failures: Ontario—Collingwood, Evans & Haultain, hardware, etc., assigned in trust: Keswick, Sowerby & Connell, (late) general store, assigned in trust. Nova Scotia—Bridgewater, Veinot Bros., carriages, assigned in trust. New Brunswick—Moncton, Ayer, G. M., harness, assigned. There were 26 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, as compared with 15 the preceding week, and with 22, 9 and 11 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881. In the United States Bradstreet's report 241 failures last week, as against 225 in the preceding week, and 155, 105 and 75 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881 respectively.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

AFTERNOON BOARD.—Montreal 189¼ and 188 Ontario 108½ and 108; sales, 20 at 108¼. Toronto, buyers, 174. Merchants' 109, sellers. Commerce, 117½ and 117. Imperial 122, buyers. Federal, 51 and 50. Dominion 188½, buyers. Standard 111 and 110. Hamilton 117½ and 115½. Western Assurance 110½, sellers; sales, 20 at 110. Consumers' Gas, sales 6 at 149. Northwest Land company 47½ and 47; sales, 300-100-150 at 47, 100-50 at 47½ after board.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain on the street to-day were again very restricted, and in most cases prices are nominal. A load of new fall wheat offered, but it was so soft that it remained unsold. Old fall is nominal at 95c to $1.04, and spring at $1 to $1.05. Two loads of oats sold at 44c per bushel. Peas are nominal at 72c to 75c. Hay was quiet, there being little demand; about 30 loads sold at $7 to $10.50 for new, and at $12 for old. One load of straw sold at $6.50. Hogs rule at $8 to $8.25 for butchers' use. Beef easy; hind quarters $7.50 to $9 fore quarters $4 to $6.50. Mutton, carcase, $5.50 to $7. Lamb, carcase, $7 to $8.50.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The receipts were small to-day and the market generally very quiet. Cherries firm at $1.25 to $1.50 per basket; raspberries 75c to $1 a pail; black currants 11c to 12c; white do. 6c to 7c; red do. 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 18c 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 90c. Cabbages, per doz., 37c 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 50c to 70c. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c. Radishes doz., 20c to 25c Green peas, bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Cotton quiet; unchanged. Flour—Receipts 19,000 bbls., dull, heavy; sales 13,000 bbls., No. 2 $2.25 to $3.00, superfine, etc., $2.70 to $3.25, common $3.30 to $3.65, good $3.70 to $6.00, western extra $5.50 to $5.75, extra Ohio $3.40 to $6, St. Louis $3.40 to $6.00, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6, double extra $6.10 to $6.25. Rye flye flour and cornmeal firm and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 27,000 bush., lower; sales 3,688,000 bush. future, 178,000 bush. spot, exports 113,000 bush.; No. 2 Chicago 89½c to 90c, No. 2 red 94½c to 94¾c, No. 2 red state $1.03, No. 2 white $1.02, No. 2 red August 94½c to 94¾c, September 95c to 95¾c, October 96½c to 97¼c. Rye firm. Barley nominal. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 42,000 bush., firm; sales 496,000 bush. future, 79,000 bush. spot; No. 2 63½c to 64c, August 62½c to 63c, Sept. 62½c to 63½c, Oct. 62½c to 63¼c. Oats—Receipts 24,000 bush, higher; sales 185,000 bush future, 120,000 bush spot; mixed 37½c to 39c, white 40c to 48c, No. 2 August 34½c to 35½c. Hay barely steady at 70c to 75c. Hops dull and nominally unchanged. Coffee fair: Rio 9½c. Sugar dull; standard A 6¼c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c to 7¾c. Molasses nominal. Rice steady. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow unchanged. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Eggs easier at 18½c to 19c. Pork firm; pickled shoulders 7¼c, hams 12½ to 13c, middles nominal. Lard lower at $7.72½ to $7.75. Butter firm at 16c to 22c, creamery 22c to 23½c. Cheese firm at 6c to 10½c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat lower: August 81½c to 82c, September 82½c to 83¼c, October 84½c to 84¾c, November 85½c to 85¾c, No. 2 Chicago spring 81½c to 82½c. Corn easier at 54½c to 55c; Sept. 53½c to 54½c, Oct. 52½c to 53½c, year 43½c to 44½c, May 43½c to 44½c. Oats steady at 29c to 30c, August 27½c to 27¾c, Sept. 25½c to 26½c, year 25½c to 25½c, May 29½ to 29¾c. Rye steady at 61c. Barley firm. Pork dull at $15.50 to $16.00, Aug. $24, Sept. $18.50, October $18.10, year $12. Lard firm at $7.42½ to $7.50, August $7.45 to $7.50, Sept. $7.45 to $7.55, October $7.55 to $7.67½. Bulk meats firmer—Shoulders $6.10, short rib $8.56, short clear $9.05. Whisky unchanged. Freights—Corn 1½c. Receipts—Flour 12,000 brls., wheat 73,000 bush., corn 225,000 bush., oats 69,000 bush., rye 2000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7000 bbls., wheat 94,000 bush., corn 42,000 bush., oats 62,000 bush.; rye 1000 bush.

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Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., May 28th 1884. y1 5

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