

## THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One Cent Morning Newspaper.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1885.

3 PAGES.

The Business Outlook.

The business outlook shows signs of improvement, but little change is anticipated until the turn of the season.

The long continued cold seriously affects the movement of spring dry goods, and country dealers are not anxious to stock up.

The dealers are not anxious to stock up, and the movement of heavy orders placed, and the prospects are encouraging for a successful year.

Should we have a successful spring year? The outlook will certainly improve, and a fair business will be done in all lines.

The Mines North of Lake Superior.

There seems to be no doubt that Port Arthur is preparing for a mining boom on the opening of navigation.

The reports coming from the working mines and reefs, discoveries in the new silver region, south and west of the township of Paipocet, are certainly very encouraging.

Several mines in that part of the country are in actual operation and producing some very valuable silver.

The township of Paipocet, in the district of the township of Paipocet, is a large production considering the time they have been at work, and it is difficult to have had to contend with in the absence of a bridge across the Kaministiquia river and a proper wagon road.

It is expected that these difficulties will be removed in the spring. If they are, the extensive working of the mines is assured.

The township of Paipocet is a good agricultural and timber district as well.

The Thunder Bay Sentinel points out that the construction of a proper wagon road and the Thunder Bay Colonization railway for the proper development of the country.

The same newspaper in a recent issue refers to an examination which has just been made of the Silver Mountain mine, by three mining experts from Chicago.

It is said that in the presence of these gentlemen a single blast of silver ore from less than a ton of the veinstone has been almost unprecedented.

The development continues as it has begun there is little doubt that the owners will receive the extraordinary price of \$300,000 for which it is said the property has been bonded.

Log cabins are being erected on several localities in the neighborhood of this rich discovery, and teams are taking in supplies over the winter road before it becomes impossible, and preparations are being made for active development work in this region as soon as the snow goes off.

On a scale which evidently means business. The discoveries are not confined to any particular section of the new mining field, but they extend from the Kaministiquia and State rivers where veins crossing them have been found, south to the international boundary and westward along it, a distance of over 40 miles.

To the northwest of this silver region the gold formation adjoins that of the silver-bearing strata, and in this portion of the country some valuable discoveries have been made.

Gold has also been discovered near the Canadian border in the state of Minnesota, which is now made famous by the extensive workings of its own mines.

This whole mining country would be served with railway facilities by the construction of the Thunder Bay Colonization railway, to connect with the Grand Malin and Vermilion Lake railway, and the Duluth and Iron Range railway, now in operation from the iron mines to the Lake Shore, and to be completed this year to Duluth, to connect there with the American system of railways.

The Duluth people are much excited over the gold discoveries in their state.

Several discoveries of different kinds of minerals have been made on the north shore east of Port Arthur. Notable among them is a fine blende mine north-east of Neepigon bay, which will be worked extensively during the coming summer.

The outlook of the mining industry in the district of Thunder bay was never better than at present, and it should be guarded in every legitimate way. Stocking with no new foothold in the country, but practical men are becoming interested in the development of the mine.

The work continues as it has begun and the value of this promising mining field will soon be established beyond any doubt.

The "bread tax" howl.

The mad dog cry about "bread tax" is being raised just now with a good deal of vigor, especially by representatives of the lower provinces. Scarcely ever has a more absurd cry been raised in Canada. It had little enough to justify it six years ago, but now it has really nothing at all.

Canada is a wheat-exporting country, therefore why should we worry about "bread tax"?

But, now that the great Northwest, with all its vast capabilities of wheat production is coming into play, the cry of "bread tax" is childish and unwarranted to a degree.

There are people who say: "Oh! we want to have more wheat." The reply is that more than you can shake a stick at this year's wheat crop, made from hard spring wheat actually better than the American, can be bought in our Northwest country, or from Ontario millers.

We find in yesterday's Globe the following wholesale quotations for flour, in Toronto: Superior extra nominal, at \$3.70 to \$3.75; extra at \$3.55 to \$3.60. Patents

at \$4.00 to \$5.00. These are surely low figures for a barrel of flour. Not much sign of "bread tax" in them we should say.

The fact is that not one person in ten or twenty takes the trouble to ascertain how cheap flour actually is by wholesale, though the figures are to be seen in the papers every day. Now let us take next the Buffalo quotations, as given in the same issue of the Globe:

Flour standard, quoted best spring roller patent, \$3.75 to \$5.25; family winter, \$4.75 to \$5.25; bakers' straight, \$5 to \$5.50; ditto clear, \$4 to \$4.75.

Only experts could make any proper comparison between Toronto and Buffalo prices, for the reason that the grades do not always correspond. But on the whole it does appear as if Toronto consumers were getting their flour quite as cheap as the Buffalo people get theirs.

With all the vast wheat production of our own Northwest to draw upon, without paying a single cent of duty, the cry of "bread tax" is particularly silly one. We wish we could feel assured that the government will have the courage to disregard it, and make the flour duty 20 per cent. on the value, exactly what it is across the border.

Not a single complaint about "bread tax" has been heard there, but our neighbors have wisely resolved to keep their own markets for their own producers.

Ontario howlers against the "bread tax" are particularly called upon to explain why the great agricultural interest, and the other important, the milling interest—should not have fair play.

We must take the Oath.

Editor World: To settle a dispute, please decide the following question in regard to the franchise:

A native-born Canadian, consequently a British subject, renounces to the United States citizenship, and takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Heaterwards returns and again takes up his residence in his native country. Is it proper to say for him to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and then to renounce it, and become a resident of the country of his birth, without undergoing naturalization?

Owen Sound, March 17.

A Canadian who renounced his British citizenship, and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, is completely his status as a British subject, and can recover it only by submitting to the conditions imposed on aliens who wish to become British subjects. In other words, he must be naturalized by residing for three years in Canada, and taking the oath of residence and allegiance, or by serving the government for three years and taking the oath of service and allegiance.

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