The Toronto World.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1882.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The New York Tribune recently mentioned it as one of the questions of the day whether Ireland were a state of the American union. Judging by a good deal of what is going on, it seems to be granted that it is. In New York and Buffalo and Chicago to-day the Irish land question occupies more attention than that between democrats and republicans. Meetings are held and resolutions are passed, not with reference to the condition of Ireland. American "citizens" so called engage in rebellion in Ireland, and then claim that they are not Irishmen but Americans. They disown the the country to which they really belong, in order to claim the privileges of citizens of another. It does seem as if there should be some settlement of facts in this matter. Take any individual man. Either he is a citizen of the United States, or a subject of Great Britian and Ireland. If the former, he has no business stirring up war in Ireland; if the latter, he is amenable to the laws of the United Kingdom. Just now there are men trying to act in both capacities at once, which does not seem to be the square thing. A bona-fide American citizen has no right to engage in rebellion business in Ireland. Suppose that Frenchmen, Germans, Scotchmen or Englishmen, were in New York or Chicago to engage in schemes for overthrowing the government of the United States. They would be summarily dealt with, we may be sure. Even a republican government cannot tolerate conspiracies for its own overthrow. The war for the preservation of the American union settled that, we should say. A most extraordinary circumstance is now coming to light—the fact that Irishmen have crossed the Atlantic and sought to get the status of American citizens, for the express purpose of coming back to Ireland as agitators.

The right and the wrong of the Irish land agitation is another question. The enlightened opinion of the civilized world backs the demand for land reform in Ireland. But is it the proper business of American citizens to excite rebellion in Ireland? How would this kind of thing be dealt with on the continent of Europe? Just imagine so-called "American citizens" doing in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St Petersburg, or Madrid, what some who claim that title are doing to-day in Cork and Dublin. Would Bismarck, or the czar, or the president of the French republic, indulge in any mealy-mouthed soft sawder on such occasion? Not much, we should say. Why then should it be held that the British government must stand still, weak and helpless, and do nothing to assert its authority. Any government coming to such a depth of incapacity is not fit to be a government at all, but ought to be wiped out.

The old world governments of Russia, Turkey, Austria, Germany, France, Italy and Spain hold strictly to their rights to put down conspiracy and rebellion. So also does the new world government of the United States, if the late war and its result be facts of history and not fiction. Why must Great Britain of all nations on the face of the globe be bound to let rebellion go on without daring to stop it? And have Americans any right to make war upon Great Britain independently of the government to which they owe allegiance? If you are really an American citizen, then all the rights belonging to that status you shall have; they must be respected. But if you choose to make war upon a government with which your alleged country is at peace, you must take the consequences. You cannot occupy two conflicting positions at once. As an Irishman and a subject of the crown, you have the right to agitate for land reform, and for many other reforms besides; and Englishmen and Scotchmen by tens of thousands will go with you, too. But if you are an American citizen, mind the affairs of your own country, and give your attention to the question whether Tilden or Voorhees or Blaine or Conkling, is to be the next president of the United States. As for Queen Victoria and Mr. Gladstone, they don't belong to *your* country at all; your business is to let them severely alone. In a word you cannot be a citizen of both Ireland and the United States at the same time. Say, if you like, *civis Romanum sum*, and stand upon your rights to the very letter; but do not claim to be at the same time a citizen of Carthage or of Egypt. You cannot double yourself in this way—the thing won't work. Make your election, say on which ground you stand, and then stay there. In this matter of illegal American citizenship there must be an enforcement of the bottom principles of common sense.

DESERTED FARMS.

We printed the other day a letter from Mr. Eby of Sebringville, on the subject of deserted farms. To clear the ground, and to keep in view what we are driving at, let us refer to what former correspondents have said. The editor of the Bobcaygeon Independent gives us credit for publishing his precise statement of vacant farms in the new county of Haliburton. But he is not as candid and as much of a truthful man as he might be, when he omits all reference to the reason which we assigned for there being deserted "farms," so called, in the North Victoria and Muskoka district. The reason we gave was, that this identical district is a border land—a sort of debateable ground—between the genuine farming land of the lake front and the barren region to the northward. That there is such a region as this northern one nobody can deny; the point we make is that there is a large extent of debateable ground, which is neither as good as the soil of Pickering or Scarborough, nor yet as bad as the vast *terra incognita* of the north. It is not a question of latitude and climate merely that is here involved. It is a question of geology mainly; a little north of Bobcaygeon we come upon a region underlaid by the primitive rocks, or something next to them. To look for wheat land there is absurd, wheat does not grow above granite, or even above formations much more recent than granite. There may be good pasture there, however, and even the very best soil for dairy farming, as instance the granitic neighborhood of Brockville, and part of the eastern townships in Lower Canada.

The existence of an extensive watershed swamp, on the east side of the county of Grey, sufficiently accounts for deserted farms there. We are glad to have Mr. Eby's testimony to this effect, confirming what we stated. He writes: "I have seen lands in the county of Grey so utterly unfit for farming purposes, as farming is understood in this country, that I am not at all surprised that they should be deserted. In fact they should never have been sold to private individuals, but should have been retained by the government as forest lands." We come now to this point in the controversy. The editor of the Bobcaygeon Independent, while reaffirming the fact of so many deserted "farms," does not challenge our explanation of the real truth, which is that they are not "farms" at all. What we said was that they never were, never could be, and never would be farms, and that statement we mean to stand to. With reference to what we said of the great watershed swamp on the east side of the county of Grey, Mr. Eby gives good confirmation. We hold our case proven as regards the soil of two certain districts which have been called in question—the semi-Laurentian region north of Bobcaygeon, and the watershed of the great swamp in East Grey. The interest and mortgage question we will take another opportunity of considering.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

The New York Sun has been investigating the result of the prohibitory law in Maine. The result may be summarized as follows: This plan which has been tried persistently for thirty years is to-day the fetish of the rural districts of Maine. Prohibition has not decreased pauperism and crime there, but crime has increased during the prohibition era at a percentage more than ten times the percentage of increase in the population. On February 1, 1870, there were in the United States 76,737 persons receiving public relief, or one in every 502.33. In Maine at that date there were 3631 paupers, or one in 172.65. During that year one in 135.40 received public relief there, an increase of over 141.9 per cent over the number in 1850, the year before prohibition began; the population having increased meanwhile less than 7.45 per cent.

The percentage of arrests in Gardiner, which was only 1.06 in 1870, has arisen to 1.80 in 1880—a heavier rate than in Newark, N.J., with its 1200 licensed saloons—this is a nut for the prohibitionists to crack. In larger towns there has been a decrease in pauperism during the decade; but how and why? Because it was only a spasm, which lasted but a few years. It soon died out. Liquor now of all kinds can be had in Bangor as readily as bread. The city marshal of Bangor says in his report: At the commencement of the year (1879) we find club rooms in operation where the young men, more especially, congregate day and night te play cards, gamble and drink. There has been less drunkenness and disturbance on account of intoxication the present municipal year (1880) than for several preceding years. All of this is sustained by the facts that the law has not diminished crime in Maine as shown by the record. In 1851 when prohibition first came on the statute book the state prison had eighty-seven inmates. In 1880 it contained 267. The increase of all crimes was 207 per cent, while the increase in population from 1850 to 1880 was only 11.27 per cent. Maine had twice as much cultivated ground in 1880 as New Jersey, on which she produced to the value of $14.23 per acre, while the value of New Jersey production was $27.53 where there is no such a law. From 1860 to 1870 the school attendance in Maine fell off 21,084 while New Jersey increased 66,408. The newspapers and periodicals of Maine during the past twenty years increased 134 per cent, but New Jersey increased 365 per cent. In 1880 Maine increased the number of her churches 17 per cent, while New Jersey increased 65 per cent. The material wealth and prosperity do not show in Maine; perhaps the happiness is there. "To be drunk is to be happy" says the old saw.

This is the result of the Sun's investigation. Though as carefully made as the Globe's it does not correspond therewith.

A SPELLING REFORM INEVIRABLE.

Mr. George H. Paul, a prominent politician, educationalist and man of affairs in the West, has just read a paper before the Fortnightly Club of Milwaukee, demonstrating the necessity and the nearness of a radical reform in the orthography of the English language. His argument includes an ingenious calculation of the money value of the efforts wasted in teaching American youth the needless features of the present system of spelling. What we need and are destined at no distant day to have, according to this authority, is a new alphabet, comprising a distinct letter for each of the forty sounds employed in speaking English, instead of the twenty-six misused and incompetent characters that now pretend to perform that service. The coming system is to be based anew on purely scientific principles instead of on the vices and abominations inherited from ancestral races. If wheat is a better crop than Canada thistles there must be no compromise with Canada thistles. Half the work toward this end, Mr. Paul thinks, has been already accomplished in the persuasion of scholars and others of its desirability, and the remainder can be readily effected by means of a joint or concurrent commission for the United States and England to fix upon one of the many approximately perfect orthographical systems that have lately been devised. All difficulties in the way of propagating the reform, he thinks, can be surmounted by the introduction of alternative methods of spelling in all authorized dictionaries. Our western verbal iconoclast evidently does not think so ill of the late Artemus Ward for saying that "Chancer wuz a grate man, but he kudent spel."

THE ELECTIONS.

A letter from a member of parliament at Ottawa says: "The elections are coming on in June sure. Both sides are busy preparing their campaign literature."

SWINDLING A BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.

How the "Duke of Leicester" Courted and Basely Deceived a San Francisco Lady.

The San Francisco Chronicle tells a strange conspiracy story in which the "Duke of Leicester" and a Mrs. Etna Bennett are the principals. Mrs. Bennett had been told by two lady friends that the "duke," travelling in California as "Dr. George Logan," had fallen in love with her while she was presiding at a patent medicine stall at the Mechanics' Pavillion fair, San Francisco. She was led to believe that it was customary for the "nobles of Great Britain," when they paid marked attention to a lady with the intention of conferring upon her the proud distinction of sharing their title, to conduct the negotiations through the medium of a friend, who, in this instance, appeared to be a "Dr." Barton with the two ladies referred to. Preparations for the wedding, were made by Mrs. Bennett, and also by the duke," who wrote her a bushel of letters full of biblical quotations, poetry and love. The "duke," by the way, had at one time been requested by the queen to marry one of the royal princesses, but had declined to do so for reasons not given her majesty, however, hearing of "his grace's" engagement to this San Francisco beauty, sent her a cashmere shawl worth $1000, or rather the "duke," said he had received it from her. Three ministers were to be employed at the wedding, and the principal bridesmaid was to be the wife of a leading San Francisco physician. The wedding presents which the "duke's" agents said he had brought were marked "Etna-Leicester," and were of surpassing beauty. The bride was to be attired in the rich laces which had graced the fair forms of the noble "duke's" mother and grandmother. The wedding having been put off from time to time, Mrs. Bennett grew uneasy, and insisted upon seeing the "duke," but Barton told her he was lying very ill at Valleyjo. Then it was represented that the "duke" had taken a great fancy to one of Mrs. Bennett's shawls, believing that if it were only wrapped about his shoulders it would have a very salutary. Believing this, she surrendered the coveted garment. It is also said that he desired to have sent to him a breastpin she had worn to the pavilian, his intention being to have a similar one designed set with costlier stones. This was also given up. Under the impression that when she became the "Duchess of Leicester" she would possess the costly wardrobe prepared for her, she gave to the two ladies most of her private wardrobe and effects. At length, after waiting seven months for "His Grace," Mrs. Bennett began to think that she had been swindled, and she swore out warrants for the arrest of Barton and her lady friends, Mrs. Fannie Clarke and Mrs. Julia Taylor, mother and daughter. Barton had fled, but these two women were arrested and held for trial.

—"What every one says must be true," and every one who has tested its merits speaks warmly in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a positive cure for all throat and lung complaints, coughs and colds, sore throat, bronchitis and incipient consumption.

—DESERVING OF PRAISE.—Too much cannot be expressed in favor of that unsurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, sore throat, and all lung complaints. If you suffer from neglected colds, try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The cost is trifling, only 25 cents.

—WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE WHO SHALL DECIDE?—Nothing is more variable than the different opinions of medical men; but when they fail to agree, or to perform a cure in a chronic disease, the patients often decide for themselves, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, and speedily recover. It is the grand key to health that unlocks all the secretions, and liberates the slave from the captivity of disease.

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—A GOOD FILTER.—To have pure water in the house every family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of properly filtered water. The liver is the true filter of the blood, and Burdock Blood Bitters keep the liver and all the secretory organs in a healthy condition. It is the grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic.

—WHAT TO STUDY.—Pope, the poetica philosopher said: "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually remedied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

—Don't buy a sewing machine until you have seen the Wanzer new family "C" and "F" for dressmaking and tailoring purposes; all latest improvements, nickle-plated in all bright parts, simple, durable, noiseless, and guaranteed ten years. 84 King street west, Toronto. 246

—No article ever attained so unbounded popularity in so short a time as Burdock Blood Bitters, and that too during the existence of countless numbers of widely advertised bitters and blood purifiers. It is evident that this medicine begins its work at once, and leaves no desirable work unattained.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING "Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

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HOLBROOK EXCURSION!
FOR THE SEASON OF 1882
will run via the line of
Credit Valley & Canada Southern Railways,
and leaving Union Depot, Toronto, 12.30 noon,
every two weeks from March 14 inclusive, for Fargo, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and all points Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly. For rates, tickets, and full information apply to
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Great Western Rail'y
MANITOBA.
The Seventh Special Colonist Train will leave the line of this Railway for Winnipeg and the Northwest on
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These special Colonist Trains have been arranged for the convenience of intending settlers and will be run weekly until the end of April.
Passengers are carried through in first class cars and on fast Express Trains.
☞No Freight Cars are attached to these trains.
A reliable Agent of the Company will accompany these Special Parties through to Winnipeg.
For further particulars see small bills or apply to any of the Company's Station Masters or Agents.
F. BROUGHTON, General Manager.
WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent. 12

TO
MANITOBA!
VIA THE
POPULAR SPECIAL TRAINS
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Grand Trunk Railway.
SEASON OF 1882.
SPECIAL TRAINS will leave weekly during the months of MARCH and APRIL, and at short intervals for the remainder of the season.
FIRST-CLASS COACHES ONLY
will be run on these Special Trains, affording all the benefits of a FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE at the very lowest Emigrant Rates.
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Will be carried on the same Trains
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Alabama	32,727 23	New York	$162,905 04
California	16,937 00	New Jersey	38,371 11
Canada	70,615 85	New Hampshire	11,931 49
Connecticut	97,322 29	Nebraska	1,469 00
Delaware	11,271 00	Nevada	971 23
Georgia	40,064 30	North Carolina	38,410 00
Illinois	111,540 20	Ohio	84,924 71
Indiana	39,461 42	Pennsylvania	140,897 73
Iowa	7,435 94	Rhode Island	1,258 00
Kentucky	42,430 27	South Carolina	2,201 00
Louisiana	23,759 58	Tennessee	37,974 00
Maine	11,792 62	Texas	15,865 37
Maryland	27,773 32	Virginia	20,628 00
Massachusetts	45,830 69	Vermont	6,502 00
Michigan	33,844 60	Washington Ter	1,000 00
Minnesota	11,753 95	West Virginia	7,256 00
Mississippi	13,192 53	Wisconsin	14,594 46
Missouri	5,530 00	Florida, Kansas, Oregon	1,608 00

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1865,	91,477 76	1871,	1,219,314 64	1877,	1,747,753 09
1866,	342,306 39	1872,	1,395,331 78	1878,	1,754,558 00
1867,	513,881 50	1873,	1,664,057 04	1879,	2,155,713 00
1868,	855,034 22	1874,	1,392,235 35	1880,	1,907,922 66
1869,	1,005,062 79	1875,	1,570,421 92	1881,	1,955,745 62

TO BRAINS 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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