SUBSCRIPTION:

ADVERTISING RATES. FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1883.

LOTTERIES AND LOTTERIES.

It is a striking and not a creditable anom drawings are going on in Ontario, the lottery business goes on without check in the Province of Quebec. In Quebec, lottery hemes are increasingly before the public and they all, or nearly all, take place in the name of religion. Sometimes high dignitaries allow their names to be used as a guarantee to the public that everything will be done fairly and above board. Mayor of Levis is, at the present time, president of a church lottery, which offers \$8000 in prizes, and the committee of ornitaries. But these prizes are not all in money; there is among them 30 lots of

amount of the prizes, fails to say how much must be paid for tickets before these prizes can be drawn. This drawing has hung fire a good while-it was to have taken place last October-the required number of tickets not having been sold. This is a good sign; but it must not be taken as proof that the people of Quebec do not like the excitement of lotteries; it may mean that money for gambling in this are so very few compared with the burnt child dreads the fire. Whatever the cause, it is a good sign to see that pur-

Many persons in Ontario, seeing these Quebec lottery advertisements and knowing that the church is concerned in making money out of them, do not reflect, and indeed do not know, that the lottery laws of Quebec and those of Ontario are not the same. Even the pending prosecutions have not as yet scarcely made this plain. It is a fact of which all who desire to keep out of trouble should take note. Those who fancied it a safe thing to buy and sell lottery tickets, in Ontario, if the object was declared to be charitable, are now undeceived. This is a great point gained; and if the prosecutions have no other effect they will not have been in vain.

BAILWAY COMPETITION It is settled that the Grand Trunk cannot get the Hamilton and Northwestern railway The people of Hamilton hold the control and they have decided not to sell out to the Grand Trunk nor to the Canadian Pacific for that matter. It is not creditable to the two Hamilton papers that they took a very weak position in this matter. It is even said that they have big job offices and that Grand Trunk printing had a good deal to do with keeping them quiet. But without their assistance the people of the city have decided that the Hamilton and Northwestern shall be independent and competition secured with the Grand Trunk.

. WHO BUILT THE CREDIT VALLEY.

The Mail must have forgotten the say ing "honor to whom honor is due," for a few days ago it inserted a long article eulogistic of Mr. James Ross, late general superintendent of the Credit Valley, and among other things said of him;

And on completion of that line he superintended the construction of the Credit Valley, after which he became general superintendent and took charge of the entire business of the line. Here he had structing and operating, all of which he gradually surmounted, and this road to-day is one of the best in Canada, and no mean evidence of his skill, as the rarity of accident and loss of life bear ample witness. Now the truth of the matter is, as the Mail-ought to know, that to Mr. J. C. Bailey, chief engineer of the Credit Valley, is due the honor of its location, construction and part of its equipment. He was the man who did the hard work of the Credit Valley as well as of a dozen other roads in Ontario; he is the man that found the location, settled the alignments, selected the bridge sites, and all the other details that have made the Credit Valley one of the cheapest built, as well as the least expensive road to run, in the country. While we have no wish to detract from Mr. Ross any praise that is due him still we are not going to stand by and see the Mail goods. * * As long as protection exists allow itself to be used to rob another man of his just credit. It is in order for the Mail to apologise to Mr. Bailey.

The movement for high license, which has suddenly become a feature of the temperance cause, began in Lincoln, Neb., and two years ago the whole state adopted the plan. The city council of Lincoln origin- trade in manufactures would practically ally raised the price to \$1000 a year under the impression that no licenses would be called for, and opponents of the measure believed that surreptitious sales would go In which are always smiles and never tears on. There were twenty solons, and the proprietors of six met the heavy fee, the first going out of business. At ones these Grider the best—the chrapest in the end—Rely on La-Quon TEA as your true friend. on. There were twenty soloons, and the six men, who had paid so well for their privileges, became practically special offices to see that no one sold without a license.

Try it but once, and we are sure you'll find a alph pound exactly suited to your mind, Audi that it leaves all other teas behind:

especially in Omaha, where the 165 saloom ecame eighty after the right to sell was so expensive, but the remaining dealers paid into the city treasury \$80,000, instead of the 16,500 formerly received,

Of this 140,000 sand-brg contingent 70,9 not go out after dark. There remain, there fore, 70,000 adult mails liable to be sandbagged any night. But the newspaper rewill take, therefore, twenty years before every man will get his turn. Any man who cannot take comfort from these figures

should move out of the city.

the progress of our country, pays the following very just tribute to our rank as a mari time state :- "It is to the fisheries that Canada owes, to a large extent, the impor-The little province of Nova Scotia own nore shipping, in proportion to population han any one of the great commercial States of the American Union. Her ships are seen in every part of the globe, and it was an energetic Nova Scotian merchant who established the first and most successful steamship line between Europe and America. The Dominion is now the owner of be-

tween seven and eight thousand vessels, making an aggregate tonnage of over 1,300,000 tons and valued at £8,000,000 sterling. This large tonnage enables Canada to occupy the proud position of the fourth if not the third maritime state of the world- the United States having only ,000,000 tons, and Norway only 100,000 ons more than the tonnage of the Dominion. Nor is the spirit of maritime actiity confined to the provinces by the sea. Ontario has a marine comprising nearly 500 teamers, chiefly propellors. It says much tor the enterprise of the Canadians, that they are fast outstripping their American neighbors as a ship-owning, ship-sailing people. While they continue to have this love for the sea they must sooner or later obtain the maritime supremacy in the

"The new tariff of the United States only a step towards free trade, the pros-pects for which might be clouded if the sperity of America was checked, or if position on the question. The slarm of the protectionists indicates how the pros-pect for free trade is at present brightened."

waters of the western hemisphere.

The new tariff may be a step towards free trade, but it is so infinitesimally small that it has only served to make visible the normous distance yet to be traversed before the goal is reached.

The storm-forecasting Wiggins is wellspoken of by the North Sydney (C. B.) Herald, which says his gale struck that province as predicted by him, and it further congratulates the prophet on his pluck in maintaining his forecast in spite of the sneers of the press of the two countries and of other prophets. The meteorologists or weather office men of the two governments also went out of their way to belittle Mr. Wiggins. We also notice a strong article n Mr. Wiggins' favor in the Yarmouth

Mr. Brown's lawyers are pushing his case against the Globe Co. for compensation for wrongful dismissal, and they have taken out

over Ontario, wherever there is a valuable water privilege or a thriving busy community, factories are established from time to the time to give additional employment to population and a larger market to farmers. Quantities of articles hitherto purchased abroad are now produced at home—a fact which helps to make the people of Canada more sell-reliant and independent of other countries. More than that, Canada aiready manufactures more articles than she requires for her own use, and last year sold in foreign markets a million's worth of how manufactures—only a small amount, it is true, but sufficient to show the present direction of her energies. * Political economists may point out as much as they please the fallacies of the system, but the fact nevertheless remains that protein tion, in a modified form, is likely to be the popular policy for some time to come in Canada. A good deal probably depends on the action of the United States, where protection practically amounts to 'prohibition in the case of certain classes of foreign goods. * As long as protection exists in many shape in the United States, where protection practically amounts to 'prohibition in the case of certain classes of foreign goods. * As long as protection exists in many shape in the United States, Canada will not be disposed to alter what her public men call a national policy. Indeed, the present disposition of the dominant party in Canada is to work out under any circum stances whatever such a policy of free trade in manufactures would practically make Canada as independent as possible of her wealthy neighbor. A policy of free trade in manufactures would practically make Canada on of the dominant party in Canada is to work out under any circum stances whatever such a policy as will make Canada as independent as possible of her wealthy neighbor. A policy of free trade in manufactures would practically make Canada on of the dominant party in which are always smiles and never tears: and the proposition of the dominant party which the observed in

Sin: The gist of Mr. Allen Pringle's con-ention against, the English prosecution

Such science applied to morals is what called religion. Man's will is the mor part of him (or the immoral if wrongly used), and the binding of this will, i. e. his moral faculties, by laws and knowleds turns show that no more than ten are said which truly promote usefulness is religion bagged upon any one night, or seventy in a 1f, therefore, natural or physical science i week. This amounts to 3,500 a year 1 be either a true or a desirable science. It is an entirely gratuitous assumption which Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley and Spencer would loudly disclaim that true scie is thus antagonistic to true religion. A red ligion which cannot work itself out, by whatever science it has, into real, tangible,

active, benevolent usefulness is-well, is not phemy on the part of religion er, were such a thing likely, scientific prosecutions agains religion for promulgating non-scientifi a thing likely, scientific prosecutions are ligion for promulgating non-scientific views, merely show that in either case the root of the matter is dogmatism or self-will on the part of those whose self-hood has identified itself with certain views until all other aspects of the infinite truth, but, their own, are hateful to them. Such persecution is a conscientific in every sense, because the

But there is a still more transparent error in Mr. Allen Pringle's reasoning, where he denies to natural science any acquaintance with the spiritual nature within man. Physical science does constantly recognize, and appeal to, faculties and forces within man which it can neither weigh, measure, nor teat physically. No scales have yet been devised by soience fine enough to weigh love, nor microscope powerful enough physically to discern thought; yet who doubts the reality of those potent factors in the activities of life? The most arrant materialistic scientist, in his endeavour to diffuse his alleged discoveries, sets forth, in printed or spoken words, his own inner will and thought, solely with a view thus to appeal to the inner will and thought faculties within others, in fullest confidence that these, so roused and brought into accord with his own, will speedily set the physical mechasism, or bodily frame, within which these dwell, in intotion according to them. There was never a scientist born who did not thus to sittle admit and act more than the substantial was never a scientist born who did not thus tacitly admit, and act upon, the substantial reality of this unseen spiritual or mental nature within other men as well as within himself. Some may not have had the common honesty to own it in words, but they owned it far more eloquently in deeds.

It is certainly not scientific to doubt the sxistence of moral and mental laws while entertaining belief in natural law. If law governs the one realm it is only ra-

while entertaining belief in natural law. If law governs the one realm it is only rational to conclude there is law reigning in each. And just as we test in and by experience the truth or falsity of discovered laws in the natural realm of science—by the uses to humanity which these discoveries enable us to achieve on the natural plane—so must we, so ought we, to test alleged discoveries in the mental and moral realm of science. The natural science of one age is not the same precisely as the natural science as well as of religion which have to be outgrown and lived down by showing better active principles in better active life.

But science is inimical to "miracles," says Mr. Allen Pringle. What nonsense! Science works daily what were miracles indeed to preceding ages. No one is rash deed to preceding ages. No one is rash enough to allege that the miracles recorded in the divine word were achieved in contravention of the laws of the universe.

wrongful dismissal, and they have taken out an order for his examination to morrow. The case, will get in the courts in about a month and some lively revelations are expected.

Every patriotic Canadian will read the following extracts from that high-class and influential tory periodical, Blackwood's Magazine with the greatest amount of pride and satisfaction:—"As a manufacturing country Canada has made very considerable progress within the past five years.

**All over Ontario, wherever there is a valuable water privilege or a thriving busy community, factories are established from time to time to give additional employment to pop-

All Sizes in Stock at Manufacturers' Prices. 24 KING ST. EAST.

THE USE OF WEALTH. To the Editor of the World

The portraits and deeds of such men should be exposed in our school books so as to bring before the young example which, if followed by the post appy than all the conquests of warrio

Yet is it not a melancholy while the prowess of warriors genius of statesmen are so probrought before the even of the school text books, the deeds of philar thropists hold a very subordinate place, noticed at all? Perhaps were it otherwise and the deeds of such men as Peabody an Dodge more highly esteemed, their examples Dodge more highly esteemed, their example would be more frequently followed. It should be a lesson, early inculcated into the minds of the young, that the second great commandment of the Lord is to love our neighbor as ourselves, and that he who disregards this injunction by bestowing his accumulated wealth only selfishly, and neglecting the needs of the suffering, is a traitor to humanity as well as a breaker of divine law.

money left as Peabody left 17, as that capital should be preserved by the rents paid, and yet a family have a first class tenement for a very cheap rent (\$1 per week), is perhaps the wisest and most fruitful good ever done for the poor by a grant of the poor by a small Peabody? If so, will he be a dean or bishop, or a banker or a merchant? QUERIST.

Toronto, March 22, 1883. TOBACCO AND SUGAR.

To the Editor of The World. SIR : Remarking in your journal that the duty on tobacco is likely to be reduced, I beg to put in a word for sugar. I venture to report that a reduction of two cents a acceptable to the community generally that reduction of eight cents a pound or obacco. If there be any doubt let the women and children be asked to vote on the question and they will soon let it be known that cheap sugar is ahead of cheap tobacco. Sugar is useful from birth to old age, indeed is one of the most needful and pleasant things this material world affords; while tobacco is a noxious weed, injurious to health, disgusting to ladies and poisonous to the living generation.

Here is a question then for minors and mothers to express their minds about, and

mothers to express their minds about, and since they cannot do it in the form of a legal yote like men, they should try and induce their male rulers and representatives—the lords of creaton—to agitate the matter for them.

Toronto, March 22.

Medicated vapors applied by inhalation cure catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, &c., when all else has failed, by destroying those microscopic germs which cause those diseases. For full particulars apply to Dr. Malcolm, 357 King street west, Toronto.

They are now telling a story about a Chicago girl who insisted on throwing a shoe after a newly, married couple. The carriage is a total wreck, a doctor has the bride and horse under treatment and a large number of men are searching the ruins for the groom.

KIDNEY-WORT CONSTIPATION. 42- EFIL you PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

COCOA.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING BREAKFAST.

AMES EPPS & Co., Homospanic Unemists,

COFFEE MILLS ENTERPRISE

P. PATERSON & SON,

J.C. WOODLAND & CO.

and 13 KING STREET WEST

THE

Is Delivered to any part o the City for

\$3

OR .

Contains all the News of the

18 King St. East, Toronto

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W. H. STONE FUNERAL DIRECTOR, Yonge 187 Street

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING UNDERTAKER, 347 YONGE ST.

W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker 213 QUEEN STREET EAST, Opposite Scaton St. N B.A first-class child's hearse.

P. SULLIVAN & CO UNDERTAKERS. the house in the same business in the city.

FEATHER PENOVATORS

N. P. CHANEY & CO. FEATHER & MATTRESS RENOVATORS.

230 King Street East

New Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows for Sale. Cash Paid for all kinds

STREET ZONGE. & SHOE COMPANY 0. 162

Ladies' Fine Kid Button and Balmorals, Gents' Hand Sewed Balmorals and Congr

TORONTO SHOE COMPANY

French Kid Button Boots FOR

American Kid Button Boots

Bright Cast Button Boots

French Oil Goat Button Boots

COAL AND WOOD. T. BELL & BRO. COAL AND WOOD THE LOWEST PRICES,

COAL AND WOOD We are receiving daily, ex Cars, large quantitie long Hardwood and will deliver to any part of

\$5.50

all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at Lowest Rates.

BEST LONG HARDWOOD. \$5.50 PER CORD

and Soft Coal received per rail at Lowest Rates. J.C.McGee & Co.

Delivered. Also all kinds of Hard

10 KING STREET EAST.

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN THE

ASSURANCE CO. NOW And you will share in

THREE YEARS' PROFITS At next Division in 1885. J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.

RUBBER GOODS. INDIA RUBBER GOODS GOSSAMER CIRCULARS,

From the very Cheapest to the Very Best. Ladies and Gentlemen's Rubber (Tweed Finish) Mantles and Coats.

RUBBER BOOTS. RUBBER TOYS, RUBBER GLOVES, RUBBER NURSERY SHEETING

INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description, the largest and only complete Stock in Can-The Gutta Percha & Kubber Manu-

facturing Company. MOILROY, JR.,

Rubber Warehouse, 10 and 12 King street east BOOKS AND STUFFED BIRDS

W. P. MELVILLE, DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS

Birds Eggs and all kinds of Natural History Specimens an

319 Yonge St. Toronto. P. S Birds and Animals, Stuffed to order. EASTER CARDS

SEASON 1883.

The Toronto News Co'y 4 : Yonge St., & Niagara, Out.

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Hanlanar ng.

J. M. Choa any man in The meet United State April, 7.

Henry Babeen killed state of the course Monday ner On Wiggin inne tourns Monday ner On Wiggin in his shell.

Mr. Dawe the stakes Lady Revection.

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KING AND JARVIS.

EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY. CONFECTIONERY.



S. DAVIS & SON, 54 and 56 McGill st., 78 and 75 Grey

Nun st. Box Factory-102 King st., Montreal
TORONTO BRANCH-34 Church Seveet GENTS' FURNISHINGS.



402 Queen Street West PLUMBING.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

GASALIERS AND BRACKETS. A Full Assortment of Globes and Smoke Bells.

91 KING STREET W. (ROMAINE BUILDING.) RITCHIE & CO.

REMOVALS NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

O'NEIL (late of Church street),

Practical Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. HAS REMOVED TO 167 Queen Street West.

Large stock of new gas fixtures now arriving TAYLOR & MOORE, (LATE THE TAYLOR PRINTING CO.)

KAVE REMOVED No. 1 LEADER LANE GROUND FLOOR.

LAUNDRY. BOND STREET LAUNDRY. NO. 84. GENTS' WORK A SPECTALTY

Worksent for and delivered

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