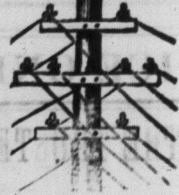


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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1883.

ONE OF ONTARIO'S RIGHTS.

The other day a deputation of Ontario manufacturers of agricultural implements waited upon the minister of finance and minister of customs to request that a special duty be imposed upon American implements imported into the Northwest. It is to be hoped that the government will promptly accede, and remedy at once an important defect in the tariff as it now stands. Our present duty on these articles is 25 per cent, while the American duty is 35 per cent. There is absolutely no fair and equitable reason whatever why American manufacturers selling in Canada should have an advantage—not a natural advantage, remember, but one artificially created by law—over Canadian manufacturers selling in the United States. In dealing with our unwelcome neighbors in such matters, the only just and fair, equitable rule is—to make our duties cent for cent to match theirs, in all cases where competition exists. Further, the difference between the duties on implements on both sides respectively, is even greater than the ten per cent that appears on the face of the comparison. By systematic under-valuation, with which our customs authorities find it very difficult to cope, the 25 per cent nominal is reduced to 15 or 20 per cent, or even less, the result being that practically American makers get their goods shipped into the Northwest at about half the duty that our goods would have to pay if sent over the border. The only remedy for this state of things is a good round specific duty, which will at once defeat fraud and keep out of the country the old, out of date, over stocks of American manufacturers, which they find to be unsalable in their own country. We shall be doing our friends in the Northwest a great favor by keeping out of the country the culms and leavings of the border states. Specific duties are the great remedy against the importation of trash goods, which are only a cheat upon the buyer, however cheap they appear to be.

The opening up of the Northwest is costing the Dominion a vast amount of money. One of the Ontario contributors the heaviest share. We hold it to be one of Ontario's rights that her manufacturers, and not those of Ohio, Illinois and Minnesota, should have the new market for their goods which the means and the enterprise of this province have so largely helped to create. There is need of immediate action, too. One of the deputation stated that whereas his firm sold over \$100,000 worth of goods to a Winnipeg firm last year, they had not received an order this season. It is intolerable that Canadian money should go to build up American factories, leaving our own without work; and all because we have not a protective duty to match that of our neighbors. The case is urgent, and the government should take action accordingly at the earliest possible moment.

But what about the interests of the people in the Northwest, it will be said? We reply that if American makers are really underselling our own at present they are doing it for the purpose merely of shutting our makers out or closing them up, after which they would charge what prices they pleased. It is the home manufacturers alone which compel the foreigner to cut down his prices. Had we no home manufactures at all the Manitoba people would quickly see American prices up fifty per cent, and more. But it is not fair that the home manufacturer, after having brought down prices by his competition should see his market invaded by foreigners while he cannot sell in their territory at all? The market of Canada belongs to Canadians to sell in, if they have the goods, and not to Americans. Our neighbors act up to this principle pretty vigorously, and why should not we?

A DEFECTIVE PARALLEL. The New York Herald says that England when she has to complain of conspiracies against her government, hatched in the United States, is but getting back again to herself the measure, which she formerly meted out to others. When the late Emperor Napoleon narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Orinai conspirators from bombshells made in Birmingham, England refused to give up an individual whose complicity in the plot was clear enough. And when the king of Naples complained of conspiracies against himself worked upon English ground popular orators of the day said that if he wanted to stop conspiracies he should cease oppressing his subjects. In this there is a basis of truth, but still the parallel does not hold good all the way. Here we must go back a little in history. Under the rule of Pitt and his Tory successors, the British government was on the side of the continental despot, and fought against revolution and all sorts of popular conspiracies in Europe. It fought France, too, for the reason chiefly that France then represented innovation, revolution, and the

destruction of the old monarchical system. This lasted until some years after the battle of Waterloo, when Canning, coming into control of foreign policy, took another course, and gave the permissive view at which English merchants and naval adventurers jumped into the fight on behalf of Spain's revolted colonies in America. Palmerston, coming after him, pursued through a long official life, a systematic policy of making the despotic governments of the continent feel weak through the discontent of their subjects. But for the Palmerston policy, as it was called, almost steadily pursued during a quarter of a century, all the bravery of Garibaldi and the patriotism of King Victor Emmanuel might not have sufficed for the liberation of Italy, and the event might have been left for a later generation to witness. Now the times have changed, and England, it is said, makes to the United States the same appeal which she refused when made to herself a generation ago by France and Austria.

Where the parallel fails to hold good is here. British rule now is not a despotism in the sense in which the rule of Austria or of Napoleon over France after the terrible second of December. If we want to realize where the difference comes in, let us just imagine what would have happened Palmerston and his colleagues had they done thirty years ago in Paris, or Venice, or Naples, what they are doing in England to-day? Can that government fairly be called a despotism which allows them all such unimpeded liberty of attacking and plotting against itself? Where would they be under a real despotism, that of Bismarck or the czar, for instance? They call Ireland another England, but how would they like to exchange their present liberties for those enjoyed by the Poles? Those who call British rule a despotism might change their minds greatly were they to get a taste of the real article.

Lottery dealers are to be put down with a strong hand in New York. Judge Cowling of that city recently sentenced one of the species to imprisonment for thirty days, and at the same time gave warning that every breaker of the excise and lottery laws hereafter convicted before him may expect imprisonment even to the extent of a year, and a fine of any amount within \$500. This makes a very contemporary that we quote the outlook for the law-breakers in New York city somewhat murky.

A woman in Herfordshire, England, has advertised to sell her child, a girl 10 months old, for £10. This is at about the rate live stock is selling in England. In eastern countries it is said to be not unusual for parents to sell their children to buy bread, and the custom never creeps into England through her porous pores. This poor woman of Herford has already extracted her best teeth and sold them to procure food, and her infant was the only thing she had left which could be disposed of. The story sounds very horrible, but an advertisement to this effect appeared in a Herford newspaper.

The New York Tribune thinks that outside of Maine it is probable that no prohibitory amendments will pass the state legislatures this year. The general drift of legislation on the temperance question appears to be towards high license laws. The democratic party in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. The latter state has, in fact, passed a law imposing a heavy tax upon the sale of intoxicants, and it is now in the hands of the governor. A similar measure would have gone through the Illinois legislature had not the democratic majority in that assembly failed to carry it. The public will watch with much interest this latest effort to deal with a troublesome question.

BYSTANDER AND THE LADIES. To the Editor of The World. Sir: The periodical advent of Bystander is looked for with some expectation by those among us who think upon great questions, because it is felt that the opinion of a man of learning and experience ought to be of some weight. That of Bystander in March is, as it was in January, and probably will ever be, of heavy weight. Not that Bystander deals with his subject after the manner of the accomplished anatomist, who setting aside all pre-conceived ideas and prejudices, seeks to ascertain facts and demonstrate truth, let her teachings lead him wherever they may; but rather after the method of the superficial fashioner of the amateur who likes to have an opinion and to express it.

The question of co-education, Bystander tells us, is not cut so far from the ground as at first sight appears, and then he proceeds to say that "if all the young men and women of the wealthier classes between the age of 18 and 22 were to be thrown together in the same colleges, presidents would indeed undertake to do a formidable extent in addition to their present functions, the duties of a deacon." And, therefore, the question is not "broad or difficult." Nor is it from Bystander's point of view because he would simply keep young women out altogether. That he has founded his assertion on an impossible basis does not seem to strike Bystander. "All the young men and women of the wealthier classes never be thrown together in an university as he very well knows. If "all the sons of the wealthier classes were sent to a university we should require a few more of those institutions than we at present enjoy. But Bystander's solution of the difficulty is as impracticable as his statement of it. "A college for women adjoining the university." This would Bystander and his friends oblige to do a fearful amount of work, which those "grave and reverent" professors seem to think inherent in it, at least, the female breast. But experience does not lead us to any such conclusion; it rather teaches that if you want to make a vice attractive you may do so by setting it before them. That there are vicious individuals of both sexes must be acknowledged, but the "injunction of a deacon" is already one that has to be managed by the principal at times. Given a choice it does not seem rational to suppose that a "separate college for women adjoining the university" for women has a grain of superiority over the right of co-education asked. I cordially endorse Principal Grant's words in the "Toronto Mail" of the 23rd inst. Monthly for 1879: "The essential idea of a college life is that students have duties to years of standing and are to be trusted. Professors who cannot manage students on this principle have mistaken their vocation" (and

question as if they were Grand Turk organ. But should parliament take the right view of the question and give us a railway commission after all, then, we repeat, following up what we said yesterday, that Mr. Broughton is by all means the fittest man to take the leading place on it. He understands practically how to run a railway, how to make connections, and what it can be done for, and in fact all about railway work and traffic arrangements. Nobody to touch him at this has yet been mentioned in connection with the commission. What is most doubtful is whether we are to have any railway commission at all.

We know not what truth there may be in the Globe's report that Sir John has passed the word to his friends to oppose every proposal looking towards reciprocal trade with the United States. But we do hope that Sir John and his government will stand firm against every proposal for a new nationality of ours wiped out, just when it is beginning to be something of the national policy is working well, and the best thing we can do is to let it alone, except where, as in the case of agricultural implements, it requires amending to do away with the injustice of having the Canadian duty too much below the American duty.

RELIGIOUS AND SCIENTIFIC DOGMATISM. To the Editor of The World. Sir: As it seems fairly evident Mr. Allen Pringle's contention is, that "science" and scientific men must give up all idea of a revelation contained in the divine word, it will be permitted to him to him that this dogmatism of "science" is quite as objectionable as "religious" dogmatism. If, as he says, "natural law reigns supreme and universally," it should surely be the business of science to ascertain what or whose cause this reign of natural law is. It is another set of laws within these natural laws, and in addition to his philosophy of "scientific" axiom that every effect must have a cause. It is irrational to conclude that there is an order of spiritual laws within the natural, and within such spiritual laws a series of divine laws as a cause, or that these divine laws are but an outgrowth of the wisdom from the one Divine Man whose will and wisdom are expressed to us not only in His divine word, but in every law of the universe, each set of laws and their effects measured by the same gentle laws of the external or material, the mental or rational, and the moral or instinct will-faculties of man.

If a man is never affected except externally by the forces of nature impinging upon his external framework; if a natural gas is the only gas which can "burst" him, and he can never be "floored" by any wind of doctrine or science blowing like a hurricane upon his rational faculties, and experience demonstrates this, there is no reason why we should not all become materialists. But we should not be misled by a superficial even by scientists that progress in science has grown and extended by appeal to material mechanism, that the history of the world within the heads of the pupils or mistletoes buried at them. "Science" thus tacitly admits, in the mental upon the mental (spiritual) nature in man by which the material external part of him may be volitionally induced into action. This which science admits, is exactly what scripture teaches. "Science" has never yet discovered, and it never will, the highest man's spiritual being. It merely assumes the fact and acts upon it because it cannot help it. There are more angels in heaven and earth than are as yet dreamed of in the philosophy of science. No one ever yet has seen, measured, weighed or weighed goodness and truth by material mechanism. Yet Mr. Pringle will hardly dispute their quantitative existence.

The intricacies of science are wrought by such impalpable means. The will within many men is appealed to by truth presented to the inner rational faculties, and then these men, convinced that the desires of the ideas so formulated within can be applied to their external matter, combine to work them out into action. The result is such natural laws. The result is such natural laws—miracles indeed if done 100 years ago—of railways, telegraphs, telephones, &c. We are nowhere struck in scripture that miracles—so called because men wonder at them—were done contrary to the laws of the universe. If they were done by Him who created and rules the world and originated their laws, it may be supposed rather, without irrationally, that the use of miracles is to give us a glimpse of the potentialities inherent in celestial, spiritual and natural laws when fully and truly combined in action. Even on the natural plane the importance of jarring elements to work mightily and productively is no proof that in just combination they can no effect better, higher, more orderly results. Miracles are not necessarily irrational, although we may not be as yet rational enough to understand the combination of causes which result in these effects.

Religion, if it is the science of morality; and morality has to do with the education and guidance of the will faculties in man into conditions in which the will of each may find full scope and exercise without interference with the equal freedom of others. "Science" therefore, which, on the natural plane, comes into opposition with such "religion," is—well, simply not scientific. Herbert Spencer will say "amen" to this view, for it is one of his own base-lines. Nay more, he borrowed it, perhaps unconsciously, from the one divine source of all truth, the Son of Righteousness, who said, "whoever ye would that men should do unto you, do even so to them." When we so-called "religion" opposes this law, it is no better, and no more than a spurious science which he denounces as "religion" which is an absolute atheist, discarding utterly the idea of a Being who created and sustains all worlds. It is difficult to see why he should be so right to put his thoughts into words as well as to express them in works any more than he denounces the Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall or Allan Pringle.

There is not necessarily much wisdom in rejecting utterly any explanation of the

should be deposited, "and students who are strangers to it should be taken or sent home as soon as possible. No far as there is evidence on the subject, it is to the effect that the influence on young men of the presence of young women students is good and only good, and that "the vast" of the music hall goes to Adam to be a help-mate for him, he solved the co-education question. Bystander to the contrary notwithstanding.

In his own fashion Bystander alludes to residence as a further difficulty in the way of co-education. The view of the off at residence, as it is, both in this and other countries, are not overwhelmingly in support of the advantages of it. "College friends—corporate spirit, and the attachment of the Alumnus to his Alma Mater" are undeniably excellent traits, but co-education would not necessarily sweep them away. No one asks for co-education, yet no one will deny the advantages of reciprocal friendship between the sexes in colleges any more than in art schools, normal schools, and the thousand and other institutions in which the sexes are in contact, and unguarded. It is idleness and ignorance that form the hot-bed of vice, not intellect, religion, or education, or else we are all in a wrong track, Bystander as well.

It is a comfort to those "indefensible" persons who hold the view of woman as an invading host of us know whom to find that not they alone come in for Bystander's sneers in this connection; yet it would have been somewhat more to the point had Bystander acknowledged that those few ladies, some half-dozen only, who present themselves to the notice of the opening of University college to women, had not been admitted on the basis of the straws, among whom were some of the foremost men and women in the province, were at least worthy of commensurate respect. The admission of women to the college is due to the fact that the few ladies who took the matter in hand did so in addition to their regular duties of the philanthropic work, and under the disadvantage of being quite new to the task. It will be permitted to him to him that this question is, in please Bystander, and also the unfairness of his last conclusion that "those who do not sign may be taken by their silence as dissent." L. A. C. Toronto, March 29, 1883.

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It is a fact that the American division in England has been ...

Warren Wood, of Chicago, has posted a forfeit of \$50 with a challenge ...

A farm at Grindley, Cal., has been visited by a bear ...

Walden, 6 yrs., 120 lbs., Sasham, 4 yrs., 106 lbs. ...

Mr. J. E. McSherry, the well-known Chicago stock broker ...

At the annual meeting of the May's Leaf Baseball club ...

Handicap and race accepted the Halifax Challenge.

The Grand Larceny Case. The annual meeting of the Grand Larceny club ...

Between the physical proportions of the late Tom Bayers and those of Madison's ...

Latest New York and Chicago Markets. NEW YORK, March 29 - Cotton steady ...

Money Market. Money market quiet, with a few ...

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Money Market. Money market quiet, with a few ...

which must have been severely tried the temper of every son of the ...

Mr. W. W. Carleton, chemist and druggist of Belleville, writes as follows: 'Your Burdock Blood Bitters have a steady sale ...

Mr. Alexander Robinson of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, writes that he has done more good ...

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Order at once and you will never regret having your cure made by West's Nerve and Brain Treatment.

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