

THE TORONTO WORLD.

A Six-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1885.

THE WORLD ON THE ISLAND.

Cottagers and Boarders can now have their cottages delivered on the island in good time.

Leave orders at the office.

The Business Outlook.

There are certain indications in business circles which are worthy of consideration at the present time as bearing upon the question whether better times are coming or not.

The unfavorable indications are the continued depression in stocks and the shortage of the winter wheat crop.

The favorable indications are the low stocks held all over the country by merchants and the prospects of a good harvest.

Locally, it must be confessed that tradesmen are feeling less, more so than at any period of the depression.

But there is good reason for this, as the midsummer lethargy is fast settling down on the city, and until the fall brings cooler weather and a brisk trade it is idle to expect anything in the shape of a boom.

Unless all prognostications fall, better times are certainly close at hand, and the favorable reaction would certainly have arrived as this had it not been for the unfortunate long cold spring, which completely demoralized both trade and crop prospects.

Cattle Syndicates and Cowboys.

Cattle syndicates and cowboys are two modern "institutions" perhaps we should say rather that they are merely devices of the same nature.

It is sure enough that they require watching, and that it will pay the government, the press, and the public to watch them well.

We know this about them to start with—that they are opposed to agricultural settlement, and will hinder it to the extent that they can by fair means, sometimes, and, if these fail, by foul means as well.

Now, it is clearly in the interest of the commonwealth of Canada to promote agricultural settlement, for the reason that one township occupied by bona fide farmers is for the general good worth as much as a dozen townships occupied by cattle and cowboys only.

Of course, wherever the land is unsuitable for farming, and its use for pasture only, there let the ranchers have it, and make the best of it. But the ranchers, so they know them, have a trick of including along with their pasture large tracts of really good farming land, and then calling the whole by the name that best suits their interests.

Give a regular ranchman a grip on ten thousand acres of the former, and under color of that he will speedily annex fifty or a hundred thousand acres more, every 160 acres of which would comfortably support a farmer and his family.

It is a remark which has often been made, that the experience of the older and larger country—the United States—should in many cases be sufficient to save Canadians from too much expensive learning in the dear school of experience.

And the truth is that in things innumerable, incident to the building up of a new country the experience of our neighbors should amply suffice to light us on our path and save us from costly blunders.

If we wish to apply this idea to the ranching and cowboy business we can find a strong case in point in news from the southwest of quite recent date.

Just of late we have been reading a good deal of Indian outrages said to have occurred in Colorado, New Mexico, and those parts, where both Indians and cowboys abound.

It is not our aim now to regard the reported outrages of the Old Indians in Colorado. General Anson says that the reports from most of the sensational telegrams about the Indians are the agent of an English cattle syndicate, not of whom, he is informed, is an American citizen or intends to be.

He is also informed that the syndicate does not own the land upon which its cattle range, and that it is public land. General Anson enclosed extracts from the "Weekly Mountain News" of Denver, which say that the syndicate is not entirely without foundation, as it is so advertised. Possibly there has been some trouble, the general public has been brought on by the cowboys, who have been spotted by their reservation. The report that whites and Indians have been killed is confirmed.

In the interest of peace and quietness and fair play all round, the proposal to disarm the Indians has been met with a proposal to disarm the cowboys. Ex-Deputy Uray, of Arizona, and Mr. Hughes, of that territory, called upon the commissioner of Indian affairs last week to urge the disarming of the Indians on the San Carlos reservation in Arizona. They expressed the belief that this measure, if adopted, would prevent a conflict between the Indians now on the reservation and the white settlers. Commissioner Atkins met the request with a proposition that the cowboys also be disarmed, and then proceeded to expound his views upon the Indian question at some length. He said he failed to see any reason why the cowboys should carry arms when the Indians were disarmed, and added that it was entirely improper for any person, white, black or red, to be permitted to ride around

with a Winchester rifle and army revolver, free to shoot any one in sight.

These things have happened in the United States, but not in Canada, so far that we know of. Still, it may be not too soon for the Dominion government to take measures of prevention; and especially to see to it that the ranchmen be not allowed to keep valuable settlers out of the new country. They are eminently worth watching; and all the more so because they are far away from observation and publicity.

A Rapid Change.

In England the political situation is changing so rapidly that we can scarce keep track of its successive phases.

Only the other day, as it were, the prevailing talk was that Salisbury and his colleagues were in office on a surer basis, and that the "grand bonnet" was waiting for them any day the new opposition chose to take it to them.

But people do not talk that way now, at all events not the cable correspondents. The Tories are getting firmer in their seats, and they are getting up new and strongly devised plans of agitation and campaigning.

The Irish home rulers are openly on their side, though the Irish party may yet prove troublesome masters to settle. In the situation abroad the improvement is phenomenal; and a bound England has become again a European power, courted by those who three weeks ago despised and insulted her.

The restoration of England to her pre-eminence among the nations, will surely have a profound effect on the public mind during the coming election season.

One cable correspondent says that the liberal politicians whom one meets are obviously scared and dubious over the result to be so. It is not so much the Irish opposition that perturbs them, for though this, if made general, might do much to fatal, they believe that an alliance with Mr. Parnell can be arranged before November. The real peril is liberal abstentions. That 150 Irish should have voted for a Tory at Wakefield is a sinister sign, but it becomes insignificant beside the fact that 233 liberals refused to come to vote at Eps. There was an even vote showing at Wakefield.

While Lord Randolph Churchill received 20 votes more than he got in 1880, the liberal vote fell off. This is only one meaning. The people did care more about Gen. Gordon and Sir Peter Lumsden than Mr. Gladstone thought, and a considerable proportion of the liberal voters are disaffected.

It will probably turn out that popular leaders who thought they had the will to be kicked by foreign powers have made a profound mistake; and that on the question of maintaining the country's position the British people stand day after day where they have stood for hundreds of years.

Beyond question there is many an Englishman, eye, and many an Irishman and many a Scotchman too, who feels himself more of a man than he did one short month ago.

Juvenile Immigration.

On Wednesday last we printed a part of W. H. Howland's appeal to the Toronto public in behalf of the industrial school for boys, adding some remarks to the effect that charity should begin at home, and that there was as much need of doing something for our own "rafs and strays" as for those newly brought out from the old country. The correspondence in regard to this matter will be found in another column, and we take for exhortation and liberality.

The old argument concerning the extent and boundless natural resources of the Dominion is brought up again; and we are asked whether it be not true that this still sparsely-settled country requires immigration. We reply at once that it does want immigrants, and that to the number of many millions. It wants them, however, on this condition—that they go on the land and cultivate it. Canada has any extent of uncultivated land; why, then, not invite settlers to come in and settle on it? Our prompt reply is—we take you at your word, let them come in and take up land by all means, millions of them, if they choose. But coming here to hang about the towns is not taking up land; it is not settling the country. As long as the boys sent out from England are placed among farmers, and as long as they stay on the farms, all right. But from frequent experience we know that many of the boys have a strong tendency to drop into the city, and to become nuisances instead of acquisitions. Our vast extent of uncultivated land is the main reason urged on the pro-immigration side. We accept the reason as a good one, but we insist upon holding you to your word; we so that the boys you bring here go to the farms and stay there, and that they don't drop into the city to trouble us. If you will simply hold yourself to your word, you will bring these boys out to occupy our vacant land, then we heartily bid you God speed.

On the representation of the Hamilton board of trade the Burlington Bay canal tolls have been abolished. The canal now goes over to the department of public works.

On Friday the Chinese bill was amended by providing that, in default of the payment of a fine, then a term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, and that the act shall go into force six months after its passage. Hon. Mr. Chapleau promised that if the first experiment did not prove effective, more stringent measures would be adopted. Vessels would then only be allowed to carry one Chinese for every 100 tons register, instead of one for fifty, as now proposed.

A San Francisco despatch says that John Russell Young, ex-U.S. Minister to China, just arrived in the United States, says the Chinese Restriction Act merely offends Chinese pride, as the government is opposed to the migration of its subjects. Chinese emigrants from Hong Kong, not from any Chinese city. The British governor of Hong Kong could enforce the U. S. restriction treaty if he were required to do so by the government. The Chinese government has done all in its power to prevent emigration of Chinese to the

United States, but there are no restrictions to their going to Hong Kong. To completely carry out the Restriction Act on Hong Kong would be prohibited from selling for North America. This gives us a new "wrinkle" on the Chinese question. To stop the undesirable traffic it is required merely that the British government cease to encourage it by making Hong Kong the nursery and headquarters. Can it be that somebody is making money on it there, and that this is the real reason for its continuance?

Revelations of fraud in the New York custom house are accumulating. The so-called protective American tariff is practically torn down on the skirts of the European exporters and their New York agents. With the help of custom house officials who are "on the make," frauds amounting to millions annually are successfully put through. But the time for inquiry and investigation has come, under the new administration, and somebody is going to get hurt.

The Globe has undertaken the task of Montreal: There is a very strong rumor in town that Mr. W. Wainwright, the popular assistant manager of the Montreal Free Press, is about to take charge of an important English road. Mr. Wainwright was seen to-day, and in reply to a question said: "I have heard of the matter in the correspondence of my English friends, but I have received no definite offer, which you know is the all-important matter." The business community and G. T. R. employees trust that he will still remain in Canada with the old G. T. R.

Unltd Ireland has undertaken the task of tracing to their source numerous false reports of outrages in Ireland that have been telegraphed abroad. It will prove a Herculean undertaking and is difficult, as we what good will be done when accomplished. As we have said before, just as long as newspapers employ anonymous traders of their country so long will the evil exist, not only in Ireland but in Canada and everywhere else. Payment for sensational dispatches is a premium upon lying.

A circus man who commits a fraud is frequently held up to scorn but what is to be said of the government of Canada putting on exhibition in the Geological museum a plaster-of-Paris imitation of an Australian nugget of gold and labelling it "Australian gold, value \$15,000." It was not only a base deception, but proved an irresistible temptation to a thief to break in and steal, for on Friday the show case was broken open and the sham nugget removed.

Among the trophies captured by the Russians at the battle of Pul-i-Khistan, now arrived at Akabak, are eight guns bearing the British arms, and dated 1859, which remind us of a little joke. When the Grand Duke Alexis was in Toronto about four years ago, and a terrible January "cold dip" we had at the time—regularly one of Russia weather—he drove up through the Queen's park, and inadvertently asked one of our leading citizens what those guns were there for. Our L. G. was just like Queen Victoria's. "What are those guns for?" he asked. "I'm afraid he could not tell for he replied that they were captured at Sebastopol. Alexis did not pursue the inquiry any further.

The English conservatives are going in for radical methods of agitation and electioneering. The prospectus of a conservative news agency (limited) has been issued. Lord Randolph Churchill is named as the chairman of the company. The capital is fixed at \$10,000. The purpose of this news agency is to provide the services of a family of conservative newspapers and to prepare voters for the general election. According to the prospectus it is proposed to issue cartoons and caricatures and to publish literary matter of an attractive character on cheap terms, and on the co-operative principle. The scheme has the support of leading conservatives, and includes the signatures of cabinet ministers and others are promised the new papers.

This story comes from Washington. Some days ago a stylish-looking colored man was appointed a messenger in the office of the commissioner of Internal Revenue. A white man was removed to give him the place. The colored messenger was put to work, and as the office was about being closed up for the day he was informed that a part of his duties were to clear up the room, wash out the spittoon, and polish up generally. This was the first time that the colored messenger's ambition was something higher than to be a messenger. He resigned immediately and the white man was restored to his place.

The Mail is laboring hard to make the Northwest reformers directly responsible for the recent infraction, and has employed one F. B. McManus to write up an alleged history of the beginning, the middle and the end. So far Mr. McManus cannot be said to have been eminently successful. He has succeeded in proving the Jacksons a family of crooks who were apt to be anything that suited them. Mr. Blake courteously declined a polite invitation to visit the affected districts, that the preliminaries of the rebellion were openly arranged right under the nose of the police, and in his own words, that "such a man [Blake] suited the purposes of the white agitators to T. E. as was a first-class speaker, and in the gloomy frame of mind in which the Metis found themselves, with the officials at Ottawa stupidly withholding from them the scrip which entitled the Manitoba acts they were justly entitled to." Whether Mr. McManus is to be considered in the light of counsel or witness for the prosecution, we fear he is too straight-forward. By its prompt sales on the English country markets from French and English wheat and flour, the market is slow Paris—Wheat and flour steady. 75 red winter, 85 1/2 to 75 3/4; No. 1 California, 85 1/2 to 85; No. 2, 85; No. 3, 85; No. 4, 85; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 85; No. 7, 85; No. 8, 85; No. 9, 85; No. 10, 85; No. 11, 85; No. 12, 85; No. 13, 85; No. 14, 85; No. 15, 85; No. 16, 85; No. 17, 85; No. 18, 85; No. 19, 85; No. 20, 85; No. 21, 85; No. 22, 85; No. 23, 85; No. 24, 85; No. 25, 85; No. 26, 85; No. 27, 85; No. 28, 85; No. 29, 85; No. 30, 85; No. 31, 85; No. 32, 85; No. 33, 85; No. 34, 85; No. 35, 85; No. 36, 85; No. 37, 85; No. 38, 85; No. 39, 85; No. 40, 85; No. 41, 85; No. 42, 85; No. 43, 85; No. 44, 85; No. 45, 85; No. 46, 85; No. 47, 85; No. 48, 85; No. 49, 85; No. 50, 85; No. 51, 85; No. 52, 85; No. 53, 85; No. 54, 85; No. 55, 85; No. 56, 85; No. 57, 85; No. 58, 85; No. 59, 85; No. 60, 85; No. 61, 85; No. 62, 85; No. 63, 85; No. 64, 85; No. 65, 85; No. 66, 85; No. 67, 85; No. 68, 85; 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LEADERS OF CANADA.

In the year... the city of Quebec was started by a series of acts which brought consideration and honor upon all its people.

Among the comparatively few English residents in Quebec at the time alluded to above was a young man, who bore the name of Margrave.

During the third year of his travel he was staying for a short time in Quebec, where he formed the acquaintance of a young Italian lady, who was staying under the guardianship of an elderly man.

Francisco Colonna was a lady of very high rank and of distinguished family. She was rich and ranked with the nobility that lived in the old capital.

She was not of a strong constitution, and three years of travel and anxiety had done much to reduce her to a state of exhaustion and nervousness.

young Englishman with more than ordinary pleasure. Philip Margrave was not the routine that he afterwards became.

It was not long after he had first encountered Franciosa that he became more than a stranger. There proved to be a sympathy between them that extended to more than ordinary matters.

It was on Tuesday the 15th of the month of July that the young man and woman were married. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the English and French consuls.

It was the evening before Good Friday, and the church was filled with the most impressive ceremonies of the year. One of the many choruses dedicated to the Holy Virgin was draped with the usual violet and black hangings.

Before this sacred image the figure stood and seemed to contemplate for a few minutes the representation of that greatest of all tragedies, so dear and so awful to true believers. The figure turned as if to retire again from the mysterious symbol it had come to behold.

It is said—and believed by many superstitious folks in Quebec—that every year on the evening before Good Friday, a figure may be seen to kneel before the very altar that was so divided in years gone by, and ask forgiveness for crimes that were past all mercy.

Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the medicine that drives every impurity from the blood.

"Uncle John" said Amabel, "you must congratulate me, I am graduated." "What?" cried Uncle John, "is it so old the doctor that he has let you go?"

There is scarcely a symptom belonging to chronic dyspepsia but that is common to the poor dyspeptic, and he often feels as if he had every disease in the catalogue.

Mr. C. E. Higgins, Beausville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop's Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'I just seemed to lose the spot affected.'"

One of these dollars is a counterfeit, ma'am. "How on you tell?" "Simply by sound. Just tap it and hear how clear a genuine sound. That's the secret. Notice when I tap the other one. That's base."

A French scientist has discovered that earthquakes kill large numbers of insects. We are glad to hear that, because if we shall carry our earthquakes in our pockets when we go to bed in an Arcadia hotel.

A conductor on an Austin street car said "I am a negro, who is blacker than the color of your skin. I am a negro, who is blacker than the color of your skin. I am a negro, who is blacker than the color of your skin."

"The matter is, that the rotten thing is full of nothing but rot. It is a rotten thing, that is full of nothing but rot. It is a rotten thing, that is full of nothing but rot."

"Expect hydrophobia," says the Detroit Press. "I was bitten by a mad dog. This is the kind of our temporary. But for this information we might have been worrying several days earlier."

West Toronto Junction is within a few minutes walk of the Union station by the train of the Grand Trunk and the Northern. Real estate in the neighborhood has steadily risen in value and promises to advance still more rapidly.

What is Catarrh? From the Malt (Dom.) Dec. 15. Catarrh is a mucous membrane disease caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite known as the bacillus of catarrh.

How Women Would Vote. Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has seen Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote in its favor as an unfailing remedy for the diseases peculiar to her sex.

Lillian Spencer has written a novel entitled Who Did It? Until we have read the work we must decline stating whether the wicked conspirator or the gossamer profferer did it.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SCLICIAN Hair Renewer.

eldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has Hall's Hair Renewer.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WAISTERS.

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

Table with columns for destinations (G.T.P. East, O.C. Ry., N. & W., Midland, C.V.R., G.W.R., U.S.N.Y., U.S. Western) and rates.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY TIME TABLE.

OLD COUNTRY PASSAGES.

ALLAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Londonderry and Liverpool.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

PERKINS' PHOTOS.

W. MILLICAMP & CO.

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BABY CARRIAGES.

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'J. YOUNG', 'W. H. STONE', 'J. L. BIRD', 'W. H. STONE', 'J. L. BIRD', 'W. H. STONE'.

