THE TORONTO WORLD

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FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1883.

MR. MOWAT GOING TO ENGLAND.

It is reported that Hon. Oliver Mowat will go to England shortly to argue some of the cases in which Ontario is interested before the privy council. His other engagements may prevent his going, but at present it seems probable that he will go. He is certainly the best man for the post. It was also reported that Hon. Mr. Blake had been asked to argue the boundary issue before the privy council, but The World could meet with no confirmation of the statement.

THE GLOBE'S DEFENCE.

To the Globe, as neither the organ nor the foe of any railway company, but as a journal dependent for its success solely upon the large measure of confidence reposed in it by the people, it appears that the people will always be strong enough to enforce their rights from any combination of corporations whatever. For the reason that we have perfect confidence in the ability of the people to secure justice, we advised and advise again that proper steps be now taken to find out exactly what the rights of the people and of railways really are. Let a royal commission investigate the subject during the coming recess and report what legislation is necessary in order to protect the rights of all parties.

The Globe at last has been forced to speak out, and it does it in a half-hearted way. Notwithstanding the roundabout denial in the above extract we again assert that it is the organ of the Grand Trunk, that the recent change in its railway policy dates from the removal of Gordon Brown, and that two Grand Trunk agents sit on its board of directors, and dictate the railway articles. The Globe dare not get up and repudiate all the railway consolidation that has been going on, it dare not come out as a leader of the people in favor of the restriction of monopoly, but takes refuge in the assertion that it has "perfect confidence in the ability of the people," etc.

By-the-by have any of the Globe directors Grand Trunk passes?

ABUSING HOSPITALITY.

The great universal Yankee nation invites strangers and pilgrims from all quarters of the globe—China excepted, and Africa, too, we suppose—to enter in and become citizens of the republic. Perhaps ambition, more than pure unselfish philanthropy, is the motive; but no matter, the hospitality extended to new-comers is genuine and substantial. Of late years this hospitality of the American people has been shamefully abused by European mischief breeders such as Justus Schwab, Herr Most and O'Donovan Rossa; and it is not surprising that the former should begin to feel that they are being imposed upon. Here is a recent instance in point: On Sunday afternoon last there was a meeting of the central labor union in New York. Edward King, who appears to be a foreigner that declines being naturalized, advocated the calling of a special session of the legislature to pass bills in the interests of labor. Robert Blissert objected, and complained that Mr. King did not do his duty by refusing to become a citizen. Mr. King declared that the labor question was an international question and that he could do more good by influencing others than by casting his own ballot. "I will vote," he cried, "if you will not first force me to swear allegiance to a government that is the greatest sham on the face of the earth. [Immense applause.] The effete monarchy that you reproach me for being a subject of passed laws in the interests of the laboring classes fifteen years ago that you confess it is impossible for you to have passed—although to your interests—to-day." Before the applause had subsided Mr. Davis was on the floor and bitterly denouncing Mr. King. "This worst government that he talks about," he said, "tolerates him, while in his own country he'd be in Newgate for holding the opinions that he does. No man has a right to vote that isn't willing to back up his vote with his life blood. In spite of what Mr. King may say, this is the freest and purest government that ever existed, and the man that don't vote in this country is worse than the man who votes a bad ticket." After rather a stormy scene a delegate present got his chance for saying that in his opinion the central labor union took too much interest in the affairs of the czar and Charles Stewart Parnell, and not enough in practical home legislation. This was a gleam of real common sense in the midst of the dispute, but by some of those present it was indignantly repudiated.

In New York, Pittsburg, Chicago and other cities, persons of foreign birth, exercising the freedom that the republic accords to them, stand up in public meeting and denounce the American government as tyrannical and oppressive. In their own country the same fellows hardly dare to say "boo" for fear of being marched off to prison. This is outrageous abuse of a free country's hospitality. The American people are beginning to realize that they are getting too much of this sort of thing.

THE COURT HOUSE DIMCULTY.

The adjourned meeting of the joint committee appointed to consider the question of erecting a combined city and county building occurs to-day at 11 o'clock. The unfriendly nature of the conference held on Tuesday, arising from the defiant attitude of the county committee offset as this was by an apparently contemptuous indifference on the part of several members of the civic committee, augurs badly for a harmonious meeting this morning. No amicable arrangement can possibly be arrived at unless the parties use a little more tact in the negotiations, and the present probability of the committees arriving at any sort of agreement appears very small indeed.

More than this—the possibility of an open rupture and settled determination on the part perhaps of both sections to effect the proposed separation as speedily as possible is not by any means unlikely to be realized. Both parties have already openly expressed themselves as not only willing but partial to such a solution of the difficulty. While it is held that it would be a good thing for the city the county committee is evidently so prejudiced against joint action that any other result of to-day's conference is scarcely to be hoped for.

There cannot be any doubt now that the dynamite plots which are being unearthed in England have their birthplace in New York. Norman, one of those arrested in London, has turned informer. His real name is Lynch, and he says that he was supplied with money and sent direct from New York to carry out the devilish schemes of a society of which he was a member.

Realistic reporting has received a severe shock in St. Louis. A reporter of the Globe-Democrat in that city was recently detailed to write up an account of a circus which had been wintering at the local fair grounds. In order to give a realistic account of the lions he insisted, against the advice of the keeper, upon entering a cage in which three of the animals were confined. For a while they obeyed him as they were in the habit of obeying the keeper, jumping over his back and performing a number of tricks which they had been taught. Finally one of the animals knocked the reporter down in jumping over him, and before the keeper could spring into the cage and come to his assistance he was attacked by the beasts and terribly used. The lion's claws fell on the top of his head and tore away almost the entire scalp. A second stroke tore the reporter's shoulder open, and, as the keeper dragged him away, the lion's claws were fastened in the shoe of his left toot, and tore the covering off. The keeper had the palm of his right hand opened by one of the animal's claws. There was the greatest uproar in the cage for a few minutes, the lions roaring and rushing about while the keeper thrust the foolish journalist through the cage door to two assistants, and remained behind to belabor the animals into quietness with a short bar of iron. The reporter was taken from the ground unconscious, and the physicians fear that he is fatally injured.

Chicago is on the verge of a telegraph war. It is not this time a question of amalgamation, but it is the equally as serious one as to whether these great monopolies are to set all municipal law at defiance. Months ago the Chicago city council passed an ordinance requiring all telegraph wires to be placed under ground and limiting the date by which the ordinance was to be obeyed to May 1. Up to the present moment the Western Union has made no move and absolutely declines to obey the order, saying that it its wires are cut—as was done a month ago in the case of the Mutual Union—it can endure the loss as well as the public can the inconvenience. In this way is the United States beginning to reap the harvest from the seed it sowed when it allowed the monopoly to come to a head. There can be but one ending to this defiance of the law, and that is the absorption of the whole telegraphic system by the government. Perhaps that is what Jay Gould and his associates are aiming at, giving them as the purchase would probably a handsome profit on their investment and millions of dollars of ready cash to further speculate with.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy is acting minister of education while Mr. Crooks is in England. Now, as the latter gentleman was unable to perform the duties of his office for two or three months before he left Canada, and is to be away for another six months, it appears evident to us that there is one minister too many in the local cabinet, and that the dual position of provincial secretary and minister of education could very well be performed by one man. Five used to be the number of members of Mr. Mowat's government, and the present circumstances—one portfolio vacant and another as good as so—afford an excellent opportunity to relapse into the old order of things. It would save the province the expense of an unnecessary minister, and would enable Mr. Mowat to settle the claims of the many candidates for Mr. Crooks' position by the simple process of not filling it at all. While nobody could be dissatisfied, it would avoid the necessity of opening a constituency at a decidedly awkward time, would enable the premier to tide over a very unpleasant difficulty, and would gratify the province. Here are three good reasons why such a step should be taken. What says Mr. Mowat?

There are twenty-one electrical companies doing business in New York. As can well be understood under the code requiring those companies to put their wires under ground, the streets would be very considerably interfered with if each corporation acted for itself on a different plan. It is, therefore, proposed to devise a single system which will at once take in the telegraph, fire alarm, district messenger and telephone wires. With this end in view 350 devices have already been patented. Toronto is greatly interested in this question, as the day must come, and the sooner the better, when the unsightly poles with their multitude of wires which now disfigure our streets, must disappear, and the wires, sharing the fate of mankind, must find rest beneath the earth.

The Globe's London correspondent reaffirms what he said before, to the effect that the question as to construction and control of the Quebec and Ontario link was the rock upon which the big railway combination scheme split. We still think it more likely that it was the hidden hand of Vanderbilt which did the business, but time will tell. An Ottawa despatch to the same paper says that on Wednesday Mr. Duncan McIntyre and the C. P. R.'s solicitor had an interview with Sir John Macdonald, "who, *it is alleged*, is exceedingly anxious that the negotiations looking to a fusion of the Grand Trunk company with the Canada Pacific shall be resumed." We should like to see what proof the Globe has to back up this attempt to place Sir John before the country as the promoter of amalgamation. For so grave a charge these convenient words—"it is alleged"—are insufficient.

The minister of finance has been heavily pressed by deputations to relinquish certain tariff changes announced in his budget speech, but he has not *budged* very much, after all. He has conceded a little on points here and there, but on the whole has stood staunchly to his protectionist guns. By this time, probably, the deputationists think that he is not so easily shaken out of his adopted line as they have imagined.

Port Hope's magistrate thinks "it is well that publishers of newspapers should have the fear of being horsewhipped hanging over them." This is a very pretty doctrine for a magistrate to preach, but fortunately publishers are usually made of sterner stuff than to shrink from doing their duty on account of a possible cowhiding. However, as this most righteous judge is such an advocate of muscular law, perhaps he would carry his idea a little further and suggest that it would be well for Mr. Mowat's Justices Shallow to be in fear of the whip, for nothing else appears to have any wholesome influence with them.

We understand it to be a thing settled upon that Mr. W. H. Gibbs, of Oshawa, is to succeed to the senatorship vacated by the death of his brother, the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs.

Is Toronto going to be behind in the burial business? Most of the leading municipalities in the United States have already passed ordinances requiring telegraph wires to be placed underground. Toronto must not be laggard in this desirable reform, and the agitation should begin at once, so that the question may be a live issue at the next municipal elections, when every aldermanic candidate should be pledged to vote for the necessary by-law.

Referring to the expected heavy immigration of 1883 the Montreal Witness says: "The more that is heard of this subject the heavier must be the immigration this summer—unless the immigration prophets are to share the same fate as weather men. The Grand Trunk railway company is building new cars as fast as possible, and the Canadian Pacific are also adding to the rolling stock as fast as they can. Besides the immigration from Great Britain there is also expected a very large number of British tourists during the season."

New York produce circulars say that there is too much flour on the market, with great difficulty in effecting large sales as a consequence. There are liberal arrivals at the seaboard, and unfavorable advices from Europe. Meantime the bulls on wheat have discovered that throughout the northern and western states fall wheat is so badly frozen out that it is already a failure, or likely to be only half a crop. Reports of this kind, diligently circulated by telegraph, may perhaps raise a little the very dull and drooping wheat market of the present time, but perhaps not. In less than two months the wheat crop of Australia, India and California of this year will begin to tell strongly on the market.

The New York Tribune says that some Brooklyn ladies, desirous of bestowing charity upon the suffering heathen in distant lands, have outdone Mrs. Jellyby by sending in to the missionary box contributions of pillow-shams and sham coverings for beds! What the heathens of Africa and Polynesia will do with these articles remains to be seen.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: As the question of extending the suffrage to women is at present agitating the minds of the community, the following extracts from the April number of the "Woman's Suffrage Journal," Manchester, England, may prove of interest to many of your readers:

"The principle of woman's suffrage is no new thing, but only a revival of what was in England hundreds of years ago. In the reign of Henry the fifth an act was passed which provided that the knights of the shire should be elected by the county court (then a very important assemblage). The electors in this case were known to be not men alone, but included women. In Henry VI's reign another act was passed relating to forty-shilling householders, who elected the county members and who were not confined to men alone, but included the other sex. Indeed the existing documents referred to the electors as people or gens, and did not particularize men at all. The principle for which we are struggling is not a new one, but really an ancient and indeed conservative institution." The objections too often brought forward as reasons why women should not have the franchise are very well answered as follows by Mr. M. T. H. Whittaker: "No one denied the right of every man to vote, and his power was only suspended when he was disqualified. But a woman was debarred from voting whether or not she had the qualification. At present every man in boroughs, and soon every man in the counties, would have a vote, if he possessed one qualification—that of living in a house—why should not women be admitted to equality in this respect? What are the qualifications? Assuredly there were qualifications and disqualifications, did all the former apply to men, and the latter to women? If not, was a man to have a vote because he was a man, and a woman was not to have a vote because she was a woman? He had heard it argued that women were not soldiers, sailors and policemen; but was it necessary that a man should be a policeman before he could be a voter? Could not a man enter a ballot box unless he was fit to be a soldier? Why, the qualifications for soldiership are of a physical character, and should a man, when he rendered his vote, be refused because he was not tall enough or did not measure a certain number of inches round the chest? Woman's ambiguous position in society had been the results of legislation, and the artificial conditions of her existence were being abolished, and her individuality was becoming more pronounced. Besides, history taught us that the interests of a class were always better watched when the class was represented directly." It was said that the interests of females were already cared for, but the same argument had been used in '32 and '67 to prove that workingmen need not have direct representation, and it had now been found that with workingmen voters the interests of the class had been better looked after. The slave had been told that he was represented by his master. Was an intelligent and thoughtful woman to be satisfied by reflecting that her chimney-sweep and dustman possessed votes? Color was not longer a disqualification and social position would soon cease to be a disqualification. Why, therefore, should sex disentitle? It was said that women did not want votes. Some might not, but would it be fair to disenfranchise one man because another and lazier man might consider a vote a trouble? Another objection was that women did not understand politics. What unrepresented class ever did? A man was not disqualified because he happened to be ignorant. Didn't a certain gentleman, when soliciting the suffrages of the people of Scarboro' gravely say he would support a bill, when, unfortunately for his intention, it was already on the statute book? Finally, it was argued that women voters would be led by ministers. If they were they would only imitate the lords of creation, for in any borough where toryism or liberalism had been very predominant for ages, it was owing to the strong individuality of the leading men.

Toronto, April 19, 1883. L. E. R.

THE REGISTRAR OF PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING.

To The Editor of The World.

SIR: I notice in this morning's world a letter from W. H. Laird, registrar at Prince Arthur's Landing, in which he says the charge made, that delays have occurred at his office by reason of his absence, is false. As conclusive evidence of its truth, I enclose you for your perusal a letter written by a prominent official at Prince Arthur's Landing to a gentleman in this city. I fancy that the registrar would admit, if he were to see this letter, that the writer is good authority.

The public are not much interested in what induced me to make the charge, but they are concerned about seeing that officials, who are public servants, do their duty. P. L. A.

Toronto, April 18, 1883.

The reason why the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, are making so many wonderful cures of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and consumption are: They have none but skilled and qualified medical men connected with the institute. They adhere strictly to their specialty and they use the spirometer invented by M. Souvielle, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, an instrument which conveys the medicines in the form of cold inhalations to the parts diseased, which is the only way these diseases can be cured. They are treating hundreds of patients every month, having twelve surgeons engaged in their work in Canada alone. Send a three-cent stamp for a copy of their International News, published monthly at 173 Church street, Toronto. e-d

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.

In the New York state senate yesterday the bill permitting aliens to be trustees of guaranty and trust companies came up. Jacobs opposed the bill, claiming it was simply intended to relieve Sir Edward Archibald, ex-English consul, who wished to become president of the New York company, yet who would not become a citizen of the United States. The bill was lost by 16 to 12, but was subsequently reconsidered and tabled.

ROSSIN HOUSE.—The argest hotel in Ontario, only two blocks from Union Station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms, detatched and *en suite*, polite and attentive employees in every department, together with unexcelled *cuisine*, make it specially attractive to the traveling public. Fire escapes in each bedroom. Prices graduated.

The Ballad of the Queen and the Poet.

From the New York sun.

Upon a golden dais right beautiful to see
Sat haughty Albion's ruler, nursing of her knee,
And her menials kneel around her in a well-calved company.

The Mowbrays and the Mortimers, the Howards and DeVeres,
The Gowers and the Robinsons kneel there among their peers,
A-eating of boiled mutton and a-drinking of small beers.

In loyal awe and wonder sits the peerage in a bunch,
And no one dares to whisper while the queen inserts her lunch,
And washes down her regal fare with draughts of Roman punch;

Till in there strides a porter proud, and hoarsely thus he chimes:
"May't please your Royal 'Ighness, 'ere you 'ave the mornin' Times,
Hand hail the latest news habout them 'orrid Hirish crimes."

The queen she wiped her royal specs and doffed her diadem,
And read within that paper not the space of half an em,
And shrieked "Alas! and yet alas! G. Washington Childs, A.M.

"In Hamilton, Ontario, a person named McWade,
A servant of this person Childs, bitter curses made
Against our royal person, and a fine of 'two pun' paid.

"Now foul betide the she that puts her trust in faithless males,
And yet whilom I loved thee, Childs, I loved thy tearful tales
And often recommended 'em to that harum-scarum Wales.

"And the lime of my emotions his burning tears did slack,
As in the groves of Windsor he poured out his mournful clack,
And presented me his poems bound in undertaker's black.

"And now his menials curse me! O, my faithful old John Brown,
Thank heaven, you did not live to see"—and here the queen fell down,
And her maidens brought her water in the hollow of her crown.

And on a golden dais, right beautiful to see,
The queen sits, sadly nursing her wounded heart and knee,
And bitterly bewailing the poet's perfidy.

EXCURSIONS.

CALIFORNIA

OREGON.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIRST EXCURSION FROM CANADA
PACIFIC COAST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Full Particulars in a few days.
Send address to
W. R. CALLAWAY, MANAGER,
Department of Emigration, 38 York St., Toronto, Ont., for circulars by mail free.

The Reason Why.

At the renting of pews in a Chicago church the other evening, there was hot competition for pew No. 78, and the bids ran up to a large sum. It was finally knocked down to Brother B. "Why were you so anxious to get that particular seat?" he was asked by Bro. C. "Why? because it's just next to Bro. M.'s" he replied. "Well what of that?" returned the other. "Why rejoined Bro. B., "M.'s as bald as a jug, and he draws the flies from everybody around him. I made up my mind to get a pew near him this year, for if there's anything I hate it's to be pestered with flies when I'm—when I'm listening to a good sermon." Li Quor Tea is the leading article.

When the depraved machine that measures gas in the cellar becomes out of order and prostrated, is it not a case of gas trick fever?

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 31.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two hundred patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on catarrh.

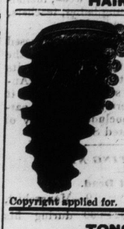
STEAM PACKING.

ASBESTOS STEAM PACKING.
All Sizes at Lowest Prices.
P. PATERSON & SON,
24 KING ST. EAST.

BOOKS AND STUFFED BIRDS

W. P. MELVILLE,
DEALER IN
NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS
STUFFED BIRDS.
Birds Eggs and all kinds of
Natural History Specimens and Supplies,
319 Yonge St. Toronto.
P. S. Birds and Animals Stuffed to order.

HAIR GOODS.



LADIES,
Don't miss the opportunity and call and see my beautiful stock of REAL WATER WAVES. Thousands of them now in use everywhere. The only genuine one manufactured in Canada. Also switches, wigs, coquettes, &c., at the
PARIS HAIR WORK
105 Yonge street,
Between King and Adelaide streets, Toronto.
A. DORENWEND.
Copyright applied for.

TONSORIAL.

OLD DOLLY VARDEN.
CAPTAIN JACK
Has opened a fine Shaving Parlor for the wes end at
456 QUEEN STREET.
Near Denison Avenue.

REMOVALS

TAYLOR & MOORE,
(LATE THE TAYLOR PRINTING CO.)
HAVE REMOVED
TO
No. 1 LEADER LANE,
GROUND FLOOR.

COAL AND WOOD.

ESTABLISHED 1856. *ESTABLISHED 1856.*
P. BURNS,
COAL & WOOD
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Best Hard Wood (Beech and Maple) delivered to any part of the city at . . . . $5.50 per cord
2nd Quality do do do do $4.00 do
Beech and Maple by carload on cars in Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway yard, ... $4.50 do
All descriptions Hard and Soft Coal. Best Qualities. Lowest Rates.
ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES.
Corner Front and Bathurst sts. | 51 King street east.
Yonge street wharf. | 532 Queen street west.
WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. H. STONE,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
Yonge 187 Street.
The best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the City.

J. YOUNG,
THE LEADING UNDERTAKER,
347 YONGE ST.
Imports the finest metal and cloth covered goods. Telephone night or day.

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

PRINTING.

ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
At Reasonable Prices.
J. C. WOODLAND & CO.
STEAM PRINTERS,
11 and 13 KING STREET WEST.

BILLIARDS.

MR. POWER,
OF THE POWER HOUSE,
HAS RECEIVED TO-DAY
1 Billiard and 2 Pool Tables
From Brunswick and Balke Factory Company, Chicago

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.
A few Job Lines offering at less than cost to manufacture. Inspection solicited.
The Toronto News Co'y,
42 Yonge Street, Toronto.

LAUNDRY.

BOND STREET LAUNDRY,
NO. 84.
GENTS' WORK A SPECIALTY.
Work sent for and delivered

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

General Ocean S. S. Agency.
Tickets issued to all Parts of ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and Continent of Europe.
For Full particulars apply to
SAM. OSBORNE & CO'S.,
40 YONGE STREET.

CIGARS.

SMOKE
THE
CABLE
AND
PADRE
CIGARS!
To be had in all railway trains in Canada and all first-class hotels and dealers.
Manufactured only by
S. DAVIS & SON,
MONTREAL.
Factory—54 and 56 Mcdill st., 73 and 75 Grey Nun st. Box Factory—102 King st., Montreal.
TORONTO BRANCH—34 Church Street

PLUMBING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Just received, several cases of the very Latest Designs in
Polished Gold Gas Fixtures
From New York and Philadelphia.
J. N. O'NEIL
Opposite Avenue Gates.
167 Queen Street West.
NEWEST DESIGNS.
CRYSTAL, BRASS, GILT AND BRONZE
GASALIERS AND BRACKETS.
A Full Assortment of Globes and Smoke Bells.
91 KING STREET W.
(ROMAINE BUILDING.)
RITCHIE & CO.