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TRY IT FOR A MONTH. WORLD 18 King Street East, Toronto. The Toronto World. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1882. Persons leaving town for the season, and sum

travelers, can have THE WORLD mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

THE MAIL ON FUSION.

During all the time that the railway fight between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western was going on in the local house last winter, the Mail said never a word. And never a word did it say on the subject since, until Tuesday, the 15th inst, when it spoke out boldly and re-

its of three thousand three hundred of track. Speculate as people may, not possible to state with accuracy it is not possible to state with accuracy what the exact result of the recent railway amalgumation will be. Of course when a ailway company enjoys a monopoly of any class of traffic it may be tempted to use that monopoly to its own pecuniary ad-vantage, with a view to securing its share-holders—what they surely deserve—a small return for their investment. At the same time the misuse of a monopoly will breed to a security atrong comlation of Manitoba in 1871 at 18,895. A LETTER FROM DAVID BLAIN. Volume XII of the sessional papers of 1879 THE HAT NUISANCE AT THEATRES. Volume XII of the sessional papers of 1015 contains an official estimate which says that the number of people in Manitoba in 1878 "may be placed at 50,000 to 55,000"—say 53,000. The census asserts that in 1881 the inhabitants of Manitoba numbered 65,054. (To the Editor of The World.) As the theatre season approaches it may DEAR SIR : You have an article to-day be worth while calling attention to a sin competition; and a pretty strong com-petition, in which two railways fight for against what have happily been called the headed "Mackenzie and Blain," Let me petition, in which two railways fight for life, will cost the old monopoly more in a few months than it gained by the extor-tions it has practised for years. Railway managers are not blind to this. The amalgamation of the Great Western and the Grand Trunk will cer-tainly do away with the competition between these lines at a few points; but as there is to be a large away in the work. ninor morals: we refer to the inconvenience on behalf of my old leader, for the purcaused to the playgoing public by the per-sistency in wearing when at a theatre those poses of this correspondence, repudiate the combination. Knowing Mr. Mackenzie's These enumerations may be recapitulated large hats which obstruct one's view of the thus : sense of party duty, I would feel I had ..18,895 people ..53,000 do ..65,954 do In 1871. In 1878. In 1881. done him great injustice if I had coupled stage as effectively as if one sat behind a row of circular saws. The cartwheel hat his name with mine in any way in the cor-The actual facts of the case declare therebetween these lines at a few points; but as there is to be a large saving in the work-ing expenses the benefits which the com-panies are to enjoy by their union should be secured without increasing the rates. Nor is the fusion without its good features for the travelling public. It will result by the utilization of portions of the Grand Trunk and Great Western in the forming of short routes between town and town. For instance, by using the Great Western track from London to Paris, and the Grand Trunk from Paris to Brantford, a shorter route than that hitherte existing will be respondence now proceeding. I believe my letters will be condemned by him and that The actual facts of the case declare there-fore, that the increase of population n Manitoba during the seven years ending in 1873, averaged 4872 persons annually; during the three years ending in 1881 aver-aged 4318 persons annually. In all the Northwest, outside Manitobe, the total number of inhabitants, exclusive of Indians, was an exaggerated case of the hat horror; but the less cumbrous over the garden-walk some portions of them will be distasteful hat and the unspeakable poke bonnet, and to him, not the least of which is this subthe headdress of Davenport, obstruct the vision, and disturb the temper of the ject arising out of the question put by Mr. Meek through the Mail. Your heading. number of inhabitants, exclusive of Indians, was, according to the census taken last April, but 6594. When Sir John Macdon-ald estimated the immigration into the morth-west at 25,000 in 1880 and 30,000 in 1881, lover of the drama. Any one who has sat behind a cheveux de rather than the article, calls for attention. frize of these huge headcoverings knows | "The ex-leader not carrying the debts of how little chance there is of seeing any- the party-how they were discharged." Permit me to say that my recollection is rest at 20,00 in log-trap. Reports of the department of the Inter-ior throw the following light on the pro-more of settlement in the northwest: Number of thing of what passes on the stage. One Trunk from Paris to Brantford, a shorter route than that hitherto existing will be found between London and Brantford. It cannot be said that the Grand Trunk will be without competitions. From Toronto eastward it will shortly have an opposing line. From Toronto westward it has the Credit Valley, and on the western penin-sula it has the Canada Southern. may hear the spoken part of the drama that I was asked to accept paper for \$3500, indeed, but as Herodotus has it, the eyes and I thought Mr. Mackenzie had accepted are more trustworthy than the ears, and for that amount after I had declined. That gress of settlement in after all one has paid for the gratification he struggled with it for years, you confess of both senses. It may of course be said on the face of the article. That the debt of the ladies that they suffer what they has been paid since I brought the subject sula it has the Canada Southern. inflict, that they too are deprived of full epjoyment of the drama by the hats of their sisters. But women kind, like a priesthood, however much they may hate and envy one another, stand together in line to resist any attack on feminine folly. Besides it is a question whether the ladies suffer as much pain inflict, that they too are deprived of to the attention of the reform association There is plain speaking on an important matter for you, if you only know which way to read it. To take another view, it does appear to us that the Telegram has good legal ground of action against the Mail for pirating its own peculiar non-committal, almost inimitable style of writing on two sides of a subject at once. The thing may whether the ladies suffer as much pain thrown on the subject. I am afraid they and increasing numbers in which the home-steaders have not committed themselves still further by pre-emptions, throws some doubt on that point. Additional doubt is thrown upon it by the fact that a large number of dwellings in the Northwest are returned in the census as uninhabited ! Vacant houses are not found to any confrom the loss of properly enjoying the play, only paid the small balance he had been be white, but, on the other hand, it may as they gain on the other hand in happi-ness by this opportunity of outvieing one complained that Mr. Blake as leader had also be black-who knows ?-- says the Telegram. set Quien Sabe ?" is what the Mexicans another in the high-towering and wide- ignored the antecedents of the party. Your say when similarly bothered. A railway spreading extravagance of these ridiculous article seeks to credit him with the honorcompany having a monopoly may use its Vacant houses are not found to any state of a rush of siderable extent on the scene of a rush of population. When the census of last April tells us of Muskoks, that of her 5110 bing us Canadians, when you well know April tells us of Muskoks, that of her 5110 that we, the great dominion, claim the right able sentiment of taking immediate steps monopoly power against the public head coverings. to see that the liability was liquidated. I but then again it may not unwise heads, have tender hearts. They was glad to learn it, as there are some other But the ladies, if they have sometimes April tells us of Muskoks, that of her S110 dwellings, those uninhabited numbered 531. we accept the fact as evidence of disap-pointed emigrants and deserted home-steads; and may, therefore, accept as evidence of the same conclusions, the fact that the census of last April tells us of Monitor that of her 12 903 dwellings. -says the Mail. We think it is Cardebts yet unpaid. I trust you will not lyle that tells of an author who, having hats inflict on young men. There is not suppose that I think Mr. Blake should pay should consider the terrible injury their stated certain alleged facts, says that imthem any more than I think Mr. Mackenzie portant inferences are to be drawn from them. In this matter the same hint might guage but there is a temptation to quit for ought to pay them. It is not the ability to guage but there is a temptation to quit for a time the temple of the drama, and seek principle of justice that has been violated, those uninhabited numbered so many as principle of justice that has been violated. be given to readers of the Mail, who may wish the mythical "friend," or chew the demorand that from Mr. Blake as the leader of 796 to infer its opinion from its language. The In the whole Northwest outside Manializing clove. the party, that is objected to. You state the party, that is objected to. You state that "a tax was levied on certain parties." April is set down in the census at 100. That Cambridge carter, when bragging about And after all. ladies, what head-dress what his horse could draw, being bantered could become you more than your own by the students to say whether the horse wealth of luxuriant tresses, your bangs. could draw inferences replied : "Why. your frizettes, and other capillary attracyes, anything in reason." Supposing readers of the Mail to be equal in drawing capac-A BEAR ON MANITOBA.

nation in the of the chief planks in the religious platform to that when the embers of "seventh day' liberalism were stirred up the utmost efforts

were made to restrain public sentiment from deserting the old covenant standard, We subjoin the substance of a com-nunication to the Edinburgh Courant from the liberal side. the views of which may not be uninteresting to those who have been following the iscussions on the subject in the press. The ground taken is that the law of the abbath as originally given to the ancient Jews was applicable to their special circumtances in the childhood period of the vorld's religious history, and was not intended for all times and all peoples. The lecalogue of which it fermed a part, coutained within it the germ of what was to become universal, but that germ , was enclosed in a framework of rules that was destined in due time to be shattered and cleared away. Thus when Christ came, He did not entirely destroy the old law but He fulfilled it, in the unfolding of its original. erm and placing it on a new basis so that

t should no longer be imposed as a yoke, ut should rather be iffused into the hear as a principle sustaining men from within. This principle is that the day should be given to rest from ordinary labor and spent n such exercises of spiritual worship and ateliectual festivity as will tend to refresh the body as well as the soul, the two kinds being interconnected and the one reacting on the other. The new dispensation does not lay down any other rule as to the Sabbath than that it is to be a day of

rest and christian recreation. All else is to be left to the discretion. of the true believer. This liberal standard of opinion has been taken by the vast ma-

ority of eminent divines, throughout the hristian era.

The tendency of the present day, such s exists, to maintain the rigor of the old lebrew Sabbath, is mainly the outcome of that puritanic spirit which reached its limax during the protectorate of Cromwell, and which was itself but a powerful reaction from the degeneracy and looseness in the church previous to the reformation. The true observance of the christian Sab-

bath would consist then, not in the slavish adherence to the rules of the Jewish code, nor yet in the wanton abuse of the privileges which the day accords and the pursuit of ain pleasure, but in the cessation of ordinary labor to engage in that in which the hole man will be raised, invigorated and dified, and thus to observe the day and

A GREAT PEACE CROP. rall, this is to be a great peach yea ing the prophecies regarding the Sin: The party staked heavily of re all evil. Only a small crop wa edicted. Even at the beginning of summer we were told to expect little from the famous peach-growing region of Delaware and Maryland. Better reports came in a few weeks ago, but now, when the time for the ripening of peaches has actually oome, we are promised the largest crop ever picked, the great yield of 1875 alone

excepted. "To-day," says the Philadelphia Press, "every peach tree on that long stretch of land between the bays of Delaware and the Chesapeake, and extending from Wilming ton to Northampton County, Va., is bend ing under an overload of luscious spheres. It is estimated that that region will yield the enormous quantity of five million baskets of peaches. And the quality of this extraordinary crop is said to be far better than that of 1875, when only was the abundance equalled. Because the peaches are so exceptionally good, the growers anticipate comparatively high prices ; but with a supply so wast, there is no reason to doubt that during the next four weeks we shall be able to get remarkably good peaches at low rates.

The great peach region of the United States is made up of portions of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. More peaches are roduced there than on any other equal creage in the world. The number of trees aggregates something like six millions, young and old, and the orchards vary in ize from a few hundred trees to ten thousand. Three of the leading growers of Maryland, for instance, have one hundred thousand trees in bearing this year. Encouraging reports are also received from the Niagara peninsula, New York state and the western orchards in Ontario.

OUR MOCKING BIRD. "Listen to the mockingbird," or the

arrot, which you please. It is learning to alk. "No doubt a great many reformers who voted against their party on its platform at Ottawa will keep their places in the ranks and uphold its platform at Toronto. This is an easy way of compromising with their party consciences. It does not follow that because men veted for the N.P. in dominion politics they must vote to turn their friends out of office in Ontario politics. There will be a good deal of compromise voting done. Ontario is nominally Reform, although we should think not in the large proportion represented by Mr. Mowat's following in the The flatness of the land aggravates, he says legislature. He has no need of so large a majority, just as Sir John Macdonald has an encroach on the short season which no need of so large a majority at Ottawa.

exposes the crop to frost before matur-Nothing that reduced either could be looked of the heart, and not from the craven fear of dire punishment for the breaking of a command whose strict observance was, evi-dently, only incumbent upon a certain race at a particular stage of their existence, and not to be followed by the whole world or under the christian dispensation. If that region do not supply in its exports suited in a return-tide of emigration, a tide that in his observation is fully equal in volume to that which is coming in. His istatement has led me to an examination of the official reports—with a result which I proceed now to present in brief. Page 405 of the last census sets the popusolutely, as follows : The Grand Trunk railway system n

TRE MANITOBA OF HARD FACTS.

field for immigration. The "tou tained on the subject is, therefore, an i ligible if not an honest performance on th art of the conservatives. It is even still

ligible if not an honest performance of term part of the conservatives. It is even still more intelligible on their part as a means of detaching votes from Mr. Mowat in the coming elections for the local legislature, a means used most dexterously for holding in dependence on the good pleasure of the conservative chief, of inflaential bodies of men as " colonization companies" represent ative of the Methodists, of the Roman Catholics, of the Sons of Temperance, &c, &c. In this point of view one may well feel puzzled to understand why the journals of the reform party should not go behind that political performance of their opponents, by placing the question of settlement in the Northwest on its actual merits. The press of this city owes its first duty to Ontario. Why should it maintain a cry that, even though justified in fact, is calculated to drain the province of

tributions from the breakstins of this pro-vince, there seems to be no room for double that the farmer of the Northwest has some very ugly skeleton in the closet. The imports into the Northwest are as alculated to drain the province of nuch of her resources in men and money ? When Muskoka is seen to have increased in population during the last decade at as high a ratio a Manitoba, that cry is a very treason to interests at our own doors. If the wrong done this province, in many such instances rise up in judgment some

1,243,309 1,803,651 1,208,877 1,122,744 1,140,871 1,227,105 1,941,574 day not very remote, under the light of lenunciations of raturned emigrants Of the eleven millions and a half repreruined by the so called Manitobs "boom" the reform journals will stand condemned of having participated in ruinous clap-trap in Bay company and of the Pacific railway having participated in ruinous clap-trap in the very teeth of the interests of their pro-vince and their party. On these grounds, I pray you to give me space in your columns for some expressions of doubt that the settlers have been consuming outside prosettlers have been consuming outside pro ducts for the last eight years at the aver Northwest is, or ought to be, the scene of Northwest is, or ought to be, the scene of any great rush of agricultural enterprise. Like everyone else in this province, I had supposed that the Northwest is a fine field for immigration. But a friend of mine who has lately returned from that region placed that opinion in doubt. Formerly a member of parliament for bis county, he is member of parliament for his county, he is

a practical man who has had experience incs ? Some fatal fact seems to lie behind a in farming as a settle. He the "tooting" for Manitoba. The difficult assured me that the water obtainable in as to wood and water may explain the tid assured me that the water obtainable in the tode which is certainly returning from that is unfit for use: and that to obtain good water, it is necessary to go fifty or sixty feet deeper, much of the way through rock. feet deeper, much of the way through rock. spring seems, however, to be so long on flat lands—and nearly all the lands are of that Many of the men who had entered homelands—and nearly aif the lands are of that description—as to prevent ploughing until too late for a crop. This accounts very likely for the otherwise unaccountable failure of surpluses. Be all that, however, as it may, the gentlemen who "toot" for Manitobs in the parliament and in the press are threatened this mean the press are threatened steads have, the gentleman assures me, abandoned them on making that discovery. the drawback of thaw-wet and causes thus, ity. These objections, he tells me, have re-sulted in a return-tide of emigration, a tide of this year such or supply in its exports



ENTRIES in all Departments, of ose on SATURDAY, August 19th Send for Prize List containing full particulars b send for Prize List containing full particulars b post-card or otherwise, to H. J. HILL, J. J. WITHROW, President. Becretary, Toront



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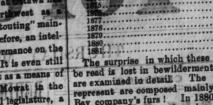
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ity to the Cambridge carter's horse, they can draw lots of inferences from the highly oracular, Delphic, sybilline article above noted.

THE CHRISIIAN SABBATH. The discussion bearing on the privileges and the enterprise of the people, all these been paid, but the dishonorable ignoring and restraints of this day have been carried have been sung in richest tones. But Gen. of the whole past history and condition of Hewson has been going through the blue the party, and the status of the on for many years in different parts of christendom particularly in the Protestant books and if their figures are trustworthy, individual members of it. If he deohurches of Britain and America. So great has been the interest taken in the question, Northwest boom. Sir John Rose is in and take up the party-in the condition it at times, and such has been the zest and town just returned from the Northwest, and was when he usurped the power. Simply vehemence displayed by the parties to the he on the other hand is a regular bull on because there has been a change of rulers strife that it might well be called the sore things Northwestern. He cannot find there ought not to be a repudiation of liapoint in the Catholic system. In England words too file to express his admiration of bilities and antecedent conditions. That and Scotland, especially where liberals and the country and the fertility of the soil. for years he has never enquired into the and Scotland, especially where notatis and the country and the rertinty of the soil. In years he has never enquired into the conservatives in religious matters are well. The hard nut to crack about Gen. Hewson's condition of the party he leads proves his conservatives in religious matters are went the nate nut to char accur con, including of the party ne reads provi matched in spirit, if not in numbers, the letter is that it is based on official figures. unfitness for the task. Yours truly, conflict has been raging loud and long. The The Manitoba pipers will at once proceed

the country may well claim the honor of to take the General's "skulp."

For some time we have had nothing but glowing reports from the Northwest. The enough and square off all? My complaint wonderful march of progress; the inrush of immigrants, the productivity of the soil. Mr. Pattullo or Mr. Anyone-else had not

he takes a great deal of the gilt off the sires ever to succeed he must now go back

Toronto, August 16, 1882.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obe ient servant, M. BUTT HEWSON. A FRIEND OF WHAT IS TRUE" ON DR. WILD.

> (To the Editor of The World.) SIR: Will you kindly allow me through your valuable paper to ask " A Friend of

what is true" the following ten questions, namely: 1. What do you mean by a meteor of the

pulpit ? 2. When did Dr. Wild preach unscrip-

2. When did be manipulate the scrip-tures so as to make them like "laughing gas?" 4. From whence do you get the informa-

4. From whence do you get the information that Bond street congregation are an idle and irreligious people?
5. What do you mean by dross, as applied in your letter?
6. How do you know that Dr. Wild secures the golden contributions of his employers? Have you formerly been connected with the church?
7. What makes you think that Dr. Wild was going to glory, because he said he

What makes you think that Dr. Wild was going to glory, because he said he should like a brass band at his funeral, and the people have an extra dinner ?
 Kindly give us the data when he spoke about the brass band and the dinner ?
 What is the difference between Dr.
 Wild's religious opinions and those taught in the old and new testament ?
 What anthority have you for saying "Death is an evil?"

" Death is an evil ?" "Death is an evil ?" The foregoing are the questions which I expect "A Friend of what is true" to frank-ly and honestly answer, (for there is not a question but what is brought out by his dustion of anxionaly wait for the answers, after which I shall fully reply. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY. (To the Editor of The World.) SIR: I think you are rather unreas

that we, the great dominion, claim the right to do as we please. Why not accord the same right to England. In short why clamor for independence, and then attempt to dictate to our "mother." BRITAIN. We are in favor of each party having

the right to do as it pleases. Therefore Canada, having a direct interest in the settlement of the Irish question, in a spirit of friendship suggested that a certain course.

should be adopted. If the Irish people are

the party, that is objected to. You state that the party, that is objected to. You state that "a tax was levied on certain parties." of a tax was levied on certain parties." of course no one but the leader could do so. Why did he not enquire years before what were the liabilities of the party, and if its honor were worth preserving levy a tax sufficient to pay sworthing. When he was levying a tax why did he not levy "on "had diverted immigration, contained he manted of houses being built is." A statule of Mr. Augone-else had not been paid, but the dishonorable ignoring of the whole past history and condition of the party, and the status of the individual members of it. If he design of the was then the succeed he must now go back and take up the party—in the condition of the was when he usurped the power. Simply because there has been a change of rulers there ought not to be as reputation of the solution of the worke and attecedent conditions. That for years he has never enquired into the condition of the status of the solution of the must now go back and take up the party—in the condition of the whole has there are using has been carried on instruction to be a reputation of the status of the solution of it. If he design of the whole be ast photole station of the party, and the status of the sain of area, it abows a rate of progress of rulers there ought not to be as reputation of large of me and gifts for many years and antecedent conditions. That for years he has never enquired in to the commer of the norder outfitting has been as interes for the sain. There immes the number of those have been party and an attecedent condition the same times to mean of the party, and an attecedent condition the same time so may as engaged in a province which had been under outfitting the power the solution of the party is the fall. There for the solution of the solut



F. J. FARNDEN, Bolton street, Riverside, and