



TRUTH FOR THE PEOPLE

OLD SERIES—17th YEAR.

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OUR RESIDENCE.

We fully expected to have been able this week to announce the location of TRUTH VILLA, but circumstances have occurred which prevent us doing so. Some little difficulty is being experienced in securing a house which will be worthy of the well-known enterprise and liberality of the publisher of TRUTH, and which will be a fitting climax to the series of awards which he has so generously given to subscribers to TRUTH. The street and number of TRUTH VILLA will be published soon, and meanwhile let none lose the opportunity of becoming possessed of a beautiful city residence at so small a cost. One dollar will give you a four months' subscription to TRUTH and the possibility of securing the house and lot. Don't fail to compete at once. This last magnificent premium will positively be awarded, and you will forever regret allowing so golden an opportunity to pass if you do not embrace the present one. Send a dollar AT ONCE!

WHAT TRUTH SAYS.

Happily the war between England and Russia is likely to be averted—for a time at least. It would have been a terrible thing for both nations and for the world to have rushed into a deadly conflict, when a settlement of differences could have been reached by more peaceful means. When the passions of men, or of nations, become roused, it seems as though the desire for blood becomes an infatuation. The jingo party in England now seem to be indignant and disappointed that bloodshed has not been resorted to. No doubt many of them would have been quite willing to have risked their own precious lives, but probably they are not among the men at blatant ones just now.

In regard to the last great war with Russia, costing, as it did, England so many lives and so much treasure, it was the opinion of some of the ablest and most experienced statesmen, including Mr. Gladstone and John Bright, that England had hardly necessity or right on her side, and that the results were in no way adequate to the great sacrifice. The better thinking class of people are already coming to feel that the Soudan expedition was uncalled for, if not unjust, and that the country had no reasonable excuse to give for the great clamour that was raised for vengeance against the people of that land. There is certainly a vast difference between a popular national holiday butchery and a justifiable war.

The excitement in regard to the North-West rebellion grows more intense, as well it may. At the time of this writing fighting is going on, and what may be the result it is difficult to foresee. That the re-

bellion will be eventually crushed out, and the rebels driven from the country, or punished for their wicked acts, there can be no doubt. How long a time may be required for this purpose, and how widespread the uprising may grow, among the Indians especially, it seems hard to tell, even yet. That the disaffection was much more widespread in the outset than was generally imagined there can be no doubt about. How the Dominion Government could have been left so long in ignorance of the matter, with such a large number of officials over the country, is something that ought to be more clearly explained to the country than it yet has been. Surely all the agitation and all the organization could not have gone on without the knowledge of the local officials, if they are men of ordinary intelligence and ordinary faithfulness to duty.

The progress being made each year in increased facilities for higher education among women is very great. The question of co-education appears to be pretty nearly solved, and the doors of the colleges are being thrown open more widely every year to females. No such dreadful calamities are coming out of this innovation as many honestly feared. It is pretty safe to predict that the time is not far distant when the old-time "Ladies' Select School," when "the accomplishments" were the principal things taught, will have had their day. Females are entering every college whose doors have been opened to them, and they are demonstrating their ability to compete successfully in a fair field.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is just now before Parliament for its annual call for aid. This time only a five million loan is asked in ready money. This is quite as little as was expected. It was well enough understood, for some time past, that help would be asked for again this year, and again granted, though the Government organs appeared to try to assure the people there was nothing in it. Of course had it been foreseen in the outset that any such an outlay would have been demanded, the bargain would never have been entered into by Parliament. Now that so much has been expended the Company appears to be the master of the situation, and avails itself of the opportunity of setting nearly its own terms. The country appears to have the alternative of either losing all it has invested, or of investing more. The only serious question now appears to be how much farther we must go before we can safely cry halt. TRUTH sincerely hopes the end of calls for help has come, but it sincerely doubts it. The Canadian Pacific Railway will certainly prove of vast advantage to the Dominion if the people are not financially crushed under its burden. It may yet turn out that it is worth all that it has cost. TRUTH hopes so.

Elevated railways will probably become common before many years in other large cities besides New York. A scheme is now on foot for their establishment in Paris. It is proposed to commence operations very

soon, so as to have all completed and in good running order before the proposed great exposition in Paris in 1889. Probably a similar experiment will be made in the other great European cities, should that of Paris prove quite satisfactory. Whether London may yet substitute overhead for underground railways remains to be seen. Possibly the terrible fogs may stand in the way of its success.

Immigration into the United States continues very large, though there has been a slight falling off during the past few years. It is said that most of the valuable public lands have been already taken up, and that "free homesteads for the million" do not exist, or cannot long exist, as they formerly did. According to the U. S. official returns the number of emigrants arriving at New York alone was 330,030. The average of the three preceding years was something like 400,000. Of the last year's arrivals Germany supplied nearly one half, and Ireland came next on the list, with England a very close third. The number of Germans flocking yearly to the Great Republic is something enormous. They bring with them very loose ideas about Sunday observance and drink selling, and their influence is very largely felt in the politics of the country. The only wonder is that American politics continue in as healthy a condition as they even do, considering the very large foreign population assimilated every year, and the very large number of officers elected by the popular vote.

Baron Tennyson, England's great Poet-aureate, has lately been putting his views pretty strongly into verse in regard to the supposed inefficiency of the British navy just now, and a good deal of offence has come out of it. The Jingo party are delighted with it, but others think it is not just the thing for the great poet to give the Government to which he owes so much such a hard slap. He is now an old man, and has evidently lost much of the poetic fire of his palmy days. It is possible he has lost much of his former good judgment too. Here are the verses that have caused so much comment:—

"You, you, if you have failed to understand
The fleet of England is her' all in all.
On you will come the curse of all the land
If that old England fall
Which Nelson left so great.
"This isle, the mightiest naval power on earth—
This one small isle, the lord of every sea:
Poor England! What would all these votes be worth
And what avail thine ancient fame of free,
Wert thou a fallen state?
"You, you, who had the ordering of her fleet,
If you have only compassed her disgrace,
When all men stare the wild wolf's million feet
Will kick you from your place
But then too late, too late!"

Few facts give better indication of the fickleness of public opinion among the French people than the short lives of the governments in France. Every few years there is a change in the form of government, and every few months there appears to be a change of cabinet under the present Republic. The Ferry Cabinet, just resigned, held office for less than two years, and yet it is said to have been longer-lived than any other ministry since the fall of Louis Napoleon and the Empire. How long the Re-

public itself will last few will venture to predict.

The live cattle exportation trade is becoming of more and more importance to Canada every year. So far the expenses of shipment from Canadian ports have been much larger than from those of the United States, much to the detriment of the Canadian stock-raiser. It is now announced that a new line of steamers will be established between Montreal, Glasgow and Liverpool, with special adaptations to the live stock trade. This is good news. It is quite probable that, in view of the troubled state of affairs in the East, the English meat markets may be more dependent on Canada than they ever have been. Much greater attention ought to be given to raising heavy stock by the farmers of the province. Good beef cattle will be always in good demand. As it is they are scarce for even our own home markets.

Visits to royalty are always expected to be stately affairs, but very much depends on the location of the palace and who is King after all. A correspondent of the London Times has been paying a visit to King Mankoroane, in Bechuanaland, and reports to the great Thunderer in regard to his gracious reception in the following style: "The King was asleep in his hut. He wore a red flannel shirt, a blue coat, very old corduroy trousers, cloth top boots and no socks. Cigarettes were presented to the queen and two princesses, and I sang to them a comic song, at which they laughed heartily, but the King only awakened when the baby began to cry. He shook hands cordially and asked for some tobacco and a shilling. I happened to drop the shilling on the floor, whereupon the whole royal family went down on the floor and scrambled for it. It was secured by one of the princesses, who held it up laughing, while the entire family bade the correspondent a civil good-bye.

What has been done in Canada during the past few years in this direction is very well known. What is being done in other lands is thus briefly referred to by a leading New York journal:—In Russia women may now pursue their studies in all the great universities. In 1870 women were first admitted to the universities of Sweden. Last year, for the first time, women entered the University of Brussels. Some thirty women, including six or eight Americans, are now attending the choice University of Zurich, in Switzerland, and at the University of Geneva nearly as many are studying. There are more women in college in France than in any other country in Europe, and even Italy has opened the way for girls to pursue a high course of study. Conservative England has, too, been affected by the spirit of the age, and her greatest universities of Oxford and Cambridge are relaxing their sexual exclusiveness, and admitting thoughtful and studious women to the final competitions for the prizes of knowledge. All civilized nations are moving in the right direction, and the veteran Woman's Rights advocates of this country are largely to be credited with the impulse.