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### THE WORLD

18 King Street East, Toron.

The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1882.

#### TORONTO'S GROWTH.

We copy an article from the Halifax Chronicle under this heading and based on an editorial in our columns wherein we pointed out that one great misapprehension was the number of young men who resorted here for study.

But our citizens and educators are not sufficiently alive to the importance of making Toronto a really first-class university city. All our educational institutions want to be enlarged and strengthened financially, but what is more, they need to be administered and conducted as part of a great centre of learning, each part doing its special work, and all working harmoniously under one leading corporation. There is the ground-work already laid for making Toronto a university city of the first class—a great university with law schools, colleges teaching languages, philosophy and mathematics, schools of science, medical schools, veterinary colleges, pharmaceutical schools, schools of dentistry, schools of surveying and civil engineering, theological halls etc. We have all these now but are not working as harmoniously as they might. A lot of work is done two and three times over which might much better be done by one under a system of division of labor.

The medical students in the two schools have two professors each going over the same ground in botany and zoology; and so they do in University college; and so too in the schools of dentistry and pharmacy. How much better if one first-class laboratory with the science properly divided among first-class professors was to do the work for all. But to do this there must be an understanding between the different schools and there must be an intelligent head. The system of co-operation is shown by the theological halls in sending their men all to University college for their arts course. By this means they are enabled to put all their energy in teaching divinity. So might the medical schools get as many of their men as possible to take an arts course, and get them all to take their chemistry, their botany, their zoology at the school of science and let the medical schools (or rather one first-class school) put its energy into the essential parts of the healing art. We admit that time, money and diplomacy are required to bring about this intelligent combination, but it is not beyond realization.

With such combination there will be a first-class university and first-class schools in every department—in law, medicine, theology, arts, sciences, pharmacy, dentistry, veterinary surgery, etc. With these there will come the air of learning that pervades university centres like Berlin, Paris, Vienna and Edinburgh, with their student quarters, their libraries and book-stalls, their bustling, struggling student life, their societies of learned men, their attendant trades of instrument makers and publishers and the like. Canada is going to be a great country, and why should she not have a great educational centre. And what place has made a better beginning than Toronto. Let us then foster our schools and colleges and get them to work in combination, as much for their own benefit as for the good of the city.

#### THE MOWAT PARTY.

If coming events cast their shadows before then Mr. Mowat has reason to feel jubilant over the result of the bye elections. Yet that result is little of a general surprise; at least it has not been to us. There has been, however, a good deal of thunder on the other side, but it had a hollow, unnatural sound. We do not believe there is any—at any rate not a great deal—of genuine enthusiasm. Most of that displayed has been made by the newspapers, and that is not of a very important kind. And the fact is due to a number of causes. Thrown into the scale as against Mr. Mowat, Mr. Meredith is light, viewing either the men or their parties. Mr. Mowat is esteemed highly by the public. His administration while not brilliant has been fairly free

from blunders and the sins of dominant parties. However he may have succeeded, the public have faith in his integrity and intentions to further as far as he can the interests of the province.

Then the indiscreet references—no doubt they were all after-dinner outpourings—of Sir John Macdonald to Mr. Mowat has created for him a good deal of sympathy. It may make a few of the rods about the platform laugh to hear Mr. Mowat's soul likened unto a dry rattling little peep in a very large pot, but the sympathy of the public is sure in time to be with the man against whom the undignified jest is levelled. But there was more than this. Sir John frequently, during his campaign career, ridiculed the functions of Mr. Mowat, contemptuously referring to his "little bills," forgetting two great points—first, that Ontario, of which Mr. Mowat is premier, comprises nearly half the population of Canada; and secondly, that no insult can be levelled at the premier of a province as such without also being levelled at the province itself. The insult we doubt not Ontario has taken up, if not at least against Sir John, then for Mr. Mowat. But the dominion premier did not even stop at ridicule; but he likewise threatened to curtail our provincial jurisdiction; to undo at Ottawa with respect to legislation on the liquor traffic, what Mr. Mowat has done at Toronto. Now the electorate of this province should be towards and politicians not to have resented such a piece of arrogance and threatened aggression as this. In Sir John these insults and threats were utterly inexcusable; and we cannot see why a man of such acknowledged astuteness should travel so far from the plain path of discretion and prudence. Had Mr. Meredith come forward and ridiculed Mr. Mowat's "whittling at little bills," we could have laughed and excused, for in no way in his mouth could the language be regarded as contemptuous; and did he threaten to undo at Toronto the legislation of Mr. Mowat, we would have only admired his pluck, and would hear in his language no menace of our provincial rights. It was a sorry blunder for the provincial conservatives to bring Sir John here ridiculing, bullying and threatening; and perhaps they already see in Wednesday's election some small fruits of their action.

There is still one reason more. The dominance of the conservatives at Ottawa has begotten a sympathy for the reformers in Ontario; and men on Wednesday voted—as they will vote next summer—for Mr. Mowat's party in Ontario, who would on the same day, and would again next summer, vote for Mr. Meredith's party at Ottawa. There is a spirit of chivalry and fair play abroad through the public that is easily excited into sympathy for a party in minority where the chief power of the country lies. There is many a man and hundreds and hundreds who say, "While I believe the conservatives ought to rule at Ottawa, I think the reformers should rule at Toronto till the relations be changed."

Then the indictment against Mr. Mowat in the press has taken, in a large measure, the form of personal abuse rather than a dignified statement of shortcomings. The electorate is not convinced by abuse, in fact nobody is. No jury would convict Mr. Mowat's party on the charges preferred against them through the conservative press. That which carries conviction is a fact clearly and strongly put, sustained with dignity.

There is another reason too why Mr. Meredith's star seems paling. He has not a following. He is himself a good man; but even his own friends see in his lieutenant mediocrity and defeat. We most heartily regret these things; not indeed that we are anxious to see Mr. Mowat turned out, but because we believe that in Mr. Mowat's administration there is room for improvement; that errors have crept into the departments; that there is some trace of neglect, some of indifference, and somewhat of imperiousness; and that if Mr. Mowat comes into power again in the thunder of a Waterloo, there must follow necessarily some of "the insolence of office"—for all men are mortal—and those shortcomings we see instead of being supplied will be likely not alone to remain but to grow worse.

#### ALBERT, THE CONDEMNED.

The country press are beginning to speak out against the death sentence passed on the constable, Albert, convicted in this city of the murder of the boy Young. Imprisonment for manslaughter is what he deserved, and petitions for a mitigation of his sentence in that direction are now in circulation.

The case of Miss Wright, of Cobourg, who has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for manslaughter is another one moving public sympathy. Miss Wright's offence is this: She is sleeping alone, with the exception of a female companion, in her father's house, when, in the dead of night, she hears some one prowling around the premises trying to effect an entrance. She has a loaded revolver, fires it through her window at random to frighten the intruder away and kills him. We believe it is straining the law to make this manslaughter instead of excusable or justifiable homicide, and therefore think the case to be another one for the prompt interference of the executive.

#### Progress of Orangemen.

Since the 1st of June last the following warrants have been issued from the grand secretary's office for the establishment of new orange lodges in the dominion:

Month ending 30th June—Nos 411, Parry Sound; 478, Co Brant; 491, Algonia.

Month ending 31st July—Nos 1507, Marquette, Man; 1458, Dufferin, Man.

Month ending 31st August—Nos 1509, Co Pontiac, Que; 637, Muskoka; 679, Muskoka; 429, South Grey; 1510, Norfolk, Man; 1511, Norfolk, Man; 1512, Brandon, N W T; 557, Waterloo.

Month ending 30th September—No 1513, Hamilton, N W T.

West ending 7th October—Nos 1514, Dufferin, Man; 1515, Manchester, N W T; 569, North Grey.

#### THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC.

(To the Editor of The World.)

Sir: There is one question which, it seems to me, demands the consideration of the people of this province. It may be that party exigencies and party interests will keep it for the time in the background; but the very fact that the element to which I refer is strong enough to muzzle the mouths of all the parties into which our political arena is divided is itself evidence, if evidence were required, of the undue proportion and influence that this element has attained.

If expression be given to the opinion of this province, it will not proceed from the voice of one party or the other, but will be the answer of the people irrespective of politics, given in a plain unmistakable manner, to the question, "Whether it is wise, in the interests of Ontario, that the Roman Catholic element should be allowed to hold the unwarrented position that it seeks to hold in this province?"

It is all very well to fight shy of this question, all very well for the individual at times to sacrifice his own convictions at the call of party exigency; but an answer it will have, sooner or later. You might as well try to dam back the waters of Niagara as to try by partyism or any other lam to stifle the voice of that many protestation to which we, like so many other countries, are so deeply indebted.

The whole of such a question for discussion may appear, at first sight like the unearthing of skeletons buried long years ago, the attempt to introduce into the political arena matters of an apparently religious character may seem inconsistent with that spirit of liberality and tolerance which characterizes the people and institutions of this country. An answer, however, that such a subject introduced for any party purpose, unwarranted by a present existence of facts and without a sincere conviction of the absolute necessity for its consideration, not only would it be unwise, but in a moral sense even criminal.

What the Canadian people may well regard as a tolerant and liberal-minded consideration of this subject by the people is not voluntary on their part; but that the inconsistent position taken and the unwarranted demands made by the Roman Catholic element, are fast forcing its consideration upon them.

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IN THE WORKSHOP INSTEAD OF SCHOOL.

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Sir: As the World is remarkable for its advocacy of justice to all classes of the community, allow me through its columns to draw the attention of the proper authorities (if such there be) to the following: There is working in a factory on Wellington street a girl under 13 years of age and of diminutive stature, who certainly ought to be attending some school for some time to come. Besides, to make this case worse it is said that the parents of this child are in comfortable circumstances, the father being a stonemason earning about eighteen shillings per week. The child's mother has money in bank, but her mother insists on her working to defray ordinary household expenses, thereby sparing the money in bank. It is this child's case which is one among many in this city illustrating the necessity of a stringent factory act to meet such cases. The legislative committee of the House of Commons has been effectively get details of such cases for use in due season and their so doing would have considerable effect in preventing even prior to the passage of such a law.

ARGUS.

CARLETON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

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Of the whole number about twenty have come from Cooke's church and about the same number from Knox and one or two other churches. There were just 130 families in Cooke's church altogether before the split took place, and they now number 120. Of these 120 families of the new church has got its share, some having removed from the city, but it does not lay claim to any more. Of course the mistake in figures might be easily made, it would be more correct to say fifty families than 150. The addition of a cipher would make all the difference which the mistake in fact in this age of ciphers. It will however that such mistakes should be corrected.

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The most significant feature of the increase, so far as indicating the growth of the population is concerned, is that the building operations have been chiefly confined to the erection of cottages for the working classes, there having been comparatively few costly dwellings or stores built. Among the causes which contribute to the prosperity of Toronto is one that is not thoroughly appreciated by our own citizens, and that is the location there of the chief educational institutions of Ontario. Some twenty-five hundred students spend annually about ten months of the year in the city. It is estimated that they will spend on the average two hundred dollars each, which makes the very comfortable total of a half million dollars yearly poured into the lap of the city from outside sources. But this is not all. Many of the students form associations with the city, and some of them, professionally or in the ranks of mercantile life, and they become permanent residents. Even those who do not naturally form attachments which bring them into business relations and keep up a chain of connection from wherever they may be located in the country with the city with which they won their college honors, and spent what is usually the happiest period of men's lives. The benefits which accrue to Toronto from educational institutions are certainly be overestimated, and an article in the World on the subject indicates that the fact is beginning to dawn on the minds of the more sagacious of her people. We doubt if Halifax is sufficiently appreciative of what she gains through the medium of Dalhousie college, but the presence of some score of students here for the greater portion of every year is doubtless of considerable pecuniary value, and they should be warmly welcomed and treated in such a way as to win their friendship and good will.

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