THE TORONTO WORLD. Que-Cent Morning Newspaper

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1824,

Sir John in England.

A great London doctor has pronounce that the malady from which Sir John Mac donald suffers is "comparatively triffing," and that there is no chronic or organic dis ease to be atraid of. The distinguished patient has doubtless been advised that he must drop overworking himself, and take the cares of office more easily than he might have done ten or twenty years ago. But the doctor's assurance will leave him fully active of the influences causing this more at liberty than' people here were led to expect, and he will feel himself permitted to take a pretty active hand in what is going on in high quarters.

We may conjecture that one subject to occupy a good deal of his attention while in England will be that of the fishery clauses in the treaty of Washington. It need not surprise us were it to turn out that this is after all the main object of his visit to London. These clauses were terminable on two years' notice, and that notice was given by the United States in July, 1883, so that next July the whole treaty arrangements respecting the fisheries will come to an end. If new arrangements are to be made before then, the time is certainly very short for the work to be done. Possibly the home government has delayed action until it shall appear what government is to rule at Washington for the four years following the fourth of March next: though there have been rumors, and pretty well authenticated, too. that already there have been important communications between the two governments on the subject, of an informal char acter. We should expect to hear it an nounced some of these days that this is really the principal cause of Sir John's being in London to-day.

English conservatives are just now in great straits for a policy: what more in former years, the immigration was ablikely than that they should apply to the normally large. Canadian Disraeli for advice. And a good many people here will be thinking that they need have little difficulty in guessing what his advice would be. Take Gladstone at his word, give the franchise to two millions more of voters, then hoist

uite proper that he should ; but what appears strang me law refuses to reach out the cities and eat our charities bare, then we prefer that they should not come at all. However, between our own people and the Chinese there are several worlds of difference. The moral argument against Chinese immigration is actually a good deal stronger than the Mail appears to think though possibly enough it has been think, though possibly enough it has been somewhat weakened by foolish exaggeraevenue derived from the initiative evenue Janada stamps for mailing the lottery dir-miars satisfies the Canadian law so far as tions. But the commercial and industrial argument remains intact, and this we prothe bold lottery thieves at St. Stephen ar pose to present next.

Immigration Statistics

Wit But Not Grammar. The tide of emigration from the British From the Hamilton Sp "We prefer the potato-stalk weevilisles now flows sluggishly as compared the little fellow. Of two weevils choose the least." with former years. The decrease in the number leaving British shores is seen in

the statistics of every detail : for the nine months of this year, for the month of Sep To the Editor of The World. tember, and for passengers for every dif-SIE : Liberal's assumption that his part ferent destination. Thus, for the nine is really the party of purity, and therefore months of 1883, 218,837 left for the United entitled to support upon moral grounds States, for the corresponding period of

despite its lack of policy and national 1884, 172,332. For British North America despite its tack of policy and hastonial breadth, would be amusing were it not so familiar a characteristic of the praise-God barebones faction from the days of Cromwell down. Has Liberal never read the election trial reports? It is this very hollow hypocrisy that repels many haters of sham from Liberal's party. JACOBITE. 49,663 in 1883, 34,247 in 1884. For Australia 54,223 in 1883, 35,037 in 1884. For September of 1883 and 1884 there is a diference of 1000 in favor of 1883 in the emigration to British North America. The causes of this are necessarily com

plex: probably, however, the most power-English Catholic's Program To the Editor of The World.

Liberal's Letter.

decrease are to be found: first, in the SIR : Although a regular subscri greater prosperity in England, the result was but yesterday that I noticed in your of good harvests and the equable relations columns a letter under the signature o between capital and labor, coupled with a English Catholic, and was amused at such omparative cessation of Irish troubles: an outburst of passion on a religious subecondly, in the fact that the lull in the ject. He is angry at the archbishop for 'boom" of our Northwest territories has calmly explaining the doctrine of his put a stop to a wholesale advertisement of church to those to whom it has been those regions. Besides which, it is, as a grossly misrepresented. He starts by callgeneral rule, in waves that migration of ing the attention of the English clergy to any sort takes place. In days when ocean what he terms Dr. Lynch's calumnies, etc. voyages were slow, expensive and unfre- I think his warning wholly unnecessary quent, friends were wont to band to-Surely the reverend gentlemen have sense enough to provide themselves with The gether for companionship sake. Now, when voyages are rapid, cheap and World every Monday morning-or every very frequent, the tide runs slowly, but at morning for that matter-and thus have an the same time very possibly more surely. | exact epitome of his grace's sermons. Pos-Indeed we think decrease in the number sibly they are a degree wiser than English of immigrants to our land is no unwhole-Catholic, and would prefer to meet an some sign. In the very large majority of argument with an argument or remain silent. Then he waxes warmer, delving cases no doubt these immigrants are persilent. Inen ne wates warmer, usering into politics. He would like to have—not a mild protestant like Sir John A. Mac-donald, but a bigoted one, as leader of this fair dominion, one that would orush catho-lics completely out of existence—to use his own words, "Let us establish a society that would forever have Roman catholics suaded to this step by the advice of friends and relatives who have preceded them. If, then, the immigration comes in an uninterrupted stream of settlers and not in a own words, "Let us establish a s that would forever haul Roman cat series of spasmodic movements, this would point to the fact that each preceding arrifrom our councils," thus showing his utter disregard of consistency, as before that h states, "We know if they had the powe in their hands where we would be." vals were, on the whole, successful, and in their hands where we would be." Where he gets this idea I am at i loss to understand. The archbisho that the recommendations to their friends to follow them were unintermitently written home. The actual decrease can. of course, be attributed to the fact that.

loss to understand. The archbishop preaches directly opposite and our cathe-chism exhorts us to "Do unto others as we would wish others would do unte us." He is evidently ignorant of our doctrines He states also that crime and vice travel The Globe has Jamaica on the brain, sure. Yesterday it published some two columns, with some formidable tables of figures, to prove that West Indian an-nexation would not benefit the farmers of Canada a cent's worth. In our contem-The Globe has Jamaica on the brain,

ess will soon be

THE DEAD EDITOR.

creating Intermation About W. F Storey of the Chicage Times. One of the strange ambitions of Mr. torey's declining years was to erect for imself a magnificent residence of proportions and elegance so great as to entitle it to be called a palace. As is well known, he entered upon this undertaking some rears ago, and the mammoth white marble edifice, still unfinished though having eaten up hundreds of thousands of dollars in its construction, remains down on Vin-cennes avenue to testify of his strange

desire. In personal appearance Mr. Storey was tall and always neatly attired. His hair was abundant and snowy white. His forehead was high and his hazel eyes clear and bright. As a journalist Mr. Storey had a clear, concise, and very foroible style. He was more of a paragraphist than essayist. In his editorials he often repeated the prom-inent idea again and again, each time with verbiage so forcible yet different that the effect was like that of the repeated blows verbiage so forcible yet different that the effect was like that of the repeated blows of a battering ram, as many who have felt the force of them can testify. Even his enemies, and they were many, attest to his remarkable ability as a journalist. For many years he was an indefatigable worker. He almost lived in his office. first man at work in the mo vas frequently the last to leave at ni le was a master of the business, and he

gave to every detail his personal attention. He organized his staff for work and not or ornament. He was the sole There were chiefs of departments. but There were chiefs of departments, but no one employe could lord it over another. Every one could appeal to the "old man," and a boy was quite as apt to be listened to patiently as an old mem-ber of the staff. Considering his disposi-tion Mr. Storey often exhibited a singu-larly confiding nature. He would believe implicitly whatever was told him, and sometimes he was miled by designing sometimes he was misled by designing men, but as a rule he discovered the mo tives of men before taking decisive action He would not confer the title of managin editor upon any employe until his own fail-ing health made it absolutely necessary that there should be an active and re-iponsible chief. When he started an evensponsible chief. When he started an even-ing paper in 1876 he attempted to manage that also as he had his morning paper, but, finding the task too onerous, he at length in brief notes informed the various heads of departments that he had appointed a manager for the evening paper. He took good care, however, to explain that he was ot the manager of the morning issue. So implacable were his hatreds that he

So implacable were his hatreds that ne neither forgot nor forgave an injury. The patient search, the vigil long Of him who treasures up a wrong, found in him the fullest exemplification. The general who suppressed his newspaper for treasonable utterances during the war, the burlesque actress who, assisted by some the burlesque actress who, assisted by some the burlesque actress who, assisted by some of her retainers, assaulted him on the street, the judge who committed him to jail for contempt, the gambler with whom he had a shooting affray on Randolph street, the physician who attended his second wife in her fatal illness, and a score of others who at one time or another of others, who at one time or another crossed his path, were never lost sight of. At first he assailed them unmercifully, and at last, having pursued them



between steady, sensible Charles and his erratic brother Jim, chose t ter, many people thought that she have taken leave of her senses, girls, it is true, saw well enoug Jim's eyes were blacker and brighte step lighter in the dance ; his "way way that charms a young heart most no one expected any domestic bl her, and when, contrary to all prop he settled down to the farm, and qu sook the tavern, the general remar that of course it couldn't last long. Again, however, the prophets fai

LOTTIE.

BY A. F. PIRIE.

When Lottie Grey, having the

prove themselves true ones, for seemed to be no change. The farm pered. Lottie seemed happy'; cl came and throve; and after a wi conness that had existed between the brothers passed away; and the ba doctor took the uncle's part in the household. Now and then, it is me woman who prided herself on gacity in affairs of the heart, declare Charles was as much in love with L ever, but no man ever agreed with h Indeed his profession seemed to the young doctor altogether in their and anything like love seemed to

tirely out of his way. It was when the oldest boy was It was when the oldest boy was 10 years old, and there were two girls besides 7 and 3, as well as a that James Handel one morning do his intention of buying a certain pi ground that adjoined his farm. H talked the matter over with the own settled upon the price which was thousand dollars. He had the mo the bank in town, and that day he de he would draw it and settle the With this intention he dressed him better garmaets than those he usuall while at work, and set out on

soon after breakfast. Before he went he kissed his wi the children all around, and promi bring the latter something from the bring the latter something from the It was only natural that he should a day's holiday of his journey; and he promised to return to dinner, Lot mot actually expect him; but, when ing came, and the tea, which had for him an hour, was over, and t was setting, and the children stoo ing through the garden palings, w the road, and, casting her eye al Mrs. Handel saw nothing of the horse and its rider, she grew sudden serious, and was troubled by a fan she should have been more axiou her husband; that it was not even her husband: that it was not ev ving and wifely not to have won

At the same time she knew that not anxious, but that a sadness tled upon her like that which fall people in the house of death, when over, and there ignothing to be fea

hoped, or done. hoped, or done. She tried to shake the feeling of would not leave her. She found going about her work softly, and s in a hushed manner. When in while she called her children in while she called her children in house and put them to bed, she co smile at their pranks as usual, and promises of their father's speedy re give them; and when hopes of marbles, and wagon, had quite of them, and they were all asleep, a down into her kitchen, and sitting door-sill, hid her face in her hands out the directed hope of her husba out the slightest hope of her hus turn in her heart. She sat for a long time quite alon faint rays of sunset faded, twili out, and the moon arose. The over her, and made her with her and skin, in her light dress, look n a statue than a living woman. Suddenly a voice cried in h "Why, Lottie, is anything the p "Why, Lottie, is anything the r And looking up, she saw her br law, Charles Handel, leaning over "Is it the moonlight, or are you pale?" he added. And to her looked very pale himself. She arose ther, and stood hands folded loosely and help gether in a way quite unusual to "Jim is not home yet," she said as though...." she began, and sto "Well?" said he. "I can't tell you," she said. " dead in that room there I suppose feel just so." feel just so." "There's nothing the matter w said his brother, "I saw him a ago. He had been to the bank, drawn the money for his land. ing a day of it, that's all. And not altered entirely, he may you not quite sober. Jim used good many sprees in the old never quite believed he had set never quite believed he had set as entirely as he seemed to h Perhaps, though, it would not be to night with so much money a I'll go and hunt him up." Then Dr. Handel went away, sat down again. The moon set; grew dark ; the rising wind moa the honse—still no well known up the little path. When the gray dawn broke sh the threshold still, and knew the bodings had been true. By this time neighbors had lea had happened, and some cam Her husband's horse had be fastened in the wood, and there steps on the soft ground that set dicate a struggle. At the tave been seen drinking a good de hibiting his money. A rot stranger had been seen to foll was now remembered. Then Dr. Handel went away, stranger had been seen to follow was now remembered. No one doubted that he woul murdered in the woods hard though search was made, it was fore some one felling trees at tance from the spot where Jame horse had been tied, found a covered with leaves, and quite able. able. Popular opinion, however, d it was all that remained of Jan and as such it was buried. The ceremony over, all double poor man's death were at an en wore ber widow's cap. and poor man's death were at an er widow's rights over her pro-years went by, and the boys of the girl wore her mother's Charles Handel thought her is She never could be so sweet her mother was, he believed. The few penetrating wome he loved her still. He knew no one else knew—that her'h had been a disappointment cared for her a great deal for the end of his loving had con and henceforth site had been who cooked his dinners, and dishes, and nursed his childre more.

appeal to the workingmen who are now badly off because the free import of foreign goods takes the bread from their mouths. The masses of the English people are not free traders, and it is quite possible that on the trade question Mr. Gladstone's enlarged constituencies might vote him out of power. He who reads between the lines what the Times, the Spectator, and the Economist say on this subject may see reason for suspecting that on this subject they affect a confidence which they do not feel. On the other hand, again, the conservative leaders lack the courage to take up what is probably the only issue upon which they could carry the people with them. At Birmingham recently, Lord Randolph Churchill touched upon it, but in rather a timorous and hesitating way. It might be enough to decide the matter were Sir John's advice to be asked, and were it to be such as we have ventured to guess.

The state

All this is conjecture mostly. But it should not be so very surprising were the conjecture of to day to become the solid fact of a few months hence.

A Straight and Square Issue.

The Mail has just been "coming out" or the Chinese question. It doubts the truth of stories of Chinese lepers recently published, and contends that the Chinese are on the whole just about as moral and as well-behaved as people of our own race would be in similar circumstances. If the Chinese have to go, so says the Mail, in substance, it must not be on the ground that they are particularly immoral, or that they are addicted to opium, and eat rate and such like. The real ground of hostility to them is that they undersell white labor, and drive it out of the market. We are asked to come down to the true platform, that they must be expelled because they can outwork us-in the sense of working for lower wages, our contemporary should have added.

We have no hesitation in accepting at once the straight and square issue thus offered. The case for people of our own flesh and blood is not to be rested on stories we should sav. of leprosy, or opium-smoking, or rat-eating, or any of these things, These are in cidentals merely, and, though they do tell pretty heavily against the Chinese, the main argument holds good without any such incidental props. Canadian working men object to Chinese immigration on the broad ground that all the work the country affords they want for themselves. Suppose that the Mongolian intruders were to quit opium entirely, and solemnly agree that they would never touch dog pie or rat-stew any more. That would not settle the question, by any means. All the work that the country affords is wanted

the work that the country affords is wanted for our own people: positively we have not a day's work or wages to spare for the in-vaders. This is the straight and square issue before us, and it must be met. But, it will be said, what about old country emigrants, of eur own kin, who came to Canada. We reply—if they come to take up land, and to settle on cur many millions of unoccupied acres, good and well. But if they come merely to crowd

anada a cent's worth. In our contem in France and such cases; but I need not porary's view the initials J. A. M. sufin France and such cases; but 1 need not go into a foreign country, take our own city, and although Toronto is by no means a catholic city, let E. C. take a walk through our house of providence and he can find no protestant institution in the city to compare with it; perhaps it might soften his heart to see many of his co-religciently indicate the real object of Sir John's visit to England. It sees "Jamaica" in this as plain as a pike-staff.

This week the Canada Presbyterian comes out printed from new type, and comes out printed from new type, and presenting a greatly improved appearance. And improvements beyond the mechanical department are also determined upon. It is announced that arrangements, to be made public in due time, are now_nearly completed, by which the usefulness, efficiency and value of the paper will be have been and be like his forefathers, a good Roman catholic. A CATHOLIC B Toronto, Oct. 27, 1884. enhanced. The Presbyterian is a most able representative in the press of the church for which it speaks, and is evi-The Scott Act. dently bound to keep up with all the re-To the Editor of The World. quirements of our rather exacting time.

SIR : The letter dated at Mount Forest and published in The World on Mon Regarding the great contest now pending day, is a very fair specimen of the twaddle there is little in the American papers these days that can be called new. The worst dished up by the advocates of the Scott act and palmed off as sound argument. that could be said against either Blaine or The writer admits that "all hotelkeepers Cleveland has been said already, and there do not entice people into their bar-rooms," but positively asserts that "some do." He is really nothing more to say in the line of personal abuse. That is unless the manalso forces into his service the fact that agers of either party have in reserve some "all fix up their bar-rooms in the most enhuge campaign lie, to be sprung upon the ticing manner." If the last quotation afcountry at the last moment, as the Morey ticing manner." If the last quotation af-fords a good reason for closing bar-rooms, it must be equally applicable for the closing up of dry goods stores, groceries and churches, for they all fix up their fandangos for making their establish-ments as enticing as possible. If the rev, gentleman only means that bar-rooms ought to be loathsome dens of filth and darkness, let him hold his great heart in patience till the Scott act millenium arrives. letter forgery was four years ago. Statements of adhesion and support from this and the other prominent man are eagerly seized upon and conspicuously displayed in the papers on both sides respectively. The democrats are claiming Indiana pretty confidently, on the ground principally that Hendricks, [the second man on their ticket, irrives. belongs to that state. To offset this the That hotelkeepers are in the habit of republicans are boasting that they are

republicans are boasting that they are bound to carry the state of New York, a result which has not generally been ex-pected. The New York bolters from the republican nominations look formidable republican nominations look formidable the truth are usually possessed of. The traveling public know full well that hotelkeepers are more in the habit of ordering such simpletons off their premises. But supposing some of them do, from a distance, owing to their names and reputations, but they will not count very nany votes when polling day comes. Just premises. But supposing some or them do, as the rev. gentleman says, entice people into their bar rooms they are few and tar between and it is neither liberal nor logical to charge the whole with the offence of a now the attitude of Tammany is far from reassuring to the democrats. The New York Herald more than hints its fear that John Kelly may "go back" on Cleveland, few. Some clergymen leave their own wives and run away with other men's after all-rather an ominous circumstance. wives or daughters, yet your correspondent would be justly indignant were any one to hint that the clergy as a whole were charge-An Unsaved Editor Envious.

From the Winnipeg Times. able with such wickedness. The extermination of rats and bears may The editor of The Toronto World is be in itself a very laudable occupation, but the adoption of the Scott act offers no parallel. In these cases the criminal be he rat or be he bear is visited in full accordance with divine and human laws with the punishment dea ooking hopefully to the future. fsn't the Chronicle Man Breaking the Law? Essex Centre Chronicle. Jas. Wright of the 9th concession Gos

and human laws with the punishment due to the transgressor. It is the man that al-ways tries to run away with the whisky, and the latter is only the innocent instrufield, brought to this office one bean stalk that had 212 pods on it with an average of 6 beans to each pod, making a total 1272 beans on the stalk.

and the latter is only the innocent instru-ment for enforcing a primary law of nature when it runs away with the man's senses. As to the clergy being accused of wilful falsehood, there must surely be some mis-take. Undoubtedly those of them who are infatuated with the new doctrine of pro-bibition never naused to convide all Interesting Entertaipment at Chatham From the Chatham Planet. A fight between a monster rat and a nember of the feline tribe occasioned much

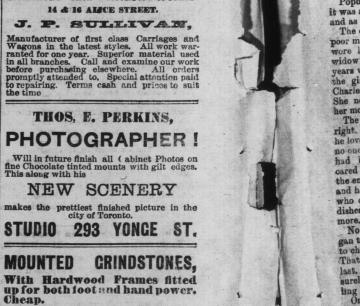
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dishes, and hirset in the term more. Now, as the years went by, gan to feel that a hope he so to cherish at first was grown That Lottie cared something last. She had been a wide surely there was nothing wro ing her his heart at once. One evening he went out to with a purpose in his heart Lottie alone. The boys and had gone to singing school to

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es.

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