FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1882

THE GRAND TRUNK In its gobble of the greater part of the Ontario railway system the Grand Trunk is entitled to little sympathy from the general public : but in so far as it is fighting the battle of the people in trying to force an entrance into Manitoba and the Northwest it is entitled to all the assistance which public opinion and public support

can give it. We wish to see the Pacific railway fight the Grand Trunk in this province, build the Ontario and Quebec, hold the Credit Valley, build an extension of the Ontario and Quebec from Toronto to the Falls; but we wish to see the Grand Trunk return the compliment by fighting the Pacific in the Northwest. As things now are, the Grand Trunk is handicapped at one end by a government restriction. But sooner or later that restriction must be removed and the two roads allowed to compete in a free field.

The Grand Trunk to-day is the most powerful railway corporation in the world, and its power and ramifications are but in their infancy. It has regained the confidence of English investors, it is being put in good shape, it is well-managed and more than any other road it is able to fight and to face a seige; and for all these reasons is not likely to stand by and allow itself to be barred out of a country it wishes to serve.

The railway question will soon settle

itself if the field is kept open. A COMPROMISE WITH PROHIBITION.

An imperfect appreciation of the vast complexity of social phenomena is at the root of those sweeping measures of reform and panaceas for widespread social evils which can never be eradicated outside of ntopia. Social forces can no more be annihilated than physical forces; this has been abundantly proved with regard to such social evils as that which is so called by preeminence; in all cases when compulsory legislation has sought its entire suppression, it has broken out in the increase of other and still more dangerous forms of immorality. Of this Mr. Herbert Spencer has collected striking instances in his social science. For this form of vice rests on a natural and not on an acquired appetite, and is therefore persistent with a certain proportion of our population with whom it can only be attacked at its source by a training to virtue of the will and careful culture of the moral

But the appetite for stimulants, the other most grievous of social evils, is not a natural one but acquired. There is no reason to suppose that the rising generation could not be so trained by habit and by education, as to ignore the use of all stimulants whatever, without ever regretting the loss. If prohibitionists would propose a compromise with those of the existing generation who for years have used stimulants more or less, if they could say, "we do not tyrannically ask you to give habit has rendered ary, but we do ask you to lend us your aid to suppress the liquor traffic wholly in the near future, and to train the children from the first in total abstinence. We shall be glad to see you regulate or diminish an appetite which has become second nature. We ask every man of you to join hands with us for the salvation of society. Many are alienated from the temperance cause by the rash violence and want of sympathy of its champions. For wide and complex social tendencies no panacea exists, but judicious compromise and regulation are almost always possible.

HEAR MR WITHROW A dead-set has been made against Mr. Withrow on account of his attitude in the recent carpenter's strike. The World has published two or three letters that have attacked him on this same ground. We

or of party politics into municipal governor of party politics into municipal govern-ment is to be deplored. Mr. Withrow as tuencies with less than 10,000 inhabitants, far as we can learn was not brought out by while others having over 40,000 inhabitants reformers and therefore the correspondent who tried yesterday to make out that it would be a bad thing for the reform party by the provincial and not by the federal if Mr. Withrow was defeated, was barking government. If our confederation is to continue, an end must be put to the inter-

THE GRAND TRUNK IN THE NORTHWEST. From the Hamilton Times.

But other and more potent causes are at work. The aggressive policy of the Grand Trunk is one of these. Mr. Hickson has declared that he will be in Manitoba before twenty months are over. And what he says he does.—Toronto World.

If Mr. Hickson has promised to get the Grand Trunk in Manitoba, it is to be hoped he will succeed, though every speculator in St. Paul & Manitoba stock should come out at the small end of the horn. Manitoba can stand two Canadian rail-

will begin the first week in December. Counsel for the prosecution have been busy in the interval strengthening their case
It is understood that important newly discovered evidence will be produced and that witnesses not heretofore examined will testify.

THE MAYORALTY CONTEST.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: Will you kindly allow me a few remarks anent the communication under the above head in this morning's issue of The cure a new professor of history in Univer-World, signed 'Citizen." After pointing out sity college. Why does not the minister of that Mr Withrow has "an up-hill battle to education, by a bold stroke of policy, try sight," he says "the resolution passed at and get Goldwin Smith to take the posithe late meeting of the trades and labor tion. It may be that Mr. Smith would

Withrow the feeling that the 4 who voted that the 4 who voted 'nay' were governe by other reasons than those of sympath for that individual in voting as they did o

for that individual in voting as they did on the resolutions. And they did not fail so to state at the meeting in question. The covert sneer in the following sentence indi-cates that "Citizen" is no lover of trades organizations: "It is no doubt true that as large proportion of ware analysis of the state of the sta cates that "Citizen" is no lover of trades organizations: "It is no doubt true that a large proportion of wage-workers do not share this hostility," etc. How does "Citizen" know this? I assert that the contrary is the fact. Mr. Withrow's treatment of his employees, both union and non-union, in the matter of wages, is well known to the workingmen of Toronto. Any unbiassed person who witnessed the labor demonstration in this city some months ago must admit that the sympathizers with trade-unionism, outside of its ranks, are not to be counted by units. For even the wage-earner who is not a trade unionist, let his reason for it be what it may, is not blind to the fact that to the never-ceasing efforts of the trade organization is primarily due whatever of fair play he receives in his vocation or calling. That he will prove this at the poll as against Mr. Withrow I have not the alightest doubt. Should he go to the polls, his so doing need not embarass any reformer, as he himself disclaims politics in his address. The reform workingman will take him at his word in this respect. They cannot forget that during the carpenters' strike last spring it was reported that the employers—Mr. W. amongst the number — applied for police protection although against whom, unless against themselves, it was hard to discern at the time.

Toronto, Nov. 23 1882. REFORM WORKMAN. Toronto, Nov. 23 1882.

PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(To The Editor of The World.) SIR: Now that the elections are over and the excitement has to a large extent cooled down you will perhaps permit me to call your attention to what I believe is a much needed constitutional reform, am not now referring to the abolition the senate, for that has become so utterly nuisance that even the Tory press is becoming ashamed of it, and is asking to have some respectability infused into it by the appointment of a few reformers. I refer to a totally different question and one which I have as yet not seen discussed, though I believe it to be a matter of serious importance to the future peace and welfare of our confederation.

By the British North American act, by

which the confederation was formed, the representation to which the different provrepresentation to which the different provinces are entitled is defined, but it is left with the house of commons to define the qualifications of the members and the constituencies which they are to represent. This I hold to be wrong and contrary to the principles of a federative union. In a legislative union like that of the British islands, it becomes necessary for the parliament to define not only the qualifications of its members but the constituencies in which they are to be elected and the qualifications of the electors. But under a federal union such should not be the case. In a federal union each not be the case. In a federal union each province has the right to send a certain number of representatives and each province should define the constituencies which are should define the constituencies which are to elect those representatives as well as their qualifications. It the members of a confederation are permitted in any way to interfere in the election of the representatives of any particular province or state, then the representation becomes to a certain extent not that of the province or state it represents, but of that part of the confederation which influenced the elections. For instance, the present representatives of this province in the house of commons, do not represent the views of Ontario, but those of the conservative party only. Had the constituencies not been interfered with, this province would doubtless have sent a majority of representatives opposed to the policy of the present government. Thus the representatives from this province do

the representatives from this province do not represent the people as a whole, but really only that part of them that are in accord with the policy of the ministry. I hold that not only was the ministry guilty of contemptible trickery in gerrymandering our constituencies, but they used a power to do so that should never have been placed The constitution defines the number of representatives each province is to have, and the provincial legislatures should have the power to define the qualifications of

the representatives and of the electors and the representatives and of the elections and the limits of the constituencies. I go fur-ther and say the provincial authorities should hold the elections, that is provide the machinery for holding them. Let the should hold the elections, that is provide think it only fair that Mr. Withrow should be heard before he be judged. He is now appealing to the citizens to elect him mayor on his record as a citizen and as an alderman; but his opponents are introducing the workingman issue. Since it has been introduced we don't see how it can be avoided and therefore we would like to hear Mr. Withrow's explanation of his relations to the strike.

We think the introduction of labor issues or of party politics into municipal governhave only one, cannot be permitted to continue, but will have to be equalized sooner or later. Now I hold this should be done

ference of the federal government, for party purposes, with provincial rights, and one of the most sacred rights of each pro-vince is to have a free and untrammelled representation of the feelings and views of its people in the federal parliament. It might be said that if the power to define the constituencies were given to the rovincial government, they too, when olitically opposed to the federal government, might misuse that power and gerry-mander the constituencies in favor of their own party. It is true such might be done, but if done contrary to the wishes of the people they would have the power to call them to account for it. At present we TEE second trial of the Star route thieves tives of the other provinces, who so unwill begin the first week in December.

Counsel for the prosecution have been

We are often told there is nothing left to the confederation is to work smoothly and harmoniously. Yours, &c.. A. EBY.

Sebringville, Nov 22, '\$2. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND GOLD. WIN SMITH.

SIR: I hear that it is proposed to se council by the decisive majority of 34 to 4 not undertake the duties, but if he did the condemning Mr Withrow's candidature prestige that his name would give the in-

The Ontario and Quebec Railway.

From the Montreal Herald. Mr. Hugh Ryan, the contractor for the resent at the Windsor, has given a reprentative of the Herald some information as to this new project. It will make the distance 300 miles between Toronto and Montreal. One-third of it is already graded, and it is expected that by this time next year the entire track will be laid. Over 2,000 men and 1,000 horses are at present employed upon it. The posts, ties, and fencing material are being got out, and tenders will shortly be asked for rails. The road will be an important feeder to the Canadian Pacific rail way asystem, and as a through route

The road will be an important feeder to the Canadian Pacific railway system, and as a through route will afford additional facilities for travel and transport of almost incalculable value. It will run at a distance of from thirty to forty miles from the Grand Trunk, reaching a section that previously has had no direct communication east and west. The line will connect with the Canadian Pacific system at Perth and will be run in as direct a line as the topographical character of the country will allow. From Perth a line will lead to Smith's Falls, and by the old Canada Central, now the Canadian Pacific railway, pass through Ottawa to Montreal. A new line has also been surveyed from Smith's Falls to Montreal, which, running round the mountain to opposite Caughnawaga, where the new railway bridge is proposed, will give to the great Canadian Pacific an outlet to the American and lower province ports. The entrance into Toronto will be by 2800 feet of trestle work, some of it 150 feet high.

The Laundries of the Seine. From the London Globe.

Women kneel in the boats on the banks of the Seine, pounding their linen with the wooden battoir, scrubbing it with a stiff wooden battoir, scrubbing it with a stiff brush on a ridged board, while they sing as merrily as larks, and reply to the banter of the passing bargee and canotier. They turn the handle of the wringing machines and do all the hard labor while the men are busy irening. The man in the blue cotton trousers and snowy white shirt, with the scarlet girdle around his waist, can iron as well as any Chinaman. He can boast of having among his colleagues men who can goffer a frill, or "bring up" the pattern of lace better than any emigrant from the Celestial Empire. The irons, flat and box, are pushed deftly to and fro over the white linen, which has been starched, and the man who wields them has a bit of wax in his pocket like the chalk of

starched, and the man who wields them has a bit of wax in his pocket like the chalk of the billiard player, which he passes over the hot iron when he comes to the front, the collar or the wristbands. He has learned the rudiments of his art when, a soldier in barracks, he was compelled to do his own washing and ironing, and he works by the piece, earning his living, and glowering angrily when his profits are menaced by the threat of introducing the mangle, as yet almost unknown on this side of the channel. The blanchisseur goes into Paris on the Monday morning with the clean linen and the ironers, who have been working overtime on the Sunday and on the two preceding days, take a rest. been working overtime on the Sunday and on the two preceding days, take a rest. They may be found on the Monday afternoon at one or other of the concerts at Pont du Jour, enjoying themselves as best they can, with the firm intention of not resuming their occupations until the Wednesday. Sometimes their employers cannot secure their services until the Friday, but, as a general rule, they prefer to wait, for they are ungallant enough to maintain that it is far better and more profitable to employ men than women.

Cuttings from Los The garter and other insigia of the order worn by the late Earl of Beaconsfield have been unused since his death. Such a long delay in filling the vacancy is without precedent. Truth suggests that should be given to his rival Gladstone.

The succession to the primacy is being canvassed. The Bishop of Manchester is considered as the most probable successor to the present archbishop. The bishops of Durham, Peterborough and Carlisle are also

The Duke of Hamilton has received £90,000 for his manuscripts which date back to the middle of the 16th century. Amongst them is a Dante illustrated with nearly 100 drawings by Botticelli.

A few days ago, an astonishing scene was enacted at the Grand hotel, Trafalgar square, London. It was the celebration of the diamond wedding of a notable Alsatian manufacturer, of great wealth, M, Jean Dolfus. This cotton king and his wife are the ancestors of 146 children, grand-children great and great great great grand children. ren, great, and great-great-grand-children. With these there were ninety-two husbands and wives of descendants. The only other persens present at the entertainment, were old confidential clerks, foremen who had in the course of generations become partners, and an army of nurses in attendance on juvenile scions of the house of Dolfus.

Mme. Dolfus in the morning had created sixty-five scholarships for the instruction, apprenticeship and settlement in life of as many Alsatian girls. Her husband had done as much for sixty-five boys. Jean Dolfus exhorted his posterity to keep shoulder to shoulder through life.

The Tone of the Press.

From the Canada Presbyterian. The tone of the entire press of Ontario is considerably in advance of that of the province. It is a rare thing to find an Ontario newspaper of any grade speaking even dis-respectfully of religion, and when such a thing does occur, you can find a score of men within ten minutes' walk of the office men within ten minutes' walk of the office of publication that are morally worse than the paper. As a rule the Ontario press is written for the best part of the community. Moral and religious movements generally receive a helping hand. Church matters get more free notices than any other matters in the community, and ministers of all kinds are usually treated with marked respect. Let those few men who bewail the degeneracy of the press, and make special egeneracy of the press, and make special supplications for newspaper men, remember that the tone of the press is generally better than that of the community in which it is

A Bigamist's Record. The real name of the man arrested Chicago Monday as Daniel Eastman, proves to be John D. Hewitt. He married Honora Hawkins in Mount Forest, Ont., in April, 1878, and had two children. Last week he married at Buffalo Alice J. Lamont, a respectable girl 17 years old, and after two days it was discovered that he had another wife. When he started for Chicago he took \$300 of the wages belonging to a gang of longshoremen, of whom he was foreman. Detective Marin of Buffalo took him back to Buffalo for trial.

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"I have four efficacions in opinion there is it," said Judge J parish, La, and a recent intervi-the New Orleans