

SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISING RATES. FOR EACH LINE OF NONPARRIL

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1889.

trade, with the exception of hardware and in dry goods is generally considered to have been caused by the warm spell, which put a stop to travelers' orders for sorting up lots. The ussatisfactory state of the provision trade resulted in increased shipments of eggs and butter to the United States. Canadian eggs bring 26c a dozen in New York, and select lots of butter realize 22c per lb. Lots out of order sell below quotaion, and poor quality lots sell for what they will bring. A peculiar feature of the pas week's trade is a depressed feeling as to values, but no actual change was announce ed. American buyers are making heavy purchases of barley in western Ontario for shipment to Michigan and Ohio, and some large transactions from the neighborhood of Brampton were reported. Our local brewers have bought in moderate quantities of English hops, and a more active movement in prime grades of American hops is not ced. A heavy decline in foreign dried (Mediterranean) fruits is reported from New York. Currents are lower, but prunes are advanced. Very little, if any, foreign fruits have been warehoused by our wholesale houses, owing to a dispute between the customs authori ties and the importers over the question of extra changes. The matter has been referred to Ottawa for settlement. Business generally continued light during the pist week, and the unsettled condition of the markets, coupled with an anticipated decline in prices in New York, cause apprehensions of serious trouble.

DR. LAING REPLIES. In another column is a letter from Dr. Laing. The Revd. gentleman thinks that we dealt with him too harshly in our article of Wednesday last. We have no personal quarrel with him, and do not find, in looking over the article complained of, any such thing as "personalities" regarding him in it. If there be any, if he or any other person will point such out to us, we shall be most happy to make the amende honorable to the utmost degree that may be desired by any upright man.

We dealt with Dr. Laing in his public not in his private character. It is no fault of ours that the Globe credited him with theresolutions animadverted upon; it is no fault of ours that the Pres byterian church in Canada, forsaking its traditions and ignoring the example of its parent church, passed these resolutions; no fault of ours that Dr. Laing took, or was placed in, the leadership of the so-called "religious education" movement; no fault o' ours that he wrote to the Mail, in propria persona, urging the project, favoring the then? separate school system and asking like "privileges" (sic) for protestants; no fault of ours that he snatched up the cudgels and fell upon us for an article we published on Sunday schools; no fault of ours that, directly and by innuendo, he threw upon those who object to his panacea the stigma of fostering "vice and immorality." There may plained of, but these somethings are the facts of the case,

And daurna be disputed "

Further, these facts were of a public nature of public importance, and, for the most part, were the manufacture of the Revd.

If he will glance again over our column of Wednesday, he will find that our strictures concern more the presbyterian church than himself. We do not hold that all actions or utterances of ecclesiastical bodies are meet for newspaper comment; but imagine, that a question such as Sunday schools, such as religious education, come clearly within our purview as public journalists. On the other hand, we are not prepared for the doctrine that a matter upon soever, has seen fit to make a deliverance, or pass a resolution, becomes thereby a closed question. However it may have been in tas ich century, those journalists, ourselves an g the number, who with Luther hold which occur in your article of to-day. In

moved on June 13, 1881, at the sitting at are agreed.

Kingston of the general assembly of the 1. We are agreed that the children of

presbyterian church in Canada. Of the two points in our Wednesday's article which the doctor considers of importance we can here notice only the first. He states the question between us then: "Can and should the protestant clergy give

THE TORONTO WORLD the children of the country religious intruction in the sense of teaching them to ead the bible intelligently?" We need carcely say that no such question ever went forth from, or was ever argued by us. We think there is much more in religious education, in religious instruction.

> doctor, we fear, is playing upon us. If the nagical meaning over and above the ordinary sense, a meaning only to be imparted by the initiated, "sole vendors of the lore that works salvation;" or if the bible could other, the clergy, in Dr. Laing's new state-

he imagining of things that are not. The cond point follows the first into oblivior and the four agreements vanish. The church in the past has given secular and religious elucatation, still does so in her missionary fields. In Ontario and other civilized countries the state does the work of secular education. Why cannot the church here and now perform her own work of religious education Why can she not properly organize and work the Sunday school? take advantage

of her legal opportunities? Whether given by the church or not, we elieve religious education will be given. The Sunday school is beginning to realize ts power, the importance of its great work. Its attitude to the church is analogous to that of methodism to the church of Evgand in the last century. Will it receive same result? That is the question for our hurches to-day. We should be glad to see the Rev. Dr. Laing bring his literary power, ubt'e intellect, energy and authority school, rather than against it. We are no enemies of his, as he seems to imagine; and know of few who could help the cause of 'religious instruction" in the true sense o these words, more effectually than the rev.

CRANKS ON THE SUGAR QUESTION.

The sugar question has come up, and so have the cranks, with regard to it. Some of our contemporaries have gone crazy, others are only moderately affected. The Globe, wonderful to tell, retains its senses, supports the national policy, and says that raw sugar should be admitted duty free, The Montreal Gazette, forgetting its allegiance to the N. P., says that this will never do. The papers are getting mixed, the Globe is on the N. P. side, while the Gazette is going straight against the N. P. without knowing it. The Brockville Re-

bolition of the duty on raw sugar. Thus one by In advocating the admission of cane suga free, or at the lowest rates consistent with revenue requirements, The World does not recede from its position. The true protectionist position, which The World maintins, is this:

Admit free everything that we cannot produce, cane sugar, tea, coffee, raw cotton, Put duties on everything that we car

produce, woollen and cotton goods for If revenue requirements will not admit of raw sugar duty free, bring the duty down to

the lowest the revenue will stand. The proposal to admit West India raw sugar free or at low rates of duty is a pro ectionist measure, for Canada. If some of our crazy contemporaries could only get it into their heads that free sugar from the West Indies is national policy for Canada

We have pleasure in corroborating the statement of the Collingwood Enterprise, that it was the first paper to chronicle the appointment of Judges Ardagh and Boys. That was where we got it.

A cont mporary heads a paragraph 'serious runaway." A horse which runs away just for fun is excusable, but we cannot speak too severely of the conduct of a horse which would run away seriously, or with malice aforethought, as it were.

Collingwood, according to the Euterprise has a mayor who evident y believes that ac tion is the soul of oratory. When the deputy reeve accused him of having bungled a cer tain basiness, he picked up an inkstand and threatened to floor his adversary, whom he afterwards playfully referred to as an ass, scoundrel, a blackguard and a liar.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: All men know the disadvantage a which a correspondent over his own name must carry on a controversy with an editor which an ecclesiastical body, how eminent If I were disposed to deal in personalities you would very properly suppress any disrespectful references I might make to writer who is hidden under the impersonalother times, we submit that, in this nine- ity of the editor. So you will, I hope, excuse me for not noticing the personalities it to be "clear as day that popes and councils both have erred," and extend the word "council" to include "general assembly," are at least excasable. We submit, further, subject always to correction, that in the whole range of ecclesiastical history it would be did not be submit for the council of the cou e difficult, if not impossible, to find two and should the protestant clergy give the solutions, of one date, in which council or children of the country "religious instruc-assembly so grievously erred, in so important a matter, as the two resolutions which we commented upon Wednesday last, and which, according to the Globe, Dr. King moved on June 13, 1821 at the distribution in Sabbath schools. I will try to make my meaning clear by stating a few things upon which you and I

Ontario are not receiving generally instruction in the bible so as 'to acquire an intelligent knowledge of christianity, its examples, precepts and principles." (See memoranda of minister of education) 2 We are agreed that parents who desire it have "a legal right" to such instruction.
3. We are agreed that the clergy in this

ovirce are not giving this instruction. a source as a S. S. association con Perhaps also you will agree with clergymen were not appointed for izing, etc., does not mean, 'teach children' read the bible intelligently,' that they Lave duties to perform which make it impos-sible for any minister of a large city congre-gation, or any parter of a scattered congre-gation, to teach all the children of his charge-to read the bible; and also that the bristian people entrust the teaching of their hildren to teachers, not to preachers, who you think are notoriously unfit to This may be all wrong in your or

This may be all wrong in your spinning.
You may wish every preacher to stop preaching the gospel and take to school teaching, and every church to be turned into a school. But in this you and the mass of christian people differ very widely.

4. We are sgreed that the Sabbath schools are not doing the work. Now it is the churches that maintain the Sabbath the churches that maintain the Sabbath schools, not their "opponents," whomsoever you mean by that name. The churches support the teachers and bear the expenses not the state or agnostics. Surely then after so long a trial they may be supposed to know what they can do and what is beyond

deliberate opinion of those churches who have been laboring to make Sabbath schools effective, that the Sabbath schools cann t do what is needed. I Because they can-not find nor make a sufficient number d qualified teachers. 2 Because they cannot compel the attendance of children, nor en compel the attendance of children, not enforce the learning of tasks, as can be done in the public schools. And I think that you will agree with me that the opinion of the churches is of as much weight at least as that of an enthusiast who has some visionary ideas about chatique and normal classes and exeminations and prizes.

Now, sir, seeing that we are agreed on these points, why should you object to require the teachers, who are employed by christian parents and poid by them for teaching their children, to give such religi-

ndertake to teach all nations, yet is im Now, sir, have you overlooked the fact that the church in her mission work establishes day schools in which religious instruction is given as well as secular? that church schools always t ach the hills? Do you not know that until the bible? Do you not know that until 1850 the churches had schools in Ontario in which religious instruction was given? Do you not also know that these denominational schools were merged in our national system only when clause 10 of the school of secured for us a continuance of religious instruction? And do you not know the reason of the present agitation is that christian parents feel that they have been cheated out of their rights by the cunningly dis-guised exclusion of the bible instruction guised exclusion of the bible instruction from the schools? Tell the church again to teach, and you will have church schools again. I need say no more. If you wish to discuss the subject honorably and without personalities, I shall continue the discussion; but I respectfully decline to subject myself again to such personalities as your article of to-day contains.

Oct. 10, 1883.

JOHN LAING.

CO-BDUCATION AT KINGSTON.

To the Editor of The World. statement to the effect that co-education in Queen's university has been a complete

Will you allow me to say that those be that as it may, there is a verse in it that who are most intimately acquainted with seems to my mind to describe the relation the affairs of the university hold a diametrically opposite opinion, and to mention two or three facts which you may possibly regard as evidences of success, but which I

and most others do not. 1. Co-education in the medical depart ment proved such a shining success that after two years, during which all parties did everything in their power to make things run smoothly, it was abandoned and the ladies requested to transfer their allegiance

to some other institution.

2. In the arts department fully nine-tenths of the students and one-half of the professors are opposed to the plan. Indeed it is no secret that its adoption was entirely due to the personal efforts and influence of Principal Grant. What his motives were, it would hardly be fair to guess, but there are not wanting those who assert that his action was prompted by a desire to secure a certain notoriety for the college and, in a lesser degree, for himself.

3. The attendance of ladies on the arts

fectures has greatly fallen off—there being scarcely half as many this session as last. This, as I think you will admit, is rather an interesting item although it fails to furnish any very marked support to yours and the Whig's contention.

These facts all refer particularly to Queen's, and I have no desire to repeat the stock arguments used in such discussions by arti-co-educationists. My object in writing was not to argue the general question. lectures has greatly fallen off-there being

ing was not to argue the general question at all, but simply to correct the manifest error into which yo have fallen with regard to the institution mentioned. While I am "at it," though, mentioned. While I am "at it," though, I would like to ask one question, How is it that all, or very nearly all, the first-class universities on this on timent have at adfa to I y refused to open their doors to womer, while the little struggling unknown ones have been only too willing? Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Toronto, McGill, Trinity (Hartford), Columbia and others are in the first list, Queen's, Victoria, Oberlin, the university of Smith's Creek and others in the second. Surely this manimity of opinion among the leading concationalists of two countries means that there are strong reasons why the plan should not be adopted. Does it rot? Yours etc., B.A.

Kingston, Oct. 10, 1883.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I have just read your terse art cle on Dr. John Laing and the S. S., and I heart ly thank you for the same; all the points bearing on his attitude toward Sab bath school work for the past seven years are well taken. I had the honor of being convener for that time, and was set aside with the scheme for examinations, etc. Masterly inactivity is more congen.al to many than anything so progressive and needful. I have set these points before him in other circumstances, but they come to him now on his own ground, I wish your your circulation. Send a copy to the editor of the Missionary Record, James Croil, Montreal, also to Rev. Mr. Murray, editor of Halifax Presbyterian Witness. I had a of Halifax Presbyterian Witness. I had a training class for S. S. teachers in Ingersoll for seven years, dealing largely with methods in S. S. work and proved to all that were cognizant that the whole scheme was thoroughly practical. I introduced a motion at the S. S. convention held at Guelph some five years ago memoralizing all theological colleges to give attention to this matter, equipping ministers with the art of teaching as well as the art of preaching but a document emenating from so humble

Duchess

its most fruitful point, and just where it is weakest on the whole, viz., the ministry. Again I thank you for your article—it would have escaped my notice only I was asked if I hadn't been too severe with Dr. Lang. Greefully your. Lang. Gratefully yours, JOHN McEWEN,

Toronto, Oct. 10, 1883.

Secretary of the S. S. Assoc

PRIESTS AND CATHOLIC PICNICS. To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I have seldom read anything with perused your leading article on the sale of intoxicating liquor at the festival in the Adelaide street rink under the patronservedly exposed in your issue of to day. It is a gratifying and a hopeful sign that there

faced violation of the law, that it is no necessary to enlarge further upon that point of view. But I protest as an Irishman auxious to preserve the good name of my countrymen, who knows how ready our countrymen, who knows how ready our enemies are ever to seize upon every opportunity to throw contempt and ridicule upon us, and knowing as we do that most of the otholics of this city are natives of Ireland or descendants from Irishmen, it is our duty to do everything in our power towards preserving, or at least acquiring a good name for our country and all who profess to belong to it. I am like yourself, Mr. Editor; one who has no ill-feeling toward the cathone who has no ili-feeling toward the cath olic church nor any person belonging nor have I any sympathy with the clame that is often raised against my countrym: such an influence over them. On the con trary, I have seen many reasons why they should have impliest confidence in should have impliest confidence in shem, as in many parts of Ireland the priest is the only person that the poor people can sympathy or assistance. I sympathy or assistance. But the fact that the cleray possess such an influence over the people throws the greater responsibility upon them and renders it the more indis-pensible that they should not abuse this power or confidence by being ever watchful that they use it aright. I have myself been at a picuic at Sann, side and though I have not seen spirits sold on the grounds the conduct of many of the people, and even some of the priests, forced met; the conlusion that there was plenty to be had son way or other. And I distinctly remember seeing bills on the various public thorough-fares announcing games to be held at Wes-

ton for some c. taolic purpose on the grounds Last Good Friday it was announced with out any feelings of hame that this publican would give some bottles of brandy as p izes for running, a d I need scarcely add that the beautiful little hynn by one J. H. Newman, and I am not sure but the wri er is now the venerable cardinal of that name. However,

iff which the catholic priest stands to the people, when he says:
Lead, kindly light, amid th' encircling glo: m.
Lead thou me on:
The night is dark, and I am far from home:
Lead thou me on.
Keep thou my f et; I do not ask to see
The distant way:
One step's enough for me.
Now, there can be no doubt but that the

Now, there can be no doubt but that the people regard the priests as the leaders of that kindly light, and that they have little deaire to see farther, or any other way, than the clergy thinks proper to show them. What, then, can be more demoralizing and reprehensible than to see the leaders of the people not only conniving at the unlawful sale of intexicating liquors, but actually taking part in it as it by way of encouragement. The world, and indeed no one knows better than the priest how prone the natives of Ireland are to abuse that hospitable and gere ous disposition of their nature by an excessive distribution of intexicating liquors, and instead of encournature by an excessive distribution of in-toxicating liquors, and instead of encour-aging them in this propensity by their bad example, and their greed in making money by throwing temptation in their way, they should do everything in their power to per-aude and prevent them from entering on the drunkard's path, and thus showed by their conduct that they could say without fear or reproach, and to the everlaiting

benefit of their people;

We are helpers, fellow-creatures,
Of the righ against the wrong.

And by that means, in the course of a few
years, people welld no longer be able to
point to the criminal returns to show that
there were more Irishmen impaces of her AN IRISH HOME RULER.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1883.

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The 'Herd Laddie Midland is to hav The hounds will m J mes U. Godfrev, of Brooklyn, has die

THE SPORT

Latham of the St. of the Allegheny in few days ago; time 1 In Cincinnati a mi money in a faro be half killing the negro J. R. McEldowney skipped from Niles, box and its contents. large.

The Teronto baseb to attend the opening grounds which they Joseph Dion, the "was recently married of New York. The chridal trip, which west. The twelve gold ar competed for this

lacrosse match will be window of Suckling rooms up till noon. Jet ro Worden, J Ayre, three jolly spo day for a three wee Mospeth. They pro friends will dine on o W. Stroud of Ham the gold medal pi Keand, for the high three shooting mate Schofield of Oakville as second highest sci

The Shamrock tes ront's this afternoon McGregor, Butler, Keown, Prior, Devi Creagan, Mechan; r A. Darling and Mr. in Caicego Thursday tice at once, prepara George F. Slosson for Collender emblem of terest is manifested i game, and a close of In the Washingt the Petomacs won t dition at the time, entered they did not challenged the Poton race was rowed on etwightaway. The 9 22 1.5, Potomacs 9

Clark's Re The following, to from John H. Clark Editor of the Philadelp

Welter handicap wa W. T. Sharpe's 2-y roy, by Thunderbol Lorrilard's 3 year-o Lorrilard's 3 year of Glenlyon—Marie M
3 year old bay hon

Barchettins 3d, at the start 5 to 1 against Massacott tilus.

The Pendergasts won by the Date of filly Sandiway; L bay cold Talisman 2 Beauchamp 3d; sev Lorillard's bay cold 1 against Sandiway, and 3 to 1 against Sandiway, and 3 to 1 against Sandiway.

against Sandiway
man, 3 to 1 against
The race for the
atakes for 2 year-ole
by Lord Ealmout
Encybody, by Spi
Gilbert's Ayear-ole
2d; Mr. Lefevre's 5
Tristam, by Hern
started, Betting—
4 to 1 against Deep
tan, Busybody we