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ADVERTISING RATES: FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1884 The Teaching Profession

It is interesting to note at this season of the year, when school boards are advertising for teachers, the smallness of the salary offered in a large proportion of the schools. The rate at which the teacher's services are emunerated is a sure index to the status of his profession in the public estimation, and tested by it that status is not yet in the eyes of the people of Ontario very high. And this conclusion is confirmed by other indications, which are too familiar to require enumeration here. An honest effort on the part of those most directly interested in this state of affairs to estimate its evil effects and ascertain the true remedy can hardly fail to be productive of good.

The effects are patent to the most superficial observer. Because it is not worth a teacher's while to stay in his prosome to mercantile life, some to the insurance business, some to the so-called learned professions, not one of which has any better title to the epithet than the one that is that the ranks of the teaching body are the Blake of to-day. The opportunity for filled up very largely with inexperienced recruits and very largely with those who lack either the energy or the ability to better their positions. That there are always to be found many able and selfsacrificing teachers we all know, but it is greatly to be regretted that the recruits

low estimate put on the profession by the public. Another is the frequency with able opportunity offers. The injurious effect of this tendency on both the schools and the teachers might be indefinitely lessened by providing rent-free residences for the teacher and engaging him for several years instead of one. It is hardly necessary to add that the remedy can be made thoroughly effective only paying decently liberal salaries.

The teachers have in their own hands some extent the means of remedying the evils of which they justly complain. They have excellent facilities for co-operation, and there is no reason why co-operation should not be as effective in bettering their condition as it has been in bettering that of mechanics. Questions of salary, residence, and length of engagement ar proper subjects for discussion in teacher's onventions, and though the members of the profession cannot by their deliberations and resolutions compel the taxpayers to be more liberal, they can improve their own esprit de corps and arrive at the best means of improving and enlightening public

They can do more even than this. The collective expressions of the opinions of teachers have always, and properly, had a great deal of influence with the education department, and the right to legislate in several matters which have an intimate relation to the teacher's status is vested in that body. We need not refer here to more than one of these matters—the qualification prescribed for entrance into the

A great improvement has been made in this connection during the past few years. It is now impossible for a person to become a teacher without having had some professional training. But the time has come for making another advance. Attendance for a single brief session at a county model school is not enough. That period of preparation and probation should be greatly lengthened in the interest no less of the schools than of the teachers. It is still to a great extent the case that the teacher gains his professional skill and experience at the expense of the children on whom he operates, when he should be compelled to gain them more largely at his own. By judiciously increasing the difficulty of entering into the profession its standard may be indefinitely raised, and there is little reason to doubt that by unanimous and persistent efforts the teachers of this province can Hindoo is taught that he is as good as an secure this wise reform

## The Spirit of Political Change.

The political atmosphere is full of portents. There are signs in the sky and general, who advocated the measure, is sounds in the air which indicate that the date of important changes in the character of parties and the relations of politicians

Superficially regarded, the Ottawa government is as strong as ever it was, The loss of Lennox may be set over against that justice which is good enough for the previous gains made by the conservatives natives is good enough for the Europeans in the house of commons. In like manner, the withdrawal of Mr. Geo. W. Ross from the delating forces of the federal opposition may be considered as balanced by

the return of Sir Richard Cartwright for end. The people of India having once evening parties are not composed of a crowd may be estimated to stand rather better now than they did upon their return from

But underneath this superficial aspect of the case lie possibilities that must be taken into account. Partly through imperfect manipulation, and partly through influences beyond the control of its manipulators, the national policy has lost some of its early charms. Short crops and low prices had beyond doubt something to do with the revulsion of feeling in Lennox. The disparity between the political standing of Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Pruyn did the rest. Both the national policy and Sir John A. Macdonald must shortly outlive their party influence, for the reason that the one will be practically accepted by Mr. Blake, while the other canlife before him. When the time that comes conservative party will break up into fragments, each of which will seek congenia alliances. When Hamlet quits the stage the minor members of the great organiz-

burdens. He is still in the prime of life, and the future is his. We wish we could add that his past gave every assurance that his future will be neither neglected nor wasted. If we cannot do that we can point out how that future may be utilized. Sir John's retirement will boot him little if he fails to take proper advantage of it. The man who fixes the attention of all liberal minds, be they now called what they may upon some common point of patriotic as piration, will on the day of Sir John A. Macdonald's withdrawal become great. There can never be another Sir John A. Macdonald. There can be another Edward Blake, bolder, such an one will shortly arrive, and the man should now be in preparation for the

It is every day becoming more manifest also that the spirit of change broods over the Ontario legislature. Many of the old familiar faces have disappeared from it, and many of the old influences which dom-This is one evil flowing directly from the nant to the people. The conservatives are stronger in the legislature in talent and in numbers than they ever were before as a which teachers are changed in schools. party, for under John Sandfield Macdonald Very few school boards adopt the plan of they were but a wing in a coalition, providing residences which they could easily Mr. Meredith is not a brilliant man, but do and therefore the great majority of he is a man who wears, and he feels his good deal of his strength from Sir John A. Macdonald, but it is a strength more stimulating than nourishing. If he succeeds Mr. Mowat it must be as the leader of a protest against the latter's mistakes, and not as the agent of an ageing Ottawa influence. Both Messrs. Blake and Meredith should act more for themselves than they do. The one may find his right wing, now led by Mr. Mowat, turned at any moment, and the other may find his base of supplies

The threadbare party cries must go.

A Race Question in India.

ing them as much trouble as the negro

question caused in the United States some

outh relative to the negroes, and pretend

that the latter are not accorded the same

privileges as the whites, but they never

seem to notice the English treatment of

the Hindustanees. The Hindoos are a

England has never allowed them for a mo-

ment to believe that they were as good

as its own true sons. The English

army, amount to only 80,000 persons in

a total population of 240,000,000, are

jealously guarded and protected, having

their own laws and even their own courts

and judges, for no proceeding against a

white person can be brought in any native

court in India. There are thus two judi-

ciaries in that country, two codes of laws:

one for the natives, another for the Eng-

The present governor-general of India,

much shocked at this unjust race distinc-

tion, suggested the passage of a bill placing

all races on an equality. This is what is

known as the Ilbert bill, to which the tele-

graph has so frequently referred of late. It

provides that the native courts should

have jurisdiction over all, without regard

to color or race. This simple provision

has aroused the profoundest excitement

throughout India, and the British residents

of that country declare in the most excited

manner that it will result in the loss of

Britain's Indian possessions; that if the

Englishman born, he will rapidly become

independent, aggressive, rebellious and

dangerous. Lord Ripon, the governor

denounced by the English through-

out India and in England for his course

and is even snubbed wherever he goes,

Even the London Times opposes the Ilbert

The English are brought face to face

friends-the French. at Ottawa cut off any day by the inevitable. In such a contingency the habit of self-reliance will alone be potent to take advantage of the new condition of things, in which the younger generation of electors will have to be consulted.

It is said that if longer ladders had been procurable at the Belleville, Ill., convent fire, all the inmates might have been saved. The results of a want of foresight are terwith a race problem in India which is givrible. The public has had some awful lessons taught to it in the year of grace-or pather disgrace-1884, although the year ten years ago. A great many English yet lacks four days of being two weeks old. If the little curmudgeon goes on as he has begun, heaven alone knows what sort of a wreck 1885 will find us.

cabinet ministers voted at the civic eleccivilized, elevated and refined race, but with the rest of the people why should they have equal rights?

## The Farmer's Complaint.

residents of India, who, outside of the To the Editor of The World. Sir: Your idea of a labor bureau soir: Your idea of a labor bureau is good; but more is wanted than that. Is there not room consigned at the jail for a labor depot, to be kept separate from the criminal department, where men who are wanting employment could get work at half the regular wages. Against the tradesman is still norse, to follow the brougham and take the ladies into custody. The officers took their stand behind the counter; the "ladies" came, ordered the goods, and tendered the check. They received the change and goods, and drove off. The detectives immediately followed in their hansom with the "fast horse." The half the regular wages. Agricultural work in the grounds or mechanical work in workshops could surely be arranged without adding much, if any, to our municipal taxation, if the produce of the labor

Labor depots should become municipal institutions. They would afford the means of existence to the meeting who can work; and employers requiring labor could resort to them and pick out and agree with the laborers for what they require. Such institutions would be security against starvation from want of work and would be a convenience to far mers and other employers of labor.

SIR: Mr. Thomas advertised that if the people at his concert talked he would stop

they have secured this reform. Unless Great Britain desires to arouse in Hindu-Ross cannot be doubted, Therefore both stan hostility to its rule, it will pass this

Smith and the Women" which appeared in ter should read, "That this has not been his method with regard to the movement for the advancement of women is evident," and in the second line from the top of the second column the word there given as "literature" should be "liberation.

Toronto the Bismarckian gentry in the custom house collect duty on the sack, as well as the flour it contains. The cotton industry in Canada, it appears, must be protected, even at the cost of the bread eaters.—Philadelphia

The United States does not forget to tax not have many more years of active public and mackerel. Making her cotton bags pay duty, therefore, is only tit for tat. But that is not the principle. If the bags were admitted duty free Canada would be overrun in no time with all kinds of bags of United States make. Our postoffice at one time was accused of appropriating United States mail bags. Then the kick was because we took them. Now the kick Weight of years is not one of Mr. Blake's is because we don't take another kind of bags. Really there is no pleasing our onesided neighbors.

Mr. Jacob Bright, best known as John's prother, has declined to preside at a reform meeting in Manchester. The reason given is that Mr. Charles Forster, ex-chief sec retary for Ireland, is announced to speak and Jacob does not wish to offend the Irish portion of his constituency by appearing to uphold "Buckshot." The Brights have hitherto been peculiarly free from fear and it is their outspokenness that has given them that hold on the British people which they possess. The reason, therefore, for Mr. Jacob Bright's refusal to preside at the Manchester meeting will have to be sought for in other causes than fear.

A singular instance of the perversity of the law across the border is given in the case of Marie Prescott, the actress, who ome time ago recovered a verdict for \$12,000 against the American News company for circulating a libel. At the first trial the judge charged in the lady's favor, and the jury gave her substantial damages, proving that thirteen people with all the had been slandered. The case is appealed, and two justices decide that the verdict without her \$12,000 and with a damaged reputation. Such are the eccentricities of

mites attacked a post held by fifty French were killed and wounded. It is astonishing how accurately these veracious chroniclers can tell the strength of the "enemy" and the number he loses in every petty engagement, but how little they know about the killed and wounded of their own

A cremation society has been organized in New Orleans. Poor people have long been buried there in ovens, that is sealed stone graves above ground made just large enough to admit single coffins.

tions. If they do not pay equal taxes

Outside employers might object to this heap labor as they do to prison work; but need of the many should prevail over the interests of the few. Government will never completely fulfil its functions until it provides labor for all the unemployed. As the trustees for the whole people, as opposed to a class it is bound to provide those not otherwise cared for. Toronto, Jan. 9, 1884.

To the Editor of The World. Even the London Times opposes the Ilbert bill, which, it thinks, will raise dangerous hatreds—probably by inculcating the idea that justice which is good enough for the natives is good enough for the Europeans also.

The opposition that the Anglo Indians and their friends in Great Britain are making to the Rbert bill must give way in the interest of take our pleasures as sadly as the early English were supposed to take our pleasures as sadly as the early English were supposed to take our pleasures as sadly as the early English were supposed to take our pleasures as sadly as the early English were supposed to take our pleasures as sadly as the early English were supposed to take on the street baring come in late last evening. The total grain on the street having come in late claring the week was 2100 bushels of wheat. 2200 bushels barley, 900 bushels on the street was 2200 bushels barley, 900 bushels on the street was 2100 bushels of wheat. 2200 bushels barley, 900 bushels on the street was 2100 bushels of wheat. 2200 bushels barley, 900 bushels on the street was 2100 bushels of wheat. 2200 bushels barley, 900 bushels on the street was 2100 bushels of wheat. 2200 bushels barley, 900 bushels on the street was 2100 bushels of wheat. 2200 bushels barley, 900 bushels of wheat. 2000 bushels of w

courteously allows us to have a chat, and playing for that purpose.

apparently trusts to the people of Toronto to listen to Madame Boema, as there is no provision as to her stopping to allow the Toronto people to talk. Does he so advertise at Manhattan or Coney Island, or is he traveling to educate the provincials. His interference with the rights of a ticketholder by keeping him outside the door till the number entered upon is concluded is the number entered upon is concluded, is unjustifiable and tyrannical. If I went to this concert and was late at the door, I this concert and was late at the door, I would insist upon going in even in the midst of the B flat symphony; and I would say to a neighbor that it was a pretty dull program if I wanted to say so, even if Mr. Thomas gave the requisite taps to stop the Ride of the Walkyries, or was in the last agony of the Rhapsody. I would not do so but for the insufferable impertinence of the program. If people are expected to talk in the middle of a dull composition, why not extract the dullness? They pay for being pleased. If music fails to charm the savage he must try his own resources and talk.

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heavy damages for injury to passengers, because it is their business to carry them safely

So it is every man's business to carry them sujety. So it is every man's business to carry his family safely through the period of their dependence, and to trifle with interests so sacred, by

putting them to unnecessary hazard, it is

enough; but woe unto him who neglects

life-boats rot at the davits; but who would wish

to travel on a steamboat that neglected to provide such things? The truth is, when such

things are needed it is a matter of life or death

and the people realize that it is better to pro

through the world long before some of the

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ncur a very grave responsibility. When a

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Toronto, Jan. 8, 1884.

From the Quebec Chronicle (Con.) Mr. Meredith is too useful in local poliics to be set aside in this way. [For Mr. Plumb.] The opposition in Ontario, just now, requires careful handling. It has grown wonderfully strong since 1878. Mr. Meredith possesses the confidence of his friends. He has unquestioned ability, speaks well and is popular. It would be well to make no change.

From the Bobcaygeon Independent Let the Northwest go to Hong Kong, leave Manitoba to its own blizzards, but let Ontario attend to and advocate Ontario inris we insist, and we address these words chiefly to the gentlemen who accept Mr. Meredith as their political leader in parliament. Our representative will attend that parliament throughout the session, and his eye will be on Mr. Meredith. All parties in the house should unite to promote On sario's interests, and to make its advantages known to the well-to-do immigrant. We have lost too many men and too much noney by the western craze.

money to love is an easy trans care little for what can be easily won. Maidens of all nationalities should think of this; and if love chains them let the fet-ters be well hidden. The perfection of esteem is love, provided the esteem has evidence before them thought the plaintiff time to grow; but in numberless cases love comes of a glance, a touch, a tone of the and two justices decide that the verdict shall be reversed, while the chief justice thinks that it should be sustained. Two men thus upset the verdict of fourteen, and Miss Prescott goes forth to the world voice. Appian tells us that Antony no feel the need of life ins de Stael, was so exquisitely lovely that those who beheld her could not take their eyes off her, but continued gazing as if dazed with her beauty of face and form. This by way of introduction to what Ruskin has just been writing of love in the latest has just been writing of love in the latest "Fors." Very queer things have been said of the grand passion, and nobody knows exactly what to think of it; but all human thought is worth expressing, provided it be decent. But when Mr. Ruskin speaks all culture listens. He has been twing to

be decent. But when Mr. Ruskin speaks all culture listens. He has been trying to persuade English girls that it is their privilege, if they are beautiful, to keep half a dozen suitors at their heels on pro bation for seven years, and then marry the worthless young man of the lot. To this course parents object, and so do the suitors, and so do the young ladies, who wish to get married in a moderate hurry. And besides, what are the plain girls to do? "True love," says John Ruskin in his latest essay, "is inconsistent with railways, with joint-stock banks, with the landed interest, with the parliamentary interest. with joint-stock banks, with the landed interest, with the parliamentary interest, with grouse-shooting, with lawn tennis, with monthly magazines, with spring fashions, and Christmas cards." After

that, what can be said about love? It is the most difficult subject in the world. A Neat if Dishonest Trick. In London, lately, two well-dressed mer

entered the shop of a fashionable trades man and asked to see the chief of the es tablishment, whom they privately informed that they were detectives from Scotland Yard. The men said that from informa-Yard. The men said that from informa-tion received they knew that two "swell women" would drive up to the snop in a brougham and order drapery to a large amount, paying for the same with a forged check for £50, bearing the name of a wellknown nobleman. It would, however, be necessary, in order to properly convict the women, to allow them to carry the goods off with them, and take the change of the check. But in order that the change of the check. But in order that they should no sscape, the detectives were to have a hansom with a fast horse, to follow the SKATES tradesman is still waiting for the goods.

De ole advice, "be slow to anger," is mighty good warnin', young man. In a quarrel a man should ack like he couldn't whip a chile, but arter he gets inter de fight he should ack like he could whip a

## TRADE AND FINANCE.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 9. Cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £223 and Northwest Land at 67s 6d. A cable from Paris quotes Rentes at 76f 321c.

and flat all day. Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Molsons 20 at 110½. Do-minion 20 at 188. Canada Permanent, 7 (new stock) at 189. Building and Loan Asso-ciation 60 at 99? Farmers Loan and Savings 5-5-1 at 121. CLOSING BOARD.—Northwest Land 633 to 63; sales 30-30 at 634. Farmers Loan and Savings, sales 10 at 121. Out of our very large stock of EXTRA FINE SLEIGHS

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