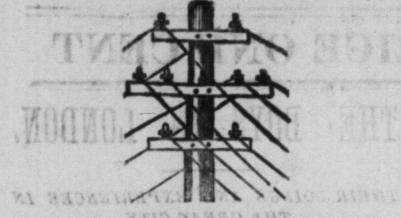


THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1884.

A NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

The onward march of Canadianism is steady, definite and satisfactory. We are going to become a distinct and independent commonwealth, partly because it is our natural destiny, partly because many of us are striving to achieve that destiny, and partly because those who oppose it are every day decreasing in numbers, in influence, and in the merit of their contention.

While those who advocate the realization of our aspiration to true nationality are swelling in numbers, in prestige, in activity. The young blood of the nation has a national throbb.

Our older publicists—journalists, legislators, politicians—may denounce or ignore the idea of Canadian independence, but the youth of the land are in thorough sympathy with it.

There is a new generation springing up since Confederation and they know only one country and that is Canada, and only one political aspiration and that is the realization of her true destiny.

Those men who for years have served the country and have in all that time been talking of our great future, have been working and talking inconspicuously.

For they kept saying Canada is going to be a great country, stretching from ocean to ocean and from the arctic pole to the middle temperate zone, and that the Canadians were to become a mighty people; but whenever such a thing as the realization of that destiny was mentioned they began to raise the disloyal cry.

It is good to talk of a great destiny, but it is more glorious to achieve it.

The younger Canadians and the coming Canadians may be trusted to do this latter.

They respect the mother country across the sea, but they love and honor the land from which they sprung, and to see her occupy a servile position is galling to their better minds.

And all the more it is galling when they remember that Canadian independence and respect of the mother land are not unobtainable.

We are now the subjects of the people of England; we shall think more of them and of us when we are their equals and the equals of our own kind.

Domination Day has no meaning for us if it does not mean that each one in the roll of time sees another year's journey nearer THE DAY OF INDEPENDENCE.

THE GLOBE ON RAILWAY MONOPOLY. One day last week in an article on "A Threatened Danger," the Globe struck an attitude of patriotic opposition to railway monopoly in general, and to certain monopolistic designs of the dominion government in particular. It is really too bad that we have to say it, but the thing must be said—that the Globe, so far from being the honest advocate of popular rights and the antagonist of railway monopoly, is in this instance simply the organ and advocate of the Grand Trunk.

The facts of the case may be briefly told. There is to be built very shortly a railway from Gravelhurst to Callender, some 110 miles, more or less, which has been called the "neutral link," because it is intended to give connection with the Canadian Pacific to the railway system of all western and central Ontario. The two systems which reach Gravelhurst are the Northern by its own line and the Midland by statutory running powers over the Northern from Athery Junction to Gravelhurst. Now, the question arises—how maintain the new road as a bona fide neutral link, so that it shall not pass under control of monopoly? Let us see the dominion government carried a vote of \$6,000 per mile for this important link, which, with a like sum voted before, makes \$12,000 per mile subsidy or a total of \$1,320,000. "The public will be startled to hear," says the Globe, "that a bold effort is now being made to throw the whole dominion subsidy into the hands of the Northern railway." Well, instead of being "startled" at this, as if it were something opposed to the public interest, we only hope the rumour will prove true that Sir John has determined to stand by the people's rights in this matter, and to do that which will insure the independence of the Northern and Hamilton and North western railway system, against all danger of being fused and amalgamated out of existence, either with the Canadian Pacific on one hand, or the Grand Trunk on the other. The Globe's alleged "threatened danger" is in reality the assured independence of

THE HAMILTON AND NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM, and this, so far from being a "danger," as all, is actually Ontario's best hope, now that the two great railway powers have gobbled up so many of our local railways.

"Let us see," says the Globe, "if the Northern is to be recouped by getting the practical control of \$1,320,000 and the monopoly of local traffic, and the advantage over all other lines in the through traffic." The Montreal Gazette, while agreeing with the Globe to some extent, says that the conclusions are based upon the thinnest possible foundation. There is, and the Globe knows it well, no danger of any company pocketing the dominion subsidy and at the same time monopolizing the traffic. The declaration made by the minister of railways upon this point last session was clear and unmistakable. In introducing the resolution to increase the subsidy from \$8000 to \$12,000 per mile, Sir Charles Tupper said:

"It might be told that the government had an offer precisely from the Grand Trunk to construct the line for a subsidy of \$8000 a mile for a year, but the government had decided to ask for the additional subsidy in order to secure the construction of the line as an independent link in the system. This would secure the immediate construction of this important connecting link, and the government would not give a dollar of the subsidy unless they secured either that this line should be maintained for ever as an independent link, or that when it ceased to be independent, the subsidy should be the first lien on the road constructed, and also on the best security of any road with which it might be incorporated."

Truly the dominion government guessed right that time, when it decided that it would be better to give \$12,000 per mile, and so keep the neutral link safe from the claim of the Grand Trunk, than to have it built for half that subsidy and then to see it go where the Midland and Nipissing have gone—"where the woodbine twines."

If some one or other of the companies now in possession of rolling stock and an established traffic must have first control of the neutral link, as seems inevitable, then, we say, let it be the combined Hamilton and Northern, by all means. That system has its own property so intimately connected with, and dependent upon, the prosperity of Toronto and Hamilton together, that it is and must remain for both cities and for a large portion of Ontario besides, the people's sheet anchor of dependence against railway monopoly. Give the Northern first control over the neutral link, and the Grand Trunk will still have fair play over every mile of its own property so intimately connected with, and dependent upon, the prosperity of Toronto and Hamilton together, that it is and must remain for both cities and for a large portion of Ontario besides, the people's sheet anchor of dependence against railway monopoly. Give the Northern first control over the neutral link, and the Grand Trunk will still have fair play over every mile of its own property so intimately connected with, and dependent upon, the prosperity of Toronto and Hamilton together, that it is and must remain for both cities and for a large portion of Ontario besides, the people's sheet anchor of dependence against railway monopoly.

But how, it may be asked, does it come to pass that in this instance, as in others before the Globe is determined on the side of the Grand Trunk and against the people's interest? Some people might think it enough to reply that directors of the Midland railway are also directors of the Globe company. They would not be far wrong either, and the public may as well understand first as last that the Globe, once the uncompromising champion of popular rights in railway matters, is now the servile organ and champion of the Grand Trunk.

Following the example of Harvard, Dartmouth, N.H., university has refused to confer the degree of L.L.D. on General Buller. The grounds of the refusal are that the alumni have no desire to inter-fer in politics, having previously had an unpleasant experience in connection with the course of a former president on the abolition of slavery. United States colleges in declining to honor politicians simply because they are politicians are acting a worthy example to similar institutions in other countries.

There is a system of voting bonuses to civic officials which is not only wrong in principle, but is also we believe illegal. At any rate it is equivalent to fishing from the pockets of the ratepayers. Every laborer is worthy of his hire, but having been duly paid at the rate at which he is engaged he deserves no more. It is true our city officials have to occasionally attend committee meetings and such things out of their regular hours, but when they enter the service they know the duties and should, therefore, be content to fulfill them. The system, however, that prevails is to vote them bonuses at the end of the year and sometimes on other occasions. This we hold to be radically wrong. Pay men what they are worth and have done with it.

The London Free Press speaks Toronto and its horrible streets to a well with dirty dilapidated houses. The streets are a good one and can with a little care be carried further. If the sewer and used his elegant back, he might as well use his own boots. If the people of Toronto would apply the toe of their boots at the next civic elections to some of the men who neglect their duty, it might have clean streets. We say might and it is a word appropriately used, for we think the facts lie more on the side of the men than the board of aldermen. A pack of officials who everlastingly require prompting as to their duty is worse than useless.

How to see Niagara—Home Journal. Get married and go there on your bridal tour. New York Sun.

And plunge into the whirlpool—of bliss we mean.

A Poem by a Popular Actress. THE WARDEN. Upon a mountain height, far from the sea, I found a shell, And to my curious ear its lonely tones, Ever a song of ocean seemed to tell.

How came this shell upon the mountain height? Ah, who can say? Whether there dropped by some sea-captain's hand, Or the Eternal had ordained the day?

Strange, was it not, far from its native sea, The song it sang, The song of the mighty mysteries of the tide— Sing of the awful, vast, profound and wide— Sing of the shells which with the ocean are, And as the shell upon the mountain's height, Sing of the shells, long and leagues away, So do I ever, wandering where I may, Sing, O my home—sing, O my home, of thee.

CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

THE PLACE OF UNIVERSITIES IN THE REALM OF THOUGHT.

Mr. Chas. G. D. Roberts' Alumni Address before the Banquet of the University of New Brunswick—Moderator, "Desirable in our College."

St. John's, June 29.—In his alumni address delivered at the convocation of the University of New Brunswick yesterday, Chas. G. D. Roberts, M.A., our distinguished poet and general writer, among other equally suggestive and capital things said:

I have said that literature is the exponent of the nation's intellectual life; surely we should concern ourselves with the progress of this life! I have said that the literature of to-day fathers the thought of to-morrow; surely, then, it behoves a Canadian university to concern itself deeply with every present product of the nation's thought— to concern itself very deeply with every influence that is moulded and thought out in the future. If Canadian universities suffer our literature to develop apart from their sympathy and guidance, will they not appear to despise their birthright? Should not the nation's intellectual life centre in her universities! and should not these, by virtue of matured powers trained to their most effective use, make themselves felt in every department of thought and enlightened action? There will now and then be achievements outside of these immediate connections. Then it is not only gracious in a university, but politic, to draw these achievements to herself, and to let her family the doors. It is our universities we should see ever in the fore-front of intellectual and literary progress. Let us to our universities we should look to be our leaders always when we go to stomp the prejudices of prejudice and sloth, and superstition. It is to them we should turn for prompt recognition of intellectual work well done.

We should be able to call our universities nerve-centres, whence flow the currents of our mental activity. Then must they be keenly alive to every change of temperature in the fields wherein these currents make their circuit. They will of necessity identify themselves with the higher motions and energies of the people, that these energies may not be wasted through lack of government and corporation effort. Wisely has spoken Sackville's alumni orator for this year, saying that now is a pressing need for the educated reformer everywhere. The spirit of reform is in the air. Long established rights are being called to proof. Long established and venerable abuses are being inexorably cast out. But there is danger. Reform is demanded; but there are many who are ready, but too few of these are qualified for the work. Without training the reformer is apt to become a destructionist, a physical, and a physicalist, and would have. These men are needed for the work of reform, who by education and discipline, and study of past events with their cause and their results, have acquired a broad vision and are striving to attain clear vision and calm judgment—who will know and preserve the good and discard the evil. These men are needed for the work of reform, who by education and discipline, and study of past events with their cause and their results, have acquired a broad vision and are striving to attain clear vision and calm judgment—who will know and preserve the good and discard the evil.

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PSYCHE NO. 1 AND PSYCHE NO. II.

To the Editor of the World.

Sir: The very remarkable change in Psyche's style of composition in language, together with your assertion that she is a woman, is almost sufficient to justify a passing belief in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. If the Psyche of the second letter has not a totally different and much more womanly soul in her now than when she penned the first letter, in what way is the pleasing transformation to be accounted for? We must, perhaps, believe that there are two of them, and I will maintain my first position that Psyche No. 1 is a male, and cannot help noticing a very marked similarity in sentiment as well as expression between him and the G. of to-day. Besides, if my remarks did not in some way apply to him he would look upon them as written, not in ridicule, but in a honest misapprehension. He will see, by this, however, that I am "acquainted with the true inwardness of the case." He appears to need some information on the subject of female stenographers' remuneration. His entirely gratuitous assertion that they do half men's work for half men's wages cannot be substantiated, but will be directly contradicted by the evidence of every female stenographer in the city, all of whom receive as much as the majority, and more than a great many of their male rivals. The number of women employed in the stenographic profession here is so small that the remarks of Psyche No. 1 amount to personalities, and I will not quarrel with me that insults are demoralizing in their tendency.

In question at issue is not, as G. affirms, who shall be the bread-winner. Women who have happy homes and some one to provide for them do not care for a male stenographer. The question is rather, what are women to do who have to be their own bread-winners. How many women, or men either, will take up any of these laborious occupations unless compelled by bare necessity to do so? When it is a matter of life or death, women do not stop to consider whether the work they take up is going to cause them to be considered unwomanly; and when women have to work I say let them occupy such positions as they are capable of filling. Of course, if they are naturally "bold, rude and unscrupulous," it will come out in whatever position they may be. But business men are not apt to employ such, and incompetent workers will specify that their level is not to be taken charge of military affairs, nor to take charge of military affairs, nor to take charge of military affairs.

One of the womanly women. (Toronto, June 30, 1884.)

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A. W. FAREB'S PENNOLS—all kinds. GILLOTTS' PENS—all popular numbers. ROWLEY'S Pens, Color Boxes, etc. DENNISON'S Taps, Tickets, Labels, etc. 18 BLUE COVER PAPER—all tints. 4 Bales TWINE. 10 Cases STINTED WRITING PAPER. 2 Cases BINDER GLASS. 4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment. 2 Cases LINEN PAPER, 15, 16,