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THE WORLD,

18 King Street East, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1882.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have THE WORLD *mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.*

MR. BROUGHTON'S RESIGNATION.

Touching Mr. Broughton's record as general manager of the Great Western railway, the Globe has the following remarks:

Mr. F. Broughton, general manager of the Great Western railway, has tendered his resignation to the management of the fused Grand Trunk and Great Western roads, which will be no doubt regretted by many, as he is known as one of the leading railway men of this continent. Mr. Broughton took charge of the Great Western in July, 1875, when, as it will be remembered, the road was in a considerably disorganized state; accidents were frequent; there was a general want of system; in fact, at this time, there were not funds to meet the requirements of the road, a draw having to be made on London therefor. During his management, as is well known, this road has risen to be one of the most popular on the continent. Upon Mr. Broughton's taking charge, he at once made it his business to purchase for the road the best of material, and to retain on the road only the best employees. He has replaced about half the wood bridges with iron at a cost of nearly one million, brought the road up to a state of perfection, and at the same time laid something away as a reserve which now amounts to about $800,000. Accidents now are very few as compared with olden times. In fact, the running of this road is admitted a symbol of punctuality. Of late years trains run between Hamilton and Toronto in one hour and ten minutes. Recently a fast express was run from Chicago to New York in thirty hours He introduced into use the first dining car run on the continent, also caused to be put on the suburban train between Parkdale, Mimico, and other places and Toronto, and had the cars built for that purpose. The employees under Mr. Broughton had every respect for him, and such a thing as a strike has never occurred. The following is a copy of his kindly circular to the employees before taking leave of them:

"GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
"General Manager's Office,
"Hamilton, Ont., 21st Aug. 1882.
["GENERAL ORDER NO 73.]

"Referring to General Order No. 73, dated the 10th inst., I have to inform the staff that the fusion of this company with the Grand Trunk company has now been completed, and came into legal effect on the morning of the 12th inst. Since that time the Great Western company ceased to exist as such, and is now merged in a new company called the "Grand Trunk railway company of Canada," the management of which devolves upon Mr. Joseph Hickson of Montreal, who will in future give all necessary instructions relating to the conduct of the business of the railway. In taking leave of you—the employes of the Great Western railway company, I have to express my satisfaction at the zealous and careful manner in which you have carried out my instructions, and those of the various departments by your obedience. My cares and anxieties have been much lessened, and to your intelligence and good conduct is to be attributed chiefly the almost entire freedom from accidents which has gained for the road so high a reputation not only amongst railways, but amongst the travelling public of the continent of America, a reputation which I trust will be maintained, and so I say farewell. (Signed), "F. BROUGHTON."

* * * * *

At present Mr. Broughton is president of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce; London, Huron and Bruce; Brantford, Norfolk and Port Burwell; and other affiliated railways, also managing director of the Detroit and Milwaukee. Those business matters cannot be closed in haste, consequently it is probably Mr. Broughton will remain some months to get those trusts transferred.

Mr. Broughton's engagement as manager of the Great Western railway does not expire for two years, and he will claim his salary for that period, which will amount to $50,000.

What the Globe says reminds us that in one certain point we scarcely did justice to Mr. Broughton in our article of Saturday ast. Taking the broad general view of the Great Western's circumstances in 1875, it was true enough to say, as we did, that while the material condition of the road was then good, its financial condition was very bad indeed. Putting the two departments, the material and the financial, in contrast together, the statement was substantially a true compa on, but we should have qualified it in details. The carrying capacity of the road for through freight had just a little before been doubled by the construction of the Air line, from Glencoe (some distance west of London) eastwards to the International bridge at Buffalo. The road had actually the material capacity for doing a greatly enlarged through freight business, but as we have mentioned, directly the new short line was completed the expected large and profitable American business had disappeared and gone out of sight. In strict truth it should have been added that the old original wooden bridges on the main line were beginning to be somewhat "shaky" about the time when Mr. Broughton took charge, while other important materialities of the road were also in need of reconstruction. This work Mr. Broughton did, and did well, too, as the Globe says. As a matter of fact, however, the disorganization of the company's service and the general want of system, which had been developing itself for some time before Mr. Broughton took charge, had more to do with the accidents and delays then complained of than any actual, material defects of road or rolling stock; though these latter were after all to a considerable extent in need of being re-constructed. What Mr. Broughton did was to prove himself the man for the place by thoroughly curing the disorganization, establishing system where before there was great lack of it, and putting road and rolling stock in first-class condition besides. We are safe to say that few railway managers, either in Canada or elsewhere, have for the same space of time such a record as Mr. Broughton has of valuable and lasting improvements effected, in both the *morale* and the efficiency of personal service, on one hand, and the material condition of road and rolling stock on the other.

THE BUTCHER'S BILL FROM EGYPT.

Whatever opinion The World may form as to the justice or injustice of the Egyptian war, there is no questioning the fact that its cost will fall heavily on the English working classes, and the burden of the fellaheen will in the end devolve on the English, instead of the Egyptian poor. The expense of the war will, it is calculated, amount to at least ten millions of pounds sterling, and it is likely to greatly exceed this sum if as seems probable, the war be prolonged in a country whose most deadly weapons are the desert and the inundation.

It is true Mr. Gladstone proposes to raise that sum by means of an income tax, which only effects incomes of at least £150 and therefore will seldom touch the income of a working man. But the expense will ultimately fall on the working classes. Servants will be discharged by employers, wages will be lowered in factories, and prices everywhere advanced. And this for a war which was as much undertaken to secure the neutrality of the Suez canal as the war of George III. against America in 1776 was undertaken to secure the neutrality of the Atlantic ocean! However that may be, in the proposed addition to the national debt, as in the previous history of that gigantic financial blunder, the incidence of the burden carried by nonproductive military expenditure will be on the overburdened resources of labor.

UNDER WHICH STANDARD.

There was a certain standard of railway excellence up to which the Great Western railway was brought; there was also another standard characteristic of the management of the Grand Trunk; now the standard of the former was higher in every way than that of the latter; few accidents, regular time, speed, prompt settlement of bills, and a constant study of the public wants; what we wish to know is up to which of these standards is the fused line to be run? Will Mr. Hickson make the Grand Trunk as good throughout as was the Western; or will he reduce the Western to the Grand Trunk level; or will he keep things as they are?

Now that Mr. Hickson has the whole thing in his own hands, has all the money he wants at his back, and has already made wonderful improvements in the Grand Trunk, it is likely that he will make the fused line one of the best roads in America.

THE GOOSE QUESTION.

The Mail pokes fun at the Mowat government for collecting statistics of geese, turkeys and hens. It says these returns ought to be perfect and they are not perfect; they don't tell how many eggs those geese, turkeys and hens lay by the day, week and year. This is no doubt a grave omission, and it is neither the only one nor the worst. For instance, the returns do not give the statistics of the Mail's poultry yard, and this omission is all the more inexcusable for the reason that there is not, in all Ontario, another poultry yard in which is heard so much gabbling of geese, gobbling of turkey-cocks, crowing of roosters and cackling of hens. But we much fear that the collectors of statistics would find themselves out on many a wild goose chase if they undertook to tell how many eggs the Mail's geese and hens lay by the day, the week or the year. You can't be too sure of finding an egg in the nest when you hear a gabble or a cackle in that yard, and when you do find one you can't be too sure that it is fresh or addled.

THE EXHIBITION.

Arrangements are now pretty fairly completed which will render this year's industrial perhaps the greatest ever held in Canada. Prominent among its chief features stand the display of electric fireworks and the exhibit of modern modes of warfare, each of which in its own sphere will prove an immense attraction. Several other novelties are on the program which will add not a little to its general tone. The agricultural products, implements and live stock promise to be unusually large. Altogether the people of Ontario may look forward to a treat in the exhibition line, that does not come around every year. The climax would have been capped had a grand sculling regatta in which the Canadian champion and other celebrities would figure, been included among the sights. It is some time now since Toronto bay has been enlivened with such sport, and it would undoubtedly draw numbers to the city who would otherwise be inclined to stay at home.

MR. GLADSTONE ON EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

In his great speech delivered at the Mansion house dinner on the night of August 9, Mr. Gladstone ably set forth and vindicated the policy of the government on the principal questions of the day. Referring to the Eastern difficulty he defended his course as being not only for the best interests of the British empire but also for those of every state in Europe and the whole of the civilized world. Egypt had become a great gateway upon which the commerce of the world depends more than upon any other single point that could be marked upon the face of the globe.

It is necessary for the industry and enterprise of mankind that that gateway should be kept open, and it was for this cause that England embarked upon the war, as well, also, as to rescue the Egyptian people from the oppression of a military tyranny. England had no interests in Egypt so great as that Egypt should be prosperous. He expressed his belief that England goes to Egypt with clean hands and pure purposes.

This is Mr. Gladstone's diagnosis of the Egyptian quandary. Honorable as may be his motives and sincere his views, he evidently failed to notice the original fountain head from which all the present troubles spring. Although the condition of affairs has been aggravated by subsequent events, it is at the doors of British money lenders and the khedive that the bulk of this evil is to be laid. The one have crushed the people by their exactions; the other has lived in imperial state on money the interest of which would be a heavy burden to a nation thrice the size of Egypt.

DE WITT TALMAGE.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Your estimate of Talmage is very correct. He is a perfect master of slang and can tell a story to perfection, especially if it is somewhat lewd, has a tinge of pruriency, or ends with a bit of mild profanity such as "bite and be d—nd" lecture in Toronto on "has christianity been a failure." No doubt this peculiarity is what makes him take so with the truly righteous. In the language that seems to please them most consumedly he is the champion "slang-slinger" and the greatest "wind bag" and blatherskite in America. OBSERVER.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Having had occasion to criticise certain statements of a Mr. B. Lynch respecting Professor Goldwin Smith's views of the Irish question, the former in his reply published in the Toronto World July 25 last, so misquoted me as to make me assert the existence of land courts in Ireland prior to 1881, and lectures me upon my ignorance, etc. Never having made any such assertion I addressed a letter to your newspaper requesting Mr. Lynch to point out when, where or in what manner it seemed to him that I did make it. I have therefore again to request you will allow me, through your columns, to repeat my question, and to facilitate Mr. Lynch's research I beg to say that very near the end of the first of the two portions of columns occupied by my letter in the Toronto World, July 22, there are two distinct paragraphs from which it might be possible to manufacture the statement attributed to me by overlooking the fact that a paragraph commonly begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. SAXON.

Aug. 21, 1882.

VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: The announcement is made that the governor-general has consented to become the "patron" of a Canadian shorthand society should such an organization be the outcome of the approaching convention of shorthand writers. Why should the shorthand writers seek the "patronage" of vice-royalty? It is time to protest strongly against this sort of snobbery, and as a Canadian journalist I hope that this large and important section of the profession will have sufficient manliness and democratic feeling to refrain from begging the patronage of anybody or accepting it if offered. Newspaper men ought to be the last to follow the example of flunkeyism sometimes set by institutions, which having no inherent vitality can only be kept alive by such influences. If the proposed shorthand writers' association needs vice-regal patronage to enable it to flourish, that is a sufficient evidence of its inferiority. If it can get along without it, as no doubt it can, the members should show their independent spirit by courteously refusing it. Don't be "patronized." P. T.

STREET SWEARING.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Although I by no means hold to the faith of those who believe in all we read in the holy bible; still it's about time the clergymen should do something tangible towards enforcing due reverence to the Deity. Are they ignorant of the fact that thousands and thousands of men, women and children of all ages and distinctions, every hour, and Sundays included, indulge more or less in blasphemy by holding in contempt, amusement and derision, the names of Jesus Christ and God, in fact making a mockery of them. Why don't Dr. Wild and our christian critics notice such public nuisance and remedy the evil if possible. Even prominent infidels are annoyed and shocked at the dirty, indecent talk against Jesus continually ringing in their ears in all christian countries. The government ought to try and stop it, and never trouble or legislate about how people travel on Sundays for there can be no sin in that when conducted orderly. What says Ulster Protestant to this item?

SHOCKED.

DR. MULVANY'S SONG OF THE SABBATH.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Dr. Mulvany's poem on the Sabbath question gives expression in the most terse and clear style to the thoughts of revolt against Sabbatarian tyranny which have been burning so long in the minds of us Sabbath-oppressed people of the queen city. Despite the facilities for flirtation which form the chief attraction of most Toronto churches, I know there are plenty of educated girls who are reckoned among the devout of the Methodist and Episcopalian churches who in secret despise the parson and his "preach, preach, preach," of what Dr. Mulvany truly calls

"One gospel adapted to the rich,
Another to the poor."

Why can we not have libraries and museums open on Sunday? The working classes to whom, as a school teacher, I claim to belong, have no other day.

A SCHOOL TEACHER.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Allow me to thank you for having the courage to publish Dr. Mulvany's poem on the Sabbath question. I know this poem will give a good deal of offence to orthodox christians, but I say the working classes of Toronto ought to thank the Dr. for so fearlessly reasoning on behalf of their right to a Sunday drive equally with rich people. Several of the girls in the factory where I work have cut out the World's song of the Sabbath to put it in our album. It just says everything we want to say. As to J. T's. answer to Dr. Mulvany's poem it is a very poor thing and quite misrepresents what the Dr. said. Many of us girls not only work for ourselves but think for ourselves. We want you to help us.

A TORONTO FACTORY GIRL.

THE MORAL SUASION PRINCIPLES OF J. L. F.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: While sincerely respecting this correspondent's continuous efforts through the press, to saturate the public mind with humane, and in some respects christian ideas, I feel bound again to protest against his one-sidedness—also that of "another Parent"—in the matter of cruelty to work girls.

As J. L. F. admits the gospels to be divine teaching, I shall be on common ground with him when I remind him that the same Christ who invited little children to him, also took a whip of small cords and chased from the temple those who made his "Father's house a house of merchandise"; and he who taught that "Whatsoever ye men should do to you, do ye even so unto them," said also, "I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword . . . and a man's foes shall be they of his own household." The fact is that between his saying "suffer little children to come unto me," and another text, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," we have the whole interregnum of the moral battle of life. In the first case we have docile minds in infancy—the innate perverseness of the will undeveloped. In the last we have it overcome by the troubles of life, and a docility again present that can receive the Lord's teaching. In the interval between these two docilities we have the development of human perverseness and self-will, in which is needed the checking and training which youth should get from parents and governors and older ones from the troubles of life. If this training be successful the result is everlastingly good; but if omitted or rejected the after results are too often irredeemably bad. Now J. L. F., in this moral training, would only use the magnetism of the good and beautiful to transform into its own likeness the perverseness opposed to it. But suppose this process fails, as everyday life shows it constantly does fail, is the ill-weed to be left to grow apace or to be rooted up by harsher measures?

At the same time I agree with J. L. F. that unlimited authority is not good, hence I advocate the proper inspection of factories by competent and government supervision, so that employees may have an impartial tribunal to try their grievances.

But no work can be carried on without supervision, and proper respect and submission to constituted authority. Now the girl whose hands were tied admits she gave "lip" and insolence to her forewoman, and chose the punishment inflicted in preference to discharge from her employment. Now, does "Another Parent" approve of unlimited "lip" and insolence on the part of girls of 15 to their forewomen? Does he think society would be better served by this being unchecked, or those girls being discharged from employment with disgrace? It is clear from their own testimony that both girls themselves preferred a little temporary pain and shame to discharge from employment. Verily they were wiser than their advocates!

As regards "Another Parent's" remarks about Solomon, I will answer him in the words of scripture. "The Scribes sit in Moses' seat, (the seat of authority) therefore whatsoever they bid you, that observe and do; but do ye not after their manner."

PARENT.

DEATH OF DR. ALEX. HAMILTON.

An Old Upper Canada Student and Graduate of Toronto School of Medicine.

The Corpus Christi (Lex.) Free Press of Aug. 2 devotes a column of an obituary notice to Dr. Alex. Hamilton, son of Alex. Hamilton of Toronto, who died in that town on Aug. 1. Deceased was born on Feb. 3, 1836. His family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is connected with the Countess of Dufferin. He received his literary education at Upper Canada college, and his medical course at the Toronto school of medicine, of which he was a graduate. During his residence in Canada, up to the year 1876, and in the practice of his profession, in which he became eminent, he acquired popularity, and attached to himself a large circle of devoted friends. He was a member of the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario and continued so up to the time of his decease. He was president of St. Andrew's society once. In 1876 he removed to Corpus Christi owing to his wife's failing health. Here he associated himself with his brother-in-law, Dr. A. E. Spohn, and with Dr. Burke, in the practice of medicine.

British Columbia News.

VICTORIA, Aug. 22.—As W. B. Wilson of Nova Scotia, and R. Girod, on Thursday, were driving through timber, between Okanogan and Spalagh, they were caught in a severe thunder-storm, the wind blowing a hurricane, accompanied by rain and hail. A tree standing near the road fell across the waggon killing Girod instantly, Wilson only received slight injuries to his right shoulder.

A petition has been filed against the election of the attorney-general, who was declared elected by only one vote.

Three ships are loading canned salmon at this port for England.

The preparations for the reception of the governor-general and the Princess Louise continue on a large scale.

An Irish Murderer Sentenced.

DUBLIN, Aug. 22—In the commission court to-day Patrick Walsh was found guilty of the murder committed in April, of Martin Lyden. He was sentenced to be hanged.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Sale of Timber Limits—A Serious Affair—Military Courtesies.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22—Mr. J. R. Booth has purchased Messrs. Barnet & Mackie's Indian river timber limits for $26,500. It is generally supposed that this is an excellent sale. Barnet & Mackie will not lumber in the Mattawa and Nipissing district.

Thomas and Joseph McConnell, Azore Cornish and Honore Lauzon are charged with breaking into a hotel at Kazabua, (a village on the Gatinear) kept by Mr. Snubs, and outraging the proprietor's wife. They went to the house armed. They are at large, but special constables are on their track.

The Guards band are making great preparations for the visitors on Saturday the 9th prox., of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. The visiting militia men intend camping out on Cartier square upon their arrival and will be inspected in the afternoon. In the evening the Fusiliers' band and the Foot Guards band will give a promenade concert in the drill hall. The regiment will hold a church parade on the following Sunday and will return to Montreal on Monday.

Mr. Daniel Smith, of this city, has been appointed chief clerk of works at Winnipeg. He leaves to-morrow.

The premier will not return to the capital till about Sept. 10.

The bishop of Ottawa started on an official tour through the diocese yesterday.

Thirty-Five Cents for Dinner.

From the Belleville Intelligencer.

The increased rates of the hotel keepers and restaurateurs of the city came into force on Monday. Thirty-five cents a meal is now demanded, and, as a rule, is cheerfully paid, for the prices paid for produce are so high that the hotel keepers could not live at the old rates.

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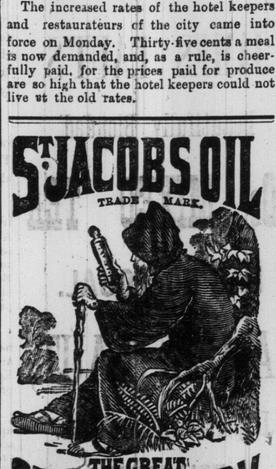

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Let me state just what my Pills are made to cure, and what they have cured and will cure:—Neuralgia, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Sleeplessness, Paralysis, and Dyspepsia. These diseases are all nervous diseas s. Nervousness embraces nervous weakness, irritation, despondency, melancholy, and a restless, dissatisfied, miserable state of mind and body, indescribable.

These are some of the symptoms of nervousness; now, to be fully restored to health and happiness is a priceless boon, and yet, for fifty cents, you can satisfy yourself that there is a cure for you, and for $5 at the very furthest that cure can be fully secured. These Pills are all they are represented to be, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction if used as directed and will cure any case.

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Eczema, Tetters, Humors, Inflammation, Milk Crust, All Rough Scaly Eruptions, Diseases of Hair and Scalp, Scrofula Ulcers, Pimples and Tender Itchings on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing in THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, two bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

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Adult fare at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.,	25c
Children " " "	15c
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In Wigwam, the Council of War. The Wild War Dance. The Captive Scalped. The Cannibal Feast and the Pipe of Peace.

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NOTICE.

Notice to the Public and Legal Profession.

It having come to my knowledge that certain parties have circulated an announcement that I am no longer in business, I beg to inform the public that having been connected with the Division Court for the past twenty-one years, I continue to

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