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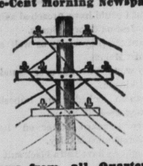

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1883.

DOMINION NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

The Monetary Times, speaking *ex cathedra*—that is, from the high and mighty chair of weekly infallibility—professes itself disgusted with daily newspaper gabble respecting paper money circulation. The whole subject, it says, has been repeatedly discussed in its own columns; which ought to settle it, we are left to infer. But oh, terrible thought! should the question aforesaid "ever travel beyond the sphere of daily newspaper gabble," we—the Monetary Times, that is—may recur to it again. We are seized with trembling all over, we cry for mercy; please don't "recur," the fright of it might kill us.

But having somewhat got over our temporary fit of trembling under the power of Toronto's Friday afternoon Jupiter, we muster courage enough to say a few words, and here they are:—

In discussions on the money question the advocates of bank monopoly always take one thing for granted from the start. They are the practical men, they are the hard money men, they are the bullionists of the world. All who oppose them are advocates of "fiat" money, of worthless rags, of something which professes to be money, but is not. Authority is all on their side, and all against the foolish, unpractical visionaries who talk about national money. The wisdom of the financial world is all on their side, and the other has none of it. Without entering on the bottom merits of the question we take up the point as to authorities.

The financial school to which the Monetary Times belongs, or thinks it belongs, for even weekly oracles of wisdom sometimes do not know their own minds—has had and still has for its chief authority in actual legislation the late Sir Robert Peel. He it was who crystalized into solid Bank Acts the views of the money magnates of London, who had the address to capture him while he was yet a young man. They, in good time, and beforehand, saw in him the future chancellor of the exchequer; and, to take the American way of deciding it, they "went" for him, and they "got" him, too. The result is engraved on England's gold and money bank acts, by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer.

Peel is, and must be, the highest authority in practical financial statesmanship for the school to which the Monetary Times imagines that it belongs. But what was his policy with regard to bank notes. He had made up his mind that not a single bank note should be issued in all the three kingdoms, except by the Bank of England. A perfect storm of resistance in Scotland, and the fear of trying too much on Ireland all at once, obliged him at the last moment to hold his hand, and the note-issuing power of the Irish and Scotch banks was spared. Reason why—it had to be spared, as even Peel's government, strong as it was, might have been overtursed had he persisted. He knew when to stop. Peel was one of the most practical of men, he understood the storm, he bowed to it in a point or two, and carried his own way on all the other points.

Now, the point which we would like to impress upon the Friday oracle is this—that this great financial legislator—Peel was a national currency man. He was that out-and-out—no question about it at all. A hard money money man he was, most undoubtedly, and a gold money man at that; but his idea was that all paper money in circulation should be national money, not money issued by private corporations. He wanted to see Bank of England notes the only paper money afloat, and would have carried this out but for the outburst of such a storm of opposition as even prime ministers have to heed. Now, Bank of England circulation is practically national note circulation. If it is not, perhaps the Monetary Times will explain the difference.

BRACE YOUR BACKS, GOOD GENTLEMEN.

The Ontario government have nothing to gain by delay in joining issue in the matter of the disputed territory. They have declared that they will not go to the privy council with the case on its merits as a dispute between the dominion and the province. Then they ought to be prepared to take it there as a matter of law. And the sooner it gets into the courts the better. Let Mr. Mowat stiffen up his back, administer the disputed territory, and when the dominion or a dominion officer attempts to interfere take the case into the courts. There are forty ways of making a test question. The privy council, where it will have to go at last, would sooner settle the dispute on its merits as an issue at law than as a question of right between the two authorities. But the government are very slow in doing anything. They ought not only to assert Ontario rights, but maintain them. The people would support them in such a course. But Mr. Mowat is in England, Mr. Crooks is an invalid, James Young is new to harness, Mr. Fraser has strong and sound opinions on the matter, but not in a position to put them in practice, while the other two gentlemen are doubtless waiting for Oliver's return. While they are thus avoiding the issue the courts are getting ready to try the contested elections, and they may find themselves adjudged out of office without having put themselves on record in a decided manner on this great question.

The World circulation is going up by bounds. The most noticeable increases of late have been in the towns to the north and in the street sales in the city. There are at least thirty boys who sell from five to ten dozen between seven and eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Our contemporary, the Montreal Star, says the population of Toronto is only eighty-six thousand and odd. We beg to call its attention to the fact that with the addition of Yorkville the population is 91,651. At the same rate of progress it has made in the past, many decades will not pass before Toronto is numerically as big as Montreal.

The World announced Mr. Cameron's elevation to the court of appeal just one week before the Mail. But that aside: while his promotion is a matter of pleasure to bench, bar and public, nevertheless there is a general feeling of regret that he is being more or less removed from that arena in which he has had so much experience and in which he shines to greatest advantage—namely in *nisi prius* practice.

The sport par excellence for our wealthy Canadians at this time of the year is the salmon fishing of the lower provinces. For those who have neither the time nor means to indulge in the capture of the royal fish, they can by going up the Grey and Bruce, the Northern or the Midland railways reach splendid fishing grounds, and enjoy the healthful sport of capturing the more plebian but not less succulent bass, the powerful maskinonge, or that gamiest of the finny tribe the speckled trout.

We are sorry that the school board have passed a resolution which practically means the exclusion of Roman catholic children from the public schools of the city. It is only right that catholic parents who wish to send their children to public schools should pay their taxes in support of these and not for separate schools; but in this matter prosestants can afford to be generous; for if they make the public schools open, the day will sooner come when Roman catholics will abandon their separate schools and support the public ones both by paying taxes and sending their children to them. Anything that savors of exclusion only tends to bind the excluded together. The better informed portion of the catholic community are quietly in favor of the public schools; a conciliatory attitude will the sooner induce them to openly declare themselves.

SHALL WE HAVE ANGLING OR WORKING WOMEN?

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: It is very painful to find oneself in disagreement with so soulful a lady as Psyche, who can use the queen's English so gracefully, but reason and common sense demand the sacrifice of polite deference to mere opinion, however neatly expressed.

It was not necessary that Psyche should tell us she is a "woman" and "young," and devoted wholly to "household work." There are sufficient evidence of these facts in the inconsequential style of her letter. She objects to women's labor on the same ground as she objects to Chinese labor, because it competes with that of men. If so there is a simple cure; let the men marry their women competitors; and thus at one fell stroke raise the price of labor. A similar cure could hardly be applied to Chinese competition. Hence the logical analogy is a little weak—not to say washy—and evidently suggested by the aforesaid "household work" in which her sole delight is found.

Psyche's allegations that women must always "hold an inferior place" owing to "mental incapacity" and her "naturally weaker body" are mere opinions in support of which she does not advance one iota of proof. Nobody urges or even imagines that women can or ever will be able to "usurp man's place;" but undoubtedly if left free from social and legal trammels she will occupy ere long the places which man has "usurped," or at least filled, because no woman stepped into them. Women and men will find respectively the separate occupations for which their respective faculties best fit them. Competition will drive woman out of the occupations for which she is not suited, and similarly banish man from those which women can best fill. If in the struggle women become less stupidly bashful, but not one whit less modest, men may possibly import into their business life a little more chivalrous and manly regard for the feelings of their fellow workers; and so we shall lose little and gain much. A woman who can be "modest" in the household will find little difficulty in carrying that quality with her when she walks abroad. If the opposite of that quality already exists in households, it is quite as well we should know it by allowing it free opportunity of display amid the ordinary avocations of daily life.

Again our intelligent friend Psyche absorbs her soul solely in dreams and eschews the practical. Suppose a worthy father with an income of a thousand dollars a year, blessed with six blooming daughters, whose ages range, let us say, between 12 and 24. Can they all find full and useful occupation for body and mind in the kind of house which that income can provide? Might not each go through a training in household work in a couple of years, say from 15 to 17? After that are all to dawdle away their time and energies in angling for husbands, and struggling to keep up a respectable social appearance without resort to the degradation (!) of working for a livelihood? Are the best kind of husbands captured in that manner? Do sensible men avoid a girl who is sensible enough not to let her faculties rust in uselessness until a husband emerges from wonderland? No! Let women be rational, train themselves to a life of usefulness, exercise in useful work the faculties given them, and hold themselves free and independent to choose or reject married life. No sensible women, no "womanly woman" will reject the man whom she recognizes as one with her in heart and soul. She will leave all, when he arrives, and cleave to him, through life, through death and after. With that question woman's work and training to useful labor has nothing whatever to do.

Psyche may possess her tremulous soul in patience. Marriages will not cease because women learn work which make them independent; nor will homes become less numerous or less comfortable because women learn by sharing in the activities of every day life, to systemize and departmentize that "household work" which must always be one sphere of employment for women. There is work for hundreds of women in this direction, the moment household servitude ceases to be regarded as demeaning, and is divided into departments conducted for many houses by one woman who has made some one department her study. Why, for instance, should we not have women who will provide, cook and deliver a dinner at 50 houses a day at a stated hour, thus saving the time of 50 women who would otherwise each waste the whole forenoon in labor which one woman with a few assistants could do for all? Surely these 50 could employ profitably otherwise the time thus placed at their disposal. Men have long since adopted such division of labor, thereby vastly increasing the sum of work to be done. Women may safely tread the same path without hurt to themselves or others.

J. L. F.

Toronto, June 23, 1883.

WOMANLY WOMEN.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The following poem may be appropriately quoted in answer to Psyche's letter in The World of June 22. It is taken from Chamber's Journal, Edinburgh, Scotland, being published in it over twenty-five years ago. I am sorry not to be able to give the exact date of publication nor the name of the author. But it shows how for years the question of woman's sphere has been puzzling some thoughtful and intelligent minds:

"A YOUNG LADY'S SOLILOQUY."

Uselessly, aimlessly drifting through life,
What was I born for? For somebody's wife
I am told by mother. Well, that being true,
Somebody keeps himself strangely from view;
And if nought but marriage will settle my fate,
I believe I shall die in an unsettled state.
For, tho' I'm not ugly—pray what woman is—
You might easily find a more beautiful phiz.
And then, as for temper and manners, 'tis plain
He who seeks for perfection will seek here in vain.
Nay, in spite of these drawbacks, my heart is perverse,
And I should not feel grateful, for better or worse,
To take the first booby who graciously came
And offered those treasures, his heart and his name.
I think, then, my chances of marriage are small,
But why should I think of such chances at all?
My brothers are, all of them, younger than I,
Yet they thrive in the world, and why not let me try?
I know that in business I'm not an adept,
Because from such matters most strictly I'm kept.
But—this is the question that troubles my mind—
Why am I not trained up for work of some kind?
Uselessly, aimlessly drifting through life,
Why should I wait to be somebody's wife?

H. G. R.

Toronto, June 23.

KNOTT VS. LINDSEY.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: I notice a communication over the nom de plume "X" in this morning's issue of The World alluding to the above case. As the case was fully ventilated in the court by two of the most talented counsels in Canada, and Mr. Justice Osler decided in my favor with full costs, I do not see that it is worth my while to attempt to defend the accusation or pretence of "X," as any intelligent reader can easily see that the paragraph in my letter referring to buildings is not in the offer made, and I have to express my thanks to The World for doing me the justice of correcting their former report, which would leave the public to believe I did agree to build and afterwards declined to fulfil my contract.

E. E. KNOTT.

Toronto, June 23, 1883.

The London Lottery.

From The Montreal Shareholder.

We imagined the London Lottery matter to have been dead and buried long ago. It seems, however, to have been merely "scotched, not killed." The Toronto World revives the subject this time surrounded with an atmosphere still more noxious and unwholesome than before. It appears from that paper that the society for the suppression of vice proceeded against the winner of the large $7,500 prize, one Strong, to recover it from him under the terms of the statute. The defendant in question makes oath and distinctly proves that he was only the nominal drawer of that coveted prize, the real Simon Pure (!) being one Brunton, himself the manager and getter-up of the whole speculation. If everything was "done on the square," we can only say that the result was a very remarkable coincidence indeed, especially as no reason has been shown for Strong's being put forward at all. Why this concealment? The transaction is not necessarily a tainted one, but it has certainly an uncommonly ugly look about it. When it was decided to resort to this objectionable method of raising money those operating it should keep wholly aloof, in reality as well as in false appearances, from the possibility of their profiting by the turn of the wheel. Failing to do this, the unflattering suspicions just generated were infallibly certain to arise. The large army of disappointed investors has now worked itself into a full belief that the entire proceedings were treacherous and fraudulent; and the still greater number who abstain from lotteries on principle—the principle that they are more likely to draw a blank than a prize—will perhaps be a little more conscientious than ever till chances are made more even. This coincidence, or collusion, or whatever it is to be called, is a not unnatural finale to an immoral revival. There is little doubt, however, that this is about the last lottery we shall witness on a scale of any extent, as the press and public opinion have joined to condemn all such enterprises wholly and utterly.

Balloting for Plays.

At the late Dublin exhibition a novel plan, which was both amusing and attractive, was adopted of selecting by ballot at each concert the music to be performed at the next. This has been imitated with great success by the manager of the Glasgow theatre, who has introduced the ballot principle in the selection of twelve comedies to be performed. It is a tribute to the genius of Ireland that, with a Scotch audience, Sheridan's "School for Scandal" carried the highest vote and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" the second. Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" came third, and the "Comedy of Errors" fourth, "The Rivals" fifth, O'Keefe's "Wild Oats," which only find a representative with us in the leading character, in these degenerate days, in Mr. Lester Wallack, also found a place in the ballot. There was a great audience, upward of 4,000 votes being cast.

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The Rossin is the largest hotel in Canada, only two blocks from Union station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms (the whole house having been painted, frescoed and decorated this spring), detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every apartment, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Elevator running day and night. Hot and cold baths on each floor. Electric bells in rooms. Fire escape in each bed-room. Prices graduated.

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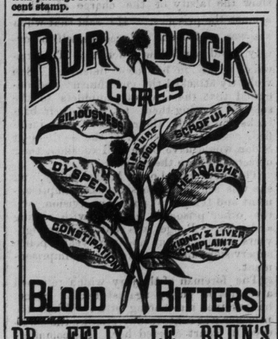

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