THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1884.

Parties going out of town can have The World sent to any address for twenty-five cents a month.

Co-Education at University College.

It is pretty well settled that the government have decided on a policy in regard to this subject, and that they will adopt the only sensible course open to them, namely, that pending the erection of a college for women, with special professors, or of an annex wherein the professors of University college might lecture to them, the college will be thrown open to women on the same conditions as to men, and that next session will see them in attendance at lectures. Some special accommodation will be provided for the girls in the way of reading rooms, retiring rooms, etc., but outside of that they will have to take their chances at lectures with the boys. Quite a number of young women have already sent in application for permission to attend lectures in October next. No opposition on the part of the college council or of any of its members will be allowed to interfere with the policy of the minister of education.

John Carling.

When John Carling was minister of agriculture in Sandfield's '67-'71 government he had the credit of being a careful, industrious office man, who saw that the work of his department was properly done. At this time he was half-owner of the London brewery with his brother William. Nobody then accused him of neglecting his official duties to watch the malt and hop business. Now that he is merely a shareholder in the company which has bought out the old proprietors, the grit press find congenial work in constantly libelling him. He and his family occupy a large house at Ottawa, and the postmaster-general is at the capital as much as any of his colleagues. It happens that he is constitutionally sensitive and peculiarly anxious to avoid either hostile criticism or charges of neglect of duty. Anybody who knows what an enormous and all-pervading institution the postoffice is, must be aware of the magnitude of the correspondence and petty patronage entailed on the head of the department. It is safe to say that nobody has better satisfied either the general public or the members of parliament having business with the department than the present head of the office. The attacks made on him would go to prove therefore that the party press has not improved since 1867. The system of hiring second-rate rib-stabbers to write so many columns a week of personal vituperation from Ottawa is one that must disgust all fair-minded men, to whichever of the two factions they may belong.

"Big Bear."

The Globe, with even more than its accustomed recklessness, has fairly entered upon the role of *ursa major*—the greater bear. The little or lesser bears will shortly be heard from—say from Hamilton, London and Ottawa. A big growl is preparing, the first few growling notes from the Globe are but a slight foretaste of what is to follow. The Globe is on the warpath in the character of "Big Bear," and somebody or something will have to suffer.

On the occasion of a leading financial event of the year—the annual meeting of the bank of Montreal—speeches made by the responsible authorities were on the whole very favorable as to the country's prospects. But the bears don't like this sort of thing, and it appears that a dead set at neutralizing the favorable impression produced is to be made. We have heard of an Indian chief called "Big Bear;" the Globe is about to usurp his name and place and appropriate his laurels, if it can.

However, bears are not always wise, any more than bulls are. Just imagine such a *contretemps* as this to happen. Suppose the harvest of this year to be good, or even no more than "from fair to middling." The indications are certainly pretty good, say up to the middle of June; that, we think, will be admitted. Suppose, farther, that the season should turn out a particularly good one in Manitoba and the Northwest, a thing which is already almost among the certainties. There would be a change of feeling then we fancy, and "Big Bear" would not be quite so resplendent in war paint and feathers as he appears to be just now. It is possible that he might, under such adverse circumstances as those of prosperity for the Dominion, think it well to take a back seat and growl softly. However, just at present "Big Bear" is at the front uttering growls calculated to terrify ordinary mortals.

The end of it all, with the Globe, is to be that the national policy, and the government that adopted it, are to be saddled with the blame and burden, of whatever financial trouble there may be in the country. And it is likely enough that some of the banks will get a rough wipe or two, should this be necessary to sustain the "bear" view of matters generally.

A certain contingency suggests itself, however. Suppose that the country should refuse to be bulldozed or bear-dozed as might be said—and should obstinately persist in having a fair harvest, doing a fair business, and otherwise acquitting itself quite creditably from a business point of view? In that case where would "Big Bear"—*alias* the Globe be? We should say, somewhere away down below the the freezing point, in the estimation of commercial men.

The business men of Canada may as well consider themselves notified of the fact that "Big Bear" is on the war path, and that he expects any number of little bears to follow him, without doubt. We have Ursa Major and Ursa Minor in the heavens above, and why not on the earth beneath? But really there seems to be too much "bear" for the cold facts of the situation. What appears to be wanted, to match the Globe, at all events, is a first-class, vigorous bull movement. Let the classic bulls of Thessaly, and Bashan, and Andalusia, now come forward and "plant" themselves for the fight. If the battle comes off soon, we fancy that "Big Bear" will retire to his den a sick and very much used-up animal.

It is not bank stocks or bank profits, but the commercial and industrial prospects of the country that are chiefly to be considered. If the latter are good, and all on a sound basis, then even where the banks may have gone wrong things will soon be righted. We rather object to too much bear business in Canada just now, and beg to suggest Greenland a better field for bear operations.

Winans' Flight.

The flight of Winans, the wool merchant, is the sensation in commercial circles. His place on Church street was burned some weeks ago; he claimed $59,000 insurance; in establishing his claim he swore that he had certain wools in store; just how much he could only say by referring to the books which were very correct, but these he said had been burned; at all events he claimed that there was $59,000 worth of goods. The lawyer proceeded to ask him about the books and about certain entries. Winans answered so. The lawyer said, "If these books by any chance could be restored you would establish your claim?" Winans replied in the affirmative. "Then here they are," said the examiner, and the books just as they had been found in a drain out at Lambton were produced. Winans was thunderstruck, conscience smitten. Recess was called and he went to lunch; he never returned to the court house, most likely never will. The books did not bear out his claims. A man well connected supposed to be honorable, commits perjury, tries to spirit away his books, puts in false claims,—is it a wonder that the insurance men now suspect him of incendiarism?

The Potato Scourge.

If you would save your potato vines it is not sufficient to pick off the beetles. You must serve yourself with courage of Dutch or other extraction, and turning up the leaves with one hand must squash all the little yellow patches of eggs between the finger and thumb of the other hand. Go down the rows once a day doing this, and you will have no occasion to use Paris green on the young broods of soft, raw, clammy-looking worms which do all the harm.

Within two weeks, it is said, eight men have deserted from the Levis cavalry force alone. The price of labor and the chances of getting on in this country will have to be greatly diminished before it will be possible to maintain even an apology for a standing army.—Montreal Witness.

It would be interesting to know if Col. Otter's force at the new fort has been decreased in a similar way. Rumor says that it has.

Winnipeg hotel men are complaining of light business. Has the boom burst or gone further west?

Ald. Pape has resigned his seat in the city council to accept a tax collectorship. Verily the ambition of some men is o'erreaching.

The Victoria, B.C., Post has been writing up the opium dens of that city, half a dozen in number. On the occasion of the writer's visit there were twenty men—whites, Chinese and half-breeds—in these places, all more or less under the influence of the baneful drug. These dens are one of the evils attendant upon the presence of a large number of Chinese in the prairie province. If the almond-eyed aliens come east in gangs, as they threaten to do, opium will come with them. Therefore, we say, keep them at a distance, the further the better.

Despite his letter of declination, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, a paper of considerable standing and weight in the party it supports, thinks that Mr. Tilden may yet be the opponent of Blaine in the struggle for the presidency. And this is its reason:

That the declination was thoroughly honest and sincere, no one who knows the character of Mr. Tilden for one moment doubts—but that his purpose will not be shaken when the convention shall unanimously tender him the nomination—which, in our opinion, it should and will do—we are not prepared to believe.

They are learning American ways in Europe. The manager of the Cantonal bank of Neufchetel has committed suicide. He had been embezzling bank funds.

It is interesting to hear that the mayor of Chicago has determined to drive gamblers out of the city. A big contract to undertake, we should say. About equivalent to driving the Dutch out of Holland; and almost equal to driving the devil out of the place below, where he is supposed to reign supreme.

Despatches from Saratoga indicate that Cleveland will be presented to the democratic convention at Chicago with democratic New York at his back. And a prevailing belief seems to be that in such case he will get the nomination.

An Editor's Experience.

From the Guelph Herald.

Some physiologist has said that girls are so constructed that they can't jump, but it is hard to find anything that will jump at a conclusion any quicker than a good healthy girl, when she is asked if she will take ice cream.

Not if it Sees a Red Rag.

From the New York Truth.

The Wall street bull is sincerely to be pitied.

Break Stones Probably.

From the Parkdale Times.

The council should do something about our streets.

Neither.

From the Victoria (B.C.) Post.

Is General Gordon an idiot or an incomprehensible genius?

While the Editor of the Mail Exists.

From the Detroit Journal.

No longer sneer at General Logan for being ungrammatical.

A Jolly Day for Dust.

From the Port Hope Times.

The watering-cart broke down on Walton street Tuesday afternoon.

Where Does Moses Oates Come In?

From the Winnipeg Times.

Wiggins, the only weather prophet left to Canada since the decease of Vennor the other day.

A Slight Mistake in Sex.

From the Rat Portage Progress.

The Progress stated last week that T. A. Gadbois was the father of another son, the son proves to be a daughter.

The Depraved and Sinful Peter.

From the Berlin News.

Those capes with peaked shoulders which the girls wear should be adopted by the men. Just think what a lovely place it would be to hide a pocket flask.

Wycliffe College Doctrine Case.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Will some of your readers kindly answer one or more of the following queries, which were suggested by the reading of a report of Principal Sheraton's speech at the convocation of Wycliffe college on the 15th ult? (taking it for granted that Wycliffe college, as an educational institution, is specially designed for the training of young men in sound protestant, episcopal, evangelical doctrines, so as to fit them for the ministry of the protestant episcopal church.)

Will some one tell me what constitutes a protestant, episcopal, evangelical?

A Rev. Mr. Pitchie, who has lately been appointed to the protestant episcopal church of St. Ignatius of New York, has arrived at his post and speaks right out as follows:

What we believe of the blessed sacrament is, that in it the Son of God is present in the very flesh which He took of the Virgin Mary, His mother, and in the very blood which He poured out so freely for us upon the cross, and we believe that He will abide there under the sensible form of bread and wine as long as this world shall last.

We believe that auricular confession is a part of the preaching of God's ministers. I should be unfaithful to my trust if I held back from proclaiming by my words and by my practice that confession is necessary to salvation, and that God's ministers have the power to forgive sins.

Now, as I understand matters, the Rev. Mr. Ritchie receives his appointment as a minister in the P. E. church of America, after subscribing to almost, if not precisely the same formalities as an evangelical, protestant, episcopalian in Canada does; such being the case, does the fact of a man subscribing to forms and doctrines, for the sake of gaining admission to the ministry of the P. E. church, which he, as an evangelical protestant professes not to believe in, constitute a protestant, episcopal, evangelical? Or does the fact of a man being able and willing to speak unkindly of any who may hold different views on points of doctrine or discipline, sufficient to cause them to change their methods of working in a given cause, as Principal Sheraton is reported to have done in his speech, in which he charged such men with "cowardice," "with a want of faith in the living power of christianity" or with being possessed of a "pharasaic spirit of separation?" If so, how can such staunch protestant clergymen as the Revs. Professors Caven, Gregg and McLaren, or such prominent laymen as the Hon. Edward Blake, Professor Wilson, G. T. Denison, all educated christian gentlemen, lend their countenance, and subscribe of their means, to maintain such an institution as the one, under such circumstances, miscalled Wycliffe college? Wycliffe! Was Wycliffe a trimmer, or time-server? Did he do one thing and say he meant another, or meant nothing at all? What does it all mean? Trusting to receive an answer from some of your correspondents,

ENQUIRER.

Toronto, June 4, 1884.

Methodist Union. No. 2.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In following up this subject I am inclined to change the heading and call it "Methodist Polity," as that is the subject I wish more especially to notice, the "union" having been—thanks to the apathy of the burden-bearers—consummated. Let us then take the personnel of one "quarterly board", as a fair sample of what is usual throughout the connexion.

The class leaders, male and female, occupy their positions for life and are therefore entirely irresponsible, and nothing short of actual criminality—and not always that—is considered a sufficient cause for their removal so long as they see eye to eye with the pastor. No member of the church has ever had anything to say as to their appointment, nor have they anything to say as to their removal.

Then come, the stewards, always the creatures of the minister, nominated by him and bound, if they would remain stewards, to do his bidding. A very small sprat is thrown to the ordinary every day worshippers in that they are allowed by special grace of the conference to elect not more than seven stewards to represent them on the quarterly board—and the number seven—the perfect number—remains the same, although the board of which they form a part may number fifty, and even in their selection the pastor has a good deal of influence.

How are class leaders sometimes chosen? One man of supposed great wealth feels great sorrow for sin! He has been living a double life and playing a double part all his days. Sometimes under restraint because of his known weakness of mind and because of his dangerous vagaries, sometimes holding cottage prayer meetings, and with the spirit of Mohammed, with the koran in one hand and the sword in the other, compelling people in his power—not to "believe or be damned"—but to "pray or be discharged." Sometimes returning again to the "beggarly elements" of the world when he sees a good chance to make a fat thing out of a questionable business. Sometimes preaching temperance, but always holding on with a death grip to monies made out of the liquor traffic. Well, the church needs such men—for wasn't it a pity that Dives wasn't made a deacon before Lazarus was laid at his gate? He might have then had absolution. And this man is taken by Bishop Boanerges and made at once, without the ordinary six months' probation, not merely a member of the church—in violation of the discipline—but a full-fledged class leader, whose duties and functions were to instruct weak and fainting souls on the way of righteousness.

It has been a query in my mind often how satan must have felt when he presented himself among the Sons of God and found he was recognized, but I have always felt that it was only because he was satan that he dared put in an appearance on that occasion, and on the same ground am compelled to account for the cheek of this man daring to assume charge of a class composed of men any of whom were his superiors, socially, intellectually and religiously.

This insult to the Almighty was perpetrated, and he is now continually being patronized by that humble follower as though his condecension in following the Saviour was greater than the Saviour's in dying for mankind. No member of that class had a vote as to his appointment, and some of them quietly left for the sake of peace sooner than submit to such an insult.

Another man comes among us who has been a class leader elsewhere. Before coming to this city he burns his cards, throws away his dice and sells the other wicked paraphernalia of the pit with which he was wont to amuse himself in his former home. The first act of his after coming here is one of spoilation akin to highway robbery, all of which was known to the pastor, and a recent act is one of sueing on a promissory note, the figures in which have mysteriously changed while in his possession, and he only escapes indictment for forgery because of the difficulty of proof. He loses the case however because of the forgery. He never was a methodist, nor does he believe in the doctrines of the church but the church needs money and the church authorities know that he has dishonestly acquired a fair income and the bargain is struck and he is established as a healer of sinners and a consoler of the doubting ones. Another man whose name is and has been a hissing and a bye-word, and of whom it might be said with truth varying the scriptural quotation slightly, "Behold an Ishmaelite indeed in whom there is no truth." But he is reputed rich. He gives liberally to church funds. Someone says to be a methodist a man must either "pray or pay." He pays. He cannot pray even when he is asked by his dear, dear pastor to do so s'help him he'd leave the church first. What if the means by which he accumulated his wealth are questionable? he can pay and he is forthwith, on the pastor's recommendation, put into a position of grave responsibility in the church where he outrages common decency, bullies all with whom he comes in contact and grinds under his despotic heel all who dare dispute his authority or hint at his wickedness, while the pastor looks on and smiles and says to the sufferer, "It is only his way, bear it for the sake of peace. He looks well after my stipend and that's what he's here for."

On another occasion I will show further the kind of corruption fostered by this system.

VERITAS.

Toronto, June 18, 1884.

Duncan Chisholm on Scott Act Affairs.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The letter from Mr. Chisholm contained in The World of to-day (18th inst.) is certainly a strange medley. Duncan is, of course, ready to do what little he can to help the L. V. B. A., knowing that to protect his employers is to secure his own benefit. His literary muddle would not have received any attention from my pen, but as he has brought me out prominently, his act must, I suppose, be noticed in return. The Canadian hotel was kept by me during our first Scott act year in Halton, and was during that period a temperance house. Nothing that could intoxicate was sold on the premises. We never had to request any poor drunkard to swear that we did not sell whisky. Every one who knew us, knew that we meant temperance, lived temperance. We did not expect to make money there, but were willing to sacrifice a little to secure good temperance accommodation in Oakville, and am still ready to help on the good cause, even at some inconvenience. Perhaps Mr. Chisholm cannot appreciate such motives, but it is far more pleasing to help on a good cause even at a loss, than to sell one's manhood to the L. V. B. A. even if it secures the munificent reward of five dollars per day.

A. J. BOUNSALL, Moulder.

Oakville, June 18, 1884.

Stoning Protestants in Quebec.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I notice in your edition of to-day an alleged reply to my last letter by Z. As Z has not in his contribution controverted any of my statements, I would not have taken the trouble to answer him at all, but I wish to call his attention to the fact I notice in this morning's papers, that Mr. Chiniquay has been mobbed, stoned and disgracefully treated by the Roman catholics of Quebec for preaching the gospel. Mr. Chiniquay having been a priest himself knows too much about his late comrades to be allowed to speak plainly, but when I accused Roman catholicism of being intolerant I did not expect my statement would be so soon proved by an actual occurrence, in the very province and by the very people under discussion, and to the very person who was the original cause of the discussion. Does a protestant majority ever mob Roman catholic priests when trying to disseminate their doctrines in Ontario?

PRESBYTERIAN.

Toronto, June 18, 1884.

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Fashionable Courtship.

From the New York World.

One of the most painful signs of national decay is the decline in that national pastime—courtship.

Young men no longer do any courting. They "pay attentions" and "addresses." They form alliances and they "institute relationships." In fact, they do a great many nonsensical and prosaic things, but they carefully avoid falling in love and sitting up nights and going down on their knees and yearning through six months of amatory probation to win the women of their hearts.

It used to be thought by our girls that for love-making all times and places were sacred. Now they have set seasons and assigned places. The summer resort is held to be the proper place. A hotel balcony, the deck of a yacht and a late supper at the seaside are allowable occasions. The ceremony must be carried on in diamonds and flounces. Its rhetoric is a comparison of resources, its title is a flirtation, its danger is an early divorce.

All this is in keeping with the scientific and commercial spirit of the age, which laughs at sentiment. The busy young man of to-day has very little time to woo. He manages to set apart a week or two in August for this duty, enters it in his ledger, and flies to a summer resort with a croquet mallet to get rid of the rather humiliating responsibility as soon as possible. If he "mashes" the right party the arrangements are made for a wedding next Easter by gaslight, and the respective families take care of the rest. Matches are no longer made in heaven; they are mere contracts, and, like funerals and births, are left to professional fixers to arrange. What wonder that so many of them break off short before the honeymoon is spent.

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JOSEPH HICKSON,
GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, 2nd June, 1884.

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The Heirs of Errington.
Joan Carisbroke.
Nobly Born.
Married Life.
Margaret Torrington.
Chrystabel.
Robert Wreford's Daughter.
The Grey House at Endlestone.
Lady Clarissa.
Oliver Westwood.
St. Beethas.
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