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CONTEST WITH THE SYNDICATE.
It is really written in the book of fate
that the Syndicate is to have sole control
of the trade of Manitoba and the North-
west, for the period of twenty years or so,
more or less? Or, is there any probability
of there being brought about in some way
or other, sufficient competition to secure fair
and reasonable transportation rates to and
from the vast grain-growing region that is
to be? It appears as if most people take
it for granted that the Syndicate has already
secured possession in fee simple, and
that effort would be wasted in trying to
get a northwestern connection for any
other transportation company whatever. It
is just possible, however, that this is a mis-
taken view of the situation, and that the
prospects of competition with the syndicate
may, some of these days, show up better
than people generally have been expecting to
see. The current talk is that a Manitoba
railway act recently passed will certainly be
disallowed at Ottawa. What are the people
who want competition going to do about it?
The dominion authorities, it is said, take
this view, that it would never do to allow
the building of local roads to carry the
future immense traffic of the Northwest
over to American through lines, and away
from Canada's great national highway,
which is costing the country so many milli-
ons. But this is not the whole case;
an important omission is made, which had
better be supplied.

Taking it for granted that the traffic of
the Northwest must be retained for Cana-
dian routes, and that on no account must
anything be done which would have the
effect of handing it over to our wide-
awake and enterprising neighbors, there
are still two ways in which Canadian com-
petition with the syndicate may be created.
Suppose the Hudson's Bay route to be found
practicable, the argument against American
roads tapping the Northwest would not
apply. That seems clear enough; as regards
the Hudson's Bay route the argument refer-
red to falls to the ground and is of no
effect whatever.

But there is even another possibility to
be looked at. We wonder whether Sir
Hugh Allan has any notion of getting up
a company to build a road to the mouth of
the Nelson river, and then of putting
steamers on the route for the four or
five months during which it is said that
Hudson's Bay is open for navigation.

Suppose that the Grand Trunk were in
some way or other to secure an entrance
into the Northwest. The objections to
American roads could not fairly lie against
the Grand Trunk, though its rails would
have to be laid for some distance on
American soil. But what hope is there of
the Grand Trunk ever getting the chance?
—It may be asked. Nothing very definite
can be said on this point as yet, but cer-
tainly there are indications that the Grand
Trunk people are looking that way very
earnestly just now, and acting as if they
were inclined to try. The Grand Trunk
is remembered, in a very powerful cor-
poration—powerful in both Canada and the
United States, as has been proved; and
also in the financial world of London.
Before we conclude that the Grand Trunk
cannot possibly by any means work its way
into the Northwest, we had better put on
our considering caps and think the matter
over again. And while we are thinking it
over we may as well keep watch and ob-
serve the direction in which affairs are
going—with the wind.

HORSE-BREEDING IN ONTARIO.
That there has been a steady progressive
movement going on for years past in the
quality of the horse bred in the province
of Ontario is becoming very evident.
The old class of general purpose stallions
—one such a feature at our fairs, and
which might aptly be termed nondescript,
being a sort of admixture of blood derived
from no particular source, but got by cross-
ing and recrossing several types of equal
blood—have had their day, and are no
longer in favor. Their place is fast being

filled by other stallions having distinctive
features as a breed in themselves, such as
the thoroughbred, the roadster, the Clydes-
dale, the Shire horse, the Cleveland bay
and the Percheron-Norman. In the earlier
days a great many good horses were pro-
duced from crosses of horses of these
various breeds brought out by officers of British
regiments stationed here in old colonial
days and used by them as chargers. On
their return to England they were generally
left behind, it being cheaper to buy new
ones in the old country than pay the ex-
pense of taking them back. In this way
many good horses have descended to us
with a large proportion of good blood in
them but with no record in the stud books.
But the breeding of the thoroughbred by
itself has never taken root to any extent in
Ontario, and recently has had quite a set-
back through the passing of the betting act,
prohibiting every kind of pool selling or
betting except bookmaking.

Having thus fallen off there is not so
much inducement to breed race-horses
and few indulge in the luxury. Prominent
among these may be found John White of
Milton, Mr. Burgess of Woodstock, Colonel
Soulton of Cobourg, Mr. Lowell of Galt,
Mr. Hendrie of Hamilton, J. P. Wiser of
Prescott, besides others whose names we
cannot recall to mind. Mr. Patterson, one
of our leading breeders at Eastwood,
has given up the business and disposed of
his stock. Still there is a good demand for
the services of thoroughbred stallions, the
principal value of which is in getting weight-
carrying hunters and stylish carriage horses,
for which there is always a steady demand,
both for home use and exportation to Eng-
land.

The most successful sire of racing stock
we have is Terror by Ruric. He is the sire
of Disturbance the colt that won the three-
quarter mile dash at Saratoga this year in
1:15. Among the best sires in this line may
also be ranked the American bred Helm-
hold and Judge Curtis, still in service. Of
those best adapted for their larger size
and built to get hunters and carriage horses
may be ranked Princeton by Oakland, Big
Sandy by Imported Anstruther, War Cry by
War Dance, Calogran by Alarm, imported
Revolver, Reveller, Sharpshooter. We have
also Milton the renowned son of Mickey
Free and the best hurdle jumper in America.
Stockwood, now dead, got some splendid
colts. Of our recent acquisitions we may
mention Major Mason by War Dance,
Judge Durell by Lexington, Speculum by
the English horse of that name, dam Caste-
way. These with many others of the best
American strains of blood, mostly from the
blue grass regions of Kentucky, are doing a
good work throughout the province in re-
plenishing the blood of our equine stock,
especially those mares having from half to
three-quarter strains of thoroughbred in
them. But the thoroughbred mares them-
selves are few and far between. Those im-
ported by T. C. Patterson and the late
John Sheddin, have, with one exception,
all passed into the hands of American
breeders.

It is unquestionable that the exten-
sive use of thoroughbred sires in the earlier
days of our horse-breeding has had much to
do with laying the foundation of the high
quality of the majority of the horses we
now breed. And though out-crosses
may be made of other types or breeds, still
a return to the thoroughbred will always
give a marked improvement on the pro-
geny.

THE SYNDICATE'S UPPER LAKE LINE.
The Pacific syndicate have appointed
Henry Beatty, late of the Sarnia line,
manager of a line of steamers that they
will put on the route between Algoma
Mills and Prince Arthur's Landing, to
form the connection between the Thunder
Bay and Nipissing sections of the Canada
Pacific railway, pending the construction
of the section north of Lake Superior, so
that by the opening of the season of 1884,
the C. P. R. company may be ready to
transport emigrants and freight by their
own line through Canadian territory from
side water to the foot of the Rocky
Mountains.

The vessels of the new line are to be built
next season, probably on the Clyde, ac-
cording to plans furnished by Mr. Beatty,
and under his supervision, and their con-
struction is expected to mark a new era in
lake navigation. They are to be of steel,
swift enough to make the run of three hun-
dred and sixty-six miles from Algoma Mills
to Prince Arthur's Landing in twenty-four
hours, and powerful enough to face any gale
which may blow on the lakes. In construction
they will closely resemble ocean steamers,
the bulwarks of the vessels forming the
railings of the cabin deck, sitting low in
the water, with two, or perhaps three masts,
and without the high pilot-house and texas
of the usual lake pattern. They will be
constructed especially with reference to
passenger traffic, but each will have ca-
pacity for about one thousand tons of
freight, on a draught of thirteen feet. The
intention is to construct them so that they
shall run like Atlantic steamers, by time
table, regardless of the weather, and a boat
will be dispatched each way per day, mak-
ing a daily line east and west between
Algoma Mills and Prince Arthur's Land-
ing.

A POSEUR FOR "J. L. F."
(To the Editor of The World.)
SIR: Is J. L. F. a married man and has
he a family? If he isn't that settles his
theory. Fathers and mothers believe in
punishment—justly applied—and they
speak from experience. DADDY.

Something about Jennie, Jennie.
This piece was stuck up on Yonge street by a
World reporter:
The sad-toned bird from your hill side
Sends me fond remembrance
And whispers to the white-lipped e-
Jennie, Jennie!
Oh! life to me is not so lone
And death to me is not so dark
Since on my path thy presence shone—
Jennie, Jennie!
So when alone I dream my dream
Under the starlight 'twas my friend
And all around the roses seem—
Jennie, Jennie!

CAUSE OF IRELAND'S WOES

GOLDWIN SMITH ON GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND IRELAND.
An Arrangement of the Dynamic Party—
American's Danger in an Irish Republic—
How Ireland's Religion Has Kept Her
Back—Irishmen Who Oppose Italian
Labor—The Outlook—Archbishop
Lyons at Court.

Some few weeks ago Goldwin Smith had
an article in one of the English reviews on
the Irish question. An answer to it ap-
peared in the Nineteenth Century from the
pen of E. L. Goodkin, a member of the
New York press and an able journalist who
took the Irish side. Mr. Smith replies in
the Princeton Review for November. Be-
low is a summary of this last article which
is one of the most vigorous that the pro-
fessor's pen has sent forth for some time.
The friendly union of English-speaking
people throughout the world is an object of
more than diplomatic interest. It is now
all but complete. Intercourse be-
tween America and England grows apace;
sympathy becomes stronger and shows itself
on all great national occasions; common
interests multiply; the fusion of science,
literature, the churches is complete; the peo-
ples of each country circulate largely
in the other; wherever the American and
the Englishman meet, on distant shores
and in the face of common peril it is felt
that blood is thicker than water; West-
minster abbey hears the funeral sermons
and receives the effigies of the great men of
both divisions of the race. Great Britain,
if she has hitherto given a surge by her
overwhelming power, is not likely to con-
tinue the effort for long though her sun is
still far from its setting, the shadows of
her day of empire begin to lengthen, and
she will probably in the future witness the
same the outcome of her history. The
affection which attaches to the parent of
their race, the fondness of their institu-
tions, monuments, tombs and fane. To the ex-
istence of perfect amity, and a union as entire
as the severing Atlantic will permit, almost
the sole impediment is now

THE ANTI-BRITISH FEELING
of the Irish in the United States. This
apparently is the main source of all that is
harmful to the cause of the Irish in
American diplomacy, in the action of the
American legislature, or in the language of
the American press. To entangle the two
sections of the world in a quarrel is a
quarrel is the constant and avowed object
of Irish machinations. That the govern-
ment of the United States will deliberately
make itself the enemy of Catholic emigrants
an Old World quarrel is not to be feared;
it has refused to open the door for war by
recoiling from the dicta of the Irish.
The fact is that the fisheries question or
any other question should breed a dispute,
in a balanced state of American parties,
there is no saying what the Irish vote may
do.

Mr. Goodkin maintains that English hat-
red of Ireland and Irishmen is the root of
the mischief and the feeling is reciprocated
and reciprocated by the Irish, in his
opinion so inseparable an impediment to
union that separation is the only hopeful
course. Mr. Goodkin's paper appears as an
American view of the Irish question. It is,
however, that of an Irish American, and
one who plainly sympathizes with the emi-
grants. It is a case for so wide a
I am an Englishman, and in controverting
his arguments I may be equally moved by
national feeling on the one hand, and by
obliging him to cast on councils of mor-
tality and moderation.

Now I am likely to be inordinately re-
pelled on behalf of Ireland, and I am not
not probable that I shall ever set foot
again. If I understand my own feelings I
care more for the relations of the English
speaking community to the Irish than I
appear than I care for any special object of
the mother country's ambition.

THE PROTESTANT PROVINCES.
Mr. Goodkin speaks of the Irish and
the Irish indiscriminately; but there is a dis-
tinction. Disaffection prevails only in the
Catholic and Protestant provinces—Ulster,
Munster and Connaught. The latter three
having been so long isolated from Scotland
is mainly teutonic and Protestant, continues
all the time prosperous, and the ill-starred
sent to the law and the gallows. Yet the
political relations of Ulster to Great Britain
are exactly the same as those of the rest
of the island.

THE LABORING CLASSES OF ENGLAND
cherish no better sentiment against their
Irish competitors has been proved. The
Irish are cruelly treated, they are offered
the bread to be taken from their mouths,
their condition to be lowered, their efforts to
improve it hindered, and themselves in large
numbers to be supplanted and driven to
emigrate by the torrent of pauperism an-
nually poured in upon them from the land
of the philanthropist and utility cult.
Nothing, apparently, will satisfy Mr.
Goodkin short of the reception of the dis-
unionist leaders into the imperial govern-
ment. If Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Sexton
really enjoy the confidence of the Irish
people it is curious that they should find it
necessary for the purpose of maintaining
their ascendancy, to have recourse to a sys-
tem of murderous terrorism and to the aid
of the fanatics of New York. But Great
Britain surely may reasonably say that she
will admit to her control men who are
morally reeking with the blood of her loyal
citizens, and who have conspired with her
foreign enemies for her destruction, who
the American republic, or any other nation
not lost to honor shall have done the same.
THE RECORD OF IRELAND.
Irishmen must expect to be judged, like
the rest of us, by their deeds. When they
do well they will receive praise, and in
overflowing measure if they have had to con-
tend against insuperable odds. When they
do ill they will be blamed, and with the allow-
ance for the extenuating circumstances of their
case. When they become the agents or
the slaves of a dark and sanguinary system
of terrorism, when they commit a long
series of cold-blooded and most hideous
murders; when they butcher the husband
with the wife and children clinging to his
knees; when they deliberately shoot down

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P. JAMIESON, The Clothier,
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women and slaughter boys; when they
burn the houses of widows, when they
terrorize down would set the people free.
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION
has produced in all countries the same effect
upon the character and the material con-
dition of the people. The church was the
door of salvation, but it is not the
oracle of intelligence or truth. Nor has
aptitude for self-government been any where
found in conjunction with such a belief as
that of the Irish in the miracles wrought
by plaster taken from the church of
Knock. This may be said without deny-
ing that honor and sympathy are due to the
Roman Catholic priests who were the spiri-
tual guides and comforters of the Irish
peasantry during centuries of darkness and
distress. The British government has
introduced into Ireland an excellent system
of national education which never have been
introduced by the clergy.

An Irish army in the service of the pope
made the last stand against Italian inde-
pendence and public education in the
United States is even now not wholly free
from disturbance or menace on the part
of the Irish Catholic clergy. The abolition
of the Irish parliament in 1801 cannot be
regarded as an 'antislavery wrong, though
it was done in the worst possible way.
Mr. Goodkin seems to think that Ireland
might be contented if she were put on the
same footing with regard to legislation as
Scotland. She is already on the same foot-
ing as Scotland.

The last move of the Irish members at
least of the fensian section of them which
I would beg leave to remind Mr. Goodkin
hardly numbers more than thirty, has been
a deliberate and avowed attempt to wreck
parliament by obstruction, for the purpose
of bringing about disunion. Would the
people of the United States bear with un-
restrained the attempt of a party, say of 'un-
constructed southerners' to wreck congress
in the same way (or for the purpose of re-
newing secession)?

A grand committee of the house of
commons for Ireland is a plan which has
sometimes presented itself among the
solutions of the Irish problem.
I have often wished, though I fear the
difficulty of fulfilling the wish is too great,
to see Parliament hold an occasional session
in Dublin, both for the purpose of inform-
ing itself more thoroughly about Irish ques-
tions and for that of bringing the people
government and paying homage to national
feeling. But there is the will, if the
way can be found, to make any concession
compatible with the preservation of the
legislative union, the strain upon which
would be eased by the extension of local
self-government.

But I cannot believe that the party of
terror will be allowed to prevail: if I could
I would almost as soon be a Mexican as an
Englishman. To give up a part of the
United Kingdom and to allow it to be made
the seat of a hostile power which would
have footholds and outposts in every
Irish city were there is an Irish colony,
as well as in the United States.

PROGRESS MADE
"Part in peace," says Mr. Goodkin. So
did the South, but the advice was rejected.
The Irish Celt, as a matter of fact,
is fighting with the other people of the
United Kingdom. If the Irish Celt is ir-
reconcilable he is doomed; for a high civil-
ization allied with dynamite and the
thing-knife, tho from constitutional scruple
and sensibility to scandal it may hesitate to
strike, will be compelled to strike at last.
The Irish Celt is not irreconcilable.
The liberal policy is telling on the higher
class of Catholics. They are decided union-
ists. The Protestant gentry have always
been on that side. There have been many
eminent conversions from the revolutionary
ranks; Sir Gavan Duffy and D'Arcy McGee,
the latter shot by Fenians.

Mr. Goodkin may have noticed that the
police, which is almost entirely composed
of Irishmen and largely of Roman Catho-
lics, has remained perfectly true to the gov-
ernment. Nay, formerly secessionist as
the utterances of the Parnellite members of
Parliament are, there is some reason
for surmising that these gentlemen
secretly value their seats in the
imperial house of commons, and that the
fear of losing a position which they affect to
shun has had something to do with their
recent display of comparative moderation.
Nothing could be more fraught with
Irish treachery than a letter which at the com-
mencement of the land league agitation was
published by one of our Irish Catholic pre-
lates in Canada; but the same prelate has
just been recounting, with the greatest
complacency, his gratifying reception at the
British court for Irish sentiments, and
which I desire to speak with hearty sym-
pathy and respect; there is room, as there is
for Scotch sentiment, within the union.
The real centre of the political insurrec-
tion, as well as the main source of its sup-
plies, is not in Ireland itself but in New

York. The Irish World is said to be
owned by a Jew; I should like to see the
man. American abolitionists should aban-
don their mission and go to New York and
fight for Ireland.
"That the trouble of Ireland is not an
old I do not object to believe. They will
not be an oppressed people, and their
side and above position will be dealing
with a public well."
Still if we look back over the last year
only but for half of a century, we shall see
that progress has been made towards a
beneficial and a visionary system. The
present religion, indeed, is to be seen
in its dangerous character and to be seen
operating in Ireland itself so much as to
the machinery of American abolition,
which have presented the confidence of the
agrarian agitator. American abolition
has been greatly developed of late, but it
depends on subscriptions, the stream of
which are hardly few indeed.

THE HATED OF ENGLAND
The hatred felt for England by the Irish
in the United States amounts, said Mr. G.
to five or six millions of dollars. The
feeling is reciprocal, and that the
breach can never be healed; to which he
might perhaps add that freely is neither a
fact nor a fact of a case nor so wide
a counsellor that the American people can
prudently surrender to the guidance
of the national policy. But Mr.
Goodkin's views seem to be limited
to that which is immediately
around him. If he will do us the honor
to visit Canada he will find that the
feeling is reciprocal, and that the
feeling is comparative weak in Australia.
In New York and Boston it is fostered
and inflamed by the actions of Fenian
volunteers making for the Irish vote,
and of fanatical dynamite-bombers who
subside upon the fund. When the Fenians
twice invaded Canada, a single Irish
Canadian lifted a finger in aid of them or
gave them any overt sign of welcome. I
must leave it to Americans to say whether,
in comfortable home, their active sympathy
with Fenian enterprises does not beguile to
slate.

IRISH DRAWBACKS
Now a word by way of general reply to
Mr. Goodkin's view of the political case and
prospect. The three Celtic and Catholic
provinces of Ireland are the ill-starred
Celtic or Celtic of the United Kingdom.
The people have been kept economically,
socially and politically in a backward state
by untoward influences, soil and
climate, by aboriginal weaknesses of charac-
ter by calamitous accidents of history and
by

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIGION.
They are being gradually and painfully
brought up to the level of the more
advanced civilization, and trained to consti-
tutional self-government, though the process
of education is interrupted from time to time
by recurring outbreaks of tribal anarchy,
which call for the adoption of temporary
measures of repression in order to prevent
the cause from running their own course
and free institutions at the same time.
Even in the United States, Irish lawless-
ness has sometimes given ground to em-
er. The difficulty is not the prevalence of
political indifference, which has now be-
come a trade, piled by adventurism in
America as well as in Ireland itself, whose
object is not to further practical improve-
ment but to keep alive disaffection.
I am not one of those who believe that
the defects of race are congenial or in-
eradicable: I regard them as the offspring
of unpropitious circumstance, which more
propitious circumstance may remove. But
whatever the cause may be, whether it is
an undue prolongation of the clan organiza-
tion, or any other primitive accident, cer-
tain it is that the Irish Celt is not a
lively, capable and many graces, is
politically weaker than the Teuton, and
America sees this as well as Great Britain.
Momonson, who is a neutral in the Irish
question, concludes his portrayal of the
Celtic character with the harsh words
"nationally weak." The frenzy of
hated which Mr. Goodkin himself ascribes
to his compatriots, and the frantic language
in which it finds vent are signs, not of
force but of weakness, for that very reason
may not be so lasting as Mr. Goodkin
thinks. It is very "peevish" to hold
the Celt in his progress towards civiliza-
tion, and to be gifted with the gift of
to be bullied and bleed from his oracles to
his grave by priests and political swindlers,
whose exacting demands are not to be
denied. I have said all along, and the
demonstrator of the neighborhood after the
fact, that the Celt is not a national draw-
back, but that on the present occasion the uses of the
people were the victims, not the agents, of

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