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THE WORLD

18 King Street East. Toronto.

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The deputation of clergymen that waited yesterday on the premier of the province to urge a change in the the law relating to religious instruction in schools, was a highly respectable one in both the number and the standing of its members. It embraced leading ministers of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Anglican churches and at least one eminent layman of the last-named denomination, Chief Justice Spragge Amongst those who took enough interest in the matter were Bishop Hellmuth of London, Dr. Nelles of Victoria college and the provost of Trinity. That the deputation fairly represented the average clerical mind of the denominations named may be admitted, subject to a doubt as to whether some other clerical members of the respective church courts are not in the position of one member of the Presbyterian synod of London and Hamilton, who since that body passed a resolution with apparent unanimity has publicly confessed that he would have liked to oppose it, but was afraid of his opposition being misunderstood.

Whether the deputation represented the lay mind on the vexed question of the Bible and religious teaching in the public schools is another matter. In spite of the opinions of the clergymen that they do we are strongly of opinion that they do not, and we trust the government will take no rash steps in the premises until another assembly has had an opportunity of discussing the question. The legislative assembly of this province is made up of shrewd, intelligent laymen. If they have any strong convictions that the Bible should be read and religion taught in the schools, it is strange that they should for so many years have remained silent on so momentous a question. Every session for at least six years past there has been a spirited discussion of educational topics on the floor of the house. There has been plenty of fault-finding with the school law and its administration—some of it reasonable, some of it the reverse. But in all these debates not a syllable has ever been uttered by a single member about the necessity of making the use of the Bible compulsory in public schools instead of leaving it optional as at present. Now that such decided action has been taken by the clergy it will be interesting to see whether during the coming session the ministerial speeches of yesterday will find an echo in the speeches of members of parliament.

At present we must assume that the clergy in this matter speak only for themselves. They furnished yesterday no evidence that they had a right to speak for anyone else. One or two of them, it is true, spoke in a vague way of representing their churches, including families as well as individuals, but this was a pure and gratuitous assumption. We have no desire to prejudge the laity of this province in this matter, but so far at least it is, if not purely a clerical movement, so nearly so that it would be most unsafe for the government to take a single step in the direction of compliance with what is in itself a most unreasonable request—namely to alter a system that has been in force for a quarter of a century after being established with the concurrence of the representatives of all the leading denominations.

In this connection we have much pleasure in calling attention to the action of the Baptist church in relation to this question, and especially to the speech of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. At their recent conference that body declined to take any part in the deputation and disapproved of the proposed change in the law. Mr. Mackenzie's outspokenness is a conspicuous example which ought to be followed by every layman who holds similar views. Fortunately there is no possibility of charging him with indifference to religious matters for his life would at once give the lie to any such calumny. But believing that it was his duty to assist in maintaining the present law he frankly and boldly threw his influence in that direction. All honor to the Baptist church for their refusal to join in a clerical movement which, if successful, is sure to lead to endless disturbance and heartburnings where there is now harmony and concord. On the reasons put forth by its advocates we shall have more to say hereafter.

THE CHLORAL HABIT.

The quantitative evil done by drink is balanced by the qualitative evil of narcotics, —intoxicating drugs. The latter only reach a certain class of constitutions, but the opium habit and the chloral habit are fatal in geometric proportion to the fatality of the whisky habit. The aggregate misery inflicted by drink is far the greatest, the destruction to individuals by opium is swifter and more hopeless; chloral kills body and brain tissue far more rapidly, and for one once addited to its use there is no hope. As a counter consideration to the arguments of enthusiastic prohibitionists, it should be remembered that there is little doubt of the large consumption of opium and the deadlier morphine by persons who are so circumstanced that they cannot use liquor without loosing caste, or who live in temperance districts where they cannot easily obtain it. Worst of all is chloral. Under medical guidance, and for use only in a case of prolonged insomnia, the chloral hydrate, for that is its full title with those who "know it at home," may often be beneficial when other means fail, and brain fever is imminent from prolonged loss of sleep. Even so it should never be used except by the advice of an experienced physician. It is, happily, little known in this country. In England we read in some of the society papers statements which we fear must have some foundation of its extensive use by fashionable ladies who take it to lull their jaded nerves to sleep. It is well-known that the great poet and artist Rossetti fell a victim to its fascinations. As we happen to know that the chloral habit is practised to some small extent in Toronto we warn our readers of its deadly nature. Once having formed the habit of seeking the dreamy langour of the sleep induced by it when nothing else will give slumber, the desire grows irresistibly, it is impossible to do without it; meanwhile an organic change takes place in the blood; the brain at first relieved and stimulated, becomes the seat of disease; recovery is hopeless. More than all is this the case when as is usually the case among men chloral is resorted to as a means of procuring relief from the results of abuse of strong drink. We are strongly of opinion that no druggist should be allowed to sell narcotic poisons except by a bona fide medical prescription. We know of men who have been on heavy sprees buy it quite freely in the drug shops.

A REBUKER OF WICKEDNESS.

The wanton attack which the News made the other day upon the standing and reputation of the Ontario civil service employes as a body is very properly resented by those gentlemen, and one of their number calls upon that sheet to make its statements good. True to the instincts of the professional slanderer, the News makes no attempt to do so, and we venture to say will make none, but merely reiterates its charges in more offensive terms. There are no doubt some members of the service whose record will not stand a close examination, but to vilify the service as a whole because of the dishonesty of a few is silly as well as unjust. But let us whisper a word or two to the gentlemen of the civil service. The News dosen't care whether the charges it makes are true or not, probably it doesn't know. All it wishes is to do something it has hitherto failed to do, viz., to make a sensation. If in its frantic efforts to get itself talked about, it is guilty of a falsehood, why so much the worse for the truth. At the same time the weapon it uses works in another way. We have it on good authority that those employes of the government who fail to pay their debts are, in nearly every case, the appointees of a former administration and political friends of the News. The heads of the departments doubtless do not care to exercise the power of dismissal except as an extreme measure. Discharge for cause inevitably casts a deep shadow on a man's prospects, and a government above all other employers is naturally averse to be the author of such a misfortune. Nevertheless, if it is the urgent desire of their conservative friends that the defaulting members should be turned out of the service in disgrace the government will, perhaps, be willing to listen to the request. If it is acted upon, the discharged ones will scarcely return thanks to that champion of morality, the News.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHY.

The argument that the Canadian people must submit to the exactions of monopoly companies because it would never do for the government to own or control the telegraph is not a sound one. It is now in a fair way of being disproved by actual experience and hard facts. In England the government management of the telegraph, in the same way as the post office, is a proved success; and nobody there now thinks of going back to the old system. We are soon also to have a trial of the new system in a portion of the dominion. At a large outlay the Canadian government has acquired and completed the telegraph system of British Columbia, the line running from Victoria, in a northerly directions, to Nanaimo, thence by cable via Burrard Inlet to the mainland, thence to New Westminster, where it connects with the Western Union lines. An American company having recently asked leave to lay a cable across Puget Sound, from Los Angelos, in Washington territory, to Victoria, on Canadian soil, was refused, it being the intention of the dominion government to lay a cable there next year as part of the Canadian government telegraph system. For this purpose an appropriation will be asked next session of parliament.

In determining to hold the whole telegraph system of British Columbia as public property, the dominion government has most unquestionably acted in the public interest. Telegraph monopolists will be shut out but the people will be benefitted. It is for the public good that valuable franchises, such as telegraph privileges, should be held by the government in trust for the whole people rather than by companies. We are glad to learn that one province at all events is to save an infliction from which other provinces have suffered so much.

HENRY GEORGE WELCOMED IN NEW YORK.

Not an un-noteworthy sign of the times is the enthusiastic reception given to Henry George on Friday last by the central labor union of New York. Henry George is a workingman pure and simple, he is an example of the truth that a thorough self-education in our own language and literature can turn out brilliant writers and clear thinkers unsupplemented by colleges or classics. Whatever may be thought of the reasoning contained in "Progress and Poverty," there can be no question as to the merits of its literary form.

Considering the complex nature of the causes which go to produce any one great political event it is evident that such event is close at hand when tendencies moving in its direction are seen in different places among different social organizations, and all unmistakeably of the same character This was true of the French revolution, it seems also to be true of some great modification of the land ownership question. In Ireland changes that are in essence revolutionary have been introduced by Mr. Gladstone. Similar changes are inevitable in England also, for there too there are rack rents and landlordism on a colossal scale oppress and crowd out labor. The rights of property must avoid pressing too hard on the rights of man. As to Henry George's proposal to make land bear the whole burden of taxation, we do not see how that would help labor in this country, where the richest people are the railway monopolists of the carrying trade, and the banking monopolists of the money trade. It would be a strangely retrograde move to leave them untaxed.

CHICAGO FRESH BEEF IN NEW YORK.

There is a fall in beef in New York owing, in great part, to the new departure made by Messrs. Swift Bros. & Co., a Chicago packing firm, who are making a regular business of shipping dressed beef to the commercial metropolis. At first the New York dealers boasted openly that they would make the price of beef so low that the Chicago shippers would be driven from the market, but when the dressed quarters were placed upon the market they found themselves undersold from the start. Messrs. Swift Bros. sold over six hundred quarters in one week recently, and the demand is daily increasing. They are now slaughtering about seven hundred cattle daily at their Chicago house and are providing for additional facilities in order to supply the demand. As fresh meat has already been carried across the Atlantic in huge quantities and sold in good condition in England, it seems wonderful that nobody thought before this of carrying it the shorter distance between Chicago and New York by the fastest of all conveyances—the railway car. It is likely enough that this business of transporting dead meat from the West to the Eastern cities will grow to large proportions, to the benefit both of western breeders and eastern consumers.

ABSIT REGINA.

The democracy of our brethren upon the prairies is most uncompromising. Some time ago the governor-general was asked to supply a name for the new capital of the Northwest; the Indian name when translated being the lugubrious Pile-of-Bones. The governor very promptly thought of his mother-in-law and named the new capital Regina. This did not please either the inhabitants or the land sharks. The former said they wanted no aristocracy neither the names of aristocracy there; the latter said if the name Regina were persisted in their speculations wouldn't be worth a cent. In fact it is averred it brought the lots down in the market flat as pancakes. They cried out for an Indian title that would set the place booming. And now deferring to the request Regina disappeared from the prairies, and the capital to be henceforth known by its old Indian name, Wascana.

WHILE PEOPLE are talking about coal being so dear, it is well to note the fact that in the States both eastern and western markets are supplied to overflowing. There is no scarcity of the article whatever the price may be. Several operators are selling under circular rates, stocks have accumulated and are unusually large at leading points, while the mines are producing heavily. Coal may be dear but it is not scarce; let that fact be well understood.

PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: The following extract from your paper I would like to commend to the notice of "Father" and "Mother" and ask them if the chastisement was beneficial:

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—At Pewamo, Eliza Travis, a child of 13, committed suicide by taking strychnine to avoid being thrashed by her father, who had threatened to kill her for returning without bringing the cows from the pasture.

A. L. T.

Keeping Back the Potato Crop.

From the Ottawa Citizen.

Many of the farmers are at present keeping back their crop of potatoes from the market, waiting for a higher figure. Their anticipations may possibly be wrong. In the meantime the markets of Boston and New York are glutted and the inevitable result of a serious decline has occurred in many places in the United States. At Vermont the price paid by speculators is from 45 to 50 cents, and there is every appearance that the figure will still be lower.

The Ambassadors from Madagascar.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The ambassadors from Madagascar wear European costume, black frock coats, and silk hats; they are from forty to fifty years of age, and the hair of the chief of the mission in toring gray. They are all of dark complexion, and a journal of Marseilles, where they have landed, describes their manners as those of English gentlemen, "cold and correct."

A REPLY TO "A MOTHER."

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: The letter of "A Mother" affords another proof that the historian of 1982 carefully studied facts before describing this age. It is always well to get at facts and to know that even if "a society for the prevention of cruelty to children and minors" did exist it could find no support from law in punishing parents who deem it right to flog their girls at 10, 14, or even 18 years of age is a fact which may perhaps set some people thinking. Not much can be done until the habeas corpus act is made to apply to children, i. e. until they too have an acknowledged right to the possession and disposal of their own bodies, and thus the right of appeal to law for protection from assault, whether committed by parents, guardians, teachers or employers. It is not the function of law to teach morality, but it is the function of law to maintain equal personal freedom to man, women and children, so that this morality may become possible to all. It is not the function of law to teach religion, but to maintain that equal freedom to all who do not interfere with the like liberty in others, in order that religion may have full scope to reach every heart and mind willing to be led towards goodness and truth. This law does not do, unless it recognizes the "rights of children and minors" as fully as law is now asked and expected to recognize the "rights of women."

The present government of children by parents is irresponsible government. It is entirely autocratic. It is not to be denied that autocratic government either in the family or the state may be just and good government if the government be loving and wise; but even then the final result upon governed is not good. The reason is that by it the growth of character is either enfeebled for "good" or strengthened for "evil." The autocrat, whether benevolent or selfish, demands from his or her subjects a certain course of conduct not because it is right but because it is the will of the autocrat. The ruler may be loving and loved, and obedience be readily rendered, good habits may thus be temporarily formed; but as those ruled are not thus required to bring their reason into full exercise or test by experience the truth and the natural revenges of natural law, they fall into error as soon as the light of authority is withdrawn. This is the secret reason why occasionally in the present age, sons of really good men go astray in early manhood, yet afterwards become useful and honored members of society, after bitter experience has been taught them the truths their fathers had vainly hoped they could learn for them. The family autocrat who is utterly selfish, fond of authority for its own sake, and full of dignity, ruling by fear and not by love, by every blow, bitter word, or indignity inflicted on his boy or girl wakes in them a love of similar power, a hatred of all authority except such as they themselves can wield. It may produce outward submission, but does invariably, unerringly and of necessity, foster inward rebellion, which nothing but the power of religion, true and undefiled, can in after life wipe out. "No one is (inwardly) reformed by threats and punishments because they force; no one is (inwardly) reformed in states of non-rationality and non-liberty." This is as true with regard to children and minors as it is when applied to adults. For children are human beings—are they not? Children have hearts and minds—have they not? When by degrading penalties—arbitrary and cruel—appeal is made to their very worst instincts it makes a desire to seek similar vengeance on others. The child so treated in his or her heart desires to repay it upon the parents. Only lack of ability to do it restrains. This fact is very beautifully brought out in a recent novel called "Vice versa," which "A Father" and "A Mother" would find interesting reading. Children so trained throw a heavy burden upon society. It is the general good feeling, and just, yet on the whole kindly, treatment of society, as they mature, which trains and reforms them into good citizens outwardly, and perhaps really although inwardly and in the seclusion of their own families they too often show a tendency to enforce unjust authority when their personal dignity is outraged. It is to this kind of parental training, which knows no higher, juster or more merciful way to enforce obedience than the use of the lash, we must trace that "hoodlum" element in the youth of our cities on this continent, whose unreasoning destructiveness and lack of consideration for others so disgraces our modern civilization. As they grow up and are somewhat freed from fear of parental authority, they are forced to learn, by bitter experience of results, some consideration for the rights of society. Fortunately social influences for good among us are now so strong that it is only the few whose whole surroundings are specially low who escape these influences until wholly freed from inimical parental control. But were the "rights of children and minors" legalized and appeal against abusive treatment made possible much suffering to the innocent would be avoided and society and social influences could the sooner begin the work of reformation which society has eventually to undertake.

Do such views upset parental authority? Not at all. Once men and women were ruled wholly by the lash. How are they ruled now? Is it not by appeals to reason, conscience, love of the neighbor, and when these fail to love of self. Men know, or soon learn, they must do genuine work in order to earn their pleasures. Deprivation of pleasures, health, privileges is the direct result, immediately brought to bear, of idleness, excess, or unseemly conduct which alienates the respect of their fellows. With but few exceptions society finds these forces sufficient to maintain order. Is it impossible by the same forces to maintain order in a family of young children, whose natures are far more alive to affection, whose consciences are far more tender then than later in life, to whom little pleasures and privileges are great things, easily given and easily withheld, and readily made dependant justly upon true service and real us to others or to themselves.

The one difficulty which blocks the way is the selfhood (or self-dignity and self-authority) from which few, if any, parents are wholly free. We will insist that we can improve upon nature and nature's God. We will hold to it that we can impose a system of restraints and penalties which suit us better and will mould the child more completely to our will, than do natural penalties and restraints. We will not stand aside ourselves and allow "the Lord to bring them up in His nurture and admonition" by applying those laws which He has framed. We superadd or substitute our own laws and penalties. For instance a boy in exuberant heedless glee rushes thoughtlessly along at breakneck speed stumbles, falls, "barks" his hands and knees, and alas! tears his pants. He has suffered the natural consequences already as his tear stained face betokens. His wounds do not affect his parents much, but the wound to his pants does. In addition to nature's penalty he gets whipped because it costs us money to repair his pants. It is the grief and trouble to us which we thus revenge. If the waste to the boy's clothing must be punished, surely the natural penalty and the one best suited to remind him of his folly is to make him patch them himself and wear them out. We don't do this if he can at all afford to do otherwise, because our selfhood shrinks from having our boy go about with patched inexpressibles, and if we are respectable and not very rich we whip the little lad all the more soundly because it irritates us to think we have not the moral courage to acknowledge to the world our inability to replace them without inconvenience. How is a boy so trained to imbibe correct ideas about right and wrong? Is not nature's law the law of the Almighty, more merciful and just than ours, more educative and rational? Illustrations might be multiplied indefinately. Every parent can apply the principle widely, and, if he will, with unvarying success. He will not thus make personal enemies of his children. He will win their love and their respect, and their obedience to the laws of nature, which are the laws of God.

J. L. F.

We learn with rare pleasure that ex-Sanitary Commissioner Rufus K. Hireman, of New Orleans, was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil," says the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

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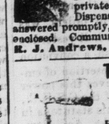

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