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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1883

mark, the "cheek" of the Globe in relaion to the progress of railway combination positively amazing to behold. Ever since the amalgamation event of last over the destruction of competition and the Frequently there are items of news turning establishment of monopoly in Ontario. And up in Europe which are of special interest yet our contemporary cannot point to a in Canada, but for most of them we hav single utterance of its own in opposition to to wait the arrival of the English mail. pending before the local house, during the in pushing through a batch of railway obvious must be to strengthen the Grand Trunk and give to it a larger and more sweeping control than ever before, at the same time ness basis could be got to undertake the crippling the Great Western in such a way work of selecting and forwarding special as to precipitate that long talked of and cable despatches for Canada, the dominion much dreaded event-amalgamation. Did the Globe then raise its voice against what | giving liberal assistance. was going on; did it say ever a word i opposition? Not a word. Instead of speaking up for the public interest, as it some purpose, had such a thing been at tempted in former years, "the great Globe" Like a heathen idol, eyes i had but it could not see, a tongue it had but it could not speak-on this question, at all events. Let those among us, and there are many such, who know what the Globe was in days gone by, imagine what it opposition would have been, had fusion or measures leading openly towards it been

The great amalgamation event of 1882 is quickly to be followed by the still greater involved were spent in the purchase of stock. plishment of the latter, competition will be extinguished and combination made supreme from Quebec to the Pacific ocean. This gigantic result being now at hand the defeat it if found objectionable. Globe falls to raving against Sir John and the Canada Pacific railway as a government work. As we had to say yesterday, for the creation in Canada, both in and out of parliament, of a public opinion opposed to the ownership of either railways or telegraphs by government, the Globe is mainly responsible. In this respect the Globe's influence, efficiently exercised on the wrong side of the question for over a quarter of a century, has done more than all other influences combined to mislead public opinion. That our great national highways, which ought to be, are now in the hands of companies, is the tault of the Globe mainly. It is futile to say that Sir John did this, or that Sir John did that, in the matter. Can anybody point to a single utterance of Mr. Mackenzie's or of Mr. Blake's either, in favor of government ownership of railways or telegraphs? Or was the Globe ever known, before a very recent date, and after the deed had been virtually done, to give forth anything of its own looking even remotely towards such ownership? Certainly

the national policy, and to government ownership or control of railways, which is logically part and parcel of such policy thoroughly carried out, comes nearly altogether from the reform side. From the conservative side there have been occasional signs of a disposition to take the pupular view, and to assert the power of the commonwealth in this matter of controlling railways and telegraphs. But from our reform leaders the idea has so far got nothing but ridicule and discouragement. "Would you really propose the absurdity of the government owning and operating telegraph lines?" was wifat Mr. Mackenzie said to Sir Charles Tupper about a year ago-or words to that effect. There is no reform leader in the house of comfrom his speeches, that he does not hold substantially the same view as Mr. Mackenzie on this question. Ask any one of them to-day what his idea are of the sphere and duties of government with regard to either railways, telegraphs, or the protection of home industry. Unless he has decidedly changed of late, he will have to admit that in his view the duty of government is to let all those severely alone, except so far as enforcement of contracts and protection of life and property are concerned. Without admitting themselves to have been in the wrong these reform leaders of ours interference which they have learned from their trusted oracles—the English professors of the "dismal sciences." On main questions containing the public welfare they have gone fatally and fatuously wrong, and have thereby well deserved their present exclusion from power in the dominion. And the Clobe will make nothing by trying to put upon Sir John the blame for having cannot "go back" on the doctrine of non-

carried out its own doctrines. A pity it is that he ever carried out any such doctrines

CABLE DISPATCHES FOR CANADA.

While we have frequently to differ with the Globe on main issues affecting the country's interests, we must give this journal credit for such enterprise as is displayed news concerning the dynamite fiends and the measures taken to cope with them are, of course, of absorbing interest all over the with this sole exception, there has nothing people of Canada, with that we have heard pending between the Grand Trunk and the yould, to all appearances, have remained igantil the arrival of English papers by to the people of Canada, the regular cable dispatches say nothing. To the Toronto

who attends to such matters, we are alone ndebted for this early information. It is a reflection upon the boasted progres of the dominion that we have still to get our cable news through American channels. does seem as if collectors of cable news for the American press were at special pains to session of 1882. A little over a year ago exclude anything that it would interest Mr. Mowat and his colleagues were engaged | Canadians to hear of. There is urgent need of reform in this matter, but, we may ask, bills, the combined effect of which it was who will make a move towards doing something? This much we venture to suggest that if private enterprise on a proper bus

Globe, which has the enterprise to keep an

King street is a disgrace to the city. No vonder certain prominent aldermen were seen to "slope off" yesterday when they ing to extricate his wagon from a hole in the roadway. Yonge street is being cleaned, and is now respectable enough in appearance, barring the upheavals of the cedar

government would be amply justified in

It appears to us that municipalities can learn a very important lesson from the railway amalgamations that are taking place, and that is, for the future, when granting aid to new lines, instead of giving a bonus to the road to take as many shares as the bonus asked would represent if the amount ation event of 1883. With the accom- The municipalities then by holding on to their shares and by combining together could at least make their voice heard in an amalgamation scheme and could often

> Alderman Casey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., i very anxious that all kinds of games shall be allowed on Sunday in the parks and outloor recreation grounds of that city. His main argument in support of his plea is that if they were allowed to play baseball, cricket, lacrosse and so on, the young men and lads would not frequent saloons, pool coms and bowling alleys on the Sabbath day. It is undoubtedly preferable that the rising generation should be lovers of the bat and ball than of whiskey and the click of the spheres, but to our puritanical minds t seems a much easier and better solution of the problem involved than that suggested by Mr. Casey is to close the dram shops and billiard rooms on Sundays.

> A very unlikely story comes from Wash ngton to the effect that the British minister there has been blackmailed to the extent of \$500 by parties who threatened to blow

When will quacks and unlicensed pract titioners be treated as other law-breakers Miss Anna Morse, who practices the socalled faith cure, has just succeeded in killing a Vermont man. Her treatment con-It is a melancholy fact that opposition to sisted in gazing into her patient's face steadily for six hours. At the end of that time the patient lost confidence in the reatment and called in a regular physician, but he died before help could be afforded. The physician says the man, who was suffering from an asthmatic complaint, died from exhaustion caused by the protracted woman, who clearly enough was guilty of at not be amiss. least manslaughter, was allowed to go and practice her fatal humbug elsewhere.

Pennsylvania has a law which, in the in tention of its framers and in practical operation, defeats the purpose of an older statute against the sale of liquor to minors. This remarkable act makes it a misdemeanor for a boy to represent himself as of full age in order to obtain intoxicating drink. A prosecution begun against a rumseller by the parents of a boy whom his traffic has made a drunkard is at once met by a threat to arraign the boy for lying about his years. The lad has probably never made any assertions on the subjec, but his denial will be met by plenty of bummers' evidence to the contary, and so the menace results in the abrupt termination of the proceedings

An American paper proposes that congress create titles and sell them at a regulated price list. A tycoon would be fixed

the prevailing female, says the New York Morning Journal, that the dude has only points she is the exact counterpart of her male type, except that, with a woman's ess. It must, however, be acknowl basis of existence than the dude. She is a

oned, pinched, laced and compressed. with bromide of potassium. She exercise eams, and eats caramels and reads Zola when she is awake. She is a sort of a bow of promise in the social sky that the

nent will not be overpopulated. A Chinese firm in Victoria, B. C., adver from 35 cents up to \$6.75 per pound. Do the British Columbians indulge much in

THE HOCHELAGA NUN'S CASE.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I have not noticed your paper renportance to the Canadian community The Telegram of Saturday alluded to it in very general (and as usual) non-committa You never know, as our eminent men say, when reading this paper what it really means. I cannot say that of your newspaper, for, as a rule, you speak plainly n all matters when they are alluded to. We are supposed to live in a country Canada) that is eminently free, free for every one, male and female, to do as he or she likes, in matters of liberty and choice

of happiness t the Falls, at Guelph, Chatham and other ocalities, particularly at Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec and smaller towns in Quebec inneries called female schools. In man of them protestant children are taught an a system of cunning but unassuming prose-lytism is going on. In them large numbers of young catholic ladies are immured for life. I say immured because they are not at liberty to leave once in there on vows of They are kept there, not by any e land or by any right sanctioned but by gentle force, and if they them but female superiors, who them

This too in the nineteenth century-in protestant land! Who knows how many pining nuns like this Hochelaga nun are protestant land! Who knows how many pining nuns like this Hochelaga nun are thus kept from speaking out? Who knows what females wish to do where none but female master's supervise? They are not females under age, but grown women. I ask by what authority any women can be kept from her freedom in a protestant land? There is certainly no law for it. Suppose she has made a vow of celibacy to a bishop—buried herself forever, is such a vow to bind her forever against her will?

In what other civil matter in Canada is such a thing allowed? The apprentice law will bind a girl or boy to the age of 21, but no longer.

At the risk, of course, of being sued for At the risk, of course, of being sued for damages, any one male or female can break a contract, but can a nun do this? Is she allowed to do it? How long will civilization in Canada, the United States and Great Britain look in silence on such a system? Christianity has always been looked upon as giving woman peculiar rights—elevating her—not immuring her in cloisters. Where can any sanction for such a system be found in the new testament? If women were of their own choice to go into cloisters and were of their new photos allowed to leave were of their own choice allowed to leave, freedom might allow it. But female slavery or female compulsory control for life is a different thing.

KOSMOS. different thing.
Toronto, April 10, 1883

DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Now that attention is drawn to this subject by the ridiculous proceedings, spoken of in yesterday's World, of the political pensioners who constitute our agony in which the woman had kept him. The divorce court, perhaps a few remarks will The state of things in regard to the mat

ter is equally absurd, pernicious and unecessary both here and in the States. Here people have to live together unless they are wealthy and don't mind going through a trying and scandalous ordeal even though it is impossible for them to agree as for the proverbial cat and dog. In the States, on the contrary, people can get divorce on any pretence. Here wives make their husbands' lives miserable and husbands ill-treat, neglect and force their wives to support them because neither party has any means of redress practically speaking. There, if a man discovers that his wife has false teeth or a weakness for the mean of the mean ways that weakness the mean ways and the mean ways the mean ways and the mean ways are ways and the mean ways are ways and the mean ways and the mean ways and the mean ways are ways and the ways are ways and the mean ways are ways and the ways are ways and ways are ways are ways are ways and ways are ways are ways are ways are ways are ways and way his wife has false teeth or a weakness for jam or if he meets another woman who takes his eye, he straightways gets a divorce, and a woman does the same if she discovers that her husband has not the requisite number of hairs in his goatee, or if she meets a man with a handsomer face than her husband has. The result is no end of misery and unhappiness here and no stability of the marriage relationship there. The state of things in both countries could be remedied in a very simple manner. Divorces should

Toronto, April 10, 1883.

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A correspor

'Last week I and while tak ealling 'Loo! a hare skimm I was crossing for me, and I dog and a real thus I had turn. The bifurward, lift the neck, and then screature withe red dog sward me, and have hit her. was in that p that she took to be gar ng taggerated in each spring had a long w far the dogs had a long w far the dog againg by lound for the black die effort, structure whill have be en k acute sufferif llowed the had u doub agony far me by a pigeon ing trap. It for life, but 'witches' and peated on a of 'T ere sh dogs; then t long quaver the ground. But, once n w III the me

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