THE TORONTO WORLD

AN INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS

ONE CENT MORNING PAPER,

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THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

A PROMINENT FEATURE OF

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is its parliamentary news.

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THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1882.

OVER SANGUINE.

It was not to be expected that the queen's speech would contain a confession of the failure of the legislation for Ireland passed during the last session, but unless there has been one vast conspiracy among all classes of people, landlords, tenants and laborers; liberals, conservatives, whigs, tories, home rulers and land leaguers, to systematically misrepresent the actual condition of affairs in that most unhappy island, the congratulatory language of that paragraph of the speech which refers to Ireland is far from being justified by the facts.

It may be that the government is in possession of information which points to the dawn of an era of peace and good-will between the landlords and the rest of the Irish people, and which indicates that the people are coming to regard the land act as something which will give the needy relief, but if so it is seized of information which has strangely escaped all other observers.

To the ordinary looker-on it does appear that the working of the land act has, so far, verified the predictions of Mr. Parnell, not those of Mr. Gladstone. It has not satisfied the tenants, it has exasperated the landlords.

The landlords claim that for the government to declare that the relation of their tenants to themselves is one of status not of contract; for the government to interfere through the courts to fix the rents, is practically to deny that the landlord is not the actual owner of the land. On the other hand the land leaguers claim that the act is tantamonnt to an admission that the landlord is not actually the owner and that therefore rents, no matter how low they may be scaled, are indefensible.

It is, we think, difficult to the verge of impossibility to reconcile these two, bitterly hostile elements. Naturally the landlords view, and will continue to view, the act as a piece of confiscation undertaken to bribe away sedition, while the believers in the doctrines of the land league will only look on it as a small modicum of natural right grudgingly doled out not from a desire to do justice but through fear.

THE PARNELL QUESTION.

A good deal has been said from time to time recently about Parnell's waning influence, and we have been assured over and over again that he had lost the confidence of his friends, but it would seem that all such statements have been, to say the least, premature. The landleaguers in parliament, instead of evincing any desire or intention to repudiate their imprisoned leader, seem to be enthusiastically anxious to proclaim their devotion to him.

Should Mr. Gladstone succeed in getting his proposed new rules for preventing what the majority of the house may choose to consider unnecessary discussion adopted, he will possibly be able to prevent a searching discussion of the circumstances of Mr. Parnell's arrest and imprisonment, but if he fails in this he may find it somewhat difficult to say for what reason Mr. Parnell was arrested, and with what crime he is charged. Even if it were true that the Irish leader had been guilty of some offence of which the law takes cognisance, the government would hardly care to name his crime, for then he could not be refused the privilege of a speedy and fair trial before a jury of his peers, and thus the real object of his arrest, the securing of his absence from the house and the platform and of his enforced silence, would be defeated.

It cannot be said, at least by the members of the government, that the land league agitation was not justifiable, for the land act is a living acknowledgment to the contrary, and while every lover of fair play must feel that much must be excused in Mr. Gladstone's trying position, it must yet be doubted whether the incarceration of a representative of the people and his enforced absence from the seat to which his constituents elected him, can be justified.

SCURRILOUS JOURNALISM.

We have noticed paragraphs in the editorial columns of the Mail from time to time relating to the above subject, wherein they have not only soundly berated certain journals for their abusive tone but have lamented that such modes of journalism should exist. After what appeared to be an exposition of its principles in this direction, we naturally looked to the Mail as a bright and shining example of purity in political writing, but in this expectation we have been cruelly disappointed. On glancing over its editorial pages for the period since the local parliament has been in session, the reader would be astonished, and disgusted, at the virulent and abusive articles that have been daily served up by its editor. His stock of scurrilous and vituperative epithets seem to be as inexhaustable as his supply of literary similes. Referring to the Hon. Mr. Mowat—a high-minded man and an honest politician—we find this high-handed writer is not satisfied with insultingly dubbing him "a pretentious impostor," and charging him with "perpetrating disgraceful falsehoods;" but "this same little purdit" is termed "a perfectly complete humbug!" His colleagues also receive the benefit of editorial attention, Mr. Hardy being characterized as a "reckless trickster," "an unveracious minister," and "an unfaithful and untrustworthy public servant;" Mr. Fraser "is not only truculent and offensive, but untruthful as well," and Mr. Pardee is merely "tricky," while the whole cabinet are elegantly termed "a blatant crew of important traitors," and their supporters a lot of "scatter brains."

If this is a representative of the nineteenth century no wonder mediævalists are sighing for the middle ages.

THE MEAT WE EAT.

Although there was considerable opposition to the abattoir at Montreal, yet it has already brought about good results. It has shown that it is a common practice to kill diseased cattle and sheep, and after visible impurites have been cut away to sell the balance for wholesale meat. The system of allowing beasts to be killed in all sorts of slaughter houses and under no supervision is one fraught with danger to the public.

What we want in Toronto is a public abattoir and inspection of the beasts before killing, and of the meat when dressed.

RECENT investigations in the public schools of Cincinnati have revealed the frightful fact that 25 per cent of the girls and 18 per cent of the boys were compelled to leave school on account of poor health, though 99 per cent of them were classed as in good health on entering the schools. Since leaving the schools a large per cent of them have recovered. The Vermont Chronicle affirms on the personal knowledge of the writer, that a large number of cases of physical weakness, life-long suffering, insanity and death are clearly traceable to the high-pressure system of cramming so common in the schools of the state. A Manchester, N. H., paper affirms that the brain-forcing process of the schools of that state is producing an invalid corps, and that the people of New Hampshire are buying "culture" at a fearful cost. The Boston Journal intimates a similar state of affairs in that city.

BY ACTUAL COUNT seven hundred and thirty-two Torontonians, more or less, carefully and eagerly read the details of the Ryan-Sullivan prize-fight and then declared it utterly disgraceful for the papers to publish such degrading sensations.

"TWO OLD HACKS," is the loving way in which a writer in the Dominion Churchman refers to a couple of his co-religionists.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Fredericton Herald: We dispute altogether that it is necessary in a province like New Brunswick to have a governor and maintain a government house and all the paraphernalia attendant thereon, at a cost from year to year of something in the neighborhood of $20,000. In the state of Maine, a sovereign state in many respects, not the dependency of a dependency, as New Brunswick is, they manage to get along with a governor to whom they pay about a thousand dollars, yet their population is double ours.

TRUCULENT JOURNALISM.

To THE WORLD: For the honor, nay the respectability of journalism, I would ask can nothing be done to restrain the extravagance and truculence of the Toronto Mail? Time was when it was recognized as an able party organ, albeit unscrupulous as party organs in this country generally are; but then it did not, as now, brazen out again and again exploded falsehoods and vilify, without a shadow of excuse or justification, the personal characters of our public men. (I refer to a period subsequent to that when it was declared necessary to stab a political opponent under the fifth rib every morning before breakfast.) It looks as if the mot d'ordre had gone forth from a high quarter, not only to carry fire and sword into the enemy's camp, but to pollute the whole political atmosphere with stink pots manufactured in the Mail building—an edifice which surely might be devoted to nobler and more elevated purposes. The attacks which for some time past have been levelled at Messrs. Blake, Mowat, Hardy and Pardee are not such as can possibly help the interests of the conservative party, and perhaps from that standpoint they ought not to be deprecated by liberals—but is it not time that journalists of all political stripes rose to a higher ideal of their duty towards the not unintelligent public to whom their lucubations are addressed, and whose opinions they seek to form? The Mail editor is aptly described in an essay by a well known Edinburgh reviewer written over seventy years ago. With a few obvious alterations perhaps you will allow me to transcribe it:

"The species of talent which he pretends to is humble—and he possesses it not. He has not done that which all men may do and which every man ought to do, who rebukes his superiors for not doing it. He is a braggadocio of minuteness—a swaggering chronologer—a man bristling up with small facts—prurient with dates—wantoning in obsolete (and disproved) evidence—loftily dull and haughty in his drudgery—and yet all this is pretense. Drawing is no very unusual power in animals, but he cannot draw; he is not even the ox which he is so fond of being. In attempting to vilify Messrs. Blake and Mowat he simply shows us that there is no labor from which they shrink when the good of the country or the province can be served. Such indeed are the customary results when little people sit down to debate the characters of leading men, high in the public esteem, and to exalt themselves on the ruins they have pulled down. They only provoke a spirit of enquiry which places everything in its true light and magnitude—shows those who appear little to be still less, and displays new and unexpected excellence in others who were known before to excel. These are the usual consequences of such attacks. The fame of Messrs. Blake and Mowat will stand much ruder shocks than those of the Mail editor." BETA.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY AND POLITICS.

TO THE WORLD: Your correspondent "An Englishman," in this day's World, has written his letter very well upon many points, but of course as a lately arrived Englishman would be likely to do has not hit the mark in all things. Especially is he at fault in attacking the character of our late excellent president, Mr. Allworth, who is not only a whole souled friend of the poor, but has undoubtedly been one of the most successful presidents the St. George's society ever had.

Mere assertion without proof falls dead upon the ear of thought and I confidently appeal to the present financial and benevolent condition of St. George's society to bear out my assertion that Mr. Allworth has justly won the respect and esteem of all unbiassed Englishmen in Canada and I greatly regret that a haughty majority should have attempted to withhold from Mr. Allworth the customary honors justly due to a past president. That your correspondent (and no doubt many others) should be led into confounding the principles of Mr. Allworth with those of his opponents, is not to be wondered at considering the unseemly conduct of the late proceedings at the meeting of the society, but the truthful witness of these occasions will exonerate the late president from all blame in these matters, and as an member of nearly twenty years standing, I am desirous of bearing testimony to the uniformly affable, kind, benevolent, able and talented management of St. George's society during Mr. Allworth's year of office. Trusting my advocacy may not be thought an impertinence, I am, J. ICK EVANS.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

A Government Day in the Assembly—A Dearth of Business—Shelving Members.

Yesterday was a government day, but there was no business ready, and the afternoon was taken up principally by motions from private members. Mr. Mowat promised a measure in reference to the territory included in the boundary award, which will be looked for with great interest. The only warmth was in a discussion of appointments of members to shrievalties in their own counties, which the opposition contended was not in accord with the principles laid down by Mr. Blake, while ministerialists said they were within the qualifications made by him at the time. Incidentally Mr. Lauder had to defend himself as one of "The nine martyrs" of the beginning of Sandfield Macdonald's regime.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

The following bills were read a first time: Respecting market fees, Hon. Mr. Wood; to amend the law of evidence, Hon. Mr. Mowat. The bill respecting the sale of lands for taxes in Algoma was read a second time and also that respecting payments to be made under the municipal loan fund settlement.

Mr. Meredith said municipalities sometimes got hold of money for one purpose and applied it to another.

Hon. Mr. Wood said any one interested would have his remedy against the municipality.

THE RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL PASSED.

On a division the house went into committee and passed the rivers and streams biil.

ADMINISTING CIVIL LAW.

Mr. Hay asked whether it was the intention of the government during the present session to provide by legislation or otherwise for the more effective administration of civil law, the preservation of order and the maintenance of provincial rights in the territory embraced in the award.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said a measure would be brought down before a great while. Several other questions were answered with a simple negative.

SHELVING MEMBERS.

Mr. Meredith moved for a return of the number of members appointed to offices in the province since confederation, or within six months of their being members. He said Mr. Blake had laid down the doctrine that no member should be appointed to office in his own county, and a minister had stated the other day that the liberal party had been guided by the principles laid down to them. There had been no less than six appointments of members to shrievalties in their own counties, and he gave their names.

Hon. Mr. Mowat was glad Mr. Meredith thought the country ought to be governed on the rules laid down by Mr. Blake. He did not concur with Mr. Blake in all he said, and when he differed he would not hesitate to act according to his own opinion. Mr. Greeley had been elected as a liberal, and had gone over to the government, and that was why his appointment was particularly objected to. The rule was against the recommendation of members to office by themselves. He quoted Mr. Blake's rule, with the exceptions laid down by him at the time, and contended that all the appointments had been made in accordance with them, going into details concerning the appointments.

Mr. Lauder said the cases cited were precisely the same as that of Mr. Greeley. They had been appointed to offices in their own counties. The Globe and other papers had never made the fine distinctions made by Mr. Blake. He defended Mr. Greeley and himself as two of the nine martyrs.

Hon. Mr. Hardy was not surprised that Mr. Lauder was thrown on his defence as a martyr. Mr. Blake was speaking especially of the members who had come across the floor of the house for a *quid pro quo*. One was made sheriff, others got trusteeships and still hold their seats. One got a contract. Mr. Greeley recommended himself, and there was no other member of the country to recommend him.

Mr. Meredith went over the list of the nine marcyrs, many of whom were now supporting the liberal party, and he wondered how they would like to be styled *quid pro quo* members. In a resolution Mr. Blake gave notice of he laid down the principle without any exception that no member should be appointed to an office falling vacant in his own county. He contended that three cases were clearly within Mr. Blake's rule, and that the liberals laid down rules which they were not willing to be bound by afterward.

Hon. Mr. Pardee said the only object of Mr. Meredith was to convict the government of inconsistency. At Ottawa members were appointed to office by the score, and Mr. Meredith approved of it. He had failed in the object of his motion.

Mr. Gibson (North Huron) thought that Mr. Lauder should not have spoken. He was elected as a pledged reformer, and not only did he get his trusteship, but his county divided and his brother appointed registrar.

Motion carried.

CORNERS' INQUESTS.

Mr. Ross moved for a return of the number of coroners' inquests and the cost of them before and since the recent act. In his county it had reduced the number one half. Carried.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

Mr. Hay, in moving for a return about agricultural shows, thought aid was not distributed rightly, and should be devoted more accordingly to the amount of interest taken in shows, the number of members in societies, and the work done.

Hon. Mr. Wood said there were differences of opinion. The present plan had been carefully settled by a large committee, many members of which had great experience. The poorer sections of the country needed a larger share of the money for the rich districts were able to look after themselves.

The house then adjourned.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "TENDERS FOR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS," will be received at this Department until twelve of the clock, noon, on THURSDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for the erection and completion of New Parliament Building for Ontario, and certain works in connection therewith, according to

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(2) The Plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Darling & Curry, of the same city.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their Tenders considered unless the same are made on and in compliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of a firm), followed by his post office address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sum of $5000, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a Contract based upon such Tender, when called upon to do so. Where the party's Tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. Where two tenders (*i.e.*, one based on each set of said Plans and Specifications) are made under the same cover by the same person or firm, only one such accepted bank cheque need accompany said two Tenders.

For the due fulfilment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by the deposit of money, public or municipal securities or bank stocks to the amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum, to become payable under the Contract, of which five per cent. the amount of the accepted cheque accompanying the tender will be considered a part.

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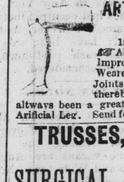

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Let Everybody Advertise in the World.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m.
Belleville Local	3.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.18 p.m.	6.10 p.m
" Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
" " " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m
Stratford Local	6.25 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN.
Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.35 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN
Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	4.50 p.m.	10.10 a.m.
Accommodation	12.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m
Mail	7.50 a.m.	9.40 p.m

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.
Station—Union depot.

LEAVE

St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest ..... 7.4 a.m.
Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest ..... 12.50 a.m.
Express. To the West and North ..... 4.30 p.m.
Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a.m. and 12 noon.

ARRIVE

From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 9.40 a.m.
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 10.20 a.m.
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 1.10 p.m.
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 6.25 p.m.
From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago ..... 9.25 p.m

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.10 p.m.	9.50 p.m

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.
Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a.m.	6.30 p.m
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.

STAGES.

ESLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m .30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,
for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.
Station, Don bridge, foot o King street.
Leaves Don Station 6.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 12.00 noon; 1.36, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30 8.30, 9.30 p.m.
Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 10 10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.4 00, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 p.m.