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THE WORLD,

18 King Street East, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, SETPEMBER 4 1882.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travelers, can have THE WORLD *mailed to them for 25 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired*

TRYING TO STAB THE WORLD.

We ask our readers as a favor to go through the following extract:

THE NATIONALIST ORGAN IN TORONTO.

The World is a newspaper recently started in Toronto to indoctrinate the Canadian people with American ideas on political economy, education, religion, and international and social questions. It professes to be a liberal paper, but it spends its strength in reviling the leading organ of liberal thought in Canada. It teaches the American system of protection; it inculcates disloyalty to Great Britain, and hatred and contempt for everything British, from the governor general down to the last imported yard of cotton or broadcloth. It is trying to introduce into Canada the American mode of observing the Sabbath; and when it speaks on the question of education the latest American notions are sure to be ventilated. It is great on Canadian nationalism. It professes to think that independence is the one thing needed to make this country great and rich and prosperous. It opens its columns to Irish nationalists and all who desire to have a fling at England. The more offensive and insolent and abusive their productions the better they seem to be relished by it. We do not know whether it has been established by Americans, but we do know that it is conducted on American models, and that the whole tendency of its teaching is to prepare and fit this country for becoming an appange of the Yankee republic. Its pretence of cultivating a Canadian national spirit is only a disguise to hide its purpose to Americanize both Canada and the Canadian people. It is forever boasting of its success, and of its increasing circulation. We had no means of judging of either, beyond its own unsupported word; but the fact that it lives is proof we suppose that a portion of the people of Toronto, by whom we understand it is almost exclusively supported, are in sympathy with its views. This is the only fact of much moment connected with it, beyond the display which it makes from day to day the spirit which animates the so-called Canadian nationalists as regards England. That spirit, we regret to say, is as base and contemptible as the most rank ingratitude can make it. Let England be what she may to all the world besides, to Canada she has been a nursing mother; and ingratitude to her by Canadians is a vice of the blackest dye. Of this vice the Canadian nationalists, if their organs represent them properly, cannot be acquitted. If their organs do not represent them properly, then they ought to disown them. This is especially necessary if they be run as we suspect they are, by Yankee fenians, or their tools and sympathizers.

The above article appeared as an original editorial in the Bowmanville Statesman of Friday, Sept. 1. It also appeared word for word as an original editorial in the Mitchell Recorder on Friday, Sept. 1. It also appeared word for word (with the exception of the last sentence) as an original article in the Milton Champion on Thursday, Aug. 31. In how many other journals it appeared as an original article we cannot yet say. The probability is that it was written in Toronto and sent in manuscript to nearly every paper in the province. Three at least were gulled into publishing it. The three that did publish it are pronounced reform journals. If these papers are honestly conducted, as we believe they are, we expect them to explain how such an attack appeared simultaneously in three journals published in towns so far apart. If they, however, say that the opinions in the article above given are their opinions, and that they still hold them, then we shall proceed to answer them. The World is well able to vindicate its position and refute the disreputable slander. We trust that any other of our contemporaries who received copies of the same article will oblige by letting us know of the fact.

For the present we shall only refer to the Bowmanville Statesman, as the editor of that journal thought the article above quoted so good that he inaaked a copy of his paper with a big blue pencil and sent it on for our special benefit. But the Statesman must have a short memory when it undertakes to lecture the World for spending "its strength in reviling the leading organ of liberal thought in Canada [the Globe]." Here is what the Statesman said about the Globe the week after the recent election:

The Globe's action served to intensify and perpetuate the opposition of the manufacturers, whose support and influence had no little to do it returning Sir John Macdonald and his party to power. Then, again, hundreds of professed reformers voted for the N. P. in 1878. These men are by no means conservatives, nor do they wish to be counted out of the reform ranks, but the conduct of the Globe towards these men will not induce them to return to their party. A great many young men—mechanics and laborers—who voted for the first time at this election, identified themselves with the conservatives and N. P. party, and, as first impressions are not easily removed, it is quite safe to count these against us in the future. It will take years of faithful and persistent effort and work to overcome the injury that has been done to the reform party by the Globe's action during the recent contest. We regret that it is necessary to speak so plainly against what is considered to be the leading organ of our party in Canada, but we speak our mind and the mind of many prominent reformers.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY TROUBLES.

A new feature in the Irish difficulty is the disaffection lately arisen among the constabulary force. This body, which has filled such an important part in Irish affairs of late, does not resemble an ordinary police force whose work is local and under local authorities. It is, to all intents, a disciplined army fully equipped and armed, mainly composed of Irishmen, under the immediate control of the central government and designed for the suppression of national rebellion.

Their work, as is well known, is extremely hazardous, being constantly exposed to the bullets of lurking assassins or to the fury of armed mobs. Only men of iron courage dare enlist in the service. This force has been by far the most effective agent in maintaining order through the country. In fact it may well be said that they are the only real enforcers of the peace, the 30,000 sent over during the land league riots having been found in many ways unserviceable for keeping order effectively, in all parts of the land.

The alleged source of the trouble is, as usual, the misdeeds of those in authority. At a recent demonstration at Limerick the constabulary formulated demands for the equalization of pensions, the allotment of higher wages, and the alleviation of other grievances to which they were subject. The government acceded in a great measure to these demands and made some very beneficial changes in their condition; a few days ago, however, the inspector-general saw fit to mete out condign vengeance on those who acted as spokesmen on the above occasion. Orders were issued that they should be transferred to distant stations in the extreme north of the island.

Refusing to submit to this mandate they were forthwith dismissed from the service, upon which nearly the whole force of the city sent in their resignations and refused to go on duty. Expressions of sympathy have been pouring in from all parts and the whole force of the country threaten to resign unless the Inspector General is removed. In Dublin the excitement is intense and hundreds have already left the service in that city.

It is quite evident that the government will be placed in a very grave predicament by this wholesale desertion of the only body who are keeping Ireland from running loose; and that too at a time of foreign war; when it is highly necessary that domestic affairs should be as settled as possible. It matters not what course they now take, the authorities will find that Inspector Bruce's vindictiveness has done them a serious injury in having principally caused the prop to be removed on which they have long relied in their struggle against Irish disaffection.

ABOUT A REFORM CONVENTION.

The Winnipeg Sun recently passed into other hands, among the new proprietors being Mr. Buckingham, (Mr. Mackenzie's secretary while premier), and A. W. Ross, M. P. The Sun may be described as an independent reform journal. It has just published an article discussing the question whether a reform convention is needed or not. It thinks it is. Without such a meeting it thinks there can be no organization. There has been too much guerilla warfare. No greater evidence of want of organization could be exhibited than allowing 20 conservatives to 1 reformer to be elected by acclamation. Next the Sun thinks a common platform must be adopted. It is a difficult matter to fight with very great vigor when you entertain doubts as to what you are fighting for, and when your leaders are seen by the whole country to be divided upon the questions at issue. The Sun also wants to see the party adopt more liberal views in regard to the Northwest. The government's policy may be open to criticism but the Sun does not want the country to be belittled for partizan advantage. And lastly seeing that the conservatives have held conventions and profited by them it is the duty of reformers to follow the example.

Our opinion agrees pretty much with the Sun. The reform party has need to find out who are its friends and who are not; to adopt a liberal national platform wide enough for the bulk of its members to stand on; and lastly it wants organization.

ABUSING THE WORLD.

The World must be making headway; so many of our contemporaries have lately taken to abuse it. We published the other day an article on the movement lately inaugurated in Quebec to secure restoration to the jesuits of their confiscated estates in that province. In that article among other things we said:

One of the drawbacks of Quebec to-day is the immense estates owned by the Church of Rome all over that province. We do not think we do the heirarchy of Quebec much injustice when we say that the accumulation of property is their principal aim.

We said nothing aganist the Roman Catholic religion in itself, nor did we make any attack on its priests. It is a fact that the heirarchy of Quebec do give a great deal of attention to the accumulation of property and that bishops are always selected who are likely to make good administrators of these estates. It is another fact that at their present rate of accumulation the church will soon own the best part of the province. No one regrets this fact more than do many catholics themselves. A church will occupy itself with the care of souls inversely as it is taken up with looking after property. Before the reformation the church owned the best part of England; it it the misfortune of England to-day that the established church there is so wealthy. Mexico was once owned almost entirely by the church and her people were not models of modern civilization. But because we, out of no ill-will to that great institution the church of Rome, drew certain inferences from these historical facts, past and present, the Post flings the words "bigot," "eggregious jackass," "infamous detractor," and the like.

La Minerve also takes us up and says we have francophobia, and that the World should first see that it agrees with its chief, the Globe, before making such statements as it has been doing. It then goes on to say that anyway the French Canadian clergy do not need £1000 steam yachts to convert the savages of the northwest as does the bishop of Algoma who belongs to the World's church. All of which is very rich. But our French-Canadian contemporary writes gentlemanly if not argumentatively; the the Irish-Canadian Post employs much billingsgate and no reason.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS AT LOGGERHEADS

The Western distillers association met at Chicago recently and unahimously adopted resolutions in favor of high license, Sunday observance, and the reduction of the number of drinking places. This action on the part of the distillers is not so much the outcome of virtue as it is the result of competition with the brewers. At a meeting of the Illinois brewers and liquor dealers' association, held a few days subsequent to the gathering of the distillers, it was asserted that the latter, under a pretence of encouraging temperance, are trying to foster the sale of spirituous liquors at the expense of the far less injurious malt beverages. It is charged that the distillers are in favor of a strict Sunday law, solely for the business reason that people, instead of drinking beer, wine and the purer and lighter kind of spirituous liquors on Sunday, will purchase alcohol on Saturday in sufficient quantities to last over Sunday.

THE CITY OF UNNECESSARY FENCES

It is bad enough that so many private property owners are so lacking in public spirit as to keep up the churlish old country fashion of walling up their front gardens and lawns by huge unsightly fences. They lack the public spirit which leads property owners in American cities to throw open their grounds free of fence, except perhaps a dwarf stone coping, for the greater adornment of their city and the enjoyment of passers by. But at least those gardens which are the property of the public should in justice to the taxpayer be thrown open to public gaze. The worst example of this is to be found in the hideous walls of ill-painted word which deprives the taxpayer from seeing the gardens of the lieutenant-governor's house, gardens constructed, planted, tended and beautified at the taxpayer's expense. Every geranium, fuschia, petunia or verbena in that garden has been paid for by the public. And as the garden in question is one of the most ornamental in a part of the city where ornamental garden work is much needed to set off some of our most important streets and buildings, it is highly desirable that measures should be taken to abolish the unsightly screen which official dog-in-the-mangerism has had the insolence to erect between the public and their property.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY FOR WORK GIRLS.

(To The Editor of the World.)

SIR: You have stood alone among the newspapers of Toronto in advocating fearlessly and without reserve the cause of women employes. I wish to point your attention to a grievance suffered by us, which requires prompt redress. About half the entire number of girls and women employes in the factories, wholesale houses, stores and millinery establishments have no half holiday on Saturday. As a rule the most eminent merchants have willingly consented to grant this privilege to their employes. It is chiefly in some of the small millinery and dressmaking establishments that there is a constant press of work, and the ruthless employers exact the last minute's labor from the two or three girls who cannot resist as girls in a large establishment can by combination. Nothing is gained by this tyranny, the girls lose health and energy and the week's work suffers. A MILLINER'S EMPLOYE

The Dominion of Canada stands in the front rank as far as medical science is concerned. Several physicians and surgeons from the leading hospitals of France and England have associated themselves with Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French army, founder of the International throat and lung institute, and inventor of the spirometer, recognized in the leading hospitals of Europe as the only means of curing catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and throat and lung diseases. Parties unable to visit the institute can be successfully treated by letter addressed Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, International Throat and Lung Institute, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, and 75 Yonge St. Toronto, offices for Canada, where French and English specialists are always in charge. Full particulars free. 135

Three Conquered.

Three seems to be the number of fortune and progress. The third effort wins, and the following as related by Mr. M. E. Dodge, Belfast, Me., is no exception: I had a person in my employ last winter who was badly afflicted with acute rheumatism. He applied many different remedies without obtaining any relief, until I bought him a bottle of the great German remedy, St. Jacob's Oil. After applying three bottles of the Oil, he was completely cured and has never been troubled with rheumatism since. It beats all the remedies I ever saw or heard of

J. M. Hovenden for Cotton signs and Window Shades—124 Bay Street. 135

THE GLOBE AND SUNDAY.

Opinions of a Few Canadian Journals on The Matter.

Toronto Correspondence Winnipeg Free Press.

The Sabbath question is still being discussed. In this connection the Globe made itself exceedingly ridiculous last Sunday. You are aware that that sheet has rather trafficked on its supposed puritanism, and has found its strength very much in the support of Presbyterians, and those at whom small profanity has long had a pleasure in jibing as the "unco guid." For a good few years past the feeling has been gradually growing that this tradition would have to be given up as a self-evident myth, and although the Globe has continued the attempt at making its readers believe that it was as it had always been on religion and moral questions. The opposite has become all too transparent, for even the most gullible to rest in his pristine faith of Globular "soundness." In a half hearted sort of fashion the Globe has taken the side of entire cessation of work on Sunday or Sabbaths, though it was well known the practice was far different from the preaching. Last Sunday, however, the transparent pictures was cast aside. A Sunday edition was issued, and issued at the first of the "war series," thus promising more of the same kind. Many laughed and many more were sorry. What tickled the greater number was that there was ne earthly need for the issue, even as quidnuncs would call necessity. No battle had been fought. No startling intelligence had been received. It was "pure cussedness' or consumate folly that prompted the escapade; but it will be difficult for the Globe to pose again as a saint, so it may just as well as not come squarely out as agnostics, anti-sabbatarian, and all the rest which its enemies say it has long been and has now confessed.

From the Winnipeg Sun.

On Sunday, the 20th inst, the Globe, which all along has been a stickler for Sabbath observance (in the face of the fact that its employees have to go to work at 9 p.m. on that day), astonished the people of Toronto by the publication of a Sunday edition, containing news of no great importance relative to the eastern war. We suggest that the minister of customs, who takes a great interest in these matters, should find a means of suppressing the Globe as being an irreligious publication.

From the Bobcaygeon Independent.

The Globe, the representative of Puritan Presbyterianism, has published an edition on the Sunday, and there is a great howl raised accordingly. With this we have nothing to do. Every man enjoys the right of keeping his Sunday in his own way. What is noticeable is this:—the discussion of the Sunday question which followed the Globe's Sunday publication, turned entirely on physical considerations—the religious and theological arguements were entirely abandoned. The Sunday is now regarded as a day of rest—and as nothing more. From a religious point of view this may furnish cause for regret, but so it is. As long as it is regarded as a day of rest, there is nothing much the matter—when it is regarded as a day for public recreation, and theatres and fair grounds are opened it will be time enough for alarm. But the Globe has led the way.

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