THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE: 2 KING-STREET EAST TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, $2.00 | Four Months, $1.00
Six Months, 1.00 | One Month, 25
No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

(FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE)
Ordinary advertisements, ten cents per line; business statements, twenty cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, Marriages and Births, 25 cents.
Special rates for contract advertisements or reading notices and for preferred position.
The World's Telephone Call is 323.

FRIDAY MORNING, ARIL 8, 1887.

The Wrong and the Remedy.

With King Richard in the play the Mail cries, "of comfort no man speak: let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs, make dust our paper and with rainy eyes write sorrow on the bosom of the earth." The Globe discourses in the same vein and publishes letters from people who, in a condition of absolute despair, declare for annexation! Both Jeremiahs unite in rejecting The World's cure for wasteful expenditure—the plebiscite. We have already dealt with the Mail's arguments. Here is the Globe's:

"Such a limitation of the responsibilities of Government and Parliament would be totally impracticable in this extensive country, and irreconcilable with our system of government. Even if this were not so, it may well be doubted whether any good purpose would be served by plebiscites on Federal money bills. Such a system would probably promote the biggest kind of log rolling. Why? Because the people do not feel the finger of the Federal tax collector in their pockets. The certain cure for extravagance at Ottawa would be found in a reform of the Federal system of taxation. Unfortunately the people are not favorable to direct taxation, though it would advantage them enormously, and give them the strongest motives to insist on public economy."

Let us take the last argument first. Can the Globe assert with a grave face that the Canadian people will be brought by any argument in can use to abandon customs duties and raise the revenue by direct taxation? Has not its idol, Mr. Blake, twice repudiated the idea at two successive general elections? Where can the Globe look for a Moses who will carry the people out of the Egypt of protection into the Land of Promise of free trade? Some other remedy than that must be found for wasteful expenditure.

The Globe does not consider that the people of Canada have sense enough to be careful of their money because they pay it by indirect taxation. The World has a better opinion of the community among which it circulates. The people do not stop extravagant expenditure because, under the present system, they have not the power. They elect members every five years, who go to Ottawa pledged to one party or the other. Both parties demand expenditure for a hundred purposes, some valuable and even necessary, but others wasteful. If the Ministry are economical, pressure is brought to bear upon them, combinations formed in room No. 6 or No. 8, and they are made to understand that they risk a defeat if they refuse the asked-for subsidies. They generally come down, the money is voted at the close of the session, while the people are in utter ignorance of the whole business and each year shows a heavy addition to the public debt. There is literally no scrutiny. The Opposition do not want to lessen their strength in the constituencies where the money is to be spent, and content themselves with trying to find some question like the Riel execution or Irish Home Rule by which they may make the Ministry unpopular and get a chance to spend on their own account.

Under the plebiscite, measures would not be law for three months, and if within that time a petition were presented sufficiently signed they would not be law at all unless they received a majority of votes at the polls. Time would be given to examine into the facts, to ascertain what justification existed for the expenditure, and an independent party would speedily arise which would undertake the work of enquiry. The mere dread of this scrutiny would nip many jobs in the bud, and many others would be stopped by the popular vote.

How does the Globe propose to prove that this system would be impracticable? In all the provinces there is a municipal election every year. The people might vote at the same time on the Dominion questions and the expense of a special poll be saved. How does it propose to show it to be irreconcilable with our system of government? What principle of the British constitution does it violate? Are not the people the source of power under that constitution, and why should they not review the acts of their representatives? It says that it would promote log-rolling, but log rolling, easy enough to carry on in secret committee, at the close of a long and fatiguing session, is not easy when the whole people are called on to vote yea or nay after a year's discussion in the press. It is the few, pushing and influential, the contractors and the party workers, who benefit by jobs. The people who pay the taxes have no part in them, and if they had the opportunity, free from side issues and able to give a direct vote, they would put them down firmly and conclusively.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Government have a surplus of income over expenditure for the current year. It is the worst news that the country could have received. A deficit would be a blessing, a surplus is a curse. It will serve as an excuse for new expenditure. It is said to amount to a million and a quarter, which will serve to pay interest at four per cent. on thirty millions and a quarter. The Government will probably propose to spend that amount, the Opposition will cry fie upon them, but will not vote or speak against particular items lest they should lose votes in the constituencies to be benefited, and the Globe will cry: No remedy is possible save free trade and direct taxation!

The New University.

The complete change of front on the part of the Baptist leaders in their attitude toward the Provincial University, and their stealthy demand for degree-conferring powers in every branch of learning for a denominational university, has yet to be explained. Here are some extracts from the speeches made at the dedication services, Oct. 19, 1881, of McMaster Hall:

Mr. McMaster (chairman of dedication services), referring to the unsatisfactory condition of Woodstock College after the death of Dr. Fyfe, said: It was then thought that a place where students could avail themselves of the advantages of the National University, should be selected, and they decided to locate the college in Toronto. There was one man to whom most of the credit would be justly due, a man who, in any enterprise having for its object the advancement of the cause of Christ, had the faculty of getting down through people's hearts to their pockets, and that was Dr. Castle.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie in his speech "described the efforts commencing forty years ago, to found schools for the education of the Baptist ministry. The Woodstock school was looked upon from the first as a temporary expedient—a state of probation, from which they hoped to emerge by having a theological school of the highest character established in contiguity to their National University, and by the munificence of Mr. McMaster that had been accomplished. They all felt an interest in the National University. Now, their national institution stood with the Presbyterians on the right hand, the Baptists on the left, and the Roman Catholic College further to the left."

Dr. Castle said: "Give Woodstock a full supply of quick intelligent godly young men, to fit them for the university and then let Woodstock give them to us to enjoy the privilege of McMaster Hall, while they complete, first a university course, and then the course of our theological college and you are at liberty to judge us by the career of our full graduates."

Mr. Mackenzie, we believe, still stands by the views he then expressed, and we believe Chancellor Boyd agrees with him as well as other prominent Baptists. Were the Baptists polled to-morrow they would resent their being dragged into a position antagonistic to the Provincial University, and they would further declare that they did not believe in tinpot degrees and in a church concerning itself with degrees in arts, in medicine, in law. The body of them believe that the energy of the denomination could be much more productive if devoted to preaching the gospel and missionary zeal than to teaching branches of secular knowledge that the state has already undertaken.

Going to Canossa.

We can see this: Perhaps Bismarck has not gone to Canossa, exactly, but he has moved that way, most undoubtedly. Now, if it should appear that the Czar is moving that way, too, it might signify something, we should say.

This we read, among the most recent cable despatches: That the Pope, in view of the Russian Government's complaint of the hostility of the Catholic clergy in Russia, has instructed the Congregation for Ecclesiastical Affairs to examine the question of Pan-Slavism in relation to the Church, in order to be able to give instructions to the bishops in Russia without offending the Czar's Government.

All which means that the Czar as well as Bismarck is going to Canossa. In fact, European absolutism can go no other way. But just think of this: What a problem for Pope Leo or his successor to face! To reconcile the position of the Roman Catholic Church in the New World with its position in the Old. Show us a *modus vivendi* between the Czar, and Bismarck, and Dr. McGlynn. If Pope Leo can do that he will be the greatest man that the world has ever seen since the days of the Apostles.

Publish the Facts.

The New York Herald mentions that from and after the 5th inst. it is unlawful for any railway corporation engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or freight—

To make unjust or unreasonable charges.

To give preferences or make discriminations by "any special rate, rebate, drawback or other device."

To demand a greater gross charge for a short than a long haul of freight or passengers over the same line "under substantially similar circumstances."

To enter into pooling agreements with competing lines.

To grant free passes to any persons but railway officers and employes.

Every company is required to make its rates public and adhere strictly to them while they remain in force.

Of all the foregoing the last is the most important. Every company is to make its rates public. Give us that and the rest will follow. Spread the light, and all will be right, by and by. Darkness and concealment make the present trouble. Now let us see whether Canada as well as the States is a free country.

The Hon. John L. Sullivan has been named for an important office over the border, and it seems to us that he might fill it with a good deal of credit. It is that of Grand Bouncer at the White House. Well, President Cleveland is bothered with so many fellows who ought to be bounced, that the services of John L. ought to be invaluable. He would send them, you bet.

In view of recent events the Montreal Witness re-echoes Mr. Blake's exclamation: "God help Canada." God has helped and is helping Canada, more than her people deserve, probably. God helps those who help themselves, and He certainly has given us every opportunity to help ourselves. He has lavished the riches of what we call nature upon us with a generous hand, but if we are to sit down and snivel after every election, and cry for help, temporal and spiritual, those riches will take unto themselves wings. Yes, God will help Canada in the future as He has in the past, but that is no reason why Mr. Blake and the editor of the Witness should not take off their coats and give her a boost.

Even most of the Baptists are throwing cold water upon the tinpot university scheme.

Mr. W. F. Whitcher has joined Hon. Wm. Macdougall in the attempt to show that Canada has a bad case in the fisheries dispute. This settles it. Mr. Macdougall this country might withstand, but when Mr. Whitcher throws himself into the scale our people can only put away their tackle and ask: "Who the deuce is Whitcher?"

Mr. Gladstone and his lieutenants have made blunders when in power, as have all statesmen for that matter, but they display one redeeming feature in opposition—that is, a well defined policy. An opposition leader's policy may lack popularity, it may not be even judicious, but so long as it is positive it will always attract attention and generally command respect. Mr. Gladstone is now pursuing a policy distasteful to a majority in the House, inclusive of a considerable number of his former followers, and antagonistic to the personal interests of a powerful class. The saving feature of that policy is its positiveness, and the pursuance thereof almost without regard to the consequences to himself. The party leader is like the military chieftain in this: that he should carefully elect as to where, when and how he should deliver battle, but, having elected, he should never budge from his position until either complete victory or hopeless disaster has settled his fate. Let the young statesman remember that he needs nothing so much as pluck. Both friend and foe forgive much to the fallen gladiator who has dared much.

The Anglo-Saxon race has been put to many curious uses, but to none more curious than that of a member of the New York Assembly who declared in a recent debate concerning pool selling that "we spring from the Anglo-Saxon race, which was also fond of the horse." Of course if we had sprung from the Arab race, which is also fond of the horse, pool selling would be wrong. The Irish race, too, are somewhat noted for the pleasure they take in breaking their necks by riding at hurdles, stone walls and ditches. In fact the horse-race is more or less connected with every race, for even the aboriginie, whose ancestors never saw a horse prior to the advent of the white man, has become a dashing equestrian. The Anglo-Saxon has been held responsible for a great many things, but he is certainly not alone responsible for the curiosity inherent in most men's minds to find out whether one horse can travel faster than another or not. It is claimed, however, to be impossible to be fond of horses without falling in love with pool-selling.

Apropos of the statement of the London Daily News that within thirty-two years Ireland has paid one hundred million pounds more than her fair share into the Imperial Exchequer, the Globe remarks: "The Public Accounts do not show all that Ireland pays. She imports largely through Great Britain, and pays much of the duty on imports at British Custom houses." Then Britain cannot be that free trade isle of the blessed to which the Globe has been pointing with pride these many years. The Cobden Club should see to this rank heresy upon the part of its chief Canadian organ.

The admirers of the manly art think that at the next concert in the Pavilion the legs of the piano ought to be modestly clothed in trouserloons.

Archbishop Lynch's pronouncement against extravagant funerals meets with general approval, but be it remembered that when a bishop or an archbishop dies no expense is spared in showing material evidences of respect for his memory. The same is true of the obsequies of civil and military dignitaries. Funeral reform is a movement that, to be successful, must begin at the top. A mistake common to most social reformers is that the example of the better-off classes counts for nothing, and that the burden of self-denial rests altogether and properly upon the poor.

The Mayor of Toronto is to assist next week at the organization of a Moral Reform Association, the professed purpose of which is to wipe out every sort of wickedness in Hamilton in the hole. While sorry to learn that Hamilton is so morally bad as to require the formation of such an association, it does Toronto the Good proud to be able to lend her sister a Mayor capable of purifying the moral atmosphere. It would not hurt Toronto's feelings more than a little were the Mayor of Hamilton to retaliate by coming over here and organizing a Street Cleaning Association.

Ireland can claim that she has given currency to a word that has been a great success, not only in the English but in many continental tongues. An English historical dictionary just published explains that boycott has been adopted into Dutch as boycotten, in German boycotteren, Russian boikttirovat, and so on in several other languages. Meanwhile the Irish landlord, Capt. Boycott, after whom the word is named, is heard of now no more. Yesterday a man's name was in the most prominent place in the advertising columns that the foreman could give him, but to-day his name is erased from the subscription list. Such is fame.

The Chicago Woman's Medical College has just graduated twenty-five young lady physicians. The time has come to throw physic to the dogs and marry the doctor.

The treasurer of Attica, N. Y., reports a surplus of four cents. There is little hope of that official becoming a resident of Canada.

The Hamilton Times says that "the devil already owns" Sir John A. Macdonald. This is intended for wit, but it is something else.

The Citizens' Band.

Editor World: In your issue of yesterday you state that a good deal of misunderstanding has arisen in reference to the Citizens' Band on account of the chief promoters being connected with the Queen's Own Rifles. As President of the Band Committee of that regiment I desire to make this explanation in regard to the position of the battalion on the matter. The original promoters of the scheme now before the public are prominent citizens whose sole desire is to establish a band of the highest standard of proficiency. The officers of the Queen's Own were not desirous of increasing the efficiency of their band or of completely placing it at the service of the public. It is now, and has been for many years, in a state of proficiency sufficient for marching and ordinary drilling purposes. It has been so maintained by the officers at a yearly expenditure of over $1500; and they have not invited, nor do they now ask, public aid or contributions to assist in fulfilling such obligations in future. Their interest in the proposed scheme is prompted by a desire to aid the citizens in their laudable enterprise. Mr. Bayley, their present bandmaster, has been requested by the citizens, and has, with the officers' permission, consented to aid in the formation of the proposed band. Professional men and citizens recognize him as a gentleman well qualified in every respect to perform this task, engage the necessary musicians, and govern the band when formed. The officers were also requested to allow the members of their band and its instruments to be placed at the service of the public in order that a nucleus for the proposed organization might be supplied. They have consented to grant this request and in order to further assist the scheme, have agreed to contribute a proportionate amount of the sum required. We have, in granting these privileges, made the reasonable condition that the use of the band should be had for drilling purposes during the early spring and late in the autumn of each year. At all other times the band to be at the service of the public. The use of the band during the season mentioned will be an additional advantage and pleasure to the citizens as they will be able to hear good music at periods in the year when they could not otherwise do so. You state in the same item that no officers of other corps were consulted in the matter. This is not correct. All citizens were particularly requested in the public press to attend the meeting held at the Rosin House for the formation of the band. Amongst those who did present were officers from the Governor-General's Body Guard, "the Grenadiers" and other corps. No objections were taken by them to the proposed scheme, and in fact Lieut.-Col. Fred. Denison of the Governor-General's Body Guard moved the adoption of the same.

JAMES A. MCGEE, Capt.,
Chairman Band Committee, Queen's Own Rifles.

Toronto, April 7.

Editor World: In answer to your article in to-day's paper, allow me to make the following explanation, so that the matter may again be properly and fairly placed before the public.

The means adopted by the citizens for the formation of the proposed band have met with the approval of all professional musicians and citizens desirous of aiding the cause of good music.

I am now surprised, at this late date, that the officers of the Grenadiers are openly endeavoring to frustrate the desire of the citizens.

The object of the committee at the outset was not directed to assist any of the existing military bands, but to organize a new one of the highest standard of proficiency.

After consideration of several proposed schemes the committee found that the most practicable and least expensive method at the present time would be to secure the services of the strongest and most proficient amateur bands that could be obtained, and add to the existing strength twelve or fourteen salaried professional musicians.

When most unreasonably liberality the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles at once offered under most favorable conditions, the services of their regimental band, which is even now in a fairly satisfactory condition both in strength and proficiency.

The committee also felt the necessity of securing the services of some trustworthy and competent musician, who would aid in securing those additional men and after the formation of the band would maintain and control the same.

In Mr. Bayley, the present bandmaster of that regiment, the committee found a gentleman possessing the confidence of his brother-professionals, of rare musical ability and of great experience, both as a band and orchestra conductor.

It was for these reasons that the citizens have adopted this band and its bandmaster as the nucleus of a superior band which will reflect credit upon the city and be a source of pride and enjoyment to the people.

It is needless to state that Toronto cannot support two bands of the required musical attainments. This being so, the members of the committee have determined not to "fall between two stools," but to concentrate their efforts to provide the citizens with at least one band that will be unequalled in Canada, and compare favorably with the most famous in the United States.

In reference to the statements that no officers of the city corps, other than the Queen's Own Rifles, were invited to attend the first meeting of citizens, held at the Rossin House, allow me to state that all citizens were invited in the public press and otherwise to attend the meeting and consider the best means of forming and maintaining an efficient citizens' band.

I believe there were present on that occasion officers from the different city corps. The method suggested was in their presence proposed and unanimously adopted.

The citizens, now having accepted the kind offer of the Queen's Own, the best under all circumstances, are determined to carry the scheme.

The liberal contributions thus far received, have exceeded their expectations.

The committee hope that the band will be formed and at the service of the public by the time appointed for the celebration of the Queen's jubilee.

It is hoped that the citizens will continue their generous subscriptions, notwithstanding the ill-founded objections that have been raised, for unworthy motives, by people who are not favorable to the cause of good music.

H. C. BOURLIER, Secretary to the Citizens' Committee for the control and government of the band.

The Horticultural Gardens.

Editor World: Will you allow me space in your valuable columns to put some facts before the public in connection with the management of the Gardens. The last annual statement has just been published and sent round to the alderman. It was stated by Mr. Pellatt, the treasurer of the society, before the Private Bills Committee yesterday that only for the profits derived from the entertainments held in the pavilion the Gardens would have been closed altogether as the city would not give them enough of money to keep them going. Now, sir, what does the report show? That all that can be charged against maintaining the grounds is covered by the cash received for that purpose and a balance of some $100 over. The whole amount charged to the grounds and conservatory amounts to about $2300, made up as follows: Labor, plants, seeds, coal, gas, water, pony stables and sundries. I find a boiler charged, which I presume is not an annual charge. I have allowed $50, which will be a fair yearly proportion, the whole amounting to the sum mentioned above. Against that they have an income of $2420, made up as follows: City grant, $2000, members' fees $20, and I find they credit the Pavilion with $400, being surplus over expenses from the display of fireworks on Queen's Birthday, which sum ought to go to the credit of the Gardens as such exhibitions are not in connection with the Pavilion and if no Pavilion was there as all $1000 per annum could easily be earned from outside entertainments. So that the Gardens will not be in any danger if the Music Hall scheme falls through. Now as to the $90,000 they are asking from the city, what is to be done with it? The report does not show the amount of the mortgage now on the property, but I understand it is $35,000, with other liabilities of some $2000, making about $37,000 now due.

One of the conditions of this new lease is that the old liabilities will be paid off, then the present Pavilion is to be taken down to make way for the new music hall. When this is done what value have they got for their $35,000? That amount is entirely wiped out. There will be $53,000 left to build a music hall, and when that is done they have got a $53,000 building, representing a $90,000 mortgage. When this matter was up before the Private Bills Committee many of the members expressed their opinion, after hearing the lease from the city to the society read, that the city had lost control of the gardens as long as the lease had to run and if such is correct why should the city assist them in getting further into debt. I trust the aldermen will take some pains in looking into the report so that they may be prepared to vote intelligently when it comes up for final settlement. I would just say further that the more it is looked into the worse it looks, and it will be much better to do away with the Pavilion altogether than to carry out the scheme they are trying to engineer through. Should they manage to carry out their intentions the city will be called upon before no distant day to help them again to save the Gardens from being sold under a power of mortgage. It is a misfortune that a clause was not added to the bill that it should be submitted to the vote of the people.

CAUTION.

The Reign of Terror in Ireland.

Editor World: The Globe of April 5 publishes an editorial with the caption "Ontario and Home Rule" in which occurs the following sentence: "Thousands of Irishmen in the United States to-day, upon the passage of such an outrageous Coercion Bill as Lord Salisbury's, will feel justified in attacking the British flag whenever they can." The writer points out that the Fenian invasion of 1866 was preceded by a protest from the Ontario Legislature against memorializing the Imperial Government in favor of Home Rule. He goes on to insinuate that if our volunteers are called upon to suppress a Fenian invasion this year they would be helping to deprive Ireland of justice and "imposing her new chains." A few weeks ago Archbishop Lynch addressed a letter to Lord Randolph Churchill, through the Fenian organ of the United States, a strange medium indeed, in which His Grace threatened Canada with invasion for withholding sympathy from the Home Rulers or Land Leaguers. It will be useful to let the public know what coercion is called upon to suppress, as the Globe and Dr. Lynch have so written as to lead to the belief that an attack is thereby threatened to be made upon innocent people whose liberties are to be destroyed. Now the Coercion Bill, against which the Globe screams, is nothing more than an extension of the common law against murder and other crimes. If any Irishman wishes to avoid coercion, he can do so by living free from the guilt of assassination and other brutal offences. I have before me the report of the Royal Commissioners on the Irish Land Acts, signed by Earl Cooper and three other commissioners. Regarding sentences from sworn evidence given as to the reign of terror in certain parts of Ireland, and I ask your readers to say whether coercion is not demanded in the interests of humanity and justice.

Mr. M. Kavanagh, an Irish Privy Councillor, said his attention had been drawn to one case in which the wife of a laborer who had died, obeyed the league was about to be confined, and every woman was driven away from him; and the man had to send to the North to get a nurse-tender to attend her.

Another witness swore as follows: "Burke's child became ill from bowel complaint. The coarse yellow meal produced this disease. He went to a neighboring town for flour, white bread or white flour—I forget which—for his sick child, and he was refused it. They would not give it to him. I was away at the time. Of course, when my wife heard of it she immediately sent everything they wanted. But that sick child was refused what was necessary for its health on account of Burke's crime of taking an evicted farm.

"Burke's persecution is still (in December) going on. Last summer a younger child still—one lately born—the local midwife refused to attend the wife in her confinement.

"What do the women of Canada think of men who have so brutal as to prevent a woman having a nurse in her hour of bitter need? Yet to prevent such savage outrages, the Globe says is so wicked, that we are to be invaded unless we side actively with these brutes.

Another witness testifies:

"Do you mean to say that unless a man is a member of the League he is refused any provisions?—He is, except drink.

"So that it is a very serious thing for a man to be expelled from the league?—Oh, it is. They are in a terrible fright. There are a great many who never would join it, only they are being terrified.

"Then they are forced into being members of the league at the point of starvation?—Yes, they are.

"Do they look upon being expelled as a great punishment?—Oh, yes, they are terrified.

"What happens to them when they are expelled?—They are refused provisions at the village of ——. They would not get anything if they died of hunger. They must go to ——, twenty miles, or to ——, they might get it there.

"Would the respectable people in your district be glad to see an end put to the league?—They would. All the respectable people did not join the league, and they are boycotted. Only just from terror some of them paid subscriptions, but never went near them. It is the worst parties that joined them, and that are members of the committee there.

"Who are the members of the committee there; what sort of men are they?—Well, there are two or three of them broken-down farmers and evicted from their land, and not inclined to pay anything to anybody; they are the worst-charactered parties in the parish, all of them, ten or twelve of them."

Coercion certainly needs putting down with a high hand where such tyranny prevails. There is no more thorough Radical in England than Mr. Chamberlain, yet a few days ago in addressing an audience of Birmingham Radicals he said:

I understand that the Government will probably ask Parliament to assent to the renewal of these clauses of the Crimes Act which, in 1885, Mr. Gladstone declared to be necessary and salutary. Those clauses were devised, and were used, while they were law, to put down the crimes of outrage and intimidation. I have no sympathy with outrage and intimidation. [Cheers.] I have no sympathy with the scoundrels that shoot old men in the legs, that cut off the hair of young girls because they speak to a policeman and pour pitch upon their heads, that hoot and jeer at the widow of a man whom they have assassinated, and have no mercy upon her sufferings and no respect for her sorrow, who even refuse to provide or to allow to be furnished a coffin to contain the murdered remains. ["Shame." I am perfectly prepared to do anything which will secure to the law the power of punishing them for such infamous offences. [Loud cheers.]

I submit that in view of such a reign of terror prevailing in certain parts of Ireland, as is manifested by the above evidence, that any measures necessary to put down the reign of a gang of savages, will meet with the heartiest approval of every citizen who has respect for law, order and civil liberty.

J. H.

Toronto, April 7, 1887.

The New Children's Hospital.

Editor World: As the date for the submission to the taxpayers of the Children's Hospital by-law is now close at hand, and as there appears to be some misapprehension as to the conditions entailed by that by-law, the lady managers of the institution are desirous of setting at rest any doubts which might militate against the adoption on April 14 of the proposal to assist the hospital by a grant. Judging by the tone of a number of communications which have recently appeared in the press, it would seem that an impression prevails that should the by-law be carried the new hospital must perforce be built upon the old site at the corner of Elizabeth-street and the College-avenue. I am given to understand, upon excellent authority, that this is not the case, and that therefore opposition to the retention of the old site need not involve opposition to the proposed grant. The principal objections to the old site appear to be four, viz:

1. That the property is not sufficiently extensive.

2. That the immediate neighborhood is overpopulated and is not over-healthy.

3. That it is too noisy.

4. That the presence of the hospital would depreciate the value of surrounding property.

While admitting the validity of these objections to a certain extent, I may point out, in regard to Nos. 1 and 2, that the existence of grounds around the building is not a matter of vital necessity, as during the summer, the only time when such grounds could be utilized—all the patients who can bear removal are transferred to the Lakeside Home; and that, secondly, there is no evidence to show that the sufferings of the patients in the old building were increased, or their recovery, where recovery was possible, was retarded by the nature of the surroundings.

Now for the otherside of the question—the reasons why the avenue site, or at all events some other central situation, is to be preferred to a suburban or extra-urban locality.

1. Out of sight, out of mind. The hospital should stand where it will be seen and will attract attention. More especially if it is to be a Victorian Jubilee Memorial Hospital should it occupy a central position, and not be huddled away in a corner.

2. The plans already drawn for the new building, and which embrace all the latest improvements, have been adapted to the old site.

3. Sewer, water and gas connections—to be had only within the city—are indispensable.

4. The convenience of the lady managers, visitors and nurses is entitled to some consideration. A nurse who has been on duty all day and has an hour to spare to visit her friends would scarcely relish being compelled to take a long trip to town for that purpose.

5. Possibly the convenience of the medical attendants, especially when daily visits are necessary—a by no means infrequent occurrence—may also be worth taking into account.

6. Removal to a distant site would necessarily curtail the length and the frequency of the visits of patients' friends and relations, many of whom can ill afford to lose time and money even for the purpose of seeing their ailing little ones.

7. It would also interfere with the frequency of the visits of the charitable ladies who now daily visit the institution for the purpose of reading to the patients or of bringing them little gifts of books, pictures, fruit or flowers. Put yourself in the place of a sick child who has been confined to bed or to the house for weeks, and you will readily understand the deprivation entailed by the curtailment of such visits. Their beneficial effect upon the mental and moral condition of the children need not be enlarged upon.

8. The hospital is not a convalescent home. It is an institution for the treatment of sick and of injured people. Remove it to the suburbs or outside the city and its usefulness, so far as casualties are concerned, is gone. A child has been run over, has been severely burned, has scalded its throat by drinking from the tea-kettle, has swallowed some poisonous preparation, or has broken a limb; how much valuable time will be lost in conveying it to a children's hospital at a given hour, supposing the parents know where to find the hospital?

9. The hospital is not intended for intra patients only. Out patients are prescribed for daily at 2 p.m. Remove the hospital to a distance from the more thickly populated districts of the city and you deprive hundreds of poor children of gratuitous medical attendance.

Finally, I may sum up the situation as follows: We are fully aware of the necessity of fresh air, quiet and healthy surroundings, and of isolation, as far as possible. But we are no less keenly alive to the importance of easy accessibility, efficient drainage and an abundant and pure water supply. We possess a site which fulfils some of these conditions but fails as to others. Put us in the way of acquiring—by gift or by purchase—a site which will meet all the desired conditions, and we are willing to dispose of the present property and to apply the purchase money to the purposes of the institution.

F. KRAUSS, M.D.
Toronto, April 6. H.S.C. Medical Staff

A New Presbyterian Church.

Editor World: Newspaper men are no nearer infallibility than other mortals. You mistake only report me as asking for liberty from the Presbytery of Toronto to sell our church property on the corner of Carlton and Jarvis streets in order to secure a better site. A better site than ours! Where? "The place has fallen," is this respectable but not progressive "in pleasant places" in such desirable manner that they would find it hard to improve them.

Toronto, April 7. G. M. MILLIGAN.

The mistake was in putting the name of Rev. Mr. Milligan where the name of Rev. J. M. Cameron of the East End Presbyterian Church ought to have been. Owing to the large number of industries such as factories, gas works, breweries, etc., in the East End Mr. Cameron's congregation are anxious to get a more central location and they propose to move in the direction of Parliament-street and Wilton-avenue, a field not yet occupied by the Presbyterian body. Mr. Cameron has made himself popular in his section of the city and his congregation will soon put up a new edifice once they take hold.

Jubilee Rejoicings.

Editor World: From June 21 to July 1 inclusive is but ten days, and as a jubilee can only occur once in the life of most people, surely ten days of rejoicing is not too much—the first and last only to be general holidays. Concerts, bazaars, society processions, etc., might be arranged to fill up the space and so give everybody a chance to have some share in the rejoicing, which a single day cannot accomplish.

As to the best way to spend voted money, there are two classes to satisfy, the transients and the permanents. Most people would like to see some permanent memorial, and both honor and fitness seem to indicate that, as it is the Queen's jubilee, her statue, placed in Queen's Park a twenty-one years ago, should be put there now, as soon as possible.

But the true idea of Jubilee, which is a Scriptural word, is regarding the anniversary as one of righteousness. Liberty for the civil captive was to be proclaimed and every man was to return to his possessions. Nobody, of course, thinks this possible now; still it is a pleasant topic to consider, the abstract question, whether the Jewish ordinance of jubilee, under which land could only be sold for fifty years, might not be the best possible solution of the land question—the Government, as trustee for the nation—being put in the place of individual ownership.

JUBILEE.

Important.

—When visiting New York City, save Baggage Express and Carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 Handsomely Furnished Rooms at $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevators, and all Modern Conveniences.

Restaurants supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. You can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

Toronto Safe Works.

From the Canadian Manufacturer.

Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, proprietors of the Toronto Safe Works, Toronto, have secured quite a number of large orders from foreign markets for their fire and burglar proof safes. Some three weeks ago they made a shipment of over two car loads of these safes to Adelaide, Australia, and since then a large shipment to Bombay, India. They have already made two shipments to Dublin, Ireland, the last having been ordered by cable, and they are this week making a shipment of over two car loads to Melbourne, Australia, and a second shipment to Adelaide. They have also orders in hand for a large number of these safes for Sydney, N.S.W. This concern sold quite a large number of their safes in Great Britain last year, as a result of their display at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. Their home trade is increasing very rapidly and they now have branches in Montreal, Winnipeg and Victoria, B.C. One of the peculiarities of the construction of these safes, and to which they owe much of their popularity, is the double tongue and groove in the door and door frame. One of these is made of wrought iron, which gives strength to the safe and prevents wedging, and the other is made of galvanized wrought steel, which, owing to its being quite thin, and being filled with a non-conductor fire proof material, prevents fire from gaining access to the interior. Messrs. Taylor hold the patent for and are the only concern in the world, so we are informed, who manufacture this style of safe. The fact that these safes meet with such large demand not only in Canada but in Europe and other countries, in direct competition with those of the most celebrated English makers, is the strongest evidence of their excellence. 56

Acknowledged With a Sigh.

From the Hamilton Spectator.

Time was when Hamilton aspired to the first place among Ontario cities. That time has gone by; we can no longer dispute with Toronto for supremacy.

A Mixed Industry.

Port Hope Cor. Cobourg World.

The natural products of our town are toboggan slides, babies, scandals and libel suits.

Sabbath in the Northwest.

From the Macleod Gazette.

A drunken Indian made Sunday night hideous.

METHODIST TRANSFERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Committee—Some Changes of Ministers.

The transfer committee of the Methodist Church of Canada held its annual session yesterday at the Metropolitan Church. Those present were Rev. Drs. Carman and Williams, General Superintendents; Rev. A. Longford, President of the Manitoba Conference; Rev. J. F. German, President Toronto Conference; Rev. Dr. Stewart, President New Brunswick Conference; Rev. Dr. W. J. Hunter, President Niagara Conference; Rev. Dr. Park, President London Conference; Rev. Dr. Griffin, President Guelph Conference; Rev. Richard Whiting, President Montreal Conference; Rev. John S. Clark, President Bay of Quinte Conference, and Secretary of Committee. These changes from conference to conference were made:

To Toronto Conference: Rev. James Grey, from Guelph Conference; Rev. Chas. Fish, Bay of Quinte; Rev. Dr. Parker, London; Rev. D. G. Sutherland, London; Rev. Henry Harris, Niagara; Rev. Dr. Stone, Bay of Quinte; Rev. Coverdale Watson, British Columbia.

To Guelph Conference: Rev. W. Newton, Niagara; Rev. R. H. Waddell, London; Rev. J. T. Smith, Niagara.

To Montreal Conference: Rev. R. M. Hammond, Rev. E. L. Ockley, Rev. P. H. Allin, Rev. R. J. Irwin, Bay of Quinte; Rev. Chas. S. Deeprose, Toronto.

To Manitoba Conference: Rev. W. C. Bunt and Rev. S. O. Irvine, London; Rev. F. A. August, Rev. J. H. Burrows, Rev. James F. Davis and Rev. J. P. Wilson, Bay of Quinte.

To Niagara Conference: Rev. Geo. Miller, Toronto; Rev. E. L. Clement and Rev. W. G. Brown, London; Rev. A. A. Bowers, Guelph.

To London Conference: Rev. Alex. Langford and Rev. C. Crichton, Manitoba; Rev. J. B. Aylesworth, Guelph; Rev. Hugh McClean, Niagara; Rev. W. McMullen, Montreal.

To British Columbia Conference: Rev. J. W. Wadman, New Brunswick; Rev. J. E. Starr, Toronto; Rev. James Calvert, Bay of Quinte; Rev. James Turner, London.

To New Brunswick Conference: Rev Ralph Brecken, Nova Scotia.

To Nova Scotia Conference: Rev. W. H. Edyvean, Newfoundland.

Amusements for the People.

There will be matinees at both theatres to day and to-morrow; "Erminie" at the Grand and "The Planter's Wife" at the Toronto.

The Australian Novelty Company will be at the Toronto all next week. Aimee, the Human Fly, is the chief attraction.

Salsbury's Troubadours, in a new comedy, "The Humming Bird," will be at the Grand Opera House next week.

The popular American poet, Will Carleton, is likely to be greeted by a large audience at Shaftesbury Hall next Thursday night, when he delivers his poem lecture "The Science of Home."

One of the pleasing events of the season will be the old folks' concert to be given by the Metropolitan Church Choir under Mr. Torrington's direction in the Pavilion on April 29. The choir will appear in rich costumes of the seventeenth century, and an excellent musical program is being prepared.

The Commercial Travelers' Glee Club will give a concert in Victoria Hall (Queen and Clare streets) this evening. The club will be assisted by Miss Berryman, Miss Corlett, Mr. Bengough (Grip cartoonist), Mr. Warrington, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Dunning. Fred. Warrington will be the conductor.

The Toronto Vocal Society (W. Elliott Haslam, musical director,) will give their second concert in the Pavilion on Tuesday, April 19, assisted by Miss Arthurs (Arturi). A fine program has been arranged. The society numbers about ninety voices. This will be the last occasion on which Miss Arthurs will sing in public, as she will shortly leave for Europe.

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Items of Interest Received by Mail and Wire.

Galt has fixed pedlars' licenses at $250.

The Winnipeg tailors are still on strike.

Rev. Father Dowling will be consecrated Bishop of Peterboro on May 1.

The Grand Trunk Railway has raised the fares charged Indians to full rates.

About 120 gallons of liquor were seized at Calgary by order of the Mounted Police.

It is proposed to use convict labor in constructing a breakwater and dry dock in Kingston.

Brown, the telegraph operator, is supposed to be responsible for the collision at Springfield on the M.C.R.

Donald McLean, Collector of Inland Revenue at Guelph, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease, aged 57 years.

It is believed that the vacancy in the custom house at Stratford will be filled by the appointment of W. J. Knox.

The Catholic Record of London has been called upon to apologize for certain comments made in its columns against Mr. Beaubien.

The County of Lanark has paid out over $1000 in bounties for fox scalps the last two years. The County Council has repealed the bylaw.

Peter Westphall, his wife and daughter, of Dundas, were poisoned on Tuesday by eating canned cherries and were very ill for some time.

The Calgary Herald has been enlarged to an eight page, forty column paper, and the Macleod Gazette will shortly increase to 16 columns.

The Auckland, New Zealand, Chamber of Commerce has written to the Ottawa Board of Trade asking for price lists of Canadian wholesale houses.

Professor Tanner of London, who is now in Ottawa, will visit the Northwest in connection with a colonization scheme under the auspices of the Church of England Colonization Society.

William Knight, aged 60, is in custody at Woodstock charged with committing an offence under the Charlton Act against Mary Ann Stuart, an idiot.

The office of Adam A. Davis in the village of York, was broken into by burglars