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READER OF THE

WORLD
SHOULD REMEMBER THAT NEXT SATURDAY
MORNING, APRIL 23, WILL BE
ISSUED A FINELY ARRANGED AND
NEATLY EXECUTED
8 PAGE 8 PAGE 8 PAGE
MORNING PAPER.

THE WORLD HAS BEEN THE IMMENSE
EXPENSE OF LITHOGRAPHING A LARGE
PORTION OF ITS ISSUE AND REAL
ESTATE DEALERS WILL AC-
KNOWLEDGE THAT THE

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THE TORONTO WORLD
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1888.

THE GRAND TRUNK DELAYS.
The inconvenience that the travelling
public have to suffer at the hands of the
Grand Trunk is getting worse. Trains are
late, connections are missed, and freight is
kept for weeks on the road. In opening
the season at Hamilton this week Judge
Burton "referring to the lateness of his ar-
rival said that he left home in plenty of time
to arrive in that city for the opening of
court at the announced hour, but he was
unable to reach there till 10 o'clock, and then
he got only such part of his baggage as the
Grand Trunk had not reduced to powder.
If that was the reckless way in which peo-
ple who had the misfortune to travel by the
Grand Trunk were treated, it was not to be
wondered that railway companies were not
looked on with favor, and were complaining
that they could not get justice."

STANDARD RAILWAY TIME.
When originally constructed, nearly all
the railroads in the United States had dif-
ferent gauges, but this caused so great an
inconvenience that the standard gauge was
finally adopted, and all roads now use this,
except those in the north, and the southern
lines are rapidly coming over to the stand-
ard. A standard time is the next improve-
ment needed, and it is likely to be brought
about, as at the "time convention" meeting
of the transportation managers, held at St.
Louis last Wednesday, this reform was re-
commended, and the various companies re-
presented there pledged themselves to adopt
it at as early a date as possible. In the
United States between fifty and sixty stand-
ards are employed, no two of which agree,
and different times are frequently used in
the same city. In Canada we have had a
dozen different standards employed, the re-
sult being considerable confusion.

A good example of the present nuisance
is that a traveler going from Denver to Bos-
ton over the Kansas Pacific, the Wabash,
St. Louis and Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the
New York Central and the Hoosier Tunnel
lines passes successively over roads run, ac-
cording to no fewer than ten standards,
Denver, Jefferson City, St. Louis, Chicago,
Hamilton, Albany and Boston, and he will
have to alter his watch as many times if he
wishes to keep up with his train.
It would, of course, be unwise to adopt
one general time for a country as large as
the United States or Canada, as San Fran-
cisco and Boston time differ by nearly four
hours, and it would be very inconvenient
to say that a train leaves the latter city at
midnight when it really leaves at 8 p. m.;
but it is proposed to reform the system
that obtains in the United States by adopt-
ing four standard times, Philadelphia, St.
Louis, Denver and San Francisco, each
differing by an hour, instead of the present
system of fifty times, one to each railroad.
The change could easily be made, and the
territory to be ruled by each time easily
divided.

PATTI AND THE RIVAL MANAGERS.
Capt. Mapleson has supplied the American
public for several years with his opera;
Henry E. Abbey has just built an opera
house in New York, and he is going to
"run" Mapleson for a share of the busi-
ness. In consequence of this there has been
great opposition between them to secure the

leading stars in the business. Patti worked
one against the other and finally closed a
contract with Mapleson, by which she is to
receive \$5000 a night, thus making the sum
guaranteed her for the season greater by
\$25,000 than it would have been had the
American manager not forced the bidding.
This rivalry of managers does not do the
public any good; they will have to pay more
to hear the good singers; and the salaries of
the stars will be so heavy that the man-
agers will not be able to pay for good
support, the result being that the prices
will be higher and the presentations poorer.
One of the odd results of the fight of
the impresarios is that Mapleson's daugh-
ter-in-law, Madame Cavallari, has ac-
cepted an engagement with Abbey, the lat-
ter having outbid her husband's father.

THE B-LANDE QUESTION.
There is nothing for the city to do now
but to go to work and prepare for another
application to parliament for another
commission to settle the Eplandale ques-
tion. There was a certain amount of hasty
action in the recent movement, but it had
to be so; by next session everything can
be got ready and a bill drawn up that par-
liament will be bound to pass. One step
toward this is getting the best legal advice
in the matter.
Another point not to be forgotten is that
there is plenty of room on the Eplandale
for all the roads entering the city, and
therefore that the end to be sought is not
to rob the Grand Trunk of any of its rights,
but compel it in the public interest to
forego its dog-in-the-manger policy. It is
reported that already the rival roads have
come to terms in the matter, and that there
will be no more war as to passing along the
Eplandale. But if the roads combine there
is all the more need for the commission,
or the combination will then be against
the city, and the people of Toronto will be
ill-used by the companies unless they are
kept in order by a commission.

It appears to us there is more in that in-
spired article in the North German Gazette
relative to American hogs than at first
appears. Bismarck sees with his usual
sagacity that the United States is fast be-
coming the rallying ground for all the active
communism of the world. To-day it is the
dynamism who are plotting against Eng-
land. To-morrow it may be the Teutons
who are plotting against the monarchy and
misrule in Germany. Who knows? It is
therefore, just possible that the astute
chancellor, seeing this wisdom, has decided
England that Germany as well as herself
has a grievance against the United States,
and that of the former makes a bold front
in the dynamic negotiations she will at
least have the moral if not the active sym-
pathy of the Vaterland.

This is what the New York Sun has to
say of a man who certainly has not been
the recipient of too much honor in his own
country: "Mr. Frederick Gibbons, the
"real found and origin" of the Atlantic
cable scheme, subsequently carried into
effect by more practical men, is now elec-
trician to the government of Canada, and
he was nominated by Lord Lorne one of
the twenty fellows of the Canadian Royal
society. As commonly happens to the
inventive genius, abroad men of the world
sweated his brains and got credit for in-
ventive power."

A great aid to shoddyism has just made its
appearance in the United States in the
shape of a book purporting to trace the
pedigree of a number of United States
families from the kings of the middle ages.
William the Conqueror, who has long been
noted for being one of the most popular an-
cestors in Great Britain, according to this
volume, did similar duty in a royal way
toward the American people, and his dis-
cendants on this side of the Atlantic are
far in excess of any other king who has
provided the republic with blue-blooded
citizens. Twenty-four pages of names are
given, and these are all traced back to some
king of more or less importance, from such
a truly great well as the aforesaid William
toward to some comparatively unheeded
monarch as Cathal Croadh Desy O'Connor,
fifty-first king of Connaught, and
brother to the late Rodrick O'Connor,
18th and last king of Ireland, who departed
this life in 1198. The author should have
extended his researches and traced the de-
scend of all mankind from Adam or, if he
didn't care to go quite so far back as that,
from Noah and his three sons. It would
in most men's minds have been a far easier
task, and much more reliable and honorable,
than endeavoring to stuff silly people that
they are the descendants of the amours of
a lot of dissipated and immoral kings.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Francis
Murphy has persuaded 4000 persons in
Carlisle, England, to quit drinking spirit-
uous liquors, and to join his Blue Ribbon
society. He is doing more solid work for temperance than
all the prohibitionists in the United States.
There is no reform so efficacious as volun-
tary abstinence. That begins and ends in
the right place." Our contemporary is
right as far as it goes, but the solution of
the great problem of reforming
the drunkard is only commen-
dable when he is induced to swear off.
The trouble is to keep him steadfast in his
good resolutions and that can only be done
by affording counter attractions to the
whisky with its seductive billiard and
pool tables. Somebody then should take
up the work where Murphy leaves off.
A New York Telegram says: "The revolu-
tionary council of the fanatical brotherhood
circulating a proclamation at New York,
calling on Irishmen for help to exhaust the
resources of civilization against England."
It would be interesting to know what will
follow when the "resources of civilization"
are exhausted. Good generals invariably
hand their resources instead of trying to
exhaust them.
It is commonly assumed that literature is
indebted to the entertaining Mrs. Partington
for the suggestive proverb, "compari-
sons are odious." It is, however, a fact

that the expression is found verbatim in
Maurice's Sketches of the Irish Acrobats.
Nothing. The modern Malaprop is but a
lineal descendant of Despreux, one of the
great dramatists of the 17th century. Her-
bert's definition is the generally accepted
one, viz., that "comparisons are odious";
but the truth of the saying is only partial,
not absolute. Comparisons are not invari-
ably offensive, but on the contrary must be
the necessary, though unacknowledged,
basis of both our comparative pleasures and
superlative delights. What mortal so long-
ed for vanity as not to be at times tickled
by chance comparisons which flash his or
her self-love? They are, therefore, quite
as often pleasing as otherwise. Our ripest
judgment is formed by their aid.

SOULISM.
To the Editor of The World.
SIR: I am glad to see by to-day's Mail
that there is prospect of a discussion be-
tween the two leading party organs on the
subject of socialism. I am not an opinion-
ist enough to expect that the middle-age
men who edit the Mail will really touch
anything resembling original thought, but
to hear on the discussion, nor do I look for
much from the hesitating, timid liberalism
of the Globe. But we may hope, at all
events, that both organs will, if not by their
own ability, at least by the quotations from
able men, which they must almost of ne-
cessity use, set their readers thinking of the
great economic truths which are centered
in the name socialism. I would be fair,
and though I speak of the Globe's hesitating
liberalism, I as fervently admire, in the
deserving of no little credit for venturing
as far as it does, considering the fact that
it speaks for a party of practical Tories.
The Mail's friendly reviewer of the
Globe's article of Saturday, which reviewed
in a partially friendly spirit Laveley's re-
cent work on European socialism, declares
it to be a Canadianism, and rails about
"downright robbery." The article which
chiefly excites the Mail's ire in the
socialist creed is "common sense, scientific and
professional education for all children at
the cost of the state." If the Mail editor
will cast his antebellum eyes backward
over the history of Canada and some other
countries to a period a few years nearer the
dark ages, which he so fervently admires,
he will find that the same arguments used
against free school-which has been resorted to
to deny on the present occasion, and if he has
any sense to know what will be the result
of him ten or fifteen years hence, let him
ask what is now thought of the antiquated
fossils who opposed that socialist re-
form.

The Mail threatens to demolish Henry
George's writings on nationalization of
land, and to quote a pretty good com-
pensation of the conservation of unlight-
ed selfishness, declares that "nations of
freedomers" will oppose legislation of this
kind, if the Queen's consent is given, and
the tendency of the land system which the
Anglo-Saxon countries have adopted—
especially since Henry George's largely
taken the place of manual labor in
agricultural operations, is to increase
the size of holdings and consequently to
diminish the number of freeholders, and
proportionately increase the number of ten-
ants, it will see that at the most this
security against collectivism is but tempo-
rary.

While the Mail is annihilating Henry
George's writings, it is also annihilating
some of the questions which he and
other socialists have often asked. Was this
earth created for all mankind, or only for a
few? Were coal and other minerals placed
in the mines for the benefit of the whole
race or for that of a few? Should the ten-
ancy of legislation be to increase the com-
pensation of the laborer, or to give those who
have already more than enough to satisfy
every reasonable want to add to their fortunes
by ever increasing rapacity at the expense
of the less fortunate? "If the earth is the
Lord's" (the Mail is nothing if not orthodox)
and all men are equally the children of
what right can a few deny to the many a
share in the paternal estate? His grace
the Duke of Argyll has announced his in-
tention of conferring the peerage on George,
perhaps he will wait till he has acquired a
better understanding of socialism than a
late work evidenced, and the subject of
American geography. It would be awk-
ward for his grace if he should shoot as
wide of the mark as he did when he la-
mented the source of the St. Lawrence in the
Rocky mountains. In the meantime the
Mail might try its "pious hand." Who
knows but it may break the onward move-
ment of the "clock of freedom," and thus
prove the savior of despotism and pluto-
cracy the world over? Was not Rome
once saved by the cooking of a goose?
Charles Mackay sings of three preachers,
one who preached that the world had pro-
gressed too far, and that the wheels of
progress must be turned backward; the
second taking for his motto that which he
praised, but most contemptible of all words,
"consentment," told his flock to stand still
if the change was dangerous; the third urged
the people forward, ever forward. The
Mail represents all that the Globe does
and equal shares in the common heritage, until
the present moment, told his flock to stand
still if the change was dangerous; the third
urged the people forward, ever forward. The
Mail represents all that the Globe does
and equal shares in the common heritage, until
the present moment, told his flock to stand
still if the change was dangerous; the third
urged the people forward, ever forward.

PROGRESS.
To the Editor of The World.
SIR:—In my opinion, apathy and lack
of ability, rather than dishonesty are re-
sponsible for the bungling of our municipal
officers, and for the mismanagement of our
public works. It was apathy and want
of ability that led to the waterworks con-
tracting the city twice as much as they should
have done; it is apathy and lack of ability,
but apathy principally, that is responsible
for the wretched condition of our streets.
It is apathy and possibly lack of ability
that bids fair to result in the failure of our
free library system. Can a thing be done
to avert this result?
The present board from the beginning has
been universally admitted to be both in-
competent and too cumbersome, and it is
exhibiting that other quality which is sure
to result in the failure of any enterprise,
viz., that it is too numerous. I refer to
apathy.

A meeting of the board was called for
Tuesday evening. Two members appeared,
accompanied by their secretary, and four
reporters. The last mentioned were doubt-
less rejected. The secretary, a couple of
minutes of time, but what do the citizens
say to this state of things so early in the
career of the board? Perhaps Alderman
Hallam would tell us what he would say if,
instead of being on the offending board, he
were still in the council.
In my view, the whole thing bids fair to
be abortive in the present hands. The
officers who should have been immedi-
ately responsible to the city council, or to
a committee formed something after the
fashion of the police commission.

While I am on the subject, I cannot con-

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