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IN CANADA
18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

The Toronto World.

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
DELIVERED IN CITY AND SUBURBS
18 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

THIRD YEAR.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1882.

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MARRIED.
BROOKLYN—On the 21st inst., at St. Paul's church, by Rev. C. H. Mackenzie, D. D., the Rev. C. H. Mackenzie, D. D., and Miss M. C. Mackenzie, daughter of the Rev. C. H. Mackenzie, D. D., of the city of New York, were united in holy matrimony by the Rev. C. H. Mackenzie, D. D., of the city of New York, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday the 21st day of October, 1882.

HELP WANTED.
ALL THE BEST SERVANTS SENT TO ALL parts of the Dominion of Canada, orders promptly attended to. 111 James street north, Toronto, Ont., W. M. J. JONES.

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MEETINGS.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF a general meeting of the Toronto Board of Health, to be held at 10 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday the 27th day of September, 1882, at the office of the Board, 10 Adelaide street east, Toronto, Ont.

PERSONAL.
CAR PHONES AND CAR DRIVERS FOR THE day—call and see them free. PROF. GRADY, 10 Adelaide street east, Toronto, Ont.

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LEGAL.
G. VEYANER, Notary Public, 62 Adelaide street east, Toronto.

LEGAL.
J. BREYER—BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR 18, King street east.

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LECTURES.
The Shorthand Boom.
Introductory to his Oct-Dec. course of tuition Mr. T. H. Brough will on FRIDAY, 30th INST., deliver a

APPAIRS IN EGYPT.
GRAND DEPARTURE OF THE KHEIVE DIVISION, 25th INST.

Arabi's Advice to England—He is sorry he went to War—Proposed General Amnesty—The Expedition of Turkey—London, Sept. 25.—Arabi's now definitely announced in confirmation of the rumor that Gen. Wolsey and Admiral Seymour have been elevated to the peerage.

It is stated on good authority that the Khedive will shortly visit upon the British and the British consul-general departed for Cairo this morning. The Bengal stationers escorted them to the railway station, and the route was lined with troops. An English band performed the Egyptian national anthem. The ministry went to Cairo on the same train.

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FLOODS IN THE STATES.
LATEST NEWS FROM THE TROPICAL DISTRICTS.

The Water Substituting—Immense Damage—Disastrous Incidents.
New York, Sept. 25.—The general reports received here to-day respecting the floods are not of alarming. The rain has generally ceased and rivers and streams are either decreasing or standing still.

NEW YORK STATE.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 25.—The damage to the track of the H. R. railway is repaired, so trains are running regularly.

TROY, Sept. 25.—A hundred feet of the big dam, which is Hudson river water power, and the paper company's building across the river at Mechanicville, were swept away by the rising of the river on Saturday. The part carried away consisted mainly of treble work. Three large derricks and a large quantity of planks were also borne away. The water rose more than six feet.

NEW JERSEY.
JERSEY CITY, Sept. 25.—The damage done by the recent storm in this county is estimated at \$1,000,000, although individual losses are comparatively small. The greatest sufferers are probably the city and Pennsylvania railroad. Fifteen sewers burst here. The streets were badly damaged, and many buildings were flooded.

HOBOKEN, Sept. 25.—The damage to property here by the flood is estimated at \$75,000; \$50,000 worth of damage was done near Hawthorne.

PATERSON, Sept. 25.—It is raining again, and there is another rise in the Passaic river. It is feared that a large part of the city is submerged.

IRISH NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.
DUBLIN, Sept. 25.—A conference of the Irish nationalist members of the House of Commons will be held on the 27th of October. It will be private. Towards the end of the year there will be a great Irish national convention to review the position of the party.

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(Address)
THE WORLD

18 King Street East, Toronto

The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26 1882.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have received several complaints with-
in the last two weeks of the non-arrival of
The World. We have made such changes
that will prevent a recurrence of this annoy-
ance.

THE ACTUAL MR. GLADSTONE.

It is a question whether it is more diffi-
cult to arrive at a true estimate of a great
man's character amid the confusion of petty
issues which surround him during life, or
that of conflicting myths after death. In
both cases it is probable that one is mis-
led by the tendency to construct a complete
ideal for good or evil, to explain events by
character instead of in each case interpreting
character by events. The latter are after
all the only true key to the former. Let
us take the case of the man who for good
or evil is undeniably the central figure in
this decade of the Victorian era, him who is
still emphatically "the people's William."
Although with many thousands of the
most intelligent and patriotic of Eng-
lishmen, "Old Harry" would be
thought a more appropriate title.
Take the estimate of Mr. Gladstone fur-
nished by the Spectator, and it is impossible
to deny that it is erratically true. No Eng-
lish minister has ever equalled Gladstone
in the many-sidedness with which he com-
bines the various excellences of his great pre-
decessors. Burke was more earnest nor
more eloquent. Of Gladstone, as of Burke,
Johnson's saying might be repeated: that
one could not take shelter with him for ten
minutes from a rain storm without discover-
ing that he was a great man. To Burke's
oratorical power, he unites the financial
genius of Pitt and of Peel; in tact and man-
agement he is more than the equal of Pal-
merston or his historic prototype, Walpole.
Add to this that "the people's William" is
as good as he looks. Years ago Punch por-
trayed him as the good boy in his best go-
to-meeting clothes on his way to Sunday
school, while Disraeli figured as the bad
and amusing street Arab whom one could not
help liking. Gladstone began as a high
churchman, and has never wholly got rid
of his ecclesiasticism, though his religious
views have long expanded far beyond the
horizon of the Puseyite church. He is what
in the earlier and nobler plain of his
career Pitt aimed at being, the great
popular minister. He alone has da-
red to trust the people to put the govern-
ing power in the hands of the masses;
and more, to teach them to use it.
When the Tory section, led by his
wily chief, tried to cut away the ground
under the feet of liberalism by the con-
servative reform measure of 1868, Glad-
stone neutralized the intrigue by a series
of measures which educated the English
democracy to use their power in a demo-
cratic and not in a conservative direction.
This, no doubt, is one reason for the hatred
with which Mr. Gladstone is regarded by
all those who have anything to lose in the
shape of privilege or caste. But there are
other reasons. The Athenians got tired
of Aristides the Just. His reputation as
the incorruptible was one cause of the wane
of Robespierre's popularity. Gladstone is
a match for the hatred with which at all
times inferior intellects and lower natures
regard those with whose aims toward high
ideals they find it impossible to sympathize.
But there are, no doubt, other reasons. We
believe them to be chiefly dependent on two
causes. The first is the character of
Gladstone's eloquence. It is like the great
man himself, essentially Scotch, that is to
say, it has more vehemence and passion than
clearness or argumentative power. The
famous Midlothian speech had a probability,
an overstatement of the position, but
which was exactly suited to their audience,
but which is hardly suited to the taste of
educated Englishmen. Like Carlyle, like
Brougham, like Prof. Wilson, Gladstone is
always a preacher, he moralizes, he exhorts,
he denounces, but he does not always prove,
as Cobden, Peel and Bright arrived at, pro-
ving their position. The second cause of

Gladstone's want of hold on certain impor-
tant classes in the English society is to be
found in a certain unreluctance. In his
college days, at the famous Oxford union,
Gladstone spoke on one side of a question,
and voted on the other. The same tendency
has haunted his career ever since. One
can never be certain of him. For instance, it
is generally thought in America that he favored
the South, as he announced during the
war his satisfaction in Jefferson Davis, hav-
ing made the South into a nation. Yet Glad-
stone professes his entire sympathy with the
North, in that great "quarrel." Gladstone's
position is an independent party. With the
white section of his following, he has never
sympathized; in contrast with agnostic
radicalism the ex-high churchman is still an
anachronism. His strength is his own great
personality, and the faith of the masses in
their greatest champion and leader.

INDIAN SUMMER.
It is a time honored fallacy that the sea-
sons of the year are four in number,
"summer and winter, autumn and har-
vest." Between the tropics the physical
nature can comprehend but two, and there
it is that nature reveals under a "copper-
colored sky," and lassitude and ease pre-
vails the atmosphere and the man. But in
temperate climes the scene is reversed and
the rolling year ever interchanges with
its variety of seasons.

In Canada it can be said that another
and a fifth season pushes itself with irresis-
tible persistency into view and is generally
known as "Indian summer."

The genial influence of this season is felt
from about the first of October and often
continuing for weeks. A most enervating
season of the year accomplished as it is with
a cooling influence, just before, sober
autumn falls peacefully like the leaf of
deadened winter. And amidst the sun-
shiny scenes of the "falling" year, when
the serene and yellow leaf is fading all
around and all nature is preparing for the
storm blast of winter, Indian summer steps
in and grants a breathing space from the
inevitable, extending as it were a mellow-
ing influence and an indescribable charm,
and establishing the fact that hazy, warm
weather is a periodical phenomenon in Can-
ada more peculiar in the Northwest than
in the neighborhood of the great lakes.

During its prevalence sounds are dis-
tinctly heard at great distances; the morn-
ings are cool; the sun rises like a ball of
fire, and sets with the same rich glow;
walks in the woods are delightful, there be-
ing no mosquitoes to tantalize, or oppressive
heat to fatigue the member. The atmos-
phere maintains a stillness which scarcely
stirs the richly tinted but fading leaf of
autumn, and amidst it all a delicious calm
prevails which tends to give nature a some-
what somnolent appearance.

What is the primary cause of this phe-
nomenal period and its effect? The theo-
retical conclusions of scientists are many
and diverse, some of them being very im-
probable. But the deductions of Prof.
Tyndall seem to bring out practically the
cause. He says that it is produced by a
"blanket of aqueous vapor" proceeding in
an upper current from the tropics, and car-
ried northward to the arctic pole, descend-
ing and dipping towards the earth's sur-
face, as in its poleward movement it be-
comes more and more chilled and denser by
its own radiation.

The direct result of this vapor, as shown
by physical geography, is that it tends to
temper and moderate the climate of the
high latitudes. To a degree commensurate
with its duration, all of which is freely
practiced by this dominion.

THE MANITOBA PUFF.
That a journal of independence is of a
value to the public, which no journal nor
the rut of party issue or of individualism
can be, has again been shown by The World.
In the case of the letters of General Hew-
son on the Northwest. Our exposure of
the land company dodges of the delusion on
which the companies are based, have re-
sulted in the sudden collapse of both the
dodges and the companies. Of three hundred
of the latter, about twenty have come sud-
denly to grief, and the government,
having been exposed in its attempt
to use them as a means of corrup-
tion, has abandoned the idea of
holding them dangling hanging promises.
And the public service done by The World
in this case, is seen in the fact that the
Globe has followed in its tracks in a
long editorial, taking its cue from the
exposure made in our columns of the plot
in which the land companies were desig-
ned to divert a large vote of reformers from
Mr. Mowat.

The World's work is seen in the case of
the result of General Hewson's letters on
official action. The facts and figures being
unanswerable had so completely broken
down the puffs of Manitoba as to present
the government of that province with the
duty of some reply. Mr. Acton Burrows
was therefore sent by the ministers at Win-
nipeg to arrange for a reply with the least
possible delay by means of official figures
for the current year. He has made an
arrangement for the earliest publication of
returns of the agricultural bureau and other
departmental statements—with the view,
no doubt, of meeting figures and statements
published in these columns from the blue
books. A proper mode of reply that is, no
doubt, if the facts up to the latest moment
be good as against those up to April and
July of last year; but we warn the authori-
ties at both Ottawa and Winnipeg that
where the "puffing" has been so false and
unanswerable they had better take good care
that their zeal does not out-run their hon-
esty.

HOW BIGOTRY INSULTS THE DEAD.
Even in conservative England marriage
with a deceased wife's sister is socially, if
not legally, admitted to be valid. It is only
the vicar of the last stronghold of bigo-
tism, the house of lords, that pre-
vents a measure from being made law which
has again and again been passed by the
house of commons. Not even a bishop
presumes to oppose it on the scriptural
ground of a doubtful passage somewhere in

the law of Moses. But bigotry dies hard.
Mr. William Edney, a surgeon who has
seen some service in the royal navy, was
lately the misfortune to lose his wife, who
had been the sister of his former wife. In
applying for a certificate of burial Mr.
Edney of course mentioned the
deceased by her proper title as the
wife, whereas one Archdeacon Philpott
has the singular bad taste to seize the mel-
ancholy occasion as an opportunity to
ventilate his prejudices against marriage
with a deceased wife's sister. Philpott had
actually the insolence to deny to the late
Mrs. Edney the right to bear her husband's
name; to assert that she had no claim to
the honor due a virtuous matron; to brand
the unmarried wife with the public stigma
of concubinage. It is to be hoped that this
reverend gentleman, abashed as he is by his
clerical coat from the punishment due to a
cowardly insult to a dead lady, will be had
to the law's end, and that the public will
meanwhile be attracted by his attention in
England to the need of forcing the hand of
the house of lords, and of assimilating the
marriage law of England to that of other
countries.

EXTRADITION.
There is some difficulty over the extradi-
tion of Phipps the Philadelphia forger,
now held by the police of Hamilton. We
copy part of an article of the Philadelphia
Record dealing with the case. The Record
writes a broader and more satisfactory
treaty of extradition. So do we. The
doctrine of an asylum for criminals—always
excluding political offenders—will not long
survive. But until Canada has the right of
making her own treaties, commercial and
extradition, trouble will not cease to exist.
We know our crimes and the American
know theirs; we have able lawyers and jur-
ists; so have they; if we had the right to
name a commission to meet their repre-
sentatives we could soon reach a satisfactory
law.

CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.
The United States census commission has
just issued an advance bulletin showing
the foreign born population of that country
to be 6,979,943, of which Canada contrib-
utes one-ninth as follows:

Canada	610,017
New Brunswick	47,788
Newfoundland	43,780
Nova Scotia	43,100
Prince Edward Island	1,587
British Columbia	1,100
Total British America	717,000

Knocking out the 4789 of Newfoundland
we get 712,205 Canadians resident in the
United States. Our last census shows
77,458 United States born residents in
Canada.

THE CURRENT QUESTION.
(To the Editor of The World.)
Sir: In last Thursday's issue of the
World I noticed an article signed "Investi-
gator," headed "Currency Reform." With
this writer I have no controversy, though
I would be slow, after my experience, to
adopt his ideas of the advantage of notes of
less denomination than one dollar. Nor do
I suppose there is any sense defined in the
supposition of silver change. The few twenty-
five cent notes in use here are at present a
convenience, in the way of sending small
change by mail; and they seem to answer
every purpose in that way, as with the ten
and five cent notes any needed fraction of a
dollar can be made out. But if they were
issued in sufficient quantity to sup-
ply the change used in ordinary
trade, they would very soon drive the silver
change out of circulation; and Investigator
would see it in another light. The issue of
fractional notes at this time would simply
be the creation of a nuisance that would
never be asked for a second time. The
currency of Canada is in a very good con-
dition as it is, and just now it requires very
little improvement.

Investigator alludes to the circulation of
the United States, without giving a very
clear idea of what it is, in contrast with
that of Canada. My purpose now is mainly
to give a statement of the character of
that circulation, which must be
admitted to be the best device in
that way known to the monetary world.

Practically the paper circulation of the
United States is a government issue, and
you note half of it is issued by banks. If
you notice the "American notes" you will
find them of two kinds: First, the United
States notes, or greenbacks, of all denom-
inations from \$1 to \$1000, reading on the
face, "The United States will pay the bear-
er—dollars," and on the back, "This
note is a legal tender, at its face value, for
all debts, public and private, except duties
on imports and interest on the public debt."
It is issued by the national bank, and
the government can at any time insist on
the letter of these terms; but that would be
a suspension of specie payments, which is
the most improbable of events in that way.
These notes are therefore regarded as the
equivalent of gold, and are so treated in
commerce. Second, the National bank
notes of all denominations from \$5 upwards,
reading on the face, "National currency,"
and on the back, "The National bank of
Washington, deposited with the treasurer
of the United States."—National bank
notes—will pay the bearer on demand—
dollars." On the backs of these notes is
printed, "This note is receivable at par in
all parts of the United States, in payment
of taxes and excises, and all other dues to
the United States, except duties on imports,
and also for salaries and demands
owing by the United States to individuals,
corporations and associations within the
United States, except interest on the pub-
lic debt." The general appearance of the
two kinds of notes is distinctly different,
and at home the government notes only are
called greenbacks.

These national banks are supplied with
their notes of circulation in this way:
When a bank is organized under the na-
tional banking law, the proper officers
deposit with the treasurer of the United
States, registered bonds of the United

States, which they have obtained by the
sale of the bank, and receive, in this propor-
tion, the capital does not exceed
\$500,000 the bank receives, in relation to
the amount of 90 per cent of the bonds
deposited with the treasurer; if between
\$500,000 and \$1,000,000, 80 per cent; if
between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, 75 per
cent, and if over \$2,000,000, 60 per cent.
This margin between the bonds deposited
and the circulation received by the bank,
secures the government from loss by sud-
den depreciation; and the banks are further
required to keep the amount of the bonds on
deposit at par, in case of continued depre-
ciation of the bonds in the market.

In this way the circulation of the national
banks is secured, while the government be-
comes responsible for the final payment.
When one of these banks fails (as some of
them have done), the United States treas-
urer sells the bonds the bank has deposited
with him, and pays off the circulation.
Therefore it makes no difference to the
note-holders whether the bank fails or not;
the notes circulate as if they did before till
they find their way into other banks and
are sent to the treasury for redemption.

From the "exceptions" on both the
greenbacks and the bank notes, it would
be inferred that they would not be accepted
in payment of custom dues; and such
would be the case if the government cur-
rent should fall below par, but since the
redemption of specie payments the notes
are treated as gold, because they are con-
vertible into gold.

There are for these exceptions in that,
when the United States government issued
the greenbacks, and made the loans of the
time of the war, the interest on the loans
were pledged to be paid in gold; and to
secure that pledge it was made a part of the
contract that the import duties should be
collected in gold; and that was the prac-
tice until the congress passed the resump-
tion act and made the greenbacks equal to
gold.

There is at this time in circulation in the
United States what are called "silver
notes," which are certificates of deposit of
some silver dollars. They are issued for
the convenience of those who want to
avoid the encumbrance of the silver. They
represent only silver dollars, but within
the United States they are at par and cir-
culate as such.

During the war the United States issued
fractional currency (such as Investigator is
anxious to have issued in Canada) in the
amount of over thirty millions of dollars,
of which, on the 1st of July last, there
were reported outstanding \$15,422,408.77;
and yet you never see one in common cir-
culation any more than the 25 cent note
in Canada. And of these fifteen millions
over eight millions are paid down as "lost
or destroyed," all which has been lost to
the people at large. This will serve as an
experiment for Investigator to study.

This paper may give the reader a better
idea of the United States currency than
generally prevails; while it will satisfy any
that may have doubts of its value. That
value is simply measured by the credit of the
government.

DR. STEWART ON LACIATION PELLETS.
(To the Editor of The World.)
Sir: Permit me to show, through your
columns, for the benefit of the honest elec-
tors of the dominion, that the "controversial
elections act, 1874," is being grossly out-
raged by the bar and bench.

The courts of Ontario to which parlia-
ment has given jurisdiction in election pe-
titions are the court of error and appeal,
the court of chancery, the court of common
pleas and the court of chancery.
That jurisdiction, however, is, by the act,
limited. A petition for instance is initial-
ly filed in the court of chancery, and the
pleas division. It is then removed to the
court of common pleas division. The respon-
dent asks for its removal on the ground that
it is a matter of high court of justice, and
of its jurisdiction. The judge removes it to
the high court of justice. The petition
is now, sir, the act expressly provides
that this shall not be done. For subsection
1 of section 8 of the act provides that all
the writs of habeas corpus, and all the writs
of mandamus, and all the writs of certiorari,
and all the writs of prohibition, and all the
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