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THE WORLD,

18 King Street East, Toronto.
The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1882.

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

IS IT WORTH THE COST?

In the impending local elections it is evident that a desperate effort is to be made on the part of the one political party to retain, and on the other to capture, what is known as the "Catholic vote." We are sorry to be at length forced to recognize the fact that there is a Catholic vote. In this free country, where there are no distinctions on account of creed or race, where legal or civil disabilities attach to no man because of his religion, and where every one is in the fullest and most perfect enjoyment of all possible rights and liberties without reference to his religious belief, it might not unreasonably have been hoped that ere now all who differ in politics would be agreed to differ on grounds of public policy alone, and would have ceased to make a rallying point of religious feuds and prejudices. Unhappily, this is not the case. The effects of the recent strife in dominion politics were plainly apparent at the late elections, and the increased strength which it brought the conservative party is expected to be felt in the coming struggle. As almost a matter of course in the present condition of Canadian politics, rumors are heard of counter movements in the reform camp, looking to the retention of the "vote." What shape they will take does not yet appear, but the record of both parties is such as to make it a matter of surprise if the familiar inducements of "increased representation" and "recognition," and the appointment of Catholics to office are not resorted to. And so the struggle for the Catholic "vote" will go on.

There are, we presume, sensible men in the ranks of both parties, and we would ask them to sit calmly down and put to themselves these questions: Is not this a game fraught with danger to our country, and in the long run to the stirring up of bitter hatred between religion and religion? Is it worth while, in order that the ins may go out and the outs come in, to pander to a spirit of selfishness and political greed, and to take together the still glowing embers of religious discord which should long ago have been allowed to decay into ashes? We saw how these feelings of bitterness and jealousy received new strength from the bill made for Sir John for look for a double share of acrimony and strife if the process is repeated by both parties. The harm that will thus be done our young dominion will be incalculable. If the spirit of evil were to set to work to retard the progress of our country it could devise no more potent means than to stir up and perpetuate the feelings of hatred and jealousy which are too easily entertained by the followers of one religious belief amongst us against the adherents of another.

Why Catholics should be expected to vote in a body in any particular direction without regard to individual opinion or conviction, we have never been able to make out. Is their religion in any danger? The question is too absurd to require an answer. Does anybody propose to deprive them of their franchise, to take away their liberty of speech or action, or to deny them any one of the rights enjoyed by every citizen of the land? Is not the whole educational system of the province true to them in common with every other class in the community, and have they not in addition been aided in establishing a plan of separate education where by their children might be taught and trained as they themselves think proper? In short, is there any grievance whatever which justifies the existence of a Catholic "vote"? That it does exist requires no proof on our part. So-called "leaders" act indistinctly as if it were their own personal

Property, and politicians of the "practical" kind are forever devising schemes to make or keep it "straight."
We draw two conclusions. One is that until Catholics themselves learn to use the franchise according to their private estimate of public men and affairs instead of according to their religious predilections, their solid vote will always be a degrading element in Canadian politics; and the other is, that whichever party for the sake of power wantonly opens the way for the inroads of sectarian prejudice and ill-feeling will be held responsible for the results which will surely follow, and will in the end be brought to book by the people for their fault.

IRREGULARITY OF PAPERS.
Complaints have been made to The World of late by subscribers, to the effect that they were not getting their papers regularly. In some of these cases it has been learned that the fault was with the subscribers themselves. The latest is that of a gentleman in Winnipeg, whose papers were delivered regularly at his hotel, and when we had the matter investigated the bar-tender showed the letter-carrier a bundle of papers—twelve or so in number—which had never been called for, at the hotel office, by the subscriber, though he had ordered them to be delivered there.

LONG COMMUNICATIONS.
The World is a small paper, but it tries to give something of everything in readable shape. Long communications interfere with this object, and for this reason we must receive a reply to Goldwin Smith from Captain Kirwin, a column from Sidney Smith, another column from W. H. Stevens on the Sunday question, and seven other letters with anonymous signatures, discussing various topics. They are enough of them to fill a page. The New York Sun has indoctrinated its correspondents with the idea of brevity, and none one of its columns often contains fourteen to twenty letters each packed with facts and argument, stripped of verbiage. We want letters from everyone but they must be short. The trouble is that a pointed and pithy letter is harder to write than a wordy one.

NOT FAIR CRITICISMS.

We believe that critics, whether they are editors, correspondents writing to editors, or platform speakers, should confine themselves to the matter at issue and leave personal considerations aside. We have endeavored to act thus toward David Blain, but some of our reform contemporaries have overstepped their bounds in dealing with that gentleman. For instance, Cornwall Freeholder: "A few years ago Mr. Blain fell off his horse and struck his head upon a stone. He has never fairly recovered from the effects of the fall, in fact his manner has been so peculiar since then, that sympathy rather than contempt is manifested for him."

Halifax Chronicle: "Mr. Blain, although said to be a gentleman of intelligence and culture, and possessing a university degree that should have been a guarantee of better things, appears to be one of those weak-minded persons who worship success and are ready to stoop to anything that would give promise of securing it."
Now we think there is quite enough in Mr. Blain's letter to call for comment without attacking him personally. To do that weakens our case. Even grant that Mr. Blain has brought in irrelevant matters, as he appears to have done, that does not justify the quotations given.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Montreal Transcript publishes a table of the salaries paid to Canadian officials and to like officials over the border. The statement is one that furnishes considerable food for reflection.
To commence at the beginning, we pay the figure head which forms the link between this dependency of ours and England \$48,666 per year for taking excursion trips and holding a small court over five millions of people. The United States pays its president for his services as executive officer of fifty millions of people \$50,000.

The United States has an executive government composed of seven men who receive a salary of \$9000 per year. Canada has an executive of thirteen members, one of whom receives \$3000, the others \$7000 per year exclusive of \$1000 each, as members of parliament.
The salaries paid the governors of the different states range from \$1000 to \$10,000, while our lieutenant-governors receive from \$7000 to \$10,000. New York and Pennsylvania are the only states that pay \$10,000 and one of them is larger in population than the whole dominion and the other nearly as large. Our governmental machinery is very expensive and if we are able to keep it up and have a surplus with our five millions of people it is no wonder that the debt of the United States is being paid off at such an astonishing rate. Verily we are too much governed.

HIGH PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE.

Housekeepers are complaining of the high price they have to pay for butter, eggs and all other kinds of farm produce. Fresh butter, for instance, is thirty cents a pound. The farmers on the other hand are dissatisfied with the price they receive for their produce at the country stores. If this is the case then the middlemen are making money both ways: out of the farmer and out of the city consumer. The grocers and provision men in the city, if they are not a regularly organized ring, have certainly a good understanding among themselves and manage to keep up prices. Even supposing the grocers blameless in this matter, still they are directly responsible in another way. Why is it that Toronto is left almost totally dependent for its farm produce on these classes on the farming district immediately at hand? Why do not our grocers and provision dealers make arrangements with farmers near the railways a 100 or 150 miles back for the preparation and transit of butter in pound rolls, and in fat-

ness order? At present these farmers are in the habit of selling to the country stores where it is converted into the nauseous mixture exported as Canadian tallow butter, and which is often unclean and often rancid, even at Montreal but 8 or 10 cents a pound. With the use of ice or clover hay fresh butter might be sent to Toronto in first-class order constantly and cheaply. In England one can buy every morning the fresh butter which has been churned in Ireland or France but a couple of days before. Why do not our grocers put some energy into their business, and if they will not push do not some persons of capital and wit supersede them in this matter.

OUR OPINION.
Collingwood Enterprise: We would like to have the opinion of The Toronto World, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and the teachers, as to the propriety of the high school educators editing and publishing a rabid party organ in the town in which they teach—as is the case in Collingwood.

The high school and all other teachers should leave the party work and party journals to others. A teacher should vote.

MONOPOLY VS. LABOR.

Another lamentable instance of the effects of the monopoly system is to be found in the present condition of the laboring class in the Pennsylvania mining districts. For years the various companies throughout that state have been geared together in one grand plan to guard the interests of the few, to the detriment of the many. By every device of human ingenuity they have endeavored to turn the advantages of their position against the working classes, and to compel the latter by unscrupulous measures to do the greatest amount of work for the least possible pay. The above districts are notorious for their amoral and unscrupulous strikes. The latest one, that among the miners of the Pan Handle company, whose collapse has been just announced, is a fair instance of the complete helplessness of employees in the hands of these omnipotent company circles. It mattered not how unjust and iniquitous were the dealings of employers, or by what vile systems of coercion the unfortunate laborers were forced to submit to be robbed of their rightful dues. The laws of the league are all powerful and inexorable. Disappointed and heartbroken, the wretched deliver, after many weeks of hunger, illness and misery, have gone back to work, crushed in spirit, deep in debt and with poverty-stricken families to support upon their diminished earnings.

How often this desperate but unavailing struggle of the working class against favored monopolists has been repeated can be seen from the extreme poverty of the poor and the extreme wealth of the rich in those sections of the country. The strike of the New York freight handlers also demonstrates the weakness of employees no matter how numerous or how righteous their cause when pitted against the powerful organization, as well as many other organized demands for increased wages are far from being the outcome of greediness but are simply the natural workings of a desire for justice and inherent rights, and for that the laborer is conscious of being entitled. But so far in the struggle he has got the worst of it.

LIFE PRESERVERS.
(To the Editor of The World)

Sir: I think the steamboat owners might give occasional exhibitions on board their boats of the way the life preservers are used. Of course I am well aware there are a few who would not do so, but there are thousands who have no idea about them at all.

UNKONMANZIE.

Sunday Pastimes in the West.

The same reason to believe that the Western States are becoming more moral than religious. Prohibition is triumphant in Kansas and Iowa, with fair prospects of speedy victory in other States. But while prohibitory laws are strictly enforced, we observe no similar disposition to recognize the obligation of those states which forbid secular pursuits on Sunday.
"The mass of western people," says the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, "do not regard Sunday as a day for strict religious observance, and so long as such is the prevailing public opinion, attempts to enforce the law in isolated cases can create only bitterness, prejudice, and personal animosity."
These remarks were called forth by the case of the Sedalia baseball players. They had a little game on Sunday. To this objection was made by a person who is described as a "stern local moralist." He caused the arrest of the lawbreakers and thereby threw the town into turmoil, but he was right in the matter, and they were wrong and had to suffer an ignominious fine of three dollars a piece, from which, however, they have appealed to a court of review.

In the discussion which has ensued many western newspapers express the opinion that the law ought not to prohibit innocent sports on Sunday. The difficulty is to define what are innocent sports. Where shall we begin and where shall we end our classification? And when we say that we will permit innocent sports on Sunday, do we not imply that we will tolerate on week days sports which are not innocent?

Cruelty to Work Girls.
From the Niagara Review.

The Toronto World has on more than one occasion earned the gratitude of the helpless and the thanks of the public for its fearless exposure of wrong-doing and oppression. Its latest onslaught is against the tyranny and cruelty practised in some of the large factories of the city of Toronto, where numberless girls are faced at the mercy of heartless viragos. In its remedy for such cruelty is fearless exposure, and now that our contemporary has taken the matter up in the interest of the victims of these heartless wretches, a reform may be expected.

York Herald, Richmond Hill.

Very few people here are in the habit of town and cities lead. It is hard enough for girls to be forced to work without having such cruelties inflicted upon them. Since our maker thought it wrong for woman on earth, how guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls!

TALMAGE AT BRIMLEY CAMP.

A Pleasant Excursion—Christ and Koushitz—How Mr. Talmage Confronted an Excursion.
The excursionists to the Brimley camp meeting yesterday had a fine morning for their expedition. The steamer Empress of India, Captain VanDusen, left Toronto and started going west. Like his captain she is a native of Prince Edward county, having been built at Deseronto. At 9 a. m. she steamed out of Toronto harbor, past the decreasing buildings west of Parkdale, the sage-green woods succeeding, and the locomotive smoke, where the G. T. R. winding by the shore, reminds us of Virgil's *jaest iugena litore truncata*. A pleasant voyage of two hours brought us to the Gimby camp. To the north of it a line of hills stretches away towards Hamilton: as we near the wharf we see the high banks of the river with multitudes of men, women and children. Among the pine and maple groves float the flags of Canada and of the States; between the trees everywhere peep the gables of picturesque cottages and the white walls of tents. One of the latter is wittily named "the Toronto Zoo." Can Harry Eiger be its occupant, come hither to seek the penitent's bench? The coral-green waters of the lake are covered with pleasure boats, and nearer shore, with trees loose over most becoming robes de bague of sky blue or scarlet striped, a bevy of maidens affect the contrast of beauty and good color. To say that the place was crowded would be a feeble and inadequate phrase. It was difficult to get standing room, in the present condition of the laboring class in the Pennsylvania mining districts. For years the various companies throughout that state have been geared together in one grand plan to guard the interests of the few, to the detriment of the many. By every device of human ingenuity they have endeavored to turn the advantages of their position against the working classes, and to compel the latter by unscrupulous measures to do the greatest amount of work for the least possible pay. The above districts are notorious for their amoral and unscrupulous strikes. The latest one, that among the miners of the Pan Handle company, whose collapse has been just announced, is a fair instance of the complete helplessness of employees in the hands of these omnipotent company circles. It mattered not how unjust and iniquitous were the dealings of employers, or by what vile systems of coercion the unfortunate laborers were forced to submit to be robbed of their rightful dues. The laws of the league are all powerful and inexorable. Disappointed and heartbroken, the wretched deliver, after many weeks of hunger, illness and misery, have gone back to work, crushed in spirit, deep in debt and with poverty-stricken families to support upon their diminished earnings.

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Among the Cattle Kings.

The ranches of "Cattle King" power, all making up a frontage of 18 miles, and including a number of very productive meadows, are situated on the south side of the Arkansas, and are all under fence. Directly opposite these, beginning at Fort Lyon and reaching down the river a distance of 32 miles, and extending back far enough to include an expanse of 80,000 acres, is another pasture under fence, the title for which are in the same name. Here, then, are fully 42 miles of water front and 100,000 acres of pasture under fence, all owned by one man. The fencing on these ranches will sum up over 100 miles. Northward to and even beyond the San Francisco from his 600,000 acre cattle ranch, in the vicinity of Hallack station, Nev. Frederick Harvey and others, owning the X. Y. brand of cattle, are negotiating for the purchase of 120,000 acres of land belonging to the railroad company. The lands are situated west of Hallack station, Kan., on the south side of the Arkansas river. The Reno Gazette is informed that W. B. Tushman has sent to market this season over 4000 head of beef cattle, and that he has the largest stock ranch in the country. There are others who send more cattle to the market, but they buy them instead of raising them. He has over 20,000 head of stock cattle, on 100,000 acres of land.

Once I came as a stranger to a certain town to preach, and a gentleman called on me at my hotel, sent in his card, and when I saw him he said: "Sir, I am glad you have visited us, and I wish to welcome you to our city, but I am sorry that I cannot give you a more cordial welcome, as you are not a native of our city, and you are not a member of our church. I have a small shaver descending on the just and unjust, among the former on your reporter, closed the address earlier than I intended. My impression of Mr. Talmage is that he is an able speaker with certain lines; not to be compared with Pushkin, and in the religious variety of business, deal almost exclusively in the sale of hats and caps. He reads too flippantly the grand sentences of the most difficult of all books to read effectively; he is too fond of slang for cultivated tastes, he mispronounces classical and Hebrew words differently, still he tells a story well, and we were all sorry to see him go. What he is doing on the platform, or rather the trappeze.

Railway Bonus Hunting.
From the Toronto World.

Truth always likes to praise what it thinks right, and support what is straight, forward and plucky. It does not matter what any of its contemporaries may have said about it, or what it may have said about them. It is the right thing that is said in anything like the right way, that is enough to secure the truth its admission and applause. Now the little World is doing this at present in reference to railway bonuses and subsequent railway wreckage, and therefore Truth is really with its cheer. We shall be curious to see what George Laidlaw and other wreckers say to the World's charges. It is of no use to say that they are beneath notice. They are not such things, and they should be in the amount of the appropriations. Go at it, little World, and try and persuade parliament to appoint a railway board to fix rates for goods and passengers, so that, if there was a monopoly, it may not matter much when the charges are fixed by law and changed when thought necessary. We can then have our highways in the hands of irresponsible companies, without a certain amount of effective control.

From the Fort Hope News.

The Toronto journals have suddenly discovered that railway amalgamation is not a good thing. Had that discovery been made sooner, it might have been turned to a practical use. When the World was gallantly fighting the grasping monopolists last session, the big papers had a word to say on the subject. Some of them are awakened rather late in the morning.

From the Galt Reformer.

The Toronto World is doing good work

In showing up the hollowness of many of our railway schemes. No doubt about it, the public have been unmercifully swindled by job-togged railway promoters who had nothing to lose and a good deal to gain by flogging their "independent feeders" upon an unsuspecting public. The public are certainly most glibly where they imagine their interests are concerned, and the sprat thrown by insinuating bonus hunters invariably captures a pretty good sized whale. The World appears to think that our own "George Bonus Laidlaw" is one of the most dangerous of his class, and is after him with a sharp stick.

The Midland Combination Justified.
From the Bolognese Independent.

An occasional whisper is heard of how things would be if we had competition, and didn't know exactly what it meant, just as if we had never had any competition, and didn't know exactly what it meant. Competition is a wicked fallacy. Competition was clearly demonstrated to mean ruin to the company, disastrous to its thousands of creditors, the impoverishment of the public, and general inconvenience and discomfort.

Two Views on Independence.
From the London Advertiser.

If independence ever becomes popular, Mr. Chapleau can join the movement consistently, and say, I have always favored this. I only waited till the time became suitable. It is never because popular is a bad idea, and a good proof of Mr. Chapleau's political shrewdness, or rather shrewdness in politics.

Religion in Schools.
From the Bolognese Independent.

It is a just source of satisfaction to find that the educational system of the country is making an effort to free itself from the charge of godlessness. The existing system has produced a population very clever and very wicked. As to the suggestion that the Scriptures should be read in schools there may be grave doubts whether its adoption would be wise. Is the morality of the Old Bible such as should be implanted in the youthful bosom? The subject of religion in schools is of the greatest importance, and ought to receive more attention.

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