

The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1882.

ENGLISH INVESTORS AND CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

We made reference the other day to some remarks by Mr. William Abbott, at the recent half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk company in London, on the subject of English loans or investments in Canadian railways. It may be as well to repeat here the few sentences we have already quoted from the report of his speech on the occasion: "The time has arrived when an end should be put to this controversy, not only in the interest of the Grand Trunk and the Great Western of Canada, but in the interest of Canada herself. (Cheers.) On looking over the capital of these companies I find that the amount of \$44,185,000 has been invested in these two great Canadian railways, and the balance which these two ways have done to Canada is far in excess of the returns which the shareholders have received. (Cheers.) Every year which is spent in this way to the benefit of Canada will find an echo in Canada to-morrow. Every other colony of Great Britain has yielded a handsome return for the capital embarked for their development, except Canada. (Cheers.) I find that the united debts of Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales, strongly enough amount to \$44,000,000, exactly the same amount as these two Canadian railways. Now, gentlemen, I want to enter this protest. If the Dominion of Canada is desirous of getting further capital in order to complete its railway system, I would earnestly urge that she should get it from the British investors. If we are unreasonable as to insist upon having railway competition in Canada we shall be duly snubbed, and in the highest financial parity, too, for our presumption. The hands of the British investors are to be stayed—ominous threat! and Mr. Abbott is one of those who are going to do it. It is generally believed that the staying process referred to has been "cried out" to a considerable extent already; and generally with success until a recent date. Without doubt, the influence alluded to by Mr. Abbott had its share in defeating every scheme for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway before we reached that scheme of late resort—the syndicate. Like Caesar of old, the syndicate has fed upon great wealth, that even Grand Trunk itself in London will be unable to "check" it now, to use Sir John's familiar word with reference to Manitoba. If we hold it impossible for Mr. Abbott to have meant that he was going to clap an extinguisher upon the syndicate, we must suppose that his threat was aimed at the Quebec and Ontario. This being the case, it is interesting to observe that Mr. Oates says "no surrender," and declares that the Quebec and Ontario road will be built, fission or no fission. The Australian colonies have yielded a handsome return; why not Canada? Well, perhaps, it is because they have no United States lying along their respective frontiers, and no foreign Vandermiles and gold-seekers interfering with their working, and for long sops and then to make them work for nothing. In Australia any particular railway, in any particular colony, is marked wholly and solely for the benefit of that identical colony alone, the interest of its proprietors of course understood. Here, as soon as the Grand Trunk and the Great Western were built they commenced working for the benefit of the United States first of all; Canadian traffic being with them only a secondary consideration. Perhaps circumstances compelled them thus to act, it may be that they felt as if they had no option, and had to do that or worse. But let them not blame Canada for it; if they lose money carrying American freight a thousand miles for less than they charge for carrying Canadian freight three hundred miles. The local freight gives good paying rates; the foreign freight is often carried at a loss, or within a fraction of it. There might be a different tale to tell about the Australian railways, if they were controlled by the interests of a foreign New York and a foreign Chicago; and the speculations and cupidity of foreign Vanderbilts and Goulds.

For many years the proprietors of both the Grand Trunk and the Great Western persisted in the capital error of believing that operations here could be minutely directed from London, three thousand miles away. This blunder cost the shareholders millions before they found it out. Of late years another policy has prevailed, and both Mr. Hackson on the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Broughton, on the Great Western, have proved energetic and successful general managers. Large authority is now placed in the hands of the men on the spot, who know what is wanted, and the business of both roads is better done in consequence. Mr. Abbott speaks of the large amount of forty-four millions of English money invested in Canadian railways. Can he inform us how much of this was really bona fide value, twenty shillings to the pound, and how much his English investors used, or "billed," to the companies at far more than they were worth? If dividends had to be paid only on actual cash value of roads and plant, and no more, perhaps the returns to investors would look a great deal better than they do now. If Mr. Abbott will candidly consider all the circumstances, he may see reason for believing that it is not the fault of Canada, so much as of the English investors themselves, that the roads named have not paid as well as the Australia roads.

DRIVING ANOTHER NAIL. The Hamilton Times and the Toronto Globe are very much alike especially the Times. Our contemporary of the ambitious N.P. city evidently does not like to be outdone by the Globe in a certain line, and proceeds in the following fashion to drive another nail in Mr. Blake's coffin: "All we have to say is that Mr. Blake attempts to get into office by canvassing his convictions on a question so important to the interests of Canada, he deserves to be well beaten. But we make the World's interpreter of Mr. Blake's opinions?"

His speeches are given record, and in them there is no admission to protection. He is too well educated to be deluded by the sophisms of the high tariff advocates, and too honest to profess faith in that which his common sense repudiates. When we say that Mr. Blake thinks upon any subject we shall read the reports of his speeches, not take our sides of his opinions from the World's version."

THE WORLD HAS NEVER professed to be the interpreter of Mr. Blake's speeches, but has often enough asked him to state his views on the trade question so plain that no interpretation at all would be needed. Quite recently Mr. Hodgins, in accepting the reform nomination for West York, declared his confidence in Mr. Blake as a leader who, if in power, would respect existing facts, and not too rudely interfere with the N. P. now in operation. Put this alongside of what the Times says, and then tell us which of the two more correctly interprets Mr. Blake.

How the rabid, roaring free-thinkers how many politicians, who are free-thinkers in name, but who are not, hasten to deny the charge, and take such pains to prove that they are really very good protectionists after all. But no politician charged with the crime of being a protectionist denies the fact; he pleads guilty at once, and gives evidence how pleased he is to get so popular a compliment. The popularity of protection—in other words, the popularity of upon the people—in fact, worth a thousand free-trade arguments.

THE LATE SENATOR PENNY, of Montreal, a most decided and consistent free-trader, used to admit this fact; and was very bludgeoned for it, too, by saying that of course the fools were in the majority. Will the Times take a similar course, and say that the city of Hamilton is inhabited by some thirty-five thousand people, "mostly fools," as said Carlyle once said of the British people? Hamilton is such an N. P. city that the fact that the Times continues to be published there is really a phenomenon wonderful to behold.

THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE. On the "necessaries of life" question, the free trade press is getting hemmed into a close corner, and dodging is tried as a means of getting out. This is from the Belleville Ontario: "The Toronto World, a few days ago, presumptuously asked the Lindsay Post for proof that the N. P. had increased the cost of a single article that farmers and the laboring class generally purchase. In a subsequent issue the World answers its own query by furnishing reasons why the work of the farmer is of higher value than that of the laborer. It says nearly all the necessaries of life are dearer now than they were three or four and four years ago, and the same is the case with the necessaries of the laborer. This is conceding all the Post and other anti-N. P. organs claim. The point in this little controversy lies in the answer to the question—what are those "necessaries of life," which have become so dear that workers are driven to ask for increased wages? We have already given our answer to the question—no evasive reply or shuffling answer, by any means, but one plain and direct as the most capacious conventionalist could ask for. We have said that nine-tenths of the increased cost of living, for the average workman's family, is to be found in the higher prices of bread and breadstuffs, meat of all kinds; milk, butter and cheese, eggs, and fish. These are all staple articles of food, and they are all articles of which Canada produces enough for her own consumption, with a large surplus for exportation. Let the free organs, if they can, give plain and straightforward answers to these questions: First, is it true that the increased cost of living—for workmen's families, remember, not for the wealthy or well-to-do classes—lies in the higher prices of the articles named, and to the extent that we have stated? Second, if it be admitted that such is the case, are the higher prices of these staple Canadian products caused by the N. P.? Whenever the Hamilton Times, the London Advertiser, the Lindsay Post, or the Belleville Ontario, will have the manliness to quit dodging, and give plain honest answers to these questions we shall probably have "a few cursory remarks" to make in reply.

THE WAGES OF WOMEN. The articles in yesterday's World, and the correspondence it has provoked, as well as the concern shown by all in the strike of the female operatives in the Toronto shoe factories, indicate that the time has arrived when something should be done to ameliorate the condition of women, especially those who have to work for their living. A good suggestion by one of our correspondents is that the ladies of this and other cities might do a great deal toward this end if they were organized and made a thorough investigation into the condition of workwomen. Such an organization might bring about reforms, not only in the pay, but in the surroundings, the hours of labor, the recreation, etc., of female operatives.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR. The whole professional opinion yet passed on the Toronto harbor—the opinion of Col. Gowins, Kivas Tully, Walter and Frank Shanly, Capt. Baile, and the government engineers—has been that the strait gap must be closed, if the island is to be retained and a harbor secured. We submit that there are three men ought to be the best judges. They have not forgotten the question of city drainage and the pollution of the bay, and they all have recommended feasible plans for providing the one and avoiding the other. But the opinion of citizens generally has been and is for the maintenance of the eastern gap. The battle has just begun.

CINCINNATI'S SHAKSPERIAN FESTIVAL. Cincinnati is ambitious to rank as the leading art city in the United States, and to that end proposes a great Shakespearian festival, in which Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Jefferson, and, indeed, everybody in the theatrical profession who is anybody, is expected to take part. New York Trunk is afraid Cincinnati

will never have such a Shakespearian festival as the port-packers want, simply because the three tragedians in question will not allow Cincinnati to fix their professional rank in the eyes of the rest of the world.

A FOLISH PRACTICE. In accordance with "immemorial custom," the public meeting on the harbor question was called by poster, not by advertisement in the public papers. As a result there was a small attendance. Let the council order a change in the method.

THE SAN FRANCISCO Call intimates that eastern people, who are so enthusiastic on behalf of the Chinese, may soon have more and closer experience of the Mongol invasion than they have bargained for. "These will be very little news," it is said, "of a law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese which it is known that those now here are refused employment. The immediate effect of an organization to oppose the employment of Chinese would be a movement of Chinese east. Special rates could be made with transportation companies to take them rather than let them profit on their slaves. A good many of the Chinese have money to give to pay their own way. There is already a nucleus of Chinese in the six companies of the eastern cities which the six companies could communicate, and thus provide their own work. Boston, New York and Philadelphia will soon have their Chinese quarters, which will enable their citizens to study the Chinese character without a costly journey to the Pacific coast. We do not wish the east any harm, but it is desirable that they should have some personal knowledge of the evil that has so long rested upon the Pacific coast."

THE AUSTRALIAN SUBMER, corresponding with our winter, has been an extraordinary one. The latest mail describe the fearful heat and drought which still prevailed at the time of their departure. For several months scarcely any rain had fallen, and widespread disaster seemed unlikely to be averted. The steady and lasting downpour which alone could prevent it. The heat in the inland districts had been terrible, the mercury even reaching 124° in such shade as was obtainable. Mornings after morning, for weeks together, the sun had risen in a cloudless sky, and set as bright as the red ball of fire at the edge of a copper dome. The losses of station-owners are extraordinarily heavy, and the grain harvest will be below the average all over the continent, though in isolated districts the crop is a good one, owing to heavy local rainfall. In Queensland the drought had broken up, and heavy floods had done much damage; at one station alone two thousand sheep had been drowned by a freshet. It has been said that Australia is a land of contradictions; this, according to the nineteenth century's cycle theory, will be a wet year; in fact, far from the fire colonies, it has been a year of drought.

HAMILTON SPEAKER. "The St. Catharines News, Toronto World, and other papers say that Hon. Edmund Blake is a protectionist; our local newspaper says he is a free trader; and all profess to be dead in love with his policy. That's all right—it shows that his newspapers are bound to be pleased with their party leader; but Mr. Blake will have to come out squarely one way or the other if he wants to be boss of this country. Voters are not so easily pleased." The World can't speak for the rest, but will for itself. It is most emphatically not a "free" paper; it is not say that Mr. Blake is a protectionist; and it is not "dead in love" with the policy either of him or any other man who opposes the commercial independence of Canada, in other words, the N. P.

AFTER ALL, is this question as to increased cost of living worth the attention bestowed on it by the press? We reply: if you think it is not, name some other question which is of more live interest for the masses of the people. What interest is there, in comparison, in the old question between whig and Tory, which was settled and done for in Canada more than a quarter of a century ago?

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS. To the World: While allowing that it is not the province of the state to teach religion, and that therefore the bible as an instrument for spiritual teaching should not be used in day schools, I cannot see why, as a moral teacher, the bible should not be used extractively, like ordinary authors are used in school readers. Surely many of Solomon's proverbs and parts of other bible authors are as good teachers in this way as any of the modern writers of literary men. The one object in common schools, said for out of the common taxes of the people, should be to impart the best instruction possible to make good and intelligent citizens for the ordinary walk of life. Now what better part of this education can there be than fixing on young minds true moral maxims and ideas which, if practiced, will help to make them honest and intelligent people. And for this purpose I am prepared to maintain that there is no better source of teaching than the bible. Take for instance the whole of the first of David's psalms. "What better lesson for life than that printed on a child's memory than that? It takes some of our common proverbs; it is the language of the sluggard for instance—his exhortation to reverence and obedience towards parents and wise men; it is the language of a companion of fools men shall be destroyed; "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbor's house, lest he grow weary of thee." "It is thought, it is thought, say the buyer, but when he goes his way then he boasts."

Are not all these things true to life-to-day? Do not men, you said, by so-called "purchasing power," toss them down as if they were worth nothing, and then go home and chuckle over their bargain? I really don't think he knew the value of himself," is not an uncommon remark of ladies to their friends when they are conversing on the subject of the value of anything they have purchased. I cannot see why some of our christian school officials could not take from the bible enough of morality and literature which would give the bible a place in our school teachings of marked respect and esteem without at all infringing on peculiar theological tenets.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

The Arrest of William Montgomery was Brought About in Toronto. (From the St. Thomas Standard.) The arrest of a number of, and although he may for a while thrive and prosper, yet his time is sure to come sooner or later. The honor that is supposed to exist among thieves is in most cases imaginary, and very rarely is a member of a gang captured, but he is willing to "give away" his pals. The arrest of William Montgomery and after three months' imprisonment, on suspicion of being the individual who fired at Mr. H. Thornton, in September last, serves as an illustration, for upon the disclosure made of George Howard alias Sullivan, alias O'Neil, who fired a shot at Thornton, and escaped. The authorities here were perfectly well aware of the identity of the man, however, and in fact Montgomery's name was published in the Times of October 18, as having been here with Howard, but no action in the premises until he had been secured from the latter, who threatened to "peach" unless Montgomery provided for his mother. This Montgomery failed to do, and in consequence Howard communicated the names of the two burglars to the police, and they were arrested. This was an old offender, and was recently arrested in London, for the same kind of regular annual of crooks' tools being found in his house. He escaped conviction there, however.

THE DISPERSED TERRITORY. (From the Toronto World.) The people of the lower provinces must wonder why there is so much feeling in the larger provinces about the "boundary question." The first of the lower provinces refuse to give effect to the award of three men so distinguished, so able, and so impartial as Sir Edward Johnston, Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir John A. Macdonald, in treating the award as null, and demanding another reference, but they are in the hands of the people of the province of Quebec, who are generally supposed to regard any growth of the strength or influence of Ontario with a morbid fear. This feeling is dispensed, although it is of great extent, and although the timber standing on some portions of it has become valuable, as never mentioned in the award, uninhabitable by reason of the severity of the climate, and nearly all of the territory is covered with rocks and swamps. But even if it could maintain a large population, the fear that any one should settle, or establish a control over the territory, has been proved unfounded by the whole history of this province, in which the people, even on what may be called provincial questions, are generally, according to the state of parties, seldom by provinces.

DEAD. Thick in the path the leaves lie dead; The days of laughter are gone from me; Swallows are all flown over the sea; The voices of the end are gone from me; The days of laughter are gone from me.

INTERNATIONAL THERMO AND LUNG THERMIST. The first of the kind of King, Toronto. A body of French and English physicians are in charge. The spiritometer, the invention of Dr. M. Souville of Montreal, and ex-aid surgeon of the French army, which conveys medical properties direct to the seat of the disease, has been proved in the leading hospitals of Europe to be indispensable for the cure of catarrh, asthenia, bronchitis, asthma and lung disease. Dr. Souville and a body of English and French surgeons and physicians are in charge of this most successful institution on this continent. We wish country practitioners who have not had sufficient practice to distinguish the different forms of lung disease to bring their patients to our institute, and we will give them free advice. This institute has been organized by a body of scientific men to place Canada in a position to compete on scientific views with any part of Europe, and to protect the people from the hands of ignorant medical men. Souville's spiritometer and its preparations, were invented after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis and used in hundreds of cases to prove its effects. It has the sole right in France, England, the United States and Canada. Last year over 1000 letters of thanks were received from all parts of Europe, Canada and America for the wonderful cure performed by the spiritometer. Hundreds of the leading people of the country given as references. Write or call at the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge Street, corner of King, Toronto, and you will be received by either of the surgeons. Consultations free of charge. Call or write for enclosing stamp for pamphlet giving full particulars free.

The first lot of new goods for early spring wear has just arrived. They consist of the latest designs in fancy colored wools and Scotch suitings. Gentlemen desiring to get something new and different for themselves, call on Messrs. J. M. Maloney & Son, merchant tailors, 80 Bay Street.

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Table showing financial statements for CANAMIAN BUSINESS and SOLID GROWTH during the last sixteen years (1866-1881). Columns include Year, Assets, Liabilities, and various insurance figures.

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WITOBIA... Dispensary.

WITOBIA... Dispensary.

WITOBIA... Dispensary.

WITOBIA... Dispensary.

WITOBIA... Dispensary.

AROUND THE WORLD. Mr. Arthur's little daughter is a pretty child, chubby brown eyes that own a pair of large, laughing, and bright...

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Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive. Express, Accommodation, etc.

Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive. From Orangeville, Elora and Fenelon, etc.

Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive. Owen Sound, Harrison, and Teeswater, etc.

Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive. Leave Bay Horse, etc.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The Strike Continues Uninterrupted—No Signs of the End—Yesterday's Events.

The end of the various work approaches, and still the workers continue to give forth any indication that a settlement is near at hand, although perhaps there is a more hopeful outlook than there was at the beginning of the week.

THE CARPENTERS.

At the meeting of carpenters yesterday morning in Temperance hall Mr. Moore said he had hoped to have something to say to them about the situation, and to have a communication to lay before them.

The executive committee had sent a communication to the employers and the secretary would read the letter. Referring to a suggestion, he said that the press would not be excluded from the carpenters' meetings.

Mr. Moore said that, as it had been reported to the carpenters, that the employers were willing to treat with them, he had accordingly sent them a communication.

The chairman said he would have a reply to the end of the day. He hoped the settlement would come that quickly, and that it could be defined as a victory to both parties.

Mr. Moore said that he had received a letter from the employers, and that he had a copy of it. He said that the employers were willing to treat with them.

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he said, had been signed by the secretary, and not by the employers. He read the following names of the ones he referred to: Gilbert Peary, A. M. Brown, A. Hamilton, R. W. Stanley, Wm. Booth, Sears, Reuben Boy, Tom Conlin and Charles Davis. The meeting then adjourned.

The strikers' union held a meeting yesterday morning in Temperance hall. The secretary, Mr. Moore, said that he had a letter from the employers, and that he had a copy of it.

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post the whole matter of the employment and pay of the girls in the Toronto work-shops of all kinds, they would at the one summanly, and perhaps in favor of the small.

No female should be asked to work as a waitress in a restaurant or hotel. Upon a full and fearless investigation many such women might be found in Toronto probably.

Women are most anxious to be comfortable like other people, and should have fair pay for a day's work. They should have time for recreation—to read, to rest, to be comfortable and to sleep.

Female clerks, who were in stores, and female teachers should have the same pay in any school. Why not, if intelligence and industry are taken into account?

I am not saying this because I favor communism. No one dis-likes that more than I do. But at the same time I believe in a fair play and justice to the sexes—the same justice to the woman as we have to the man.

Labor is not a right, it is a power which we have. It is shameful to grind upon the poor laborers to the ground, and have the rich and the idle live in luxury.

Two individuals in the garb of laborers, and smiling strongly, had given, and were asked for the managing editor of the Toronto Globe and Mail.

That gentleman received the paper and the two men, who were dressed in the garb of laborers, were taken to the police station.

The police officers, who were dressed in the garb of laborers, were taken to the police station. The man in the garb of a laborer, who was smiling, was taken to the police station.

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AMONG THE COURTS.

The chancery division is now in session. The first case taken up yesterday was Smith v. Cameron.

The plaintiff made an affidavit and endorsed some promissory notes and became a surety in other ways for the defendant on the defendant's representation that he would apply the proceeds from the sale of the property, of which he was the ostensible owner, towards satisfaction of his indebtedness before calling on the plaintiff to help him in any way.

The defendant's affidavit was sworn to and the proceeds applied in some other way, and this action was brought to set aside the conveyance made in fraud of the plaintiff. The defendant is not liable for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

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LOYALTY OF CANADIANS.

How They Sing God Save the Queen—A Chairman in a Box.

Archibald Forbes in the Century Magazine for May says: The loyalty of the Canadians to the British crown is heartily fervent; they would suffer any sacrifice, be torn limb from limb, suffer any loss of life, to remain true to the crown.

I have some idea that, deep down in the Canadian heart, there lurks the notion of one of these fine mornings, annexing the United States to Canada.

A little Canadian town will fly more loyal hunting on the mother country. In the provincial regions of Canada, it is the practice to give scope to the public gatherings with singing "God save the Queen."

In every community there is a champion vocalist for these purposes. This practice gives scope; and he springs to the chance as if he had found a nugget. But once attached to the tune, he is not to be deterred by a crowd.

He may be "under the weather," or behind the bars, or may not have a taste for the performance of the national song. The champion on one occasion which I remember was a school teacher. "The audience will disperse, singing 'God save the Queen,' but there was no response."

The chairman, in a very dignified way, stepped forward and sang the national song. He sang with a vigor and a fervor which was a real performance. Here was a predicament!

Obviously, the loyalty of the place would be compromised if the champion failed to fulfill his best. In despair, the chairman, isolated on the platform as he was, himself, stepped forward.

He sang the national song. He sang with a vigor and a fervor which was a real performance. Here was a predicament! Obviously, the loyalty of the place would be compromised if the champion failed to fulfill his best.

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COFFEE WALLACE'S



COFFEE WALLACE'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE. O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager. THREE NIGHTS ONLY. Thursday, Friday & Saturday. APRIL 20, 21 AND 22. THE ELECTRIC SUCCESS. Louis Aldrich and Chas. T. Parsloe. And their Super Star Company in MY PARTNER.

The play that made the fame of its author is a night. And which is by long odds the best play of the boards—New York Herald. Price 50, 75c and \$1.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. J. C. COOPER, Manager. COMMENCING APRIL 17th. THIS WEEK ONLY, every afternoon and evening. The Original and only GEN. TOM THUMB.

The Largest Refrigerator IN THE WORLD! To accommodate the MONSTER WHALE AT THE "ZOO,"

VIATORS will be doubtless greatly interested in watching the operation of building this mammoth structure.

FIGUREAN. LIVE TURTLE. FIRST OF THE SEASON. Imported from Jamaica especially for JEWELL and GLOW.

Can be seen in Claghorn's window. Will be converted into soup at this well-known restaurant on Friday and Saturday, on which days there will also be furnished California Salmon, fresh green peas and new potatoes.

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