ADVERTISING KATES.

POR BACH LINE OF NONPARELL

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1883.

SATAN REPROVING SIN.

Usurpation," the Globe yesterday was especially severe on what it calls the new drag-net clause in Sir Charles Tupper's act of last session, by which provincial railways are brought under dominion control. We

"It takes away from under provincial control a number of roads that have been heavily subsidized by the province and its municipalities, and that never would have municipalities, and that never would have been projected, not to say completed, without such aid. To legislation of this kind, which is so uncalled for that it can best be described by the epithet "insulting," we have objected, and will continue to object. And when the people of Ontario come to realize how in railway matters they are tied hand and foot just as much as the people of Manitoba are, they will be unworthy of the name of freemen if they do not assert their right to do what they please with their own. Heretofore the building of competing railways in the Northwest has been blocked by an indefensible exercise of the veto power; hereafter the thing can be more simply managed by the operation of this new drag-net clause, which will take the roads when built ont of the hands of the people who build them, and virtually hand them over to the tender mercies of the monopoly they are intended to counteract."

tion against the base tories, who would which the people have built and paid for. But it is still wofully incomplete without something which we have to add, therefore let us supply the omission. Among other local roads which were built in great part with the people's money are the following. The first column of figures shows the given by municipalities:

232,000 ..\$ 615,000 \$1,219,000 .. 1,219,000 From the province... From municipalities

..\$1,834,000 In the provincial session of 1882 the Midland consolidation bill was passed, by which these five roads, also the Toronto and Ottawa road, were amalgamated together, for in a lump to the Grand Trunk. naturalize him. But we really cannot see The official statement from which these figures are taken makes no mention of the Toronto and Ottawa among the subsidized roads; but it strikes us that the Midland system, now practically part and parcel of the Grand Trunk, includes some lines er branches not above named, which have been aided with public money. However, for our present purpose we have already two millions of public money, voted to certain roads, which have since been gobbled

up by the Grand Trunk. Let it be inquired, now, who did the gobbling, and who helped it on? Was it the dominion government, Sir John Macdonald, or Sir Charles Tupper? No, it was none of these. The deed was done by the honest, reform government of Mr. Mowat, in full power and control in this province of Ontario. Mr. Pardee, as chairman of the railway committee, "bossed the job," while the Mulland amalgamation bill was being pushed through. The Globe itself aided and abetted, and Globe directors took a very active part in the whole business, from first to last. We call this a remarkable case of "Satan reproving sin."

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Mr. Paton, cashier of the custom house, has shown us a copy of The Constitution, published by William Lyon Mackenzie at Toronto on Wednesday, January 11, 1837. The paper contains one of Dr. Rolph's great speeches on the clergy reserves, besides other flaming political utterances. The advertisements are very interesting. A house at the corner of York and Hospital (now Richmond) streets built by Major Patton (father of the present collector) is advertised to let. It had a "spacious garden filled with currants, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes and choice fruit trees," and being the most active politician of the day and editor of The Constitution, was also up to his eyes in other business. He was agent for the penting of the nouse just referred to. He was arranging for the publication of a Canadian edition of the Holy Bible which, however, he was compelled to delay for a time owing to his contract for the government printing which claimed precedence. He was also extensively in the patent medicine basiness and advertises a long list of cure-alls that he had in stock. P. Patterson & Sons (hardware) 116 King.

The printing of the new English diction any, which is in preparation in London, that advertises a long list of cure-alls that he had in stock. P. Patterson & Sons (hardware) 116 King and that point there are over street, is the only house still in existence that advertised in the Constitution. John Smyth announces the prospectus of a new Canadian monthly magazine, and each house which he was a static of a static of many which had not the constitution in preparation in London, shape of the control of the co the situation of the house was "high and

have failed." So evidently did John's and all others ever since. H. Piper, of 30 Yonge street, announces that he "will pay a fair price in cash for good sheep and deer skins during the winter." Mr. Postmaster Patteson, if he turns up the Constitution, will learn that in those days there his predecessor, James S. Howard, advertised the postoffice open on Sundays from 9 to 10,a.m. Among those who acted as agents for the Constitution (good radicals you may be sure), were John Lesslie, P. M. Dundas, (he died the other day); W. S. Conger, Cobourg; John Cawthra, Newmarket; Stephen Richards, Brockville; Chas. Durand, Hamilton John Montgomery, hotel, Yonge street Sam. Lount, Holland Landing. Perhaps the most readable and picturesque advertisement is the following, which we give entire:

OAKVILLE HOUSE, WENTY-FOUR MILES WEST OF TORONTO CITY. ne has located himself in the beautiful large and commodious Gallery has been attached, from which the Town of Niagara, Brock's Monument, Spray of Niagara Falls, and some of the Villages on the Borders of Ontario are distinctly seen. Two Stages arrive daily to dine. His Beds are clean and comfortable—Larder as well stored as the Market will admit-good Liquors, purified by an addition of Ontario's beautiful waters -good Fires to cheer the minds of his Stables-good Hay and Oats-attentive Ostlers to comfort the noble steed-and his charges are NOT "locked" up in the "Chase" of Oppression. Call and see an old

the United States is the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Its principal proprietor is Major E. A. Burke, a gentleman of indefatigable energy and great enterprise. Thinking that southern interests were not sufficiently well represented, he conceived the idea of running several papers in affiliation, as it were, with his New Orleans journal. With this object in view he approached Jay Gould and made a bid for the New York World. The latter promised him the refusal of the paper, but, instead of fulfilling his promise, sold to Joseph Pulitzer of St. Louis, the present owner of our namesake. Major Burke is not a man to be thwarted and so has determined to start a daily paper on his own account in New York, which is to make its appearance about Jan. 1, 1884, and which, while being a thorough newspaper in all that the name implies, shall resent in its editorial columns the inter-Ontario government, the second the amount fully than they have ever been before. If the South had more men like Major Burke, it would speedily regain the place it held before the late war, and in the tariff question and other matters directly affecting it, would obtain more consideration in congress

than it does at present. Referring to a harmless little heading of a telegraph item in a recent number of The World, a Quebec subscriber appealingly writes: "Don't Americanize us!" We can answer our friend that if he is not an American already, we have no desire to

Dion Boucicault, the playwright, who has always been regarded as an erratic genius, Tuesday, June 5, is so excellent, both in has recently shown that he is no matter and in tone, that I would recomhalf-hearted sympathiser with the woes of mend those who may not have read it, or Ireland, but that in avenging or remedying have read it only cursorily, to obtain your them he is prepared to go as far as the paper of that date and give it an attentive bitterest-as far, in fact, as O'Donovan Rossa himself. It should not, therefore, surprise any one to learn that if not the mysterious Number One, he at least stands in striking relationship to the "old man" spoken of in connection with the departure from New York of the dynamiters tried and convicted in London. The following testimission I will remind them of a few of mony from an intimate acquaintance of the dramatic author and his family would appear to support this idea. It is a lady who, talking to a New York reporter, says: "I will tell you something Mrs. Boucicault has never told her children. She firmly believes, with very good reason, that, consumed by an almost insane desire to become a prominent figure in history, Mr. Boucicault, who never had an Irish sympathy till he wrote his first Irish play, has sacrificed himself, his family, and his fortune in contributing to the Irish cause, so-called. It has become a monomania with him. He has no other associates in London than the Irish patriots. His reoms were often their meeting-place. Plans suggested by him have been carried out by them, and Mrs. Boucicault declares that if the British government ever succeeds in establishing the identity and seizing the person of the real No. 1, Mr. Boucicault will not be very far off at that moment."

Seventeen additional letters. In applying such an alphabet, all that would be necessary in writing a word would be to use those letters which represent the simple sounds heard in the word, Nothing could be so simpler. But what have we done? Speaking broadly we have twelve simple vowel seunds—six long and six corresponding short ones—as heard in the following words, viz: palm, pat, mate, net, feet, fit, nought, not, note, nut, pool, pull; and four dipthongs as heard in the words, sy, by, boy, now, new. For the representation of has no other associates in London than the

Quebec scarcely appears to appreciate the annual donation by her majesty of fifty guineas to encourage horse-breeding in that province. While in Ontario a baker's dozen

The Ontario bank shows a good statemen and the public will be pleased to see that this old institution is in a flourishing condi-tion. It required no little nerve to adopt the courageous policy of the past two year manifested every day. The bank has added dividend, and it is doing a safe

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Without taking the ultra party view on either side, I am sure no one, who has during the last session at Ottawa, obtion of the country, can avoid being fully The Subscriber informs the Public that aware of the method by which this com-Tavern keeper; and that, during the last The members come from widely distant and Summer, he has improved and enlarged his widely different localities. On many ques-"internally and externally." A tions their interests are not common, on

guests and warm their cold fingers—good railways commanded the house, and com-

at the commencement of railway government. The great powers these corporations can exercise, in elective bodies, representing extensive territories are, as yet, scarcely known to themselves. In local bodies, if properly informed of their own interests, such manipulation is not nearly so possible. I am certain it will not be denied by any one, conservative or reformer, that the Ot tawa government are in many weys moving constantly in the direction of appropriation of the powers hitherto possessed by the local assemblies.

what very great dangers to our confedera-tion are likely te come from this. If it be carried out, the existence of our union would become impossible. It would not be Ontario alone would be dissatisfied, but turn would suffer from the interference of the central power—or in other words, the overbearing power of some party log-roller, or lobbying cabal at Ottawa. It is not, by all appearances, only too probable that in their extreme desire to further Ottawa cen-tralization for, possibly, some ends of their own, money has been illegally and largely used in our late Ontario elections? I would carneatly press all who desire

own, money has been illegally and largely used in our late Ontario elections?

I would earnestly press all who desire the continued existence of our confederation to think of these matters. Whether a conservative or a reform local government should, at one time or another, be in power, it would be very injurious to the people, very hampering and annoying to that government, to find itself deprived of its powers, and these exercised elsewhere. In their efforts to preserve these just now, the reform body should be, firespective of party, assisted by all good citizens. For party, assisted by all good citizens. For party, assisted by all good citizens. For the hand which would seize them strikes at both parties, for the sake of a few cliques who are, I regret to say, in the confidence, apparently, of the Ottawa government.

Toronto, June 20, 1883.

Toronto, June 20, 1883. THE INADEQUACY OF THE ENGLISH

SIR: Mr. Houston's letter in your issue o perusal. The minds of many, however, need preparing for it. They are indifferent to the subject, because having long since got over their own early difficulties, they do not now notice them, and are uncon-

scious of the strange absurdities that exist Perhaps there never was a perfect alphabet of any language. To be so it should contain a letter for each sound in the language, and in its practical application each letter should represent its own sound only. Our own language contains, say forty elementary sounds, while we have only twenty-three effective letters, c, q and e being redundant. So that seventeen of our simple sounds have no special letters. These are mostly vowels. The most natural way of perfecting the alphabet, everybody will say, would have been to invent seventeen additional letters In applying

boy, now, new. For the representation of these seventeen vowel sounds we have only a, e, i, o, and u Failing the completion of the alphabet there are several ways of meeting the difficulty. One would be to let one letter serve for three or four sounds, distinguishing between them by discritic marks placed over the letter. If this had been

view on either side, I am sure no one, who has during the last session at Ottawa, observed how decidedly powerful railway associations have in fact directed the legislation of the country, can avoid being fully aware of the method by which this commanding influence is obtained in large general assemblies such as that referred to. The members come from widely distant and widely different localities. On many questions their interests are not common, on many they are totally opposite. In such an assembly general interests are not always safe, and local ones never.

Let anyone think over for himself the legislation—or lack of legislation—on two very important railway matters last session, the railway commission and the Toronto Esplanade bills. Whatever may be his opinion of the merits of these bills he will be certain on one point, namely, that the railways commanded the house, and commanded it largely by the aid of members whose local interests would not be interested for the first time we see the Suppose that for the first time we see the Suppose that for the first time we see the Suppose that for the first time we see the Suppose that for the first time we see the same. "Mather." How are we do choose from pather." How are we days ago to days. I show the same or gentleman his the presence of another gentleman his the presence of ano

Toronto, June 20, 1883. ANOTHER LAND COMPANY.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: In the interests of the public will answer the questions of your anonymous correspondent in this day's issue of The World.

1. If your invisible querist will call upon the solicitor of the Union and Hand in Hand ranching and colonization companies, Mr. Edward Meek, Mail buildings, Toronto, he will receive a satisfactory answer to the tered office of these companies is in the Leader lane, but the bankers and brokers mentioned in the advartisement have full power to transact all public business for of directors. 4. The same list also contains

cannot disappear from public view as can anonymous letter writers. Your anonymous correspondent no doubt has his own reasons for writing his letter, which (those who know the devices of some promoters can well understand) was concected from interested motives as obscure to the public as the writer himself.

J. ICK EVANS.

Toronto, June 20, 1883.

THE SPELLING REFORM MOVE-

To the Editor of The World. SIR: I am glad to observe the suggestion I made in my communication, which appeared in your issue of June 13, has met with a sympathetic and generous response from your correspondent, A. Hope, in your yesterday's issue; and I now propose to back Mr. Hope's offer, if not to the full extent of his at least to that extent which circumstances and pruderce shall dictate. W. N. WATSON.

Seaforth, June 19, 1883.

"Bragging Pains."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with "female weakness" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a Dragging Pains." first, but it, began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc., A. J. Huyck, Deposit, N. Y.

An English Mushroom Bed. From The London World. The gardens at Aswarby park, Lincolnshire, the seat of Sir T. Whichcote, have long been famous for the excellence of their mushrooms. At the present time there is to be seen at Aswarby a bed 30 feet long, 3 feet wide, and three feet in height, which is growing a succession of young mushrooms, and from which a cutting of 60 pounds weight was made last week. Lord Portman manages to get mushrooms all the year round from his gardens ai Bryanston; and it is only for a very short time that Lady Rolle is unable to procure them from he magnificent gardens at Bicton.

only two blocks from Union station, corner

PHOTOGRAPHS. PER DOZEN

THOMAS E. PERKINS,

BOOKS AND STUFFED BIRDS NATURALISTS' MANUAL,

containing descriptions of NESTS AND EGGS OF 150 North American Birds, o directors for collecting and preserving birds, eggs, nests and insects, only 75c., (the trace supplied.)

P. Melville, 319 Yonge St. Dealer in books, stuffed birds, eggs, birds' eyes, &c.

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The items of friends promption.

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Owing to the Great Press of Rusiness we have been unable to make an announcement regarding

Next Wednesday proper notice will appear in The World regarding the

400 Lots Sold. 400 Lots Sold.

READ! REMEMBER. AND

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DO YOU

WANT A

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If so, accept the following unprecedented offer of

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS for Investments which are now open to all who cannot afford to invest heavily. This offer is positively only open for the next few

I will sell you a first-class building lot in the finest sect Famous property at

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LOTS 25 X 200 FEET. ON THE REMARKABLE EASY TERMS OF

per week per week, per week,

Read and Remember. Every man who intends to make a home for his family has now the chance to make himself comfortable, and ever wife should see that her HUSBAND reads this advertisement, as upon the purchase of the building lot the first step is taken towards providing a permanent home for the loved ones. THE LAND ONCE BOUGHT the way is then clear for everybody to be his

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Send a postal card stating address, or Call at this office and get a Plan, Price and Terms.

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UP ONE FLIGHT OVER THE WORLD OFFICE.

PLUMBING. STATIONERY. NEWEST DESIGNS. NEW STATIONERY GOODS CRYSTAL, BRASS, GILT AND BRONZE

A. W. FABER'S PENCILS—all kinds.
GILLOTT'S PENS—all popular numbers,
ROWNEY'S Pencils, Color Boxes, etc.
DENNISON'S Tags, Tickets, Labels, etc.
18 Bales COVER PAPER—all tints.
4 Bales TWINE.
10 Cases TINIED WRITING PAPER.
5 Cases BINDERS' CLO' H.
4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment.
5 Cases LINEN PAPER, 11, 13, 16, 18 lb
2 Cases MARBLE PAPER.
3 Cases TISSUE PAPER.

New Goods Constantly to Hand BROWN BROS.,

Vhelesale and Manufacturing St King street east, Toronto. TICKET AGENCY.

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Tickets issued in connection with the Palace Steamer CHICORA

to Rochester, New York and all points in the East; also via Mer-chant's Line to Clevelund, Chi-cago, Montreal and all principal ports on the Lakes.

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