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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1883.

THE WORLD BOOMS.

The circulation of The World is advancing in all directions. The morning delivery in the city is equal to that of the Globe or Mail, while the sale at the city news-stands is greater than that of the two combined. The newsboys at the corner of King and Yonge streets sell a dozen Worlds for each Globe and Mail. It is steadily forcing its way out of town. It is the best and cheapest paper in Canada to-day, and the way in which its circulation is running up is the

banner of "high license;" and the view that this is the best of all policies that are now practicable is taking hold among them. The next recent example of high license is given by the state of Illinois, which has recently passed a law imposing a state charge of $600 on every seller of spirits, and of $150 on those who sell beer only. In addition to this a municipal license charge has to be paid, and in many Illinois towns and cities it will cost $1000 or more for a spirit license. It is expected that the new law will close up a thousand low drinking dens in Chicago alone.

A very important state election comes off in Ohio next fall. It is deemed of special importance, because it will test the strength of parties now in a state that the republicans do not feel as sure of as they used to feel in former years, and because it comes next before the year of the presidential election. The question of protection is the most prominent one of all between the two parties at present, it being republican strategy to force the democrats into taking an attitude on an issue regarding which they are known to be divided. But important as this issue is, the temperance question has become such a burning one in Ohio that the temperance vote is expected to prove almost a controlling force in determining the result a few months hence.

And while we see each state in the neighboring union trying to work out its own temperance reform, in the Canadian confederation we have the spectacle of the central authority undertaking to regulate the drinking habits of the people. Would it not be better to leave it to the provinces? Sir John Macdonald has made a blunder in this respect, and one of the most signal proofs of it is that in the United States the people would never stand the federal authority attempting to regulate liquor licenses.

THE BEGINNING OF TROUBLE IN TONQUIN.

It looks as if the evil genius of France, with the express design of weakening her strength in Europe, were tempting her to dissipate it in schemes of conquest in far-off regions of Asia. Her little war with Tunis was damaging enough; but waging war with half-savage races on the Mediterranean, is a trifle compared with the tremendous risk and expense incident to a war carried on in the China seas. Commander Riviere, the recent victim of his own patriotic but dangerous ambition, is well spoken of; and it need not be wondered at that Frenchmen are anxious to avenge his death. He was not only a capable naval commander but an author of some distinction as well, and was popular in both literary and fashionable circles in Paris. A few years ago he labored, and only too successfully, as it has turned out, to interest Gambetta in his scheme for the acquisition of great possessions by France in the east, with Tonquin for a base of operations. The story is that in gaining the great statesman's ear for his project, he was materially assisted by one Mlle. Valtesse, who is described as a "demi-monde actress," and wealthy enough to have a villa of her own and distinguished men among her visitors. She pressed the scheme upon Gambetta, who took it up and pushed it forward. It is not said that Riviere himself had any particular weakness for his female ally, but merely that he accepted her aid, believing that petticoat government, so long in vogue under monarchy, was still powerful under the republic, and that he would be fighting at a disadvantage if he did not have it on his side. We may suspect that Mlle. Valtesse was not a very faithful political ally, to Gambetta, at all events, when we read that on the day of his funeral she sent to a monarchist journal photographs of the letters that had passed between them. Had she been a spy and in the pay of Bismarck she could scarcely have proved herself less the friend of Gambetta than she did. The consequences to France remain yet to be seen.

DEACON PUFF AGAIN.

And what is there after years of canvassing by circulars and agents to show? Several fragments through the land of theological halls, and not, as might have been at far less expense, one theological school at least for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec of which Canadians might be proud. Those who take this view do not wish to hurt the endowment of Knox, for if there is one college that for the work done in the past and for what it may do in the future deserves rich endowment and loyal support it is Knox. They have no reference either to the arts department of Queen's, and that for two reasons. She is the best conditioned in this respect of any college in the dominion to-day. Such, too, are our circumstances that denominational colleges may be a great boon to the country, as state ones may too often degenerate into political machines.

The above is from the Globe, written or inspired one may guess by Dr. Grant of Queen's whose ambition is to create a presbyterian university and divinity school at Kingston and to wipe out the divinity halls that now exist in Knox college and the theological school in Montreal. Another object of the above to is to puff Queen's at the expense of the provincial university. Even so great a man as Dr. Grant may be conceited, and it is just as well to remind him that Knox college by its working in with the provincial university and by the ability and the application of its faculty, is turning out the best trained ministry of any institution in Canada. If as an arts college Dr. Grant thinks Queen's "the best conditioned" of any in the dominion he is welcome to that good opinion.

The simple fact is that the Globe is so anxious to curry favor with the several denominations that it is willing to prostitute itself before them all. But it has overdone it in connection with the presbyterians; it forgot that there were two sides in that body, its editor contenting himself with listening to the promptings of its ruling director who is an upholder of the Kingston institution.

Relative to the defalcation of Registrar Kennedy of Winnipeg, the general manager of the Merchants' bank of Canada writes us from Montreal that Kennedy is not and never has been a director of that bank. In the despatch that appeared in The World it was stated that he was a member of the merchants' board. It was a mistake.

A SUMMER TRIP.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In a recent issue of your journal was an article on the approaching canoe regatta at Stoney lake in Peterboro county. In that article the route recommended to intending visitors is via Port Hope to Lakefield, and thence up the Otonabee river to Stoney lake. For those purposing either to do without boats or to lease them at Peterboro or Lakefield this route is perhaps the best; but as many from this city and western towns intend either taking their own boats or leasing craft at Lindsay, Port Perry, Fenelon Falls, Coboconk, or Omemee, the following routes are recommended, especially to those having a week or more at their disposal:

The first and best route: The Midland Railway to Lindsay; thence via Scugog river, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Buckhorn, Deer, and Lovesick lakes and Burleigh river to Stoney lake—a distance from Lindsay of 46 miles. There are no rapids in Scugog river. At Bobcaygeon, between Sturgeon and Pigeon lakes, there is a canal lock, which the traveller will be careful to enter, as there are two short rivers connecting these rivers. There are two rapids—"Big" and "Little" Buckhorn—between Buckhorn and Deer, and two more—"Lovesick" and "Burleigh"—between Deer and Stoney lakes. Lovesick lake is a small river expansion between these. "Big Buck" cannot be "run" by anything living, but "Little Buck" and "Lovesick" can be. The last two are semi-circular, and require careful watching to be passed in safety. "Burleigh" is three-quarters of a mile long and very dangerous. It had better be portaged. Providing one does not wish to expose himself to danger by "running" these, he may with a rope held on shore let his boat down any of them except the "Big Buck." It must be portaged, and at the right or east side is the better place to do it. Little Buck and Lovesick are portaged on either side, but the right is the better in both cases. If these be run the left central current is the safest; but in each the danger is encountered just at the foot.

Each party should have a chart of the district, as there are several places where it might be of service. For instance, at Bobcaygeon the two outlets should be avoided and the canal basin entered. By this, a portage of less than twenty feet is necessary, or, by a little courtesy, the keeper may pass the boat through the lock. On reaching Pigeon lake the tourist should keep towards the southeast, and at its extremity, to the north of a large island separating Pigeon, Chemong and Buckhorn lakes. There is a large Indian reservation on the mainland just east of this island, therefore some of the tribe are generally on the waters in the locality. They make good guides. In Deer lake is a large bay sloping away southward; so unless the voyageur wishes to make a detour for good fishing, he should keep straight onward to the east. On the southern shore of this lake are some remarkable springs. One of these—"Victoria"—tumbles down a limestone precipice with a noise that may be heard by passers some distance from shore. On the northern bank, stretching far away, is a barren tract of bare granite—from the cracks and hollows in the rock a small growth of poplar, birch, huckleberry, etc., has sprung up. It may be noted that these lakes, as a rule, divide the laurentian, or granite formation, from the limestone. In all of them the maskinonge and bass fishing is good. Several years ago I remember seeing an Indian in Deer bay catch nearly one hundred pounds of maskanonge in less than half an hour's trolling. As for bass, they be had for the trouble of pulling them in. Only this spring have the Ochtwan club of this city—Messrs. Matthews, Dwight, Robinson, Nelson, etc., been fortunate enough to catch over 500 in one day on Pigeon lake. Camping parties in these localities need not provide themselves beforehand with provisions for their entire trip, as supplies of meat and bread can readily be obtained at Lakefield or Bobcaygeon, whilst good butter, eggs, etc., may be had from farmers within a few miles of any camping place. Indeed so good do parties visiting the localities, find the butter and eggs that they almost invariably bring home crocks and baskets of them. Deer, duck and partridge also abound north of these lakes.

The second route: The railway to Coboconk. Thence via Balsam and Cameron lakes to Sturgeon lake, whence the course is as described above. Total distance from Coboconk to Stoney lake is 54 miles. In the woods between Balsam and Cameron lakes is a canal lock on the north side of the stream and near the entrance to Cameron lake, Burnt river flows in. A portage must be made at Fenelon Falls.

The third route: The railway to Omemee, either via Port Hope or Lindsay. Thence via Pigeon river to Pigeon lake whence the course is as described in the first route. Total distance from Omemee to Stoney lake 40 miles.

Steamers daily ply between Lindsay, Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon. Formerly they ran from Coboconk to Fenelon Falls; from Port Perry via Lindsay and Bobcaygeon to Bridgeworth on Chemong lake northwest of Peterboro, and also to Omemee, but I am informed they do not now run regularly between these points. They can also run to Buckhorn, leaving only 8 miles from Buckhorn or Hall's bridge to Stoney lake without steamboats.

Many persons spend hundreds of dollars in visiting localities not nearly so beautiful or so healthgiving as these Victoria and Peterboro lakes. In comparison with the Thousand Islands, Stoney lake is superior for scenery, camping, fishing and bathing, whilst those desiring the benefits of home civilization can find them in commodious hotels at Sturgeon Point, Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, Buckhorn, Burleigh, and formerly at Mt. St. Julien, on the north shores of Stoney lake. The expenses are very light. Tents, boats and camp equipage being furnished, the outlay need not exceed fifty cents per head per week. This of course does not include railway rates to and from Lindsay or other terminal points.

In conclusion I thank you, sir, for kindly inserting this. I should not have written it, but that very many have been speaking to me on the subject, very few of whom have much knowledge of the localities. Besides, I belong to the small class who believe in viewing home scenes before those of other provinces or of other lands.

SAM HUGHES.

Toronto, June 16, 1883.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL AND SPECIALISTS.

To the Editor of the World.

Sir: It would seem from the report of the proceedings of the Ontario Medical Council, published by The World June 13th, that some of the members thereof are very much concerned about the health and welfare of the citizens of our beautiful province of Ontario. They are not thinking of their own pockets in the matter at all; oh! no. A deranged digestion or torpid and congested condition of the liver generally produces serious effects on the functions of the brain, and, judging from the slanderous epithets indulged in by some of the members of that honorable body, we would strongly recommend for them the following prescription, viz:—10 grs. of calomel, followed by lacto pepsin in allopathic doses at regular intervals until relief is obtained. It is very evident that these men are suffering from severe mental anxiety caused by many of their patients having grown tired of their very imperfect and unsuccessful modes of treating them, and have, contrary to their most earnest wishes, received benefit and cures from the spirometer and specialist.

The advocates of the Spirometer and members of the International Throat and Lung institute are all qualified medical men and licentiates of the Ontario medical council or members of the Royal college of physicians and surgeons of London, Eng., or Edinburgh, Scot. And we are very much surprised at the audacity and simpleness of a few of the members of the medical council who have never excelled either as general practitioners or specialists, in presuming to bring us to task and endeavoring to influence the public minds to class us with quacks. A quack being a "boastful pretender to medical skill not possessed," if you want to find quacks among educated and registered practitioners, seek in the ranks of general practitioners who profess to thoroughly understand, treat and cure all diseases, whether medical, surgical or obstetrical, and not among specialists who only claim to treat, as successfully as can be treated, one class of diseases. These loyal servants of the public, for fear some of their charge should be wronged have proposed that we, with others shall be brought to task, and for what? Because we are making a specialty of diseases of the respiratory organs, and patients in all parts of Canada have found it out and are coming to us for treatment, too many of them, however, too late to be cured because they did not know where to go for special treatment, or were taught to believe that if the general practitioner could not cure them their last hope was gone. This fact which detracts from their reputation and particularly from their income, is a serious public calamity. They must see into it and stop it, as it was for this object the legislature gave them power, viz: to protect the public. If we were located on some quiet street, with a small, modest, hardly discernable sign on our door, no marble block with name carved thereon, no large fan-light with attractive letters, in fact so unknown that we had no patients to testify to the superiority of our treatment, they would say nothing about us. They seem to have a special spite at the spirometer, which we use, invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris. It is not because they are afraid it will injure some of our patients, they know we want to cure them and would not use the Spirometer if we had not proved it to be the best inhaler known. In fact the selfishness of the whole affair is so thin and evident to the public that we will discuss the matter no more at present, but simply conclude by saying that we would be delighted to meet these learned gentlemen on any public platform or before the legislature and discuss the treatment of the various diseases of the respiratory organs, and if we cannot convince the audience that we know more about treating these diseases, that our treatment is more thorough and scientific, that we are more honest and candid with our patients, that we cure fifty per cent. more cases of throat and lung diseases and catarrh, that the expense of our treatment is less, and that we treat more poor people for nothing than they, we will donate $5000 for the establishment of a consumption hospital in the city of Toronto. INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 173 Church street, Toronto.

THE SHORTHAND PROFESSION.

To the Editor of The World.

Sir: I have noticed several letters which, during the past week, have appeared in your columns, particularly T. P. T. and Female Stenographer. I regret that a discussion which might have been productive of such valuable results to the profession should have thus early degenerated into a mere war of words. If the champion of woman's rights in the stenographic field had adduced facts, and not appealed to sarcasm in attempting to answer T.P.T., I believe she would have secured the attention of not the sympathies, of the great majority of the shorthand writers.

Although myself an humble member of the stenographic profession, I yet desire above all things to see this matter discussed in a spirit freed from any approach to illiberalism or intolerance. I appeal to all shorthand writers to lay aside any personal feelings or selfish motives and discuss this question on the broad platform of equal rights to all, be they male or female, believing that to be the only sure foundation on which to build a structure which will stand the test of time, and the only one which will command the ready support of the majority of stenographers.

Although I cannot agree with T. P. T. in the main, yet I am forced to the conclusion that there is more than an element of truth in his assertion that "domesticity is woman's sphere." To my mind woman always appears to greater advantage at home; home is evidently her sphere; neither nature or nature's God ever intended her to occupy any other; she was never intended to become the competitor of man in the labor market, and a state of society which fosters and encourages this tendency is artificial and cannot stand. Don Quixote to the contrary notwithstanding. The avocations into which woman can enter and earn an honest living are circumscribed, but are expanding every day by one of the results of this expansion being, as we know, from that best and kindest of tutors "experience" the almost complete disorganization of our profession. I think that if F. S. took this fact into consideration she would see that it is impossible for T. P. T. to gratify her evident desire—i. e., marry one of those female stenographers against whom he appears to hold such an antipathy, as probably the poor fellow cannot command a salary sufficient to warrant him undertaking such an onerous responsibility. I simply suggest this fact to F. S. to show her that perhaps T. P. T. is not altogether responsible for the condition in which she assumes he is at present.

I hope this vexed question will receive the attention of the international convention when it meets here—not that I expect much of practical benefit to result from any action which it may take, believing, as I do, that it does not reflect the opinions of the great majority of shorthand writers, composed as it is of a few of the greater lights, men who enjoy a practical monopoly of all the more lucrative positions, such as law reporting, legislative reporting, etc., who would naturally be disposed to treat this question as one of minor importance. Perhaps when the fledgeling which they have watched and tended with such tender solicitude "comes home to roost," as such chickens sometimes do, the matter may strike them in quite another light. J. M.

Toronto, June 18, 1883.

SHORTHAND WRITERS AND FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In days gone by shorthand writers had a fair remuneration for the amount of labor and time that they spent in acquiring the art. This happy state of affairs is now completely changed and there are none so poorly paid as phonographers. There are two causes that have mainly led to this lamentable state of affairs namely, shorthand bureaus where writers are manufactured to order like so many yards of cotton, and the introduction of women into the shorthand profession—these are the two Chinese elements that have done the mischief.

The Toronto shorthand bureaus have turned out a lot of writers who may well be labelled "incompetents," and the moment a situation is vacant they send in their applications, and the really competent phonographer has got to suffer by having his salary reduced. It is time that these writers receive from the "bureaus" a diploma which means that they are either "shorthanders," "phonographers" or "stenographers," but these diplomas like the ones given in some of the medical colleges on the other side are not worth much, only mean, when properly understood, that the person receiving one has bought it and not earned it. These "so-called" shorthand "bureaus" have done more to bring shorthand into disrepute than any other agency.

With respect to the introduction of women into the shorthand profession, it is uncalled for and unnecessary. If the ranks of domesticity were overcrowded, there might be some excuse for their introduction, but in that line alone is the supply not equal to the demand. Domesticity is woman's natural sphere, as truly stated by your correspondent T.P.T., notwithstanding the assertion of Don Quixote to the contrary.

"Whose talk like spawn, scarce quick in embryo lie,
And whose new born nonsense first is taught to cry."

Domesticity is woman's natural sphere from the fact that by the natural circumstances that surround her being she has occupied that position from time immemorial, and it remains for long-haired men and short-haired women of the "Don Quixote" stamp to drag her from the sanctity of home and deprive her of that supreme grace—modesty. If a woman is not a success at home she will be a failure elsewhere, and it is generally those women whose houses are untidy that seek public notoriety. Some men like "Don Quixote" delight in endeavoring to create masculine women and feminine men, thereby introducing that mental condition described by divorce courts as "incompatibility," and singularly enough that as the ideas of "Don Quixote" and his ilk have progressed, the divorce courts have had more incompatibility to deal with than before.

Let shorthand writers form an association where all must pass a standard examination of 160 words per minute—even the principals of shorthand bureaus—let them introduce a benefit department and endeavor to bring up the profession out of the slough of despond in which it lies at present.

ECLECTIC.

Toronto, June 18, 1883.

THE TORONTO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—WHO IS WE?

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: We beg leave to take exception to several statements you have made under the above caption the other day. We shall not dwell on your assertion, which certainly will not bear investigation, that the record of the pupils of the Toronto collegiate institute is not equalled by any other institute in the province. But even if this statement was in accordance with fact, it would not furnish a basis for the inference you draw from it, that there can be no question as to the general efficiency of the school. The Toronto collegiate institute is situated in the capital and the largest city of the province—a city almost equal in size to any three of our other cities, and certainly seven or eight times as large as St. Catharines or Brantford. We should reasonably expect then that if the Toronto collegiate institute was conducted with "general efficiency" that its record would far exceed that of the others. But it does not, and it is fairly a question if it equals that of at least two of them.

You further say that "the separation of the sexes is maintained throughout the entire course and this plan meets with the general approval of the parents." Now, sir, we beg leave to say that the wishes of the parents have not been ascertained on this question at all. There is further no evidence, we believe, that the present collegiate institute board has ever directly sanctioned such a separation. Our trustees, like those of other schools, leave such questions in general to the discretion of the principal. "The methods of the institute" are the methods of its principal, and this is no evidence of their perfection, but it is an evidence that however imperfect these methods may be they will be changed very readily. Of course, we agree with you that "because other institutes observe a certain line it does not follow that the Toronto one should follow the same." But it does follow that because these other institutes pursue a rational policy ours should not hamper its usefulness by adopting methods for which no other reason can be given than that they are in accordance with the irrational prejudices of the principal.

The obvious remedy of the whole difficulty is the appointment of a few energetic women to positions on the board of trustees. That there are women eminently fitted for such a position you yourself have shown. We have met several such women, and we never knew of one who ever objected to coeducation in our high schools, or who did not ridicule a system which divides a class of six pupils into two parts because two of these pupils happen to be girls.

DON QUIXOTE.

Toronto, June 18, 1883.

Rossin House.

The Rossin is the largest hotel in Canada, only two blocks from Union station, corner King and York streets, finest situation in Toronto. Its thoroughly first-class appointments, large corridors, lofty ceilings, spacious, clean and well ventilated rooms (the whole house having been painted, frescoed and decorated this spring), detached and en suite, polite and attentive employees in every apartment, together with unexcelled cuisine, make it specially attractive to the travelling public. Elevator running day and night. Hot and cold baths on each floor. Electric bells in rooms. Fire escape in each bed-room. Prices graduated.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the Sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li-Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

Do You Expect a Cure?

If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from consumption, bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have referred treatment to over 100 cases during the last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the French army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address International Throat & Lung Institute, 173 Church street, Toronto; 13 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 81 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarrh. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this accomplished, he claims the catarrh is practically cured and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him two years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Mr. A. H. Dixon, 305 and 307 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for his treatise on catarrh.

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4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment.
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