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W. F. MACLEAN.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1884.

Mr. Lyon Resigns for Algoma.

Mr. Lyon, whose election for Algoma (Ontario legislature) was petitioned against, has resigned rather than face the trial. The onus rested on him to show that certain irregularities (for which he was not responsible) in the holding of the poll did not affect the result, and this of course he was unable to do. There will be a new election and Mr. Lyon will run. The conservatives, so we understand, will run him very hard and there are hints abroad that unrelated events in the bribery conspiracy will come out in the contest.

It is said the writ for the new election will not issue till the government learn the result of the boundary dispute now being argued in England.

The Greely Expedition.

At nine p.m. on the 22nd of June last, at a point five miles west of Cape Sabine, in latitude 78 degrees 45 minutes] north, and longitude 74 degrees 35 minutes west, the United States steamers Thetis and Bear found and rescued seven survivors of the twenty-five men of the Greely expedition, eighteen having already perished. It was on Thursday last, the 17th inst., that the rescuing steamers reached St. John's, Newfoundland, bringing with them the seven survivors and the bodies of twelve of the dead. The route followed by the Greely party was—between Greenland and Labrador, up Baffin bay, through Smith sound and into Kane basin, thence through Kennedy channel to Lady Franklin bay. Near the shores of this bay a portable house which Greely carried with him was put up, and was named Fort Conger, and here the party passed the winter of 1881-82. On August 9, 1883, Greely abandoned Fort Conger, and tried to make his way southward. By September 29 he found it impossible to proceed further, and on October 15 the party made for themselves such winter quarters as circumstances permitted. Up to this time all were alive and well. But the store of provisions left was small, and though they knew the exact locations where supplies had been "cached" at several points no great distance off, it was impossible to reach these much desired stores. One man died on January 18, 1884, another on April 5, and others at various dates up to June 18, just four days before the rescuing expedition arrived. During the winter passed at Fort Conger scientific observations of great value were taken, and all the instruments and records have been preserved and brought home. These observations are expected to prove the most valuable of any yet recorded and preserved, for the records of Franklin's expedition were never found. Commander Schley, of the rescuing expedition, reports the open season as being unusually late this year, also that about Melville bay last winter was the severest known for twenty years.

It is said that blame is attached to General Hazen, chief of the weather bureau at Washington, because his objections prevented the sending of a relief expedition last year. At last Lincoln, secretary of war, and Chandler, secretary of the navy, took the matter out of Hazen's hands, and the Schley relief expedition was despatched. It appears, indeed, that no polar expedition should ever start without the certainty of others starting one year later, and so on with a fresh expedition every year until all are able to return together. Further, it appears necessary to be very liberal in the deposit of provision supplies, cached at many points, so that the chances of one or other of these points of supply being reached may be the greater. Had there been a good supply cached at Cape Sabine, probably all the Greely party except two or three would have been alive to-day. Some will say that it is best not to go in search of the north pole at all; but if the attempt must be made, then liberal deposits of supplies along the route, and the starting out of a fresh expedition *every year* until all return together are obvious and very necessary precautions.

The Press Against Jay Gould.

The New York Herald keeps almost every day saying that Jay Gould must go, and the prophecy seems to be forcing its own fulfilment. Directors of financial corporations, who before were proud to have his name appear as one of them, are now asking him to resign, because his name alone is a damage to them with the public. He has had to retire from two railway boards—the Rock Island and the Louisville and Nashville. He has gone, together with his son, from the directory of the Mercantile Trust company. It is said that the latter corporation forced him to go because his connection with it caused the public to withdraw five millions of deposits. Mr. Gould himself is quoted as saying deliberately that he went voluntarily because of the report that he had been borrowing largely from the trust company. "The constant reiteration of the story," he says, "was not doing the company any good." Mr. Gould, says the Herald, thus poses as a philanthropist sacrificing himself for the public. His candid recognition of the fact that his connection with such a corporation does it "no good," shows that it is possible to induce him to withdraw from still others.

The Western Union telegraph company, of which Gould has been the director for years, now has its monopoly threatened with powerful competition. The Postal telegraph and cable company, the Bankers' and Merchants' and the Baltimore and Ohio have all united, "with a view to harmony of action," it is stated, but really for the purpose of fighting the Western Union, whose days as a monopoly are now numbered. Increased importance is given to the combination by the fact that it will work in connection with the Bennet-Mackay cable, which will shortly be completed and in operation. All the old cables have for some time been practically amalgamated, for the purpose of keeping cable rates high, but there will be a great change when the new transatlantic line opens for business. All the old cables have been worked in connection with the Western Union, thus making a telegraph monopoly both by sea and land. Bennet, of the Herald, really deserves credit for the vigor with which he has made war upon the monopolists, and he was certainly fortunate in securing the alliance with him of John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, some of whose millions are now invested in enterprises that are for public as well as private benefit. Mackay is president of the Postal Telegraph company, and will of course have a good deal to do with the control of the new combination.

That Jay Gould is in course of being compelled to step down and out from several influential positions held by him on railway and financial boards is largely due to the war which has been urged against him by a portion of the New York press, and by the Herald most of all. Even this man of many millions, who has waxed fat on the slaughter of countless victims, finds the press too many for him at last. Other monopolists, and others who are given to crooked ways of handling railways, telegraphs, financial institutions, and incorporated companies generally, would do well to take warning.

Hand in Hand With Quebec.

In national spirit in rigor of national aspirations we must yield the palm to Quebec. The press, the public men and solid representatives of commerce from George Stephen down make no bones about their wish to see Canada independent.

The national sentiment of Quebec is intensified by its antagonism to the American system. The Roman catholic clergy value their privileges too highly to have them curtailed by the laws of the United States. The religion of the habitant is one of Canada's bulwarks against annexation.

Those who are familiar with political life in Quebec know the enthusiasm of young French Canadians. Allies with such characteristics are invaluable. They put blood into a cause. The bubbling vitality of the Gaelic race presents the material for booming independence.

In Montreal and elsewhere there are organizations of patriotic young men. They could and would be induced to join hands with other national associations in the dominion. Why should not the Canadian national association which has started in Toronto coalesce with Le Club National? No organization which looks to the country at large can gain effective prestige if confined to a single province. To be an important factor in politics the national societies must unite. They must have common plan of action. A continuous cordon ought to be established, not a number of disconnected forts. Hence there should be only one national league.

The Condition of the Necropolis.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I learn on trustworthy authority that the graves in the Necropolis are, in certain cases, filled to within two feet of the surface, and that one laborer has recently ceased to work there on account of the offensiveness of the stench emanating therefrom; another laborer who accidentally dug into a coffin has been made quite ill through inhaling the gas which escaped on that occasion.

CIVIS.

The Street Watering Service.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Do the city taxpayers in general pay for the street watering service? If so, there is a wrongful dispensation of it. It has been observed that while the wind may play with and raise clouds of dust on streets in which the working classes reside people of means have their streets well watered to abate this nuisance. If the people, as a city, are not at present taxed for such a service the council could not make a more popular move than to extend it all over the city, watering the streets at least twice a day. No one but an enemy to cleanliness will object to be taxed for it.

OBSERVER.

Americans.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: A Reader, in his remarks on the above subject in Saturday's issue, seems to me to fail to hit the mark in the point at issue. The question certainly is not whether a Canadian is an American, for that does not admit of argument, but whether the people of the United States are entitled to arrogate to themselves the name of "American." According to a former correspondent on the subject, every one from Hudson's bay to Patagonia is entitled to the term American, but to say that that right belongs par excellence to the yankees because their country is the "United States of America," (that is, situated in America) is absurd. Just as well say the Swiss confederation should adopt the exclusive use of the title European. We are all American, and if our neighbors across the border object to be called "yankee" let them adopt some term less objectionable to their feelings, but one of less vulgar self-sufficiency than that which would argue them to be the premier people on a great continent, the latter a fact which I hope Canadians would be slow to admit.

ANOTHER READER.

J. D. Edgar—A Great Organizer of Defeat.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Your correspondent An Elector of West Ontario has sufficiently shown in your issue of Saturday that J. D. Edgar is a "great organizer of defeat," therefore I will not give further proof, though it would be easy to give it. The reason for this is that he is a cold blooded calculator—a thoroughly selfish trickster—ready at any moment to play his most trusting associate false if he supposes he can thereby advance his own interests. That this is the man's character was proven by his traitorous treatment in East York in 1882 of Mr. Mackenzie, his former leader—the man for whom he professed the greatest friendship—the man who had continuously supported him, and had more than once placed him in positions where he could have achieved a great success if he had possessed the necessary ability. Because he is cold hearted, selfish and unreliable he is incapable of exciting enthusiasm; and the support he gets is half hearted, given only as a duty to the party.

It is well known that it was the earnest desire of many that Mr. Thompson should have been the reform candidate in Centre Toronto at the last election; and it was the belief then, and is the belief now of most of those who know the constituency that he could easily have been elected. But Edgar knowing Centre Toronto was a reform constituency caucussed and manipulated until he secured the nomination for it, and forced Thompson to face sure defeat in the east riding. As usual his scheming was of no avail—defeat followed him. Many reformers refused to vote at all, or supported Mr. Hay, a man of heart and conscience, and the result of Mr. Edgar's self-seeking was that the constituency was lost to the reform party. Therefore, I say he is an incubus to the party—a veritable "old man of the mountain;" and the sooner he is made to understand that the party won't try to carry him any longer the better for the party. No doubt he wants an office, and the sooner he gets it the better. Mr. Blake needs no more cold selfish men around him.

ANOTHER ELECTOR.

The University Question.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In my first letter on this subject I endeavored to clear the way for its consideration by shewing that from the point of view of the provincial university and college there can be no objection to the methodist church undertaking literary and scientific work, even if Victoria college is transplanted to Toronto, and incorporated with the university here. The more work there is done of this kind in affiliated colleges, the more the university will be able to accomplish in the way of supplementing it.

In this letter I propose to give briefly the outlines of a scheme which seems to me to be both feasible and adequate—which ought to be acceptable to our methodist friends without being repugnant to the adherents of the university of Toronto. I shall, for the sake of clearness, specify the various features of it in separate propositions:

1. The university powers of Victoria must be allowed to fall into abeyance and remain so as long as the affiliation lasts.

2. Victoria college should be removed to Toronto, so that its students may be able to avail themselves of the educational facilities afforded by the university of Toronto.

3. The graduates of Victoria university in all its faculties except theology be made by act of parliament graduates of the Provincial university, with full standing as members of convocation.

4. The constitution of the university of Toronto should be changed so as to enable it to undertake the work of teaching as well as that of examining for standing and degrees.

5. The work of tuition should be divided between the Provincial university on the one hand and the various affiliated colleges on the other, on such a basis as may be found most expedient, the university being, however, the sole degree-conferring corporation in the system.

6. The lectures, examinations, standing, degrees, and rewards of the university must be open to students of all the affiliated colleges on the same terms, and its curriculum must be adopted by them—as it is at present adopted by University college—in so far as their teaching facilities permit.

7. The affiliated colleges must be represented equally on the Senate of the university, the choice of representatives being left to their own governing bodies.

8. As the university of Toronto does not at present confer degrees in divinity, either it must be empowered by act of parliament to do so, or the various affiliating colleges must be allowed to retain the privileges they now enjoy in this respect.

9. Some guarantee must be given to the enlarged university constituency that new incumbents of chairs in the institution shall be at least men of good moral reputation and not avowedly hostile to the christian religion. This might be secured by giving to the senate or to a standing committee of that body made up of the representatives of affiliated colleges with the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and minister of education, the right to nominate new professors, the lieutenant-governor in council retaining the right to ratify or reject the nominations. The power of dismissal should be made concurrent in a similar way.

On the scheme of which the above is a meagre outline allow me to make, in conclusion, one or two remarks. Commencing with the last feature of it, I need hardly say that parliament should, apart altogether from the question of consolidation, vest the nominating power in some independent academical body. The events of a few years ago, to which I need not more specifically refer, show this clearly enough. The nominating board should include the representatives of affiliated colleges which do not, as well as those which do, undertake secular work. The guarantee will in this way be made all the stronger, and the interest of the various denominations in the provincial university increased. With such a system in force there need not, and probably would not, be any difficulty in obtaining from parliament the additional revenue necessary to enable the institution to do the work of a first-class university.

I admit that there are practical difficulties in the way of apportioning the work of tuition between the university and a cluster of colleges, but a moment's consideration will show that they are not insuperable. In the first place some of these colleges do not now, and probably never will, do much secular work. They are, and desire to remain, theological schools and are quite willing to allow the province to give their students the necessary literary and scientific training. This will secure for the provincial college a fair share of academical patronage. In the second place the senate of Toronto university has already initiated a scheme, at the instance of Prof. Loudon, which contains, it seems to me, the principle of a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It has resolved to dispense with all examinations in the second and third years of the students' course, and accept for those years the certificate of the faculty of the college in which he attends lectures. Assuming provision to be made for those who do not attend lectures in any institution, except, perhaps, the university itself under the proposed system, this scheme would need to be modified only in detail to meet the case of the promotors of consolidation.

If you will kindly grant me space I propose in a third letter to prove that, while all parties may fairly and in good faith accept such a scheme of consolidation, they will all benefit equally by doing so.

A TORONTO GRADUATE.

Toronto, July 18th, 1884.

DUMAS AND DESCLEE.

The Great Dramatist and His Faith in the Actors.

In a new edition of the "Visite de Noces," just on the eve of publication Alexandre Dumas supplies a preface, with some account of the actress whose name is associated with the greatest of his successes. The Dramatist was the first to recognize the talent of Desclee, and to push her in every way in his power till she gained her peculiar hold over the Paris public. She was playing at the Galeries St. Hubert in "Diane de Lys," when in June, 1867, he visited Brussels to direct the rehearsals of a new play. He went to see her, and was so delighted with her acting that he persuaded her to come to Paris. The manager of the Gymnase was no believer in her ability, and offered her with difficulty an engagement for two years at £240 a year. Both he and she were unwilling. As she wrote to Dumas, she was ugly, 30, and not Parisian. No one could make a success under such conditions. But the dramatist persisted, and the terms were signed for a year. M. Dumas tells how, after the first rehearsal, the manager came to him in despair to know how a provincial, who came to the theater in a cotton dress trimmed with green, under a waterproof, with a hood which she wore instead of a hat, could take the part of Frou-Frou and Daine de Lys before a Paris audience. Dumas was not to be shaken, and the first night proved him to be right. The audience was cold, and the curtain fell on the first act with hisses, but from that act her success was assured, and in the fifth she had an ovation. Before she left the theater the manager had pressed for a re-engagement, but she would do nothing without consulting Dumas.

The Engagement Off.

"My love," said a New York Sun reporter, "I have a heavy burden on my mind to-night. There is something that I must say, which, as my affianced wife, you should know."

"What is it, George?' she asked anxiously.

"I am a victim to the demon of drink. Strive as I may, I cannot resist the temptation of liquor."

"That will be all right in time, dear," she replied, hopefully. "When I am your wife, my love and influence will bring about a reform, I am sure. Is that all?"

"No, I'm a confirmed gambler. I dropped $13 last night at draw poker."

"Ah, George, when we are married I will make your home so pleasant and cozy that you will never want to go out at night without me."

"I don't know. I am also a speculator in stocks. In fact, during the past week on Wall street I lost every dollar I had in the world."

"I don't care for money," the young woman then said, as she disentangled herself from his embrace, "but my husband must be honorable and upright in every way. I can never consent to risk my future with a man addicted to drinking and card-playing."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Flour shade stronger. Receipts 900 bbls. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 57,000 bush, weak; sales 21,000 bush, future, 273,00o bush, spot; exports 45,000. No. 2 Chicago 92½c, No. 2 red 99c, No. 2red state $1.07. No. 2 white state $1.08, No. 2 red July 98½c, August 98⅞c to 99c, September 99½c to 99¾. Rye steady, No. 2 69c. Barley nominal. Malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 10,000 bush, sales 696,000 bush, future, 92,000 bush spot, exports 19,000 bush; No. 2 63c to 63½c, yellow 66c, No. 2 July 63c, August 57c to 33½c, September 23½c to 24c. Oats—Receipts 36,000 bush, irregular; sales 175,000 bush. future, 72,000 bush spot, mixed 37½c to 39c, white 38c to 38c, No. 2 July 36½c to 36¾c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops steady at 22c to 38c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar easy, standard A 6¼c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow uchanged. Potatoes $1.75 to $2.50. Eggs steady and unchanged. Pork firm, old mess $15.76 to $15.65. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm, pickled hams 13c, shoulders 7½c, middles nominal. Lard lower at $7.45 to $7.50. Butter unchanged, choice firm. Cheese weak and unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Flour quiet. Wheat unsettled, July 83c to 84c, August 84c to 85c, Sept. 85½c to 86½c, Oct. 85½c to 87½c, Nov. 87c to 87½c. Corn irregular; at 53½c to 55c, July 43½c to 44½c, August 53½c to 55c, Sept. 53½c to 55½c, Oct. 53½c to 54¾c, Nov. 48c to 50½c, year 44½c to 45¾c, May 46½c to 46¼c. Oats July 30½c to 30½c, August 26½c to 26¾c, September 25½c to 26½c, year 25½c to 24½c, May 28½c to 29c. Rye firmer at 62½c. Barley dull at 60c. Pork dull at $16.00 to $16.50, July $24, August $23.50 to $24, September $22 to $22.25, October $21.00 to $21.25, year $11.80 to $11.90. Lard dull, cash $7.10 to $7.15, Aug. $7.10 to $7.15, September $7.22½ to $7.30, Oct. $7.38½ to $7.40. Bulk meats easier, shoulders $6.00, short rib $7.70, short clear $8.20. Whisky at $1.10. Freights—Corn 1½c. Receipts—Flour 7000 brls., wheat 18,000 bush., corn 126,000 bush., oats 112,000 bush., rye 1000 bush., barley — bush. Shipments—Flour 13,000 bbls., wheat 11,000 bush., corn 247,000 bush., oats 94,000 bush., rye 4000 bush., barrley 3000 bush.

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N. B.—Mr. Mason wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no connections in any way with the late proprietor.

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