A few doors below the old

OFFICE

Is never closed but on Sun days.

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1882. Persons leaving town for the season, and

THE WORLD ON FEMALE SUPPRAGE.

The liberal and independent journals of this country count on the support of wopattle against all injustice to sex, as well yesterday's issue of The World is quite correct in maintaining that we should support the right of women to the voting power as the corollary to the right of women to equa ment with men. But it may be well t onsider certain objections against female wrongly, a strong hold on public opinal and industrial aspects of the emanon of women. The first of paper distribes on the subject of the rights sufely the meanest of all class jealousies. usy of sex. Its answer is readily or of those women, who in this city, to go In our comic contemporary, Grip, the ladies of Toronto have found a representa-tive whose wit and genial sarcasm has given a new charm to that journal,

But there is a second objection which we should like to see thoroughly considered and discussed. It is generally felt the ladies of their family are at least fifty years behind them on all subjects involving rious thought. How much interest do our wives and daughters take in the political questions which concern the weekly intoil of brain or muscle. Before these ladies ter that they should be educated in the encies elements of political ethics? Of course our friends of the Citizen are Grip are quite in possession of the requisite knowledge, but how about Lady Teasle, Mrs. Frivolity and Miss Flirt? To this it may be replied that the possession of the voting power will in parsons, as a rule, favor Chinese immi- me quote it. Says the Globe : most demoralizing and disintegrating to every Canadian city it might reach ? Is it, or is it not, better to postpone the question of woman's suffrage to the humbler but necessary one of we man's education. Meanwhile we should like to see some instalment of the admission of women to the franchise conceded, as an earnest of better things to come. Suppose the qualification was an educational one, it would then be doubly useful as a stimulus to intellectual ambition. And the right of voting might profitably be

GLADSTONE'S DECADENCE.

The decadence of a grand career seems likely to have another illustration in contemporary English history. The clouds of war in the east are eagerly watched where lies wagged and unreconciled. Ireland lies, gagged and unreconciled, under the guns of England. What will helpful to the magazine and encouraging to the writers who have disinterestedly contributed to its pages. under the guns of England. What will come out of the Egyptian darkness of the present, it is, of course impossible to forecast, except that the outlook is from no point of visw one of peace and that the bursting forth of the storm is close at hand. It would be a curious instance of the whirlinging of time bringing round its revenge, if Gladstone, the friend of Russia, the demonstream of the unspeakable Turk, should be the means of crushing Egyptian nationalism by the ruffian mercenaries of the sultan, and of entering into a conflict with Russia to which the series of blunders and failures known as the Crimean war would be child's play. There seems to be no doubt that Russian officers and agents are busy in organizing Egyptian resistance; and if Russia desires

coreign war, now for the first time the game will be played with the supreme is to judge by what it daily serves up to stakes full in view. To conquer in Egypt is to carry out to the last the great czar's reviews and literary criticism, does not, I need hardly say however, accord with will, to suppress the Turk in the presence of his half-hearted European allies is to possess the gates of Constantinople. In any event the non-success of domestic and the menace of foreign policy is likely to prove false [to Gladstone's leadership. A coalition of some kind will probably succeed in the interim prior to the rise of a really strong administration. A revival of jingoism is not improbable, prior to a new wave of liberalism carrying with it sweeping of liberalism carrying with it sweeping measures of church disendowment and land

LIEUT. FLIPPER NO MARTYR.

It is to be regretted that any attempt should have been made by those of his own color to make a martyr of Lieutenant Flipper, lately dismissed with disgrace from the United States army. That he should have risen to the respectable rank of lieutenant proves that he was regarded with no prejuce on account of his color. That he was promoted to the responsible position of naving charge of military funds, is evidence that he was up to the time of that appointment an officer who enjoyed the confidence of his apperiors and equals in the service. It is true that Mr. Flipper happens to be the only colored officer who as yet has held a commission in the American army, but his color to prejudice their cause by would be nobler and wiser for them to keep on sending students to West Point till the success and probity of colored officers is an assured fact.

In London most of the big brewers control a large number of the public houses, as is likewise the case in New York city. When a prominent brewing firm of London failed, some years since, they returned in their schedule 350 public houses of which they held the leases, together with stringent stipulations that such were to take no other beer than theirs. It is of interest to note that the embarrassed firm was soon upon its feet again. In New York city a very large percentage of the richly furnished lager beer saloons, where carved hardwoods are so lavishly displayed, are practically retail branches of the various brew-The nominal proprietor is generally a popution times, and has the faculty of drawing custom, for all of which he practically receives a percentage on his sales.

In Toronto, we are informed, a some what similar system is springing up. Sev eral of the brewers practically own a number of saloons and hotels. The brewers say they do not care for this part of the business but they are forced to take it up in order to push their sales.

UNDER TWO KINGS.

The proclamation for the elections in Algoma, (Ont.,) and Lisgar, (Man.,) are both printed in Rat Portage, and the in are to vote, it is urged, would it not be bet- habitants intend voting in both constitu

> THE GLOBE AND THE SUSPENSION OF THE CANADIAN MONTHLY.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: With your usual courtesy, I am sure you will allow me space in your journal itself be a political education, and that for a few words of comment on the Globe's there is every hope that the ladies will in this respect prove superior to the proves the provest this respect prove superior to the negroes throw upon myself the odium of The of the Southern States. But the second Monthly's suspension, in an editorial paraobjection is harder to be answered. graph in to-day's issue. The occasion, of Is there not danger that the female vote | course, was opportune to have a thrust at may not only be injurious as the vote of a one who, though a liberal in politics, has congeries of individuals not educated up no love for Mr. Gordon Brown or for the to the point of voting intelligently, but as methods of Globe journalism : and Mr. the solid class vote dominated by an in- Brown or one of his hireling defamers fluence, that of clericalism, which having eagerly embraced it. The recent outcry lost all power with men, would use the against the present management of the female suffrage on point which pulpit Globe, and the continued clamor for Mr. sentimentalism desired to carry? For in- Brown's removal, imparts added venom to stance, the Chinese labor question. The the paragraph in question. But first let

gration. Might not female suffrage cast a vote en masse for a measure which would prove inimical to home industry, and most demoralizing and disintegrating to has reached the sixth number of its eighth volume. We give great credit to the publishers for their enterprise, and only regret that they were not better supported in the editorial department. It is by no means clear that a first-classs magazine can be made profitable in Canada, but it is quite clear that no attempt to establish such a journal can have any chance of success unless there is first-class talent in the management and due consideration is paid to

added to the rewards, too scanty as they are, of the teaching profession. As things qualifications of the editor of The Monthly, or of anybody else, and it is free, so far as or of anybody else, and it is free, so far as I am concerned, to express any dictum, sane or insane, in regard to the manner in which I may have done, or may still be doing, my literary work. But I contend, in the first place, that decency, not to speak of journalistic etiquette, forbils any such notice of my work as that conveyed in

truth is, in this matter of support to our young literature, no journal occupying the position of the Globe has been more shamelessly untrue to the highest interests of the country, or been actuated by more selfish and Philistine motives in its attitude towards literary ventures in Canada than the journal which has so long been under the baneful management of Mr. Gordon Brown. To this circumstance, in some degree, I may fairly attribute the present suspension of The Canadian Monthly, for the policy of silence and indifference in those who ought to befriend our young literature is as criminal as that of injustice and slander.

In a personal defence against this attack of the Globe, I feel sure that I fneed not say a word. To my own shortcomings I have never been blind; but those who now confront me with them ought in justice to re-

it owed its origin largely to myself, and but for my repeated intervention, and at great personal sacrifice, it would never have had its creditable record of over ten years' service in the interests of the literature of Canada.

I am sir, yours, etc., G. MERCER ADAM, Editor The Canadian Monthly and the Canada Educational Monthly. Toronto, July 3, 1882.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS. Low (To the Editor of The World.)

Srn : I think most religious people will gree rather with the view of this question taken in your editorial than with that of your correspondent B. I have had some experience of school life in England and I am convinced that reading the bible, as it is done in schools in that country, is anything but a help to either religion or morality. It was a common practice at the school where I attended for the children to search out all the most questionable passages and sexual allusions in the Old Testament and to converge notes thereon in ment and to compare notes thereon in a manner the reverse of edifying. I am conmanner the reverse of editying. I am convinced that no thought of reverence of religion was associated by any of us with the dry and perfunctory chapter to which we had to submit. Very different was the bible reading at Sunday school, in the home, in the church, and ever since those days in the privacy of my own form. days in the privacy of my own foom. I therefore hope to use the words of your editorial that the bible may be spared the degradation of being turned into a school text book.

MRS. J. M.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of The World.) SIR: I object to the proposal of tha scelesiastical body with the un-Canadian name, the "Anglican" synod, to have the meaning bible introduced into our schools, on other grounds than you took in your editorial. think I speak intelligibly enough. I—want With your proposal to have a text book of bath." dogma, I heartily agree. Surely if the object of the advocates of bible reading be to teach the children to be good, all purposes will be served by the use of a manual of morals which shall give clear instruction as to the duties of honesty, temperance, kind-ness, truth and chastity. If, as the ortho-dox contend, these duties are also set forth in the bible, well and good ; to teach morality is to help religion. If, as some of us think, these duties are not very clearly with me are no insignificant minority; we have our rights, and object to the so called sacred books of any sect being forced on the children of AN AGNOSTIC.

Courtesy to Young Ladies.

Marion Harland, writing in the Congregationalist, says: "Familiarity of speech leads as naturally to freedom of touch as brooks to rivers, or neglect of small sweet courtesies to overt boorishness. I do not exaggerate in asserting that the feminine portion of young America that affects picnics, singing schools, straw rides, church sociables and surprise parties needs as much to be ticketed 'hands off!' as the valuables in an art exhibition. When the finger of a man who is not my husband or kinsman is pressed upon my shoulder to point a story or attract attention; when a forward youth fillips my arm with his folded glove at an evening party with, 'I say!' I may be and am offended, but in a quiet, matronly way. When I see a thoughtless school girl sit hand in hand on a steamboat or car with a man whom I know to be a were accordance for the corrected with the second state. young thing whom her escort wraps up offi-ciously before leading her to her carriage; when girls are hauled and pushed and bufwhen girls are hauled and pushed and buffeted in romping games and in dances that the tastes of the people."

Now, I need hardly point out to your readers that this editorial utterance of your contemporary is purely and gratuitously malicious. The Globe, of course, is entitled to its own opinious about the intellectual. much less wantonly, put a woman upon the defensive. The best that can be said of him who claps the lady guest on the back as he might her husband, or the coxcomb who, without her permission, dares to omit the 'Miss' in accosting his lady friend, is that he 'knows no better.' If they guess ed how often the plea is urged in extenua-tion of their bovine gambols by charitable friends with juster ideas of the decencies and amenities of societies, the shock to self-conceit might be a wholesome lesson."

India as America's Rival.

Last year \$25,000,000 worth of wheat was exported from northern India, and during March \$5,000,000 was sent to Europe by way of the Suez canal. This

Two thousand Choctaws still living in their ancestral homes in Mississippi retain in their pristine vigor many of the usages of their ancestors. Among these are the methods employed in conducting a court-ship and the marriage ceremony. When a young Choctaw, of Kemper or Neshoba county sees a maiden who pleases his fancy he watches his opportunity until he finds her alone. He then approaches within a fewlyards of her and gently cast] a pebble toward her, so that it may fall at her feet. He may have to do this three or four times before he attracts the maiden's attention.

If this pebble throwing is agreeable, she If this pebble throwing is agreeable, she -Those in search of the latest noveltie

When a marriage is agreed upon the lovers appoint a time and a place for a ceremony. On the marriage day the friends and relatives of the prospective couple meet at their respective houses or villages and thence march toward each other. When they arrive near the marriage ground thence march toward each other. When they arrive near the marriage ground—generally intermediate space between the two villages—they halt within about a hundred yards of each other. The brothers of the women then go across to the opposite party and bring forward the man and set him down on a blanket spread upon the marriage ground. The man's sisters then do likewise by going over and bringing forward the woman, and seating her by the side of the man. Sometimes, to farnish a little merriment for the occasion, the woman is expected to break loose and run. Of course ske is pursued, captured, and brought back.

All parties assemble around the expectant couple. A bag of bread is brought forward

All parties assemble around the expectant couple. A bag of bread is brought forward by the woman's relatives and deposited near her. In like manner the man's relatives bring forward a bag of meat and deposit it near him. The man's friends and relatives now begin to throw presents upon the head and sheulders of the woman. These presents are of any kind that the donors choose to give, as articles of clothing, money, trinkets, ribbons, &c. As soon as thrown they are quickly snatched off by the woman's relatives and distributed among themselves. During all this time the couple sit very quietly and demurely, not a word spoken by either. When all the presents have been thrown and distributed the couple, now man and wife, arise, the provisions from the large are streamed. now man and wife, arise, the provisions from the bags are spread, and, just as in civilized life, the ceremony is rounded off with a festival. The festival over the company disperse, and the gallant groom conducts his bride to his home, where the enter upon the toils and respons

It was in a drug store that a young : sprightly school teacher last week addressed the clerk :

"I would like a sponge bath."
"Ah, a—will you please repeat? I did
not quite understand you," stammered the

clerk.

"I would like a good sponge bath," again demanded the customer, while a pair of sharp eyes, beaming with wonder and impatience made him tremble.

More dead than alive, he managed to tell his fair visitor his inability to catch her

"Well, I never! If this isn't queer?] At this moment the proprietor whis-

pered: "She wants a bath sponge."

At the same moment she comprehended the trouble and fled from the store before she could be recognized by anyone, but too late. A gentleman raised his hat to her, passed in, and all was discovered.

Miss Ward's Dog.

From the Boston Transcript. When Genevieve Ward came here just before sailing for Europe she brought with her a small black-and-tan dog, her constant com a small black-and-tan dog, her constant com-panion. On the train the drawing-room con luctor informed her that her dog must go into the baggage car. It did, and Miss Ward went with it, and the two sat upon the baggage until a compromise was effect-ed and both came back to the parlor car. This dog always at the theatre lies upon some article of Miss Ward's clothing which he knows she is to wear when she goes away, and, except when she is esting in away, and, except when she is acting, is scarcely ever out of her sight.

A Rival to Gunpowder. A new explosive has been invented by s M. Petri, a Viennese engineer. The name given to it is dynamogen, and it is likely to compete seriously with gunpowder. The inventor states that it contains neither sulphuric acid; nitric acid, nor glycerine, and that it cannot injure in any way, either gan, or cartridge. The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder, which can be increased in quantity without being increased in sieze, by compression. The manufacture of dynamogen is simple and without danger. It preserves its qualities in the coldest or hottest weather, and can be made at 40 per cent less cost than gunpowder.

Watermelon Sugar. From the Rome Courier.

W. W. Seay of Rome, Ga., one of the best chemists in the state, is experimenting with watermelons for the purpose of ex tracting sugar. His experiments so far, in a small way, induce him to believe that a fair lot of melons contain an average of seven per cent of saccharine matter, or pure sugar. He estimates that on one acre of good land, suited to their growth, 34,500 pounds of melons would grow, and these would produce at 7 per cent of saccharine matter, 2415 pounds of sugar, and worth, at ten cents, \$241.50.

Religious Poetry. Upon the walls of the headquarters of the Salvation army in Jersey City may be seen the following religious poetry: The devil and wee
Cau't agree,
For wes
Belong to thee
Salvation Armee.

It is fortunate for the reputation of Dr. Watts, the great Christian poet, that he is dead, for if he were living he would find himself a third-class religious poet, and would hide his diminished head.

The Printer's Wooing, The printer told of the "galley" loved,
To his friend both tried and true:
"And 'Ed, it' may seem 'comma' cal,—
But I'll give the 'case' to you.

"Her eyes are 'Diamond,' teeth of 'Pearl ;'
Her lips are 'read and ripe;
There's 'Nonparell'—excuse my French—
Of beauty she's the 'type.'

"You ought to 'semi colon' her, I 'set up' with her nights, Her 'form locked in my fond 'M brace'— She calls that woman's rights.

"I've got her 'solid.' Oh, you bet I'll 'stick.' She gov'the 'quoin.' I'm 'going to press' my 'chase' until Both heart and hand we join."

soon makes it manifest; if not, a scoruful in photography should pay a visit to the look and a decided "ekwah" indicate that his suit is in vain.

When a marriage is agreed upon the loverage of the success and so quick in its action as possible. pitzberger floe of ice surrounds the north and east coasts, entirely preventing naviga ing extensive ravages am

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along the little Bow river, one of the most desirable localities in the whole Northwest fer stock raising in all about 25 per cent of the said stock (in calls of five or ten per cent. at each time, of wh day, notice will be given) will require to be paid up by the 1st of January, 1883, for the purpose of a fine Ranche with 4000 head of cattle, buying machinery, and other expenses.

Table Shewing Approximate Increase and Profits for 21 Years on Two Thirds

No.	Years.	No. of Cattle	No. of Calves	No. of Cattle Ready for Sale.	Price.
11/3/18	1 100 1100	CONTRA NOT SIZE	A		4
	1 1882	4,000			
	1883	6,666	2,666		
1	1884	9,332	2,666		
2	1885	11,988	2,666		1
3	1886	16,442	4,444	4,000	\$100,000
4	1887	115,997	3,555	2,666	66,650
5	1888	16,886	3,555	2,666	66,650
6	1889	18,960	4,740	2,666	66,650
7	1890	21 627	5,833	4,444	111,100
8	1891	21,923	4,740	3,555	88.875
9	1892	22,998	5,530	3,555	88,875
10	1893	27,059	6,716-	4,740	118,500
11	1894	27,035	6,716	5,333	133,325
12	1895	30,549	6,847	4,740	118,500
18	1895	33,978	8,164	5,530	138,250
14	1897	37,397	8,954	6,716	167,900
	1898	39,723	9,042	6,716	167,900
15 16	1899	43,015	10,008	6,847	. 171,175
17	1900	47,580	11,412	8,164	204,100
18	1901	51,414	11,998	8,954	223,850
19	1902	55,160	12,700	9,042	226,050
20	1903	60,398	14,280	10,008	250,200
21	1904	65,997	15,607	11,412	285,300

\$2,793,856 190,500 142,800 62,428

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Do you want a boarding-house
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Have you furnished rooms to let?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you a house or store to let?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to rent a house or store?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you any property for sale?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to end or borrow money?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to get or buy a business?

Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS
Do you want to sell or buy a business?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Have you lost or found anything?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
Do you want to sell anything?
Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.
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They button, as a rule, or have webbing of silk at the sides, and do not open. They are shown in black gros grain, in black satin and in French or American kid.

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tive examine sufficiently idea has late at Shanghai the "Pei w lexicons in books. The be easily hid or plaited in sary to princeditor sonou he will suppurchaser to

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