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THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1883.

THE CRISIS AT RAT PORTAGE.

Rat Portage has long and vainly been striving to acquire notoriety as a gold centre. It appears likely now, however, to acquire notoriety as the head centre of the boundary dispute. For some time previous to the Ontario government's act of agression, or rather of possession, the Manitoba government had been assuming to administer affairs in that locality in a happy-go-lucky sort of way; but, practically, anarchy prevailed. On the arrival of Mr. Mowat's special commissioners and constables matters came to a crisis. There was at once a collision of authority. The Manitoba government was granting licenses; the Ontario government was doing the same; and each disputed the other's right. As there were two opposing forces of constables there, it was inevitable that sooner or later some unpleasant contretemps should occur. This came on Thursday and Friday last, when the rival constables were busy arresting each other, and quarrelling about the lock-up in the endeavor to liberate each party its friends. As the Ontario force is the stronger, it is said that the premier of Manitoba has gone to the scene to swear in more special constables; and fears of bloodshed are expressed.

It is evident that a crisis has been reached in the boundary dispute. It is devoutly to be hoped that for the credit of Canada, the lives of none of her people will be sacrificed in an internecine struggle of so petty a kind. If there is bloodshed, the onus of it will rest upon Manitoba alone. That province owes more to Ontario than to any other section of the dominion. Its population is chiefly from Ontario, its laws and whatever institutions it possesses are modelled on those of Ontario, it has been built up largely on Ontario capital, and its people hope much from its friendship with Ontario. Manitoba will do well not to abuse that friendship at the present critical judcture in its own affairs. It may light a fire that may not be easily extinguished. The boundary dispute is one between the Dominion and Ontario solely. It does not concern Manitoba, except remotely and indirectly; and we are convinced that the people of Manitoba do not sympathize with Mr. Norquay in his present indiscreet and fussy interference. If he gave them a chance, they would tell him plainly that they don't want to quarrel with Ontario and that he had better mind his own business.

The question of possession is another matter. On any view, Manitoba has no right there at present. If the award is not valid, the territory is still in dispute, and can only be regarded as no-man's land. But the unanimous award of the arbitrators has assigned it to Ontario, and the Ontario government is only doing a duty it should have done long ago in acting upon that award by taking possession, leaving its validity to be contested by those who dispute it. In this the government will be sustained by the people. If the dominion government raises an issue, as of course it will, there is no reason why it should not be settled peaceably, by reasonable process of law. But in the meantime Manitoba is a trespasser, whom both the dominion and the Ontario government should unite to eject.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

The New York Times reports large accumulations of butter in that market. There are about 200 merchants in that city who receive butter in large quantities, 150 of whom have large portions of their warehouses set apart as refrigerators under the cold storage system. The Times understands there are in these refrigerators at present about 150,000 packages, equal to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 lbs. A large dealer, quoted in the Times, holds that the producer, at this season of the year, instead of holding his stock for higher prices, in the present condition of the market should allow it to be sold low enough to meet the reasonable view of exporters, and and that the interests of all parties would be best served by getting rid of the surplus stock. The butter held in the large storehouses of New York, where the temperature in the refrigerators were 38 to 48 degrees, might be kept in good condition for a long period, but that held in the smaller refrigerators, where the temperature in most instances was about 50 to 55 degrees, became after about thirty days woody in flavor and generally deteriorated in quality. While butter is thus accumulating in New York, leading export buyers in Montreal are advised of the fact that on this side the border butter in large qualities is being held back by farmers, in the hope of getting higher prices. Meantime the growth of grass this season is the heaviest and most abundant for several years past, and as a consequence the yield of milk is very large, with production of butter and cheese in proportion.

As for eggs, it appears as if our nearness to the eastern states, with their many cities and large manufacturing population, forbids the expectation of their ever being cheap again in this section of Canada. To show how the export of eggs from Canada to the States is going on, take the following figures, which show the number of dozens exported in each of the years named. The first column gives the quantities exported to the States, the second the export to all other countries combined:

1876-77	114,624	11,154
1877-78	133,364	12,204
1878-79	3,375,413	
1879-80	6,416,501	
1880-81	9,044,040	45,495
1881-82	10,155,314	343,768

The export trade to the States appears to have taken an extraordinary start in 1878-79, when in one year it jumped from 133,344 dozen to 3,375,413 dozen. Next year saw that large quantity doubled, and the next again saw it trebled; while the latest year that we have the figures for—1881 82—show more than a million dozen advance on the year before. We need not wonder now why eggs are dear in Canada. Further, so great is the demand with our neighbors that they are already importing eggs from Europe. According to all appearances, this demand of theirs is likely to be permanent, and to keep growing all the time. It looks as if hen farming on the large scale might be made a safe and profitable business in Canada.

In England there appears to be something more than a mere undertone of disappointment at the government's refusal to sustain the Queensland movement for annexing New Guinea. In the hands of a strong foreign power or of buccaneers and pirates, who are by no means scarce in the South Pacific, that vast island would be a perpetual menace to the trade of Australia, of Queensland especially. Mr. Gladstone's excessive forbearance may have good grounds of European diplomacy to rest upon just at present, but it will not make him popular, either in England or Australia. The remark is being made, however, that the colonial authorities would have shown better judgment had they asked permission of the home government before hoisting the standard. To which we may add that it would have been entirely unecessary to ask such permission in the days of Queen Elizabeth or Cromwell, or even in the later days of Marlborough, Nelson, or Cochrane.

Midsummer is about the time when the longest races in the world are now run—those of the tea ships carrying the first of the new crop from China to England. The steamship Stirling Castle recently made the shortest time on record, 31 days 10½ hours, from Hankow to London. It may give us some idea of what an extensive country China is to learn that Hankow, the port from which the ocean steamer started with her cargo, is away up the Yang-tse-Kiang river, 800 miles from the sea. Allowing two days for the river trip brings the time from China to England down to something under thirty days. At an early period in her voyage the Stirling Castle passed a vessel which had started out from Hankow two days before her.

A contingency in contemplation by the telegraphers' brotherhood is the calling out of the railway operators, who have hitherto been allowed to stick to their posts. If offers of a compromise do not come from the Western Union very shortly, this extreme measure will very probably be resorted to. It has been reported from Pittsburgh, however, that the plan in favor at the brotherhood's headquarters is that of calling out the operators on the Jay Gould lines of railway only, thus placing the lines on which the great monopolist is largely interested at an enormous disadvantage, the operators being allowed to continue on on all others. In all probability we shall hear more of this before the present week is out.

Montreal Herald: We are glad to see that the impropriety of placing barbed wire fences around the public squares has been brought to the notice of the city council by private parties. A barbed wire fence may be a very proper kind of thing with which to enclose a farm on the prairie, but to place one round a public square frequented by young children who are liable to be severely injured by the points, is surely very absurd and improper. The truth is that there is no need for fences of any kind on the squares where the barbed wire fences have been placed. These puplic grounds would look much better without any fences, and would be no more liable to damage than they are now. We recommended the foregoing to the designers of that piece of barbed wire barbarism which now ornaments the fountain in Toronto's Horticultural gardens.

In view of the fact that the telegraph companies have been unable to obtain operators to fill the strikers' places, the Montreal Herald thinks it desirable that there should be more telegraph schools and that young people should be more encouraged than heretofore to learn telegraphing. This is a most mistaken and mischievous view to take, as our contemporary will surely see on a little reflection. The rush of young people into clerical occupations and into everything connected with writing, or store or office work, is far too great already, without further inducements. A scheme for inducing more young men to become bookkeepers or dry goods clerks would be bad enough, but one for multiplying telegraph schools is not much better.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who may justly be called the apostle of popular health science on this continent, has just begun the issue of a monthly, in which he promises to treat sanitary matters in a style as entertaining as that of a novel. The first number, we may say, amply realizes this promise. It contains over one hundred pages of light reading, in the shape of stories, incidents, descriptions, &c., written in an extremely interesting and often in a happy humorous vein, in which valuable health precepts are implied and illustrated. We cannot too highly commend this magazine. It is worth taking for its literary excellence alone, but apart from this, the lessons it inculcates on that most vital of all subjects, the health of the people, cannot fail to work enormous good. Dr. Lewis' monthly, as it is called, is typographically a credit to the printers' art. It is published at $3 a year, or 25 cents a number, by Clark Brothers, 68 and 69 Bible House, New York.

The Mail says "by accident a man may come through dangers unharmed." Most people have been under the impression that it was by accident men came to much of the harm they experience.

The Canadian Manufacturer, taking up the question of over production, argues that as far as textile fabrics are concerned, the over production is in coarse goods only, in both Canada and the United States. Opinions of several American manufacturers are cited in support of this view. Too many proprietors would like to keep their looms and spindles running all the time on common coarse fabrics, simply because the thing is very easy to do, the production of such goods requiring the minimum of skill generally, and in the way of taste and design nothing at all. But the time has come when Canadian mills must diversify their products and make a far greater variety, which requires the employment of higher skill in design and workmanship. And it is affirmed that in Canadian factories the necessary increase in number and variety of the kinds of goods produced is even now rapidly going on.

REPLY TO "AN OLD SINNER."

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: This correspondent—who doubtless tells truth in his signature—might quite as truthfully, however, have dubbed himself "an old fool," for he ought to know from experience that what really commands $20,000 a year in Henry Ward Beecher, or anybody else, is successful talent. There may be, and there often is, real and valuable talent which goes unrewarded in this world. But talent, combined with wit and enery, commands large rewards, whether exercised in the pulpit or out of it. If Beecher were not a man of commanding talents and commanding energy, he could not stand his ground and yet oppose orthodoxy on vital points of doctrine.

As to your correspondent's question, "From what did Christ come to save us if not from original sin?" The scripture answer is, "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." Sins are acts of transgression against divine law, the result of which, without an intervening salvation, is death—for "the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life, through a saviour." "O Israel thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thine help," is scripture doctrine. Orthodoxy does not teach that anybody is condemned judicially for Adam's sin any more than it teaches that human law condemns a child for the sin of its parents. But while human law at best only mitigates its penalties because of inherited misfortune, divine mercy specially takes it into account, along with ignorance, and cries out, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

If Beecher denies original sin, in the sense I have stated, he denies, I think, bible doctrine; but his denial can be of small service to "An Old Sinner," seeing Beecher affirms in his letter published in your paper to day, that sin is universal. If universal there must be some common cause for it, and this common cause, I take it, is what the scripture designates "as in Adam all die." For while Beecher in his letter, states that sin is voluntary as well as universal, he must know that people are only partially voluntary in many transgressions, which are largely the result of temptation and the pressure of surrounding circumstances. Now the Divine Being—more merciful than man to his fellows—"does not always chide, remembering that His creature, man, is but dust." And the Lord Jesus teaches His followers to pray "lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

The fact is, that the scripture doctrine of guilt and condemnation is most reasonable. Man as a created being owes allegiance to his Creator, whose commands are not grievous, but for man's good. For His creature's ignorance and incapacity God provides help. And it is only for the wilful rejection of this help to do right, and inherit eternal blessing, that God condemns. "This is the condemnation that light is come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil." (Listen to that 'Old Sinner.") "He that knew his Lord's will and did it not shall be beaten with many stripes, and he that knew it not with few stripes." Those wilfully and finally rejects God's only savior and salvation is both negatively and positively condemned for ever. REPLY.

Toronto, July 28, 1883.

Princess Salm-Salm in a new role.

"Do you understand," was asked of an old army correspondent by a former officer of Gen. Rosencrans' staff, "that the duchess of Ossuna, who is mentioned as the cause of the breach between the king and queen of Spain, is the princess Salm-Salm who figured for a time so prominently in Nashville when Gen. Rousseau was in command there?" "Yes; I understand that it is the same woman," was the answer. "She was about twenty five then, and one of the most beautiful women I ever saw. She was very tall, graceful, and a daring rider on horseback. She was as reckless of reputation as of life in those days. Salm-Salm was a poor-spirited sort of a husband but a very good soldier. The princess followed Maximilian—to whom her husband, as the son of the prince of Salm-Braunfels, was distantly related—to Mexico, and was with him as nurse confidant and cher amie during the siege of Queretaro, where the bogus emperor was captured, and remained at his bedside during the captivity and illness till he was shot. She and her husband, I believe, accompanied his remains to Austria, and it was immediately after this that the prince died and the gay widow married the late duke of Ossuna." "She must be quite matured now." Forty-five is not old for such a woman, for her charms of conversation were as great as those of her person. Age could not have withered her much, and her infinite variety of arts has evidently increased with years. Max was about her own age, and Alfonso, her latest conquest, is about twenty years her junior." The latest previous publicrtions devoted to the Princess Salm-Salm who figured here as this army correspondent states, represented her as being in Canada, but that was several years ago. Henry G. Clark, lately private secretary to Gen. Green B. Raum, and now clerk to some commission in Washington, was also in Queretaro at the time Maximilian and Salm Salm and his wife were captured; and some years ago published an account of their behavior at that trying time.

A Two-Legged Pig.

One of the most extraordinary freaks of nature that has been recorded for some time is reported from London township, Ont. About four weeks since a litter of pigs was born upon the farm of Mr. Anthony C. Hughes, on the 11th concession of that township, and there is nothing to distinguish four of the porkers from others of their kind, but the other couple are veritable natural curiosities. The peculiarity of the one consists in the fact that it possesses only two legs, though otherwise perfect. There are no signs of the hind legs to be observed, the spot whence the limbs spring out in ordinary pigs being marked only by a slackness of the skin. The front legs are placed somewhat further back than is generally the case, and the worthy farmer states that it appears the smartest and most playful of the lot, balancing its body upon the front legs and running around quite contentedly. The other animal is like ordinary swine, with the exception of the hind feet, which are cloven footed and covered with nails similar to those of a bear. Both the little porkers are strong and healthy.

"With Grateful Feelings."

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings, Yours truly, T. H. LONG, Galveston, Texas.

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.

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.

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 refused 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-aide 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.

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Factory—54 and 56 McGill st., 73 and 75 Grey Nun st. Box Factory—102 King st., Montreal.

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STATIONERY GOODS!

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 TINTED WRITING PAPER.
5 Cases BINDERS' CLOTH.
4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment.
5 Cases LINEN PAPER, 11, 13, 16, 18 lb.
2 Cases MARBLE PAPER.
5 Cases TISSUE PAPER.

New Goods Constantly to Hand,

BROWN BROS.,

Wholesale and Manufacturing Stationers, 66 & 68 King street east

NATURALISTS' MANUAL,

containing descriptions of

NESTS AND EGGS OF

150 North American Birds,

also directions for collecting and preserving birds, eggs, nests and insects, only 75c., (the trade supplied.)

W. P. Melville, 319 Yonge St.,

Dealer in books, stuffed birds, eggs, birds eyes, &c.

Send for price list of birds and eggs. Birds and animal stuffed to order.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

Toronto Electric Light Co.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

President—DR. GEORGE D. MORTON.

DAVID BLAIN, DR. JAMES CARLYLE,
JOSEPH PRIESTMAN, FREDERICK W. WALKER,
JOHN BACON, WALTER D. BEARDMORE.

It is proposed to form a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of furnishing Electric Light and Power in the City of Toronto, with a capital of $200,000, divided into 2000 shares of $100 each, for the present to limit the subscriptions to 1000 shares, and to commence active operations as soon as 500 shares have been subscribed.

After a careful examination into the merits of the different systems of Electric Lighting, and acting under the advice of an Expert Electrician the system of "The Excelsior Electric Company," of 66 and 68 Duane street, New York, has been adopted. It combines lighting by the Arc, Incandescent and Storage systems, and as these inventions include the latest devices for in-door and out-door lighting, as well as valuable improvements in the direction of economy, this Company, it is expected, will be able to furnish light at a cost much less than heretofore done, and at the same time offer a safe and profitable investment to shareholders.

A sufficient number of applications for lights has already been secured to warrant the erection of a 200 light plant, and estimates of the probable results of the operations of the Company, and all other information can be had at the office of **Messrs. Cox & Worts, 26 Toronto Street,** who are authorized to receive subscriptions for the unalloted stock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ten per cent. to be paid upon allotment and the balance subject to calls of 20 per cent, with ten days notice of each call.

In order to interest as many citizens as possible in this enterprise not over twenty shares will be allotted to any subscriber.

The Excelsior Electric Co. lights are in competition in the Fishery Exhibition, Kensington, London, and have received the award of the Commissioners as BEING THE BEST LIGHT THERE EXHIBITED. Sir Radcliffe Owens, M. P., writes, "that it is the *best light* that has been exhibited on that side of the water," and the same opinion has been expressed by John Roach, the engineer-in-chief of the city of London, Eng. Dr. S. R. Beckwith, who is the principal owner in "The Excelsior Electric Co.," when interviewed by a World reporter on the 19th, stated, In "Toronto, where you have sufficient water pressure, private houses will be able to use our smallest size Dynamo, which will furnish 32 Incandescent Lights, enough for most any house, and weighs less than 100 pounds, and can be sold Motors, Lamps and all, for $350. Once one of these is put in the house, all the lightning will cost is the price of water and an occasional new lamp, costing but a trifle.

As to the cost of Electric Light, Dr. Beckwith said, that if all the consumers of gas in Toronto were to adopt the Electric Light by the *Storage System*, a corresponding amount of light could be supplied at a rate equal to 75 cents per thousand feet of gas.

The same volume of light when furnished from a plant, either Arc or Incandescent, is cheaper than that of Gas, but the Electric Light is of much greater volume or candle power, and even in this unequal comparison, it is as *cheap*, with the tendencies all in favor of its further reduction."

The following testimonials as to the Excelsior System speak for themselves:

CURTIS & MAYER,

Managers of the Weber Music hall, Chicago, Under date of May 15, 1883, say: "We have the Excelsior Light in use in Weber Music hall. It has had but a short test, from 5 to 6 weeks, but has proved satisfactory in every respect. We wish it all the success it deserves."

PARTRICK & CARTER,

Dealers in Electrical supplies, 114 South Second street, Philadelphia, Under date May 19, 1883, say: "We are using the Excelsior Electric company's system with three lights and they give general satisfaction. We think their improvement with automatic regulator is *the best in existence*. We have had it in use three months."

HALTEAD, HAINES & CO.,

376, 378 Broadway, New York, Under date May 3, say: "The Excelsior Electric machines have been in operation in our building for the past two months and in every particular give us the utmost satisfaction. You will find the Excelsior Company to be honorable business men, desiring to give any one that makes a contract with them a perfect piece of work as they have done with us."

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

569, 575 Broadway, New York, Under date May 2, 1883, say: "We are pleased to be able to testify to a very satisfactory experience with the Excelsior Company and have used thier dynamo and lamps from their start. We are now running 50 lights from three generators that they are the *most economical and simple in construction of any are light* we have seen or know of. We have arrived at this decision from practical experience with almost every arc light in the market."

BRONNER & CO.,

New York, say: "After examining the lights we have adopted your light for the new piers of the Hamburg American Packet Co., at Hoboken.

F. E. BEARDSLEE,

Electrician of Mexico, under date of December, 1882, writes: "Having used Excelsior lamps and machines in Mexico, after examination in New York and Paris Electrical Exhibitions, I think you have the best. The lights are as steady as it is possible to make an arc lamp."

W. KURTZ,

Photographer, 233 Broadway, New York, states: "After trying several systems of electric lighting, with very poor success, I have found the lights to be of great Actinic power, and as they are entirely under my control, the proper time for exposing of the plate is no longer left in uncertainty. I can produce effects which could not be obtained by the sun. I take pleasure in giving the testimonial and consider it well merited."

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

New York, 1882: "The success of your electric light in our retail department has determined us to use them in our work rooms. We believe our premises are the best lighted in the city. You can refer to us if occasion arises."

GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD,

Photographer, New York, writes: Excelsior Electric Company—Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that we announce to you the perfect success of your light for photographic purposes. By it we have perpetual sunlight. The light has a pure Actinic quality which is extremely valuable for our use. It is a revolution in our art

THE MOSS ENGRAVING CO.

of New York: "Your No. 3 Dynamo and six lamps in series has made us practically independent of the sun. We have a source of light we can now depend upon."

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

state through their superintendent: "I bear cheerful testimony to the superiority of your machine over any other in the market."

A. C. MANNING,

New York, 1883: "Your machine is being run with success by our gas engine in several places both here and elsewhere."

MESSRS. WECHSLER & ABRAHAM.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., 1883.

GENTLEMEN: "We are much pleased with the twelve lights you placed in our stores. Your lights, in our judgment, surpass those of your competitors, in clearness, brilliency and steadiness."

The New York Tribune, in describing the appearance of the cities of New York and Brooklyn at the opening of the Bridge, says, Messrs. Wechsler & Abraham's store was more brilliantly lighted than any other.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

"Your lights in West Brighton Plaza depot buildings give entire satisfaction to myself and company. We believe your lamps and generators to be superior to all others."

R. SCHERMERHORN, sec'y & Sup't.

The President of the Brighton Pier and Navigation Company states: "We have had the Hochhausen light on our pier last and this season. It gives entire satisfaction."

THE BEST LIGHT ON NO PAY.

In the Chicago Exposition of 1882 the Excelsior Electric Company entered into an agreement that if they did not exhibit a handsomer, larger and steadier arc light than any other light in the building no charge would be made. As evidence that this agreement was fulfilled we give the following statements:

M. J. F. BIOLAT & CO.,

of Chicago, December 19, 1882, say: "It affords us pleasure to state that we used the Excelsior Light at the last Chicago Exposition under the following conditions: That you should make no charge whatever for your light if it was not handsomer, larger and steadier than any other arc light in the Exposition. We believe you are entitled to your contract price, and enclose check for same as you have carried your proposition out in every respect to our entire satisfaction."

H. K. & F. B. THURBER,

of New York and Chicago, say: "The light furnished us by the Excelsior Electric Company gave us unbounded satisfaction, always reliable, while those of our neighbors who were unable to procure your light were in eclipse most of the time. We can safely recommend this light as being perfection itself."

CHICAGO, December 18, 1882.

F. W. Horne, Western Manager Excelsior Electric Co.:

DEAR SIR: It affords us especial pleasure to testify our perfect satisfaction in the use of your light at our recent display in the Exposition Building. We were furnished an agreeable, continuous and steady light, and would cordially commend it to any one seeking such.

Very Truly,
N. MATSON & CO.

CHICAGO, December 19, 1882.

F. W. Horne:

DEAR SIR: I used the "Excelsior Light" in my booth during the exposition, some six weeks. I found it was the largest light, steadiest and handsomest in the building. Gave perfect satisfaction; no flickering and no regulating from the time it was put in until the close of the exhibit.

Yours, Respectfully,
C. C. HOLTON.

COX & WORTS,

STOCK BROKERS,

26 TORONTO ST. TORONTO.