The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

Is published every morning at five o'clock at No. 4 King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand them.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Twenty-five cents a month, or $3 00 a year in advance, post-paid. Single copies, one cent. Sold on the streets and by newsdealers in every city and town in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No 4 King street east, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Exclusively Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.

THE GOULD CLIQUE are whistling to keep their courage up, but they are not going to override the legal difficulties in the way of their capturing the Montreal telegraph company. Gould cannot buy Canadian judges as he does American. There is, moreover, a party among the shareholders determined to spend their means in maintaining their property.

THE TELEGRAM has now committed itself to the proposal of surrendering the Montreal telegraph company to Jay Gould. It pretends to deplore such a result, but according to street rumors one of the proprietors of the Telegram is more or less associated with Mr. Wiman in the attempt to capture the property. It is only just to Mr. A. S. Irving and the Telegram that an opportunity should be given to set themselves right before the public.

SPEAKING OF MR. DENT'S new work, "The Last Forty Years," the Journal de Quebec says: "What we have read of it seems to us to be sympathetic with the "French-Canadians." It has been the practice of writers on Canada to ignore the Lower Canadians and the view they take of things Canadian; Mr. Dent has given them and their opinions due consideration, and as a result has met with their approval. The press notices of the work generally are favorable, and the book should have a large sale. It is the most promising history of this country yet attempted.

THE ENGINEER CORPS is virtually disbanded, owing to the niggardliness of the government. This is to be regretted on many accounts, the principal one of which is that an engineer corps is necessary to any body of men who contemplate the possibility of their ever taking the field. We would suggest that the disbanded engineers be taken on to the strength of the Queen's Own as a signalling corps. This may not be according to English practice, but at the same time our circumstances are different and our little army requires different treatment. There is no doubt that a signal-engineering company would be of great benefit to the country and to the Queen's Own in case of trouble.

WE WISH AGAIN to put on record our dissent from the expenditure of either provincial or federal funds for the alleged purpose of promoting immigration. It is true that some sort of a bureau must be kept up through which information is given, and new arrivals aided in getting work, but any active propaganda at the public expense should be discouraged. So ought the giving of free or part-free steamship and railway tickets. The money we have heretofore spent in this direction has benefited our neighbors much more than ourselves. We pay the money, induce the immigrants to leave their homes, and the United States gets the benefit. This jackal-business must stop. Let the railway companies, the steamship lines, and above all the Pacific syndicate and other land monopolists, do the pushing hereafter.

PROTECTION FOR OUR PUBLIC MEN.

Henry Ward Beecher, if he has not been reading the World, has been thinking in the same groove with it. "We must stop "personal attacks and slanders on all public men," Mr. Beecher says, and that is just what the World has been saying. No good man is ever written down by slander, but his feelings may be hurt by it, and the sense of fair play in the community may be corrupted by it. Men who differ from us in political opinions are not essentially bad men; on the contrary, they may be just as good as ourselves, with motives as pure and with zeal for the country not less sincere. It is not by ridiculing men who differ from us, or by pelting mud at them, that we can make converts to our own opinions; the men who resort to such expedients are giving to the community the best proof that their own opinions are not entitled to respect. It is reason that convinces men, not slander. We want to exalt the dignity of serving the country; we want to get good men into the legislatures and to keep them there; we want to treat public men as gentlemen. Canada needs her best men at the front.

THE LESSON OF IMMIGRATION.

It is estimated that during the last fiscal year 668,000 foreigners settled in the United States. This includes the Canadian contingent, but of course the great bulk of the immigrants came from Europe. They are pouring into New York this season at the rate of two thousand a day, and there is every indication that the arrivals of the current fiscal year will exceed those of the last. One-fortieth of the entire population of Sweden is booked for New York. Switzerland sent seven thousand last year; there are more Irishmen in the United States than in Ireland; and the exodus from Germany is on so great a scale that a leading German was impelled to make the remark a short time ago, "If this goes on "unchecked, in a few years all Germany will "be found in America." The number that has come into the country during the last fifty years exceeds ten millions, and of these more than fifty per cent. are able-bodied men under forty years of age.

And [illegible] always the man of courage, [illegible] and energy who emigrates. [illegible] money and perhaps a young [illegible] West, buys a farm on the [illegible], begins at once to raise grain and sell it, and in a few years he becomes independent. He sends glowing accounts of his prosperity home, and old friends and neighbors prepare to follow him. In this way he becomes the best kind of an immigration agent, and long before his children have grown up to manhood and womanhood he is in independent circumstances, and the whole country around him is settled with a thriving population. He thrives because it takes little money to set him up in business, and there always is and always will be a demand for the fruit of his labor.

And is it any wonder that the United States goes ahead with such leaps and bounds, with the best men of Europe pouring into it, bringing money and muscle, growing grain and grazing cattle, giving traffic to the railways and finding a new market for the products of the manufacturer?

But why does not Canada keep step with the United States? She is as old; she has a rich soil and a vigorous climate; she has vast forest and mineral wealth; she has millions of acres of the finest wheat-growing land in the world; she has a network of railways and an unrivalled system of inland navigation. Yet with all her attractions the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman and the German scarcely deigns to cast an eye towards Canada. Why is it?

One reason is that Canada is a colony—that it is under the rule of a European sovereign. It does not matter that it is a self-governed country, that it has free institutions, and that in everything but in name it is an independent, sovereign state. The fact that it is a dependency in name suffices to impair its prestige in the eyes of the European, and for this reason perhaps more than for any other the European shuns its shores.

The best men we can send to England—men who would be the peers of Gladstone or Northcote, Granville or Salisbury, on the floor of parliament—make no stir there. "Oh, he is only a colonist!" is the common remark, and, no matter what his titles be, that fixes his status. A knighthood or a baronetcy bestowed on a colonist cannot lift him to the level of an English freeman in the eyes even of Hodge, the English ploughboy.

Canada must compete with the United States for her just share of European immigration with the odds against her so long as she remains simply a colony and nothing more. The deep-rooted hatred of the monarchical system in its social and political relations that animates the migratory classes of the old world will always lead them to shun the dependencies of European states while they can choose a country in which the people rule, and in which every man is the equal of his fellow, socially and politically.

If Canada would rival the United States she must be something more than a mere dependency.

Accidental Death of a Young Bride.

(From the San Francisco Call.)

One of the saddest tragedies imaginable in real life transpired in this city a few days ago. A beautiful young girl, by name Kitturah J. Horn, had for some time been engaged to Wm. F. Oliver, a young man well known in San Francisco. For reasons best known to the contracting parties, it was deemed advisable to have a quiet wedding at the residence of the bride's parents, and subsequently to give a general reception to their friends by way of a surprise. The happy day arrived, and the ceremony was none the less solemn because performed privately. This was upon the 9th of June, and it was arranged that the reception should take place this week. Invitation lists were made out, and a pleasant time anticipated. In the fore part of last week the young wife visited her husband at his office down town, and after remaining some time together they started to descend the steep stairs that led to the ground floor. As Mrs. Oliver reached the top of the flight she entangled the heel of her shoe in her skirt, and, losing her balance, fell heavily, and rolled down the stairs until caught by her husband, who had preceded her a short distance. Although severely shocked by the fall, she was enabled to reach home with her husband's assistance. Symptoms of serious internal injuries soon made their appearance, and the unfortunate lady sank, until, on Sunday, every hope was given up and her favorite sister was summoned from Monterey. It was the heartfelt prayer of the dying girl that she might die in her sister's arms, but her prayers were not answered, for she expired two hours before the expected one arrived. The first intimation that many of the friends of the young lady had either of her marriage or death was conveyed through the medium of Tuesday's papers, wherein both the marriage and funeral notices appeared.

Glass Sleepers for Street Railways.

Glass sleepers for street railways have been tried with good results, and it is proposed to make broad longitudinal sleepers of glass, having a groove in the upper surface, and so combining in themselves the functions of both sleepers and rails, do away with the necessity for separate iron rails, with their fastenings, joints, and other complications. It is claimed that by properly tempering glass with oil this very brittle substance can be made, mass for mass, stronger than steel, and practically unbreakable.

The Health of Old London.

For the first eleven weeks of the last quarter the mortality in Dublin averaged 26.4 per 1000, against 20.3 in London, and 21.1 in Edinburgh. Having regard to the wonderful agglomeration of human beings in London, to its being the greatest port in the world, and to the fame of physicians attracting patients there from all quarters, the extraordinarily low average death rate reflects great credit on the authorities.

A Kissing Clergyman.

The Rev. Mr. Vetterling, a Detroit pastor, got drunk on an excursion steamer, was caught kissing a girl, got a violent blow from another whom he tried to kiss, and was finally arrested.

PHIPPS ON PROTECTION.

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

SIR,—To use a well-worn phrase, "It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" to comprehend that string of ambiguities which appeared in your paper the other day from the pen of Mr. R. W. Phipps. He seems to imagine that a high protective tariff that would compel a nation to make all their goods at home as the only means whereby a nation can become prosperous and great. It is a simple task to paint in glowing colors the beautiful pictures of prosperity and happiness which the imaginative mind conceives to be the sure result of a protective policy. But like the Scotchman and the panorama, these pictures are deceptive. A modern novelist tells the story of an old Scotchman who, tempted by the natural beauty of Canada and the opportunity it offered to the poorest for making a fortune, as represented by a panorama exhibited in the village, took his eldest son and made for the land of promise. On his arrival he saw a dismal uncultivated waste, and found that life was as hard, and in some respects not quite so comfortable, here as at home. And filled with dismay as he looked at the land which had been allotted to him, turned to his son and groaned, "Eh, man, Jock, this is no the panorama." This much we do know, protection gives rise to large monopolies who grind and crush the working classes, and draws the line between man and man, which widens as wealth rolls up on one side and poverty increases on the other. A protective policy never was, nor is it likely that it ever will be, beneficial to the masses. Mr. Phipps totally upsets the whole force of his arguments in favor of protection when he says: "Under a system of free trade, if you could introduce it generally, simply, quickly and completely, the countries of iron and coal would mass to themselves the workshops and all other industries." Then, if such be the result of natural laws, why strive to raise up barriers against it which can only prove futile? If a country that has no coal and iron shuts out the good which is dependent upon and produced by the two mentioned minerals, it only injures itself. Mr. Phipps appeals to the people of all nations and tells them to make their goods at home if they would be prosperous, rich and strong. This, according to his own argument, would be tantamount to telling them to make bricks without straw. Then he goes on drawing conclusions from suppositions. He says: "Men, families, nay nations, had lived in poverty and died in misery under free trade, that we might know from their example what would surely be. This of free trade is but imaginary; but of protection we know it to be a reality, for have we not witnessed it? have not all nations, past and present, adopted a policy of protection? And what are we to make of such a sentence as this: "Follow your thinkers; their knowledge is of God; they will make you men." Now, what class of thinkers are we to understand is here alluded to? Is it only the protectionists who draw their inspirations from above? Such is here implied. Protection did not shut out bad times from our neighbors, and insure to them a continuous state of prosperity, and the workingmen of this country will not be so easily fooled again as they were in 1878. They have now learned that a protective policy is no protection to them, but only to their employers. Free trade between the peoples of this continent would be beneficial to all, and a national policy not only in name but in fact would be the making of this country great—all which might be brought about without isolating ourselves by a protective tariff. For out of the pernicious system of protection springs most of the evils which are a curse to mankind; it gives wealth, and wealth gives power to the few to tyrannize over the many. Under its fostering care the few grow rapidly rich, and thereby the inequalities, social and others, arise, which is the crying evil of to-day. We have but to look across the border line at the monstrous monopolies there to realize the evils of a protective policy. I am yours truly,

REFORMER.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

SIR,—I was amused at your bantering our so-called secret societies over their great love of the publicity of their high-sounding titles, and their love of display. I would like to see a fair discussion of the merits and demerits of secret societies. I have been often approached for the purpose of inducing me to join some of these orders, but I could see little but feathers, paint, badges, regalias, high-sounding and fulsome titles, cocked hats, mounted marshals, with a little dash of charity and brotherly feeling thrown in. And I always found that somebody made money out of the thing. Who is the somebody? and have these societies any reason for existence?

FREEMAN.

Killed by a Spider.

(From the Boston Post.)

One day last week Charles H. Jellison, son of Frederick Jellison, of Biddeford, Me., was bitten by a black spider, from the effect of which he died. On Tuesday morning, when the boy came out of his room, he informed his mother a spider had bitten him. But little notice was taken of the bite, which was just over one of his eyes. It commenced to swell, and Friday they called a physician. At this time the boy's face was very much swollen; he was delirious, and his pulse had risen to 160. He died last Monday morning.

The Folly of Elopement.

The elopement of the pretty daughter of ex-Governor Hubbard of Connecticut with her father's coachman is now followed by the elopement of the pretty daughter of Ferdinand Berthoud, a wealthy manufacturer of Milford, with an employee of her father. In this case the young people of the runaway match are very young, she but 15 and he four years older; but it is to be hoped that they know their own minds and are able to look far into the future. Elopements, as a rule, are not followed by lives of conjugal happiness.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25cents a bottle.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth, who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle

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Since removing to our new premises we have added to our plant all the latest improved machinery for Electro and Stereotyping, and the manufacture of Printers' Furniture, facilities for executing work which no other establishment in Dominion possesses, and not excelled by any on the continent. A large assortment of various cuts constantly on hand. FLEMING & SON, 88 Colborne street Toronto.

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HOT AIR, STEAM and WATER-HEATING A specialty. Bath-rooms fitted. Tin and galvanized iron done on the shortest notice.

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Has all the latest kind of scenes. Rustic, Conservatory, Boating, and Swinging Pictures all the rage.

Cabinets, - - $3 per Dozen.
Tablettes, - - 25 " "
Cards, - - $1 per Dozen up.
AMBROTYPES - - for Fifty Cent

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MICKLETHWAITE'S

PHOTO GALLERY,

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J. DIXON,

Photographer,

Has all the latest scenery in Photo use. His Photo and prices cannot be equalled in the city.

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Spring and Summer Boots and Shoes. Full Lines Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Prunella Boots and Slippers.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF HAND-MADE.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes made to measure and a good fit guaranteed. 6

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CARL M. LARSEN,

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Novelties in wood, etc., of every description made to order.

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FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

After long delay, the hot weather has come upon us with a rush, and

JAMIESON, THE GREAT CLOTHIER,

IS PREPARED FOR IT.

He can show the finest assortment of LIGHT, BREEZY CLOTHING in the city, at the lowest possible prices. He has also a large selection of Boys' Jersey Suits, which ladies should not fail to see before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMIESON, Agricultural Hall, cor. Queen & Yonge sts., TORONTO.

OAK HALL,

115, 117, 119, 121 KING STREET EAST.

THE GREAT SALE STILL GOES ON.

Further reductions have been made in light summer goods, light tweed suits, blue and grey serge suits, linen and lustre coats and dusters, and light summer vests.

WE ARE DETERMINED ON CLEARING OUT

ALL SUMMER GOODS

THIS MONTH.

Come and supply yourselves before the term of this great sale expires.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 77 King Street West.

Office open day and night.

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Artificial teeth, life-like in appearance and perfect eating and speaking; moderate fees.

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NEW YORK,
BOSTON
BUFFALO,
THE FALLS

AND ALL

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Barlow Cumberland,

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First door below King, on Yonge

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W. WEST & CO.'S

GOLDEN BOOT,

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Have now on hand a magnificent stock of New Spring Goods, perfect fitting, elegant, comfortable, durable, and cheap. Everybody can get fitted at very low prices. Come and see.

W. WEST & CO.

WM. SIMPSON

Has on hand a Stock of

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At Prices and in Styles that cannot be equalled in this city.

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Entrance to Job Office on Bay Street.

MERCHANTS!

YOU CAN HAVE

Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards,

Etc., Printed Cheap and neat at

G. C. PATTERSON & CO.'S,

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Equal in Design and Workmanship to any in America, try

R. G. McLean, General Job Printer

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(Bell's old stand). Work delivered when promised, and prices right with A 1 work. Estimates given and samples shown on application. 3m.

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Attention given to Book Work. Estimates given on application.

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We buy, sell and exchange all kinds of STOVES and have also in stock a large lot of FURNITURE from the best factories in the country. COME AND SEE US!

JAMES NOLAN.

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BE SURE AND

GO TO NOLAN'S

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FOR ONE OF HIS

$16 Coal Stoves, all complete.

ALSO ALL SORTS OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON HAND.