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THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

THE TORONTO WORLD

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1883.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

The telegraphic strike has given the people of this continent a revelation. It has demonstrated to them, as nothing has ever done before, and as perhaps nothing else could, how helplessly they are at the mercy of this gigantic monopoly. They are confronted with the appalling fact that one company—we might rather say one man, for Jay Gould is, in fact, the Western Union—has the power to cripple all the financial and commercial operations of this continent, and to stop all the sources of rapid intelligence in an instant. The people are waking up to the danger of allowing such tremendous power to rest in the hands of a few men, to be used by them solely for their own selfish purposes. From the strike the agitation for the government ownership of telegraphs has acquired new force. Many of the organs of public opinion in the United States and Canada, which have hitherto affected to disdain that proposal as one of the airy visions of empirical politicians, are now found seriously discussing it as something within the domain of practical politics. The Montreal Shareholder, itself a warm advocate of the measure, points out that the most influential papers in Canada, including the Toronto Globe, Mail, and World, and the Montreal Gazette, Witness, and Post, have ranged themselves on the side of government control, and adds: "We have yet to see one newspaper of any standing which has taken a dissenting view from this proposition."

There can be little doubt that this question will be brought up in definite shape at the next sessions of congress and the dominion parliament. If the two governments act in harmony, as they ought to do, there is no reason why our international connection, with uniform rates, should not be established as successfully as has been done in the case of the postal system. The only equitable course would be to make the companies a fair cash offer for their plant. If this is refused the government can build their own lines and operate them independently of the companies.

When it is stated that the much-watered stock of the Western Union combination amounts to about eighty million dollars, while the whole of its plant could be built for twenty five million or less, it is easy to see what enormously reduced rates the government could give the public and yet reap a handsome profit. If the Western Union can at present pay high dividends on $80,000,000, what rates could the governments not grant, with equal facilities, on a capital of a little more than one-fourth of that amount? The rates could be cut down at least one-half, and the profits, instead of going to swell the wealth of a few monopolists, would revert directly back to the people.

THE GREAT UPPER LAKE ROUTE.

As the time approaches when the present fleet of upper lake steamers, running between ports of the Ontario peninsula and Thunder bay, is to be augmented by the splendid new vessels now building for the C. P. R., the importance of our great northwestern water-stretch becomes more evident to everybody. The truth is that, once a sufficient number of vessels thoroughly fit and suitable for the Lake Superior voyage has been put on the route, the railway around the north shore of that lake will appear to be wanted for passenger traffic in winter mainly, and not very much for heavy freight. It will be used for the transportation west of early spring supplies of store goods, but probably four-fifths or more in bulk and weight of all goods and merchandize sent to the Northwest will contrive to go as far as possible by lake, the cheapest of all means of transportation. It would be a good thing for the country, too, if the great revival in the upper lake shipping trade, already well begun and sure to go on, were to extend also to lakes Erie and Ontario, and all the way to Quebec. The development of cheap transportation by lake, and river, and canal, to the extent that nature will permit us, is our best material guarantee against extortion by railway companies. And it is none to soon either for people in the Northwest to be taking the measure of the Assiniboine, the Saskatchewan and other streams, in order to determine the extent to which they may be made available for cheap transportation. They will be the more likely to do this we imagine, from the fact that getting a railway to every man's door throughout that vast country is out of the question, and that the streams must be made use of to the extent that is possible. And it is sincerely to be hoped that the impetus now being given to the upper lake trade will be felt also below the Falls.

JAMES CAREY'S FATE.

Nobody will be surprised at the death of the Irish informer Carey, nor at the tragical manner of it. There was of course the possibility of his outwitting the dire pursuers, who were constantly on his track for his blood, and obscuring himself long enough to deceive the world of his identity, and to live down the memory of his crimes; but such a life must have been to him at best a weary burden.

No one can say that Carey's fate was undeserved, even though the hand that struck him down is none the less that of a murderer. He was equally guilty with his comrades who expiated their crime with their lives; he only escaped their fate by adding to assassination the other base crime of treachery, one of the unhappy devices of which the law does not disdain to avail itself for the detection of criminals. Stung by this act, his relentless avengers have taken his life. Thus has blood followed blood; but let us hope that with the due vindication of the law upon O'Donnell the last scene of the dreadful Phœnix park tragedy will have been enacted. Let us hope that all true friends of Ireland will henceforth scorn assassination as a political method, as despicable as it is ineffective, and more and more realize the potency of peaceful constitutional agitation by means of the ballot box, the hustings and the press.

Those doubly-dyed medical quacks, Drs. K. & K., still continue to draw dollars by the hatful from the gullable lame, halt and blind of this and neighboring provinces. That they are frauds and quacks The World has a dozen times pointed out. Half a dozen of correspondents have written us concerning them, and our answer has always been to give them a wide berth. The latest complainant is a cripple named Maloney of Ottawa, who writes that under promise of cure or certain relief from a painful chronic disease he was induced to pay them ten dollars. He says that he was not benefitted one iota. Had Mr. Maloney taken our advice he would have kept his ten dollars in his pocket or invested it with some reputable practitioner. A few hundred dollars worth of advertising distributed amongst the so-called leading newspapers of this province has bought the silence of all of them, and Drs. Kill and Kure are allowed to continue their quackery unmolested, with large daily additions to their bank account.

The Kingston News joins in the demand for government control of telegraphs. It says "there is little doubt that the proposed change would be greatly in the public interest, and must be enforced before long." Here is one way to dispose of a portion of that much-discussed surplus for a truly national benefit.

There are times when some individual or other, he may be either honorably celebrated or disgracefully notorious, happens to fill a large space in the public eye. At such times the general anxiety to hear news about the individual becomes intense; and in these days of telegraphs and special correspondents it is sure to be gratified. If the real truth cannot be obtained then something else must be got to satisfy the public craving. A remarkable instance is just to hand. Only the other day rumor had James Carey located in Montreal, telling with much circumstantiality of detail how he had been suspected by fellow passengers on board the steamer that brought him out, how he landed at Levis and there took the westbound train, the name he assumed, the fact that he had lots of money, "all in gold," and so forth, while it was further mentioned that he was stopping "in an out of the way hotel," and that he was "rarely seen on the street." All this finely-detailed story was knocked on the head yesterday by a brief cable despatch announcing that going on a South African coast steamer from the Cape to Port Elizabeth he was shot dead by a fellow-passenger named O'Donell. While rumor was locating him in Montreal he was many thousands of miles away on the other side of the globe.

Carey's fate will be a warning to informers, we should say, to Irish informers, at all events. Legally O'Donell (if that be certainly his name) is guilty of murder; but where could a jury be found to convict him! If, as the despatch indicates, Carey was shot on board the steamer, O'Donell could not possibly have escaped arrest except by trusting himself to the doubtful chances of a jump overboard; and that would surely have been mentioned had he tried it. What the South African authorities are likely to do with him we shall very shortly hear.

The news of Carey's fate it is said creates great excitement in influential circles in London. We can well believe it. As the hanging of the Phœnix park murderers put a damper on the assassination of public men, so will the shooting of Carey put a damper on informers. On this class of men in Ireland the present event, far away on the South African shore, will tell. And it will tell too on another dangerous class—those landlords whose exactions put the country in danger. This will probably turn out to be the secret of the sensation caused by the event in London. It may be expected that some member or other will take early opportunity of questioning Mr. Gladstone in the house as to what the government had to do with shipping Carey off. It will be for Ireland's good if it should appear that the fate of Brady and his associates has checked murder as effectually as the business of the informer undoubtedly will be checked by the fate of Carey.

Another election petition has been dismissed. The other day Mr. Hagar, liberal-elect for Prescott, got off with a whole skin, and now Mr. A. P. Ross, conservative-elect for Cornwall, has had the petition against him withdrawn without trial. It would appear that Ontario constituencies are scarcely so corrupt as party wire-pullers would have the world believe by the number of protests they entered.

STRIKES AND POSTAL-TELEGRAPHY.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The telegraph operators' strike seems to have developed in some sanguine minds a new form of faith in the ability of governments to engage successfully in business competition. This phase of thought limits itself at present to the idea of postal-telegraphy, ignoring, or rejoicing in, the corollary of new prizes for office-seekers which must then ensue, and the further spread of political corruption by so much as political patronage is thereby increased. These enthusiasts, for the good of humanity and the good of the party in power, urge as a consideration in favor of postal-telegraphy, the successful work done by the postoffice department; and it is forgotten that the cases are not at all parallel. It is one thing to trust a government official with a sealed letter, by whom sent he knows not; but it is quite another thing to entrust an open message to a whole series of officials, some of whom will necessarily be mere lads, under the control of others whose bidding they must heed if they hope for preferment. Until the political atmosphere attains a much higher degree of purity than prevails at present, the public—aye, even the extreme "party" men—will continue to prefer their telegraph work done by companies or individuals whose interests lie entirely in serving their customers well and honestly, whose servants do not attain their positions through political patronage — companies who are well aware that to "fleece" the public outrageously in the matter of rates is certain to result in the formation of opposition companies. For no government dare refuse a charter to a second, a third, or a fourth telegraph company should there arise a just and reasonable public outcry against monopoly.

Nor is it the business of a government to enter into competition with its subjects in matters of business. If a needed service cannot be adequately performed by private enterprises in mutual competition, or the fear of it, under equal laws, then indeed government may and ought to step in and do the work for the whole people, charging no rate whatever for the special service, but adding its cost to the general burden of taxation to be borne. Precisely as tolls are being abolished on all roadways, so it must and will come that the postal service, if it is to remain as a government department, will discard any toll or rate for the letters carried. Every man, woman and child benefits directly or indirectly by the postal service. Why then should its cost be defrayed by a special tax levied upon each letter any more than the cost of road-making should be charged upon any vehicle passing over them? If we are prepared to apply this view of government "roads" to government "railroads," there may be something to be said in favor of "government railways" as a service which all need in this age, which therefore should be performed equally for all, at the cost of all, distributed pro rata in the same manner as the general taxation. Telegraphy as yet hardly comes under this category. It is chiefly a necessity in business circles, who may be left to pay for it and can be safely left to manage it as a business enterprise. It may, through time, outgrow this state, but the time is not yet. Until then its absorption into a government department would be a hindrance to progress in invention and adaptation, as those coversant with the subject will admit has been the case in Great Britain. The inventor who must butt against official red-tapeism and stupidity ere he can even attain a hearing is apt to take his wares elsewhere. Let us ask ourselves, had railways at their first inception been monopolized as a government service would they have been as rapidly perfected or extensively used as now.

Do the telegraph operators eagerly long for postal telegraphy? If so, let them compare the wages they now receive with the rates paid to their brethren in England. Had they done this before striking, and reflected how readily their places might be supplied from the overplus there, they would hardly have listened to the misleading counsels of a foreign brotherhood, at least until our boasted "N. P." had been equalized so as to impose a heavy protective duty upon the importation of foreign labor. Either let us have absolute "free trade," both in merchandise and labor, or else an equal "protection" alike to native manufacturers and those who make them. This is the lynch-pin of the "N. P." which was—perhaps purposely—left out, and the lack is only discovered when the cumbersome machine has traveled a bit.

Freedom to trade in goods, to select anywhere whatever commodities are found to be most useful and obtainable by exchange is one man's inalienable "right," co-equal with the "right" of each man to sell his own labor in any market where it is most in demand, or to hire the labor of others with their free consent. "Combinations" to prevent the exercise of this just and righteous freedom in the choice of commodities have their root in that self-same spirit of selfishness which in a different phase leads to "combinations" of labor aimed to enforce upon a community the employment of certain forms of labor at certain equalized rates. Both forms of attempted "protection" are inimical to the preservation of individual freedom. Entered into at first with the aim tyrannically to restrict the equal liberty of others outside the "ring"—whether that "ring" be a nation or a trade union—such ostensible "protection" is far more really a tyrannous interference with the individual "rights" of those within it.

Such efforts ever will, and always do, fail of success, because they are totally contrary to the eternal laws of that Eternal One who ever seeks to preserve to man his individual freedom. Human laws, so based, although voicing forth thus the will of a majority, are therefore written in sand. Foundationless they fail to maintain themselves before the first stormy wind of public outcry for equity. The best, the only, protection to labor against capital will be found in the jealous guarding by each of his individual freedom in so far as either his vote or influence can affect the government or his associates. No "combination," either of capital or labor, can defeat the natural laws of supply and demand, even although it be for a time strong enough and ruthless enough to tyrannize over those outside the "ring." The only cure is in leaving each perfectly free to desert the trade, place or occupation so oversupplied as no longer able to afford proper sustenance. If government aid is to be sought at all it can be best applied in aiding those, unable thus to change their location and pursuits, to find a new labor market or a new outlet for his energies. How often must it be insisted on in every age that "work" is not a fixed quantity to be conserved, doled out and distributed to each by the paternal hand of a "paternal government." There is work in this world for every one—enough and to spare—if each who is willing to work will but seek to adopt his or her faculties to the greatest usefulness, not to self but to others, and ask their aid to accomplish it.

Meantime "strikes" and "protection" coexist among us by the popular vote of this christian (?) land, and while plenty of preachers can be found publicly to urge external observance of Sabbath as a "protection" to religion, few, if any, can be found ready to risk reputation and "respectability" sufficiently to draw attention to that internal disregard of mutual peace and concord, the true sabbatic "rest" which at present moves alike the ecclesiastical and the business world legally to restrict and limit that equal freedom which is heaven's best gift to man. The maintainance of that equal freedom upon each and every day of the week is the best "protection" to religion, social purity, and peaceful trade, and ought to engage the effort of all good men both in church and state. Until pulpit platform and press are alike fearless, honest and direct in its advocacy, the great mass of mankind are but little likely to attain it. Why be fearful? Providence works for and with us; yet He respects the freedom He has bestowed on us, and never compels. Why not adopt His methods, and trust Him for results?

J. L. F.

Toronto, July 30, 1883.

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; 18 Philip's square, Montreal, P. Q.; 61 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander street, Winnipeg, Man.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station foot of York or Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	6 52 a.m.	11.07 a.m
Lightning Express	8.07 a.m.	
" Night Express	7.17 p.m.	9.22 a m
Mixed	12.37 p.m.	6.17 p.m
Cobourg Local	5.07 p.m.	9.05 a.m
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m
" Night Express	†8 25 p.m	6.15 a.m
Stratford & Goderich Express	7.45 a.m.	11.10 a.m
Guelph Local	6.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
Stratford, London & Goderich Express	2.45 p.m.	11.05 p.m

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Union Station 6.45 and 10.55 a. m., 2.05, 4.15, and 5.40 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., 2.40 4.50, and 6.40 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN
Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	5.10 p. m.	9.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.55 a. m.	1.45 p.m
Mail	7.45 a. m.	8.25 p.m

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

LEAVE	ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest	7.10 a. m
	Orangeville Express	7.55 p.m
	PACIFIC EXPRESS. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest	†1.00 p.m
	EXPRESS. To the West and North	4.50 p.m
	Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 1.30 p.m.	
ARRIVE	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	9 50 a.m
	And Express from Orangeville	10.20 a.m
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	10.15 a.m
	From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	3.40 p.m
	From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	6.35 p. m

GREAT WESTERN.
Union Station foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. w York Mail	3.35 p.m.	4 05 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	8.55 a.m.	12.50 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.15 a.m.	11.10 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	6.10 p.m.	10.15 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.30 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.40 p.m.	7.45 a.m
Mixed from Hamilton		9.10 a.m
Hamilton Sunday Train	1.00p.m.	4.25 p.m

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	11.45 a.m
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.35 p.m.	9. 35 p.m

MIDLAND.
Station, Union Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.00a. m.	9.15 p.m
Local	4.55p.m.	10.30 a. m
Mixed	6.00 a.m	8.50 p.m

STAGES

ESLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m 20 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 1.20 p.m

COOKSVILLE STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY.
Summer Service.
Going East—Leaves Don Bridge 6 40, 9.00, 10.00 11.15 a.m.; 2 00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30 p.m.; Saturdays only, 9.30 p.m. *Going West*—Leaves Norway 6, 8.20 a.m.; Woodbine 8 10, 8.30, 9.20, 10.20 a.m. Norway 1, 7, 1.10, 2.20, 3.20, p.m.; Woodbine 4.30, 5.35, 7.10 p.m.

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18 Reles COVER PAPER—all tints.
4 Reles TWINE.
10 Cases TINTED WRITING PAPER.
5 Cases BINDERS' CLOTH.
4 Cases LEATHER—splendid assortment.
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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 unallotted 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 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 improved system with automatic regulator *is the best in existence.* We have had it in use three months."

HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO.,

276, 278 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.,

560, 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 their 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 arc 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: "We are satisfied in every particular. The light is at all times not only brilliant—more so than the lights given out by other systems—but is steady in the extreme.

KUNHARDT & CO.,

New York: "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, 228 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."

E. 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 OR 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. P RIOLAT & 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 only 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.