

THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1894.

Parties going out of town can have The World sent to any address for twenty-five cents a month.

The World is delivered on the Island every morning on the arrival of the first ferry.

Residents of Toronto can have The World delivered at their homes before 7 o'clock every morning.

A Great University.

In a recent article addressed to the graduates of Victoria university we stated that we have not in Canada at present a university of the highest class, and that we cannot have such a university without a united effort on the part of the whole people.

The three universities doing at present the bulk of the work of higher education in Ontario are Toronto, Victoria, and Queen's, and for the purposes of this argument we are to be understood as including Toronto university and University college under the first of these titles since they are complementary to each other and subsist on the same endowment.

The answer is that it is exceedingly unsatisfactory. In order to do its work properly the university of Toronto requires a much larger teaching staff, more and better paid examiners, extensive additions to its library and its laboratory appliances, and more accommodation for its staff and students.

Let us see what the effect of this state of affairs is. Not a single one of the American universities referred to is out of reach of Canadian students. Cornell, Michigan and Columbia are within twenty-four hours of Toronto, and Harvard and Yale are within a shorter interval of Montreal and Halifax, while Hopkins, Yale, Cornell, Michigan and Columbia are within a few days' ride from any point in the older provinces of the Dominion.

The case against our sectarian friends would be incomplete without a few words as to what constitutes the difference between a great university and one that is not great. The difference is mainly one of funds. Cornell will soon have an endowment of ten million dollars, and each of the others has a source of revenue of similar if not equal extent.

It is something to be dreaded that another experience, perhaps of far more direful import to England, is in prospect. Mr. Gladstone, the man of peace, appears to be drifting towards a quarrel with Germany. The man whom the nation delights to honor for his noble and liberal and enlightened home policy, seems to be steering the ship of state straight against the breakers as far as foreign policy is concerned.

lishing so much in the past with such limited means. They have done good work, but something more and higher is now required, and the time is ripe for considering how it is to be accomplished.

Mr. Justice Rose's opinion that a quarter of a million of dollars would "grandly endow" a great methodist university may now be subjected to a little scrutiny. It is well known that the Victoria buildings at Cobourg have seen their best days, and that even if the methodist church resolves to maintain the university there, new and greatly enlarged accommodation will be required.

There is nothing like being definite in the discussion of such a question. Mr. Justice Rose gave no indication the other evening of the way in which he proposes to accomplish so much with means so limited. If he wants the methodist laymen to take this gigantic burden on their shoulders he must be prepared to show that his statement is reasonable and his scheme feasible.

And finally there is the chance of failure. Should the methodist church undertake to maintain a great denominational university, it must compete for students with one which methodists themselves aid in keeping up, and which will more and more, as years go past, overshadow the denominational institution. The broad, non-sectarian college will always attract the best youths from all the denominations, and in a small community like this it will ultimately drive them out by appropriating the common supply of raw material.

The public can never have confidence in the bank while they, or any of them, continue to be directors of the bank. The "ze plane" and the others—traders, assignees, manufacturers, etc.—stick to their respective callings, but for any sake of the public interest it is found to be looking after the business of banking. What man among them is capable of looking into the affairs of the bank and giving an intelligent statement as to its solvency?

While on this subject would it not be well also to analyze the list of directors in other banks as well? How many of them are directors just because they are supposed to have been successful? Successful! Why the writer knows one such successful man who gave under penalty of \$140,000,000. Nice sort of man he would be to run a bank, and yet there are such men on the list of directors of the bank.

It is a gigantic misfortune for England that her home liberals are in foreign policy so far removed from the type of Cromwell and Blake. Take John Bright, for instance, one of England's most representative men. On nearly all home questions he is a political Samson, he speaks for England's strongest and sincerest convictions. But on matters of foreign policy he is miles away from what the country believes in; whenever he leads public opinion there it is but to lead it astray.

It seems highly improbable that President Arthur's government, with the great issue of this year pending before the people, would take any very decided action in the matter of reciprocity. More likely it is that the question will be left over, to be settled, if at any date near at hand, by a new administration, fresh from the stamp of popular approval. Over the border Chicago is far more the centre of interest than Washington just now. And Ottawa is not much thought of—take that.

Contrary to general experience, the east this year suffers more than the west from want of rain. Manitoba has rain enough, but western Ontario is dried up. Moses Oakes will have to explain, and tell us how this happens.

Blaine is not yet elected president, but what if he were? His supposed determination towards jingoism and war has been immensely exaggerated. What he does mean is not war, by any means, but a strong diplomatic assertion of America's commercial interests.

The appearance of cholera in France is a subject for serious consideration by tourists from this side in Europe and their friends, and the announcement that the chamber of deputies has under consideration the postponement of the national fête of July 14, the equivalent of our celebration of July 1, indicates that the situation is very serious. Should cholera become epidemic in France, tourists would probably suffer much inconvenience in many parts of Europe.

A society is said to have been organized in New York state for the reformation of the circus and the revival of the clown. The intention of the promoters is to bring public opinion to bear upon the proprietors of circuses in such a way that they will feel that the tendency of thought on this subject is against the multiplication of rings and in favor of a concentration of interest on a single clown. The object of the society is a good one, but it is doubtful whether the old-fashioned clown can ever be revived.

The government of India has received the reports of the preliminary examination of the oil-bearing strata which exist in the neighborhood of Sibi. The professional reports are so encouraging that the government has determined to procure from England the necessary machinery for boring operations. These will begin next winter, and will be conducted on an extensive scale.

At a meeting in Berlin of the Medical Pedagogic society, it was stated that the percentage of short-sighted children in the country and in the towns was three to thirty. The excess in towns was attributed in part to the wearing of spectacles from vanity. The unnecessary use of glasses had been found to produce short-sightedness. The opinion prevailed that medical advice should be taken before giving spectacles to a child.

The difficulty of telling an English "lord" when you see one is greatly increased by the fact that manners have ceased to furnish a sure test of breeding. It being form for a gentleman in our day to behave and dress as nearly as possible like a groom, the distinction of caste counts for little, and the only way to be safe about the matter is, through his letters, to get into the confidence of the person for less and less every year, and the peerage is the best reliance. It should not be forgotten, however, that even after the fact is ascertained that your visitor is a live nobleman, or nobleman's son, he may still be a most objectionable character, and against this chance there is no way of guarding, so far as we know.

There is a general error of Truro among English towns, inasmuch as it has lately been proved that it has a municipal by-law under which the captain of a salvation army gang can be fined for playing a concertina. This by-law the supreme court declared on appeal to be "reasonable." Mayors even of large cities have not in England the power of preventing the marching around with music of salvationists, which in many places have produced anything but a spirit of loving kindness among the bulk of the inhabitants.

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The celebration of Dominion day serves a purpose. It gives notice to all and sundry that this is Canada. And the benefit of doing this is worth all the trouble we incur in doing it.

Bank Directors. To the Editor of The World. Sir: It is not about time that the shareholders in our several banks began to inquire into the qualifications of the gentlemen who have the custody of their property as directors? Our city has had a fearful scourge more than once through the incapacity of men acting as bank directors, but nothing in the history of financial affairs here has equalled this last disgraceful exhibition of stupidity and inefficiency in connection with the affairs of the Federal bank.

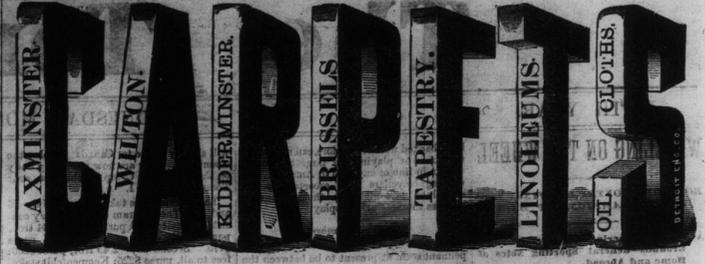
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WEST TORONTO JUNCTION. I am now offering for sale in quantity to suit purchasers by far the most desirable property in this vicinity, being the Alkeshaw property, and at low rates. Parties desiring to purchase for the purpose of holding on speculation will be liberally dealt with. D. M. DEFOE, 30 King Street West. PHOTOGRAPHY. Mr. J. Mason wishes to inform the public generally that he has opened the gallery recently occupied by Mr. DeRose, 23 King Street West, where he intends turning out work unequalled in the city for his high and low price. Cabinets \$2.50 per dozen. Ambrotypes N. B.—Mr. Mason wishes it to be distinctly understood that he has no connections in any way with the late proprietor. COAL AT LOWEST Summer Prices P. D. CONGER, 6 KING STREET EAST.



ENTERPRISE

IMPORTANT EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

JOHN KAY

Begs to intimate that since the opening of these premises in September, 1880, the progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. He attributes this success to the possession of a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details and branches, and to the excellent and exceptionally good value offered in all departments. Being the largest importer of first-class Carpets, purchasers will at all times find a choice of Fresh New Styles. No trouble is spared to procure all the Latest Novelties in design and coloring. An important factor is, that this establishment has choice designs drawn specially for itself and manufactured of a quality never seen elsewhere in the city. These and many other causes have been the means of developing this business to its present stage. For some time past the space at

his command has been taxed to its utmost limits, compelling him to work at great disadvantage, and the necessity for an important extension of premises has been forced upon him, so as to enable him to exhibit his large and varied stock of goods. In order to attain this end he has added to his present warehouse 105 feet x 26 feet, making 205 x 26 feet each in basement and first floor; this, with the two flats above, gives a flooring of 13,200 square feet, making one of the largest and best adapted Carpet Warehouses in the Dominion.

THE BASEMENT contains Oilcloths, Linoleums, Cocoa, Napier and China Matings, Cocoa Mats, India Rubber Mats, Carpet Felt, Hartshorn Rollers, etc. Also a room for making up blinds, cornice poles, etc. and a packing room.

THE FIRST FLOOR contains Table Damasks, Cotton Napkins, Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Pillow Coverings, Towellings, Glass Cloths, Quilts, Stair Damasks, Linen Crumb Cloths, Damask for dancing cloths in all

widths, Table and Piano Covers, plain and printed Felt Cloths, Fringes, Gimps, Stair Rods, Cornice Poles, Cornices, Rings, Ends, Pole Fittings, Chains, etc. Kidderminster, Dutch and Union Carpets and Stairs, Tapestry Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, Stairs and Borders of all grades, and plain and printed Bruggets. Church Carpets a specialty.

IN THE NEW EXTENSION WILL BE FOUND.

FIRST DEPARTMENT. Hall Carpets of Brussels, Wilton, Axminster and Ambusson, with Stairs and Borders to match.

SECOND DEPARTMENT. Brussels Carpets for Drawing, Dining and Bed Rooms, Libraries, etc., Handsome Borders to match.

THIRD DEPARTMENT. Axminsters (Victorian and Patent), Wiltons, Moquets, etc. Mosaic Velvet with borders, nine feet wide, for Halls, and Rugs.

THE SECOND FLOOR

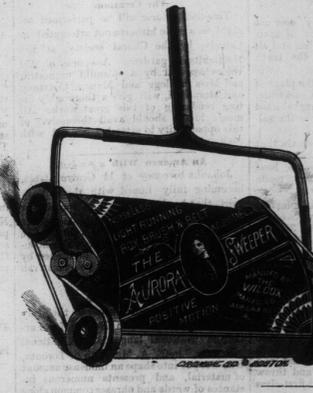
Will be devoted to Curtain Goods and Coverings of all kinds. Ancient Rheims Tapestry, Goblin Tapestry, Cloth of Gold, Silk Tucuman, plain and fancy, both sides alike. Velours, plain and Brocade. Satin Brocades, Tabarka Goods, Plain Silk and Brocade Plushes. LACE CURTAINS—In Brussels Point, Irish Point, Swiss, Torchon, Antique, Hand-Made Guipure, Net, Madras (Silk and Cotton) in Cream and Gold, and Nottingham and Scotch Lace in endless variety. Silk Turcoman and Tapestry Curtains, French and English Cretonnes, Reps, Granite Cloths, Brocade Silk Madras, Piece Goods. Axminster, Tournay Velvet, Tapestry, Kensington, and Felt Squares in all Sizes from 6 9 x 9 to 10 9 x 14 4. RUGS—Symrna, Persian, Mecca, Motto Yedd, Benares, Khyber, Tanjore, Fur, Black Goat, Sheepskin, etc. Door Mats, etc. etc.

THE THIRD FLAT

Is used for planning and cutting Carpets and storing reserve stock of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AURORA SWEEPER

100,000 in use without one unfavorable criticism.



JOHN KAY, 34 King Street West.