The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

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.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We should esteem it a favor if subscribers in the city would immediately report to us any irregularity or incivility on the part of carriers.

IN RE the surplus of four millions: "The money is in the treasury," Sir Leonard Tilley says. "The money has "gone out of your pockets, and it will "never come back again," Mr. Blake says.

IF HOTEL MEN generally were as active in guarding their portals from those of immoral color as they are those of colored skin, we are afraid they would turn many guests away that now receive "the best in the house."

THE TELEGRAM should not touch subjects whereon its information is limited. It speaks of the recent University examinations being severe in the mathematical papers, and says 400 of the rejected candidates have appealed to the central committee. It should have said the intermediate examinations.

A GREAT many of the best telegraph operators are going out of the country. Not one of the inferior hands is leaving us. The Western Union has an agent in Canada picking up the good men as soon as they are dismissed by the Great Northwestern. Why don't the Northwestern keep some of these superior men?

THE INCREASE of $2,000,000 in the annual expenditure at Ottawa is made up of a large number of items. Take the civil service: The Liberal government reduced the cost of it in five years by $85,000. The Conservative government has added one hundred to the number of civil servants since their return to office, and they have increased the annual cost of the service by $80,000.

THE FOUR LEADING HOTELS in Toronto have refused to receive the colored jubilee singers from Fisk university, who are to appear here in October. We are confident the great majority of the people of Canada would think none the less of the hotel that accommodates respectable men and women, irrespective of color. Yet the hotel men, we take it, do not act from prejudice, but from a purely business standpoint. Will some of them, then, rise and explain the reason for their action? They have the floor, and before denouncing them let them be heard.

THE SIMILARITY IN CHARACTER between Garfield and Gladstone forms the subject of an article in the Chicago Tribune. Both men were scholars and diligent students, with insatiable tastes for scientific subjects; their great and favorite relaxation from the labors of public life was found in the study of something new in the realms of learning and knowledge, ancient or modern. As an orator, Garfield's natural gifts were made more effective by all the graces and adornments of civilization, and improved by practice and experience; while Gladstone, perhaps the foremost orator in Europe, is still, despite his years, the most effective speaker in the British parliament.

A STRANGE DEVELOPMENT of this railway age is the attempt of disinterested or slightly interested parties to dictate a railway policy to those who have everything at stake in the matter. An instance is the cities of Toronto and Hamilton, and some of the papers in these places, telling the people along the Toronto, Grey and Bruce that they don't know what is best for them in the control of that road. The people along line wish the Grand Trunk to serve them, and we hope the motion to be made by the latter company to compel the directors to carry out the lease to the G. T. R., made last June, will be successful.

"THERE is plenty of law, but very little justice," an impulsive old Highlander once said in a division court over which the late Judge Wells presided. "I fine that man ten shillings," the judge said in his turn, and the judge had the best side of it. Yesterday Judge Mackenzie passed sentence on three criminals. One was a lad of sixteen who burglarized a Yorkville house and struck an old woman. He got seven years in penitentiary. Another was the colored man Hopkins, who shot and wounded his brother under some provocation. Hopkins got three years. A third was the man Nelson, who without any provocation slashed a knife into the old man Board, dealing a wound which left his victim for weeks at death's door. Nelson got two years. We wonder what the old Highlander would say of this, if he was now alive.

THE PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.

For some reason or other the impression is abroad that the editor of the Globe is very anxious to have the new parliament buildings in the park, and in this people see why that journal is trying to prevent the government from reconsidering the matter by talking of stultification and using other threats.

We take it that the Ontario government is well able to deal with this question, and that they will not allow anyone to deflect them from what appears to be the public interest. Moreover, we take it that the commissioner of public works and his colleagues are quite willing to "stultify" themselves for the general good.

The evidence showing the expensiveness, the inconvenience, and the waste of time that would ensue on the erection of the buildings in the park, continues to augment. The country press are unanimous against the park site. Here is a pointed example from many that have come under our notice since this question was opened: A well-known business man of Lindsay said: "I have often to come to Toronto on "business with the commissioner of crown "lands. I get in the city, say at noon; "I walk up to the buildings in the park, "and this two miles takes me half an hour "unless I go by cab; arrived at the "buildings, I find that the minister "is either engaged at a cabinet council or "keeping an appointment down town, and "that I will not be able to see him till "half-past one or two. I have other business I want to do in the city, and so I "determine to retrace my two miles, lose "another half hour, and then try and buy "some goods, get lunch, and make a couple "of calls. These tax my time, and I again "march up to the park, find I'm late, "some one is ahead of me, and the reflection dawns on me that I must run down "town without seeing the commissioner, "finish my business there and settle my "hotel bill or I'll be late for the train and "have to stop overnight. But this is the "very thing I wish to avoid, and this is "the very reason why the buildings should "be down town."

It may be a fine sentiment to have the buildings resting gracefully at the head of the "finest avenue in Canada," but the demands of utility have to be considered as well as those of grace. We can have good substantial buildings, of fine architectural lines, built at a fair outlay, on either of the three sites we have so oftan named, and the invaluable boons of convenience and economy of time secured at the same stroke. By going to the park an everlasting waste of time and money will be inflicted on the province.

A CONTRAST OF EXPENDITURES.

In his speech at the West York meeting, Mr. Ross stated that the present debt of the Dominion was $156,000,000, being $39 per head of the population, as compared with $35 in the United States. Stated in another way, this debt is equal to a mortgage of $900 on every hundred acres of improved land in the Dominion, or $400 on every hundred acres sold by the crown.

The public debt in 1867, when the provinces were united, was $75,000,000, so that the increase in fourteen years has been $81,000,000. And of this sum the Liberal party is responsible for only $200,000.

The annual expenditure was increased by the Conservative government between 1867 and 1873 by $10,000,000. In the five years following, when the Liberal party was in office, the increase in the annual expenditure was only $156,000. The Conservatives again got into office, and in two years and a half they have made a further increase in the annual expenditure of $2 064,708.

This is the record of the two parties at Ottawa since the union of 1867. It shows that in those fourteen years the Conservative governments entered into engagements that have increased the public debt by $80,800,000, while the Liberal government increased it only by $200,000. It also shows that the Conservatives are responsible for an increase in the annual expenditure of $12,000,000, and the Liberals for only $156,000.

Mr. Hardy, the provincial secretary, referred briefly to the financial situation in Ontario, where the Liberals have held office continuously for nearly ten years. The government has expended large sums in the construction of public buildings and works and the maintenance of public institutions, in aiding railways, education and charities, and it has in various other ways assisted in promoting the country's prosperity. No interest has been neglected, and every department of the public service has been efficiently administered. Yet the province has a surplus of over four millions, the annual expenditure is $300,000 less than it was in 1873, and $150,000 less than in 1878—on the eve of the last general election.

THE NEXT PROVINCIAL FAIR.

It was decided last night at the annual meeting of the Arts and Agriculture association to hold the fair next year at Toronto. For Toronto, 77; for Kingston, 39.

While we are about it, why not make it a Dominion exhibition?

CANADA AND THE STATES.

The following passage occurred in the speech of Mr. S. H. Janes, when speaking at the Garfield meeting in this city the other night: On such an occasion there is no room for differences of creed, of political opinions, or of nationality. It is a time only for one human heart to speak to and feel for another. But, sir, between these two peoples there is no bitterness or strife, nor is any likely to occur. The Canadian and American nations have many things in common—of one blood, of one language, of political institutions not very dissimilar, of commercial interests in many respects in common, of one Christianity, living side by side, brothers in deed and in truth, no calamity can happen to one without the other feeling it alike. I well remember that on a former similar sad occasion the grief felt and expressed by our citizens seemed to have been as deep and as genuine as that of the Americans themselves. I doubt not if the case were reversed, and some overshadowing misfortune should happen to us, as happen it may, our brothers to the south would put shoulder to shoulder and help us to bear our trouble.

NOTES FROM THE FALLS.

A Lady's Observations on the Roaring Niagara and its Surroundings.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 20.—To the weary business man or woman seeking recreation there is no more charming locality than the far-famed Niagara Falls and its neighborhood. The good taste of the early settlers when clearing their farms and opening up the country, in leaving a great many shade trees both alongside the roads and in the fields, is very noticeable to a stranger from the more western counties—they add so much to the beauty of the landscape, charming bits of which constantly meet the eye on every side, but especially near the historic ground of Queenston, whose heights are so nobly crowned with beautiful foliage. Again on the road to St. Kits what a lovely, smiling landscape greets the eye! Would that we had a Gray to draw the picture. The city can boast of more handsome residences and beautifully kept grounds than any of her young sisters, but must yield the palm to Brantford for window gardening, an art that the fair ones of that city have mastered.

It has been said that the charming village of Drum-ville is the veritable "Sleepy Hollow." It is very plain the "hum" has not yet reached it. The Liberal element seems very strong there. Would that be a hindrance? You, Mr. Editor, are so expert writing on that subject, please explain. There is water power enough there to set the whole country booming, but all is silent and in desuetude. In a late number of a Toronto daily, an article on the "Future of Niagara" very graphically sets forth the disadvantages that this lovely and world-renowned spot is subject to. No doubt if Lord Dufferin's project of the international park were an established fact, many of these annoyances and excessive charges would be a thing of the past. As the writer truly says, let Canadians do their part; and there is plenty of scope for their genius and taste to exercise on. But for these grievances many a family of moderate means would prefer spending their holidays here; but when the subject is under discussion, the Falls are tabooed at once as too expensive for "our means," so they seek some other locality where fifty and twenty-five cent pieces are not in such constant demand.

In these days of associations it is a little strange that the temperance societies of Canada have not thought of "combining and co-operating" in starting a coffee house here, where there is an excellent opening for one. It could be on the English plan, with reading rooms and library free, lodging at reasonable rates, as well as refreshments—all made attractive and inviting to the general public. One of the surest methods of reform is to furnish counter attractions and amusements. In connection with this, all out-door games could be enjoyed in summer time; in winter a skating rink would be hailed with delight by the young, and no less by the elder lovers o' the roarin' game.

A line of Herdic coaches is soon to be started, running from the Bridge to the Falls. The public will hail this as one of the signs that better times are coming, and be one step towards making this attractive place more acceptable to all travellers. Every true-hearted Canadian must feel a national pride in this greatest natural wonder of the world; and when the artificial attraction of the electric light is added, the sight is truly fairy-like and inspiring. Many a distant settler in the Northwest, when driving his "team afield," or sitting beside his winter fireside, will recall with fond remembrance pleasant excursions and happy hours spent at the Falls. C. C.

A MERCANTILE CASE.

Napier v. Hughes—Interesting to Merchants—York Assizes.

The whole of yesterday was occupied with the case of Napier v. Hughes. This was an action brought by James A. Napier & Co. of Glasgow, Scotland, against Hughes Bros. of this city, for the price of certain dress costumes made by the plaintiffs for the defendants. From the evidence it appeared that in the spring of 1880 Mr. Houston, who was agent for the plaintiffs, and several others firms, came to this country to take orders, and called upon Hughes Brothers. He took orders from them for the plaintiffs and three other firms which he represented. Hughes Brothers say all these orders were subject to the approval of Petley, their English buyer. Houston says this condition only applied to an order taken for John Knox & Company, and that the other orders, including that of Napier & Co.'s goods, were absolute and unconditional. At all events Houston sent Napier & Co. an absolute order. Before the goods were manufactured Petley called upon the plaintiffs and told them the order was conditional, but they did not consider this as a refusal to approve of the goods, and went on and manufactured them. Subsequently Petley did refuse to approve of the goods, but the plaintiffs considered defendants bound to accept them and shipped them. On their being received Hughes Brothers supposed they had been approved of by Petley, and went on to sell, but stopped the sales as soon as they learned the true state of affairs, and wrote to Napier & Co., advising them that the goods were lying here to their (Napier's) order. The latter, seeing that there was going to be a difficulty, gave instructions to Houston the next time he came to Canada to take legal proceedings against defendants if they refused to accept the goods. While in this country Houston telegraphed back, "Hughes won't accept goods; shall I leave it to arbitration?" To which Napier & Co. replied, "We can't judge at this distance; do as you think best." On the strength of this Houston consented to refer the matter to the arbitration of Mr. Warring Kennedy and Mr. Brock of Wyld, Brock & Darling, who decided against Napier & Co. The arbitrators, however, did not take into consideration the fact that bulk had been broken; and it was contended that the plaintiffs would never have consented to refer the case to arbitration had they known of this breaking of bulk. Plaintiffs refused to abide by the arbitration, hence this suit. It was also contended by the defendants that the goods sent were not up to sample. At the conclusion of the evidence the jury were addressed by Hector Cameron, Q.C., on behalf of defendants, and Dr. McMichael, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiffs. The court then adjourned. The judge will charge the jury to-day.

Following is the peremptory list: Larkin v. O'Connor, Tillson v. Faulkner, Friendly v. Carter, N. of Scotland v. McGregor, Monteith v. Merchants' Despatch Co., McKinnon v. Maney.

Evictions in Ireland.

CORK, Sept. 23.—The flying column has completed two hundred evictions. At Mitchellstown the tenants, except a dozen, paid their rent and were reinstated.

An Extra Session of the United States Senate Called.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—President Arthur has issued a proclamation declaring that the extraordinary occasion requires that the senate of the United States should convene for the transaction of business at the capitol in the city of Washington on Monday, the 10th of October next, at noon.

Dr. Santa Maria has been installed as president of Chili.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Manitoba Free Press: The subject of enlarging Canada's commercial freedom so that she may be empowered to enter into such arrangements with foreign powers with regard to her own trade as may best suit her interests and convenience, seems rapidly coming to the front as a leading question.

Montreal Star: In Canada the temper of the people is undergoing a change, and no party can ever again make them look to the interest, commercial, social, political or otherwise, of any society before their own. The spirit of Canada First is abroad; it has taken root, and before it every other "consideration" must give way.

Owen Sound Advertiser: Those who go in for cutting down our local legislatures would do well to consider whether it would not be better to dispense first with some of the ornamental appendages with which our constitution is burdened. Among these we believe is the office of lieutenant-governor.

Ottawa Free Press: The attempt to build up an aristocracy in Canada has alienated the progressive spirit of the masses in Great Britain, and it would be no exaggeration to say that for every imperial title bestowed upon us we sacrifice thousands of hardy immigrants. People who flee from hateful institutions will not go to a country where they see them flourishing in shoddy transplantation.

Guelph Herald: The Globe asks what is the inconvenience to the visiting public compared with a quarter of a million dollars? It is a matter of great moment. The first essential which parliament buildings must supply is convenience, and this we must have if it cost us a million. The Queen's park cannot supply the wants of the people.

LABOR NOTES.

The London Times points out that too much attention is paid to foreign affairs, to the exclusion of more important matters at home. A single day of the trades' union congress, it avers, is worth columns of stuff about the troubles of France and Tunis, or Austria and Turkey.

An enthusiastic mass-meeting was held on Wednesday by the Tin and Sheet-Iron Workers' union of Chicago. It was resolved that the tin, sheet-iron, and cornice workers of Chicago, both day and piece hands, shall strike for an advance in wages of 25 per cent. Outsiders were asked to join the union, and a general movement will be made to bring in all this class of tradesmen in the city. Fully forty new members joined, and a large proportion of these were initiated at a secret session following the mass-meeting. Tinners are now receiving from $1.75 to $2.50 per day.

On Wednesday morning sixty of the men employed at the works of the Louisville Bridge and Iron company struck for higher wages. There are over 100 men engaged at the works, and they have been receiving $2.25 per day. Those who stopped work demanded an advance of 50 cents per day. The officers of the company refused to accede to the demand of the employees, and, after paying them off in full up to Tuesday evening, called upon the police and bail the strikers put outside of the works. There was no actual disturbance, but trouble was threatened, and as a precautionary measure the police were sent for.

On Wednesday morning Gov. Colquitt of Georgia received a telegram from Savannah asking him to instruct the military of that city to turn out and protect the lives and property of citizens from laborers who have struck for higher wages within the past few days, and who have refused to allow favorably inclined citizens to go to work. The despatch was signed by Mayor Wheaton. The governor refused to grant the request, and other telegrams were forwarded to members of the legislature from Chatham, in which county Savannah is located, asking them to urge the governor to grant the request. These members called upon the governor, who again refused, on the ground that in his opinion no emergency has yet arrived.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

(From the Newmarket Era.)

When the Toronto World asserts "that sooner or later the province will insist either on the abolition or reorganization and removal from its present site" of Upper Canada college, it strikes the key-note of the country; and unless the legislature deals with the question before the next general election a strong cry will be raised which may cost some prominent men the loss of a seat in the legislative halls of the province. This question is assuming large proportions in the country, and increasing in power and volume the more it is examined and understood. * * In view of the very generally expressed opinion by the Liberal press of Ontario, we think the Ontario government should not hesitate to deal with this question, and that delays may prove dangerous. Hon. Mr. Crooks, it is true, is largely wedded to Upper Canada college; he has a sort of veneration for an institution which has done the country great service in the past, and is slow to perceive that, with the fostering care bestowed on our high schools throughout the country, the usefulness of the college is limited and must be so considered. If he fails to do this, he will as surely fail as did Robert Baldwin on the clergy reserve question.

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FOR ORDERED CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Clothing Made Up at Close Prices. This House Took TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR CLOTHING at the Last Industrial Exhibition Held in the City of Toronto.
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