

# THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1884.

## The Division on Thursday Night.

The division which took place in the legislative assembly on Thursday night was in some ways an interesting one. Every member that has a seat at present in the house voted, though the division did not come off till after midnight. Forty-nine members stood upon the ministerial side and thirty-five on the opposition. The speaker made the eighty-fifth member, and there are three seats vacant, two for Muskoka, South Oxford and West Grey. The government will probably carry two of these, making their normal majority fifteen in a full house. Mr. Hart, one of the so-called independents, has voted steadily with the government all the session, and another, Mr. Lee, has voted just as steadily against them. Mr. Neelon, who has all along been regarded as the only really doubtful man in the assembly, voted this time with the government. Now that the opposition know precisely where they stand they had better abandon all hope of an immediate change of government and settle down to another four years of the cold shades. The ministerial following is now a solid phalanx, and it is not likely that any body whose members would be the offer of hard cash, would tempt them when the fate of the government is at stake. The balance is going to break up now under the attacks of Mr. Meredith and his followers. The more party fighting there is now the safer Mr. Mowat will be, and the more he presses on the work of the session the better for the government, as well as for the country.

## The Compromise Accepted.

The bylaw divorcing the liquor and grocery trades passed the city council yesterday. The aldermen were bound to pass it after the vote of Monday. But they also passed a resolution that a reasonable time ought to be given to the licensed grocers to get out of the business. To this the large temperance delegation present gave their assent, and promised co-operation in urging upon the local government an amendment to the Crooks act in this direction. It was admitted on all hands that three months was much too short a period. The grocers succeeded in showing that to thus suddenly wipe them out would bring ruin to them and loss to the whole sale trade and to the banks that were carrying their accounts. Mr. Mowat also said to a deputation of grocers that waited on him that they had presented a forcible case. More than this, many who voted for the bylaw have said that they voted mainly on the principle that the two businesses should be separated, but that they had no wish to inflict loss upon those who were engaged in a legalized business that was their means of support. Even the grocers admitted to Mr. Mowat that they accepted the decision of the people as voiced by the vote of Monday and as already provided for in the decision act, but they wanted a reasonable time to get rid of their stocks, sell out their losses, square their accounts and get into another business.

## As we have already pointed out, they are entitled to this but to nothing more. They have to make out their best case and lay it before the government.

The scene in the council chamber and the excitement in the city show deeply the public interest in the issue, and on the whole the moderation in conduct and in speech was creditable to all parties concerned.

## The Real Trouble in Egypt.

The principal cause of trouble in Egypt has been found by some in the greed and rapacity of Ismail, the late khedive, who appropriated to himself unbridled authority and by others to the incapacity of his son Tewfik, who has shown but small capacity as a ruler. Mistakes made by England at one time, and by France at another, have also been set down as main causes. For one thing, it seems clear now that the Gladstone government made a great blunder in proclaiming that the British forces were to be hurried out of Egypt as soon as possible. That was all most as good as an invitation to El Mahdi, or any other agitator desirous of trying his hand where Arabi had failed, to get ready for an opportunity that was near at hand. Had Mr. Gladstone, instead of talking about retiring from Egypt, sent a sufficient force up the Nile to stay there and "hold the fort," probably El Mahdi would never have been heard of. But the false prophet evidently saw his opportunity, he thought it too good to be lost, and we may fairly say that he accepted England's invitation to step into Egypt when she stepped out. All these things, however, Ismail's greed, Tewfik's incapacity, the ill will of the ports, and the blunders of "the powers" at one time and another, are but incidents. The real trouble in Egypt lies far deeper, and goes back to a time before Moses. Slavery

has been the curse of Egypt, and, in fact, of all Africa, since the building of the pyramids or before. It. The pyramids were built by slave labor, and Pharaoh, trade slaves of the children of Israel. After they escaped, their places were almost certainly supplied by blacks, brought from "the Sudan," of which we are now reading every day in the papers. The Arabs of the upper Nile and the blacks who have embraced their religion carry little who rules at Cairo, provided only that they are allowed to carry on the slave trade. That the British government has been putting down the slave trade wherever possible, both by sea and land, is known at the very sources of the Nile, as well as in Alexandria or Cairo. The Arabs have been men-stealers and slave owners from time immemorial, and they will not have their trade interfered with if they can help it. No arrangement that excludes slavery will satisfy them, however favorable it may be otherwise. El Mahdi and his allies are really fighting for the slave trade first and above all things else.

It is a remarkable fact that at the Cape—the other extremity of the "dark continent"—the whole of England's troubles with the Dutch Boers have had their origin and continuance in the determination of the latter to have slaves, and to perpetrate slavery as an institution. These leaders of Mahomed, in believing that slavery is a divine institution, and they have shown that they are not afraid to fight for it, either. Truly the question of how to put down slavery is the great question for Africa to-day.

## Figures.

A. Schuster, city missionary of Belleville, in criticizing the report of the chief of police in one of the papers of that city, has this to say:  
Looking over the list I came to the conclusion that the police force is not what it should be, and as they please. What about those persons who drive about in motor cars, and what about those so-called business men who live with their own families and chase their own wife out of doors? I venture to say that there is not a city in Canada the chief of Belleville which has as many criminals of that kind.  
How is Toronto fixed in this respect? Could the police as a body, or any of the individuals as individuals, find one more man who is bigamist, or who have driven out or deserted their lawful wives for other women? We fancy that they could. Why should the marital relations of such men be winked at, while the detectives spend all their time shadowing petty thieves? If there are any bigamists in this city they deserve the prison as much as the unfortunate wretches who are sent to jail every day for stealing overcoats to keep themselves from freezing to death.

## The Seals of Newspaper Correspondents.

The principal cities of Canada now contain a class of seal newspaper correspondents. They work principally for the leading American newspapers. They are paid all the way from three to ten dollars per column for their telegraphic correspondence. They are attaches, as a rule, of the daily newspapers in our cities. They steal the special news of their own employers and telegraph it to other papers. But this is not all. They are constantly telegraphing bogus news of imaginary disturbances, occurrences, uprisings and internal disorders in connection with internal affairs. As a rule they are all ignorant, incompetent men at their own work. Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Toronto are the chief abiding places of this class. The most trifling occurrence is magnified into a sensation. With all the boasted acuteness of American editors, these despatches are printed from day to day and often handed down to posterity. The despatches sent from Winnipeg and Ottawa are good samples of the work of these sounders. As a rule the news from these points is false in its entirety. They must be suppressed.

## The Aurora Borealis agrees with the World.

The Aurora Borealis has done nothing to entitle him to an appointment to the senate. Next.

## No Outsiders Need Apply.

From the Fishermen's Advance (Cont.).  
The time has arrived when El Mahdi must and shall be represented by a resident candidate.

## They Bury the Hatchet.

To the Editor of The World.  
Sir: As Mr. Robert Gilray has explained to me that he did not intend to convey the impression at the nomination in St. Patrick's ward or in his letters, that I had attended conventions for the purpose of advancing text books, I have great pleasure in fully and frankly withdrawing all charges which I have made against him of misrepresentation or misstatement of facts. JAMES L. HUGHES, Feb. 20, 1884, P. S. Inspector.

## Cheap Fuel.

To the Editor of The World.  
Sir: Besides cheaper provisions, the public ought to have, and might have, cheaper coal by co-operative buying, than is now to be had. The current price of coal is now \$7.10, yet we all know that in summer large contracts are made and filled for less than \$5. All that is needed is for consumers to club together their funds in summer, and for one to buy a large lot at the lowest figure, and it could be retained all winter in small quantities at from \$5 to \$6, leaving an ample margin to pay all expenses. This is work that the churches ought to do for their poor. It would be more christian than much that they do.

## Cheap Provisions.

To the Editor of The World.  
Sir: Your idea of a co-operative store to cheapen provisions may be very good, but it appears to me that the trouble in the matter is that at present a few monopolists control the markets in these things and make the retailers and the public pay just what prices they choose—which are just as high as they think they can get. Retail fish-sellers say three men get all the fish that comes to Toronto and make the retailers pay what they please. The same exists in nearly every article of food, and in other provisions. Certain large buyers send agents all round the country

to buy up from the farmers all they have to sell, and then control the sale market to please themselves. Now how is this to be prevented? except by "other means." The slaves of them and give the farmer a higher price than the monopolists. I believe the correct way to manage would be for the farmer to organize all his produce when he does not bring it to market (himself), to a co-operative agency, which should pay him half the consumer's price, the other half being retained for expenses and profits, in which the farmer might be a shareholder. PUBLISHED.

## A Moderate Letter From Moderation.

To the Editor of The World.  
Sir: The citizens have passed the by-law and I presume, the council will pass the bill to-day. I consider it as a mistake viewing it as a move in the cause of temperance, and that a strict enforcement of the Crooks act would have had a far more beneficial result. A prominent advocate of prohibition stated in my hearing that he had himself witnessed women and children coming to grocers' shops and obtaining spirits in small quantities contrary to law, and when asked why he did not make the offence public, he replied that he would not be an informer but would strike at the root of the evil by abolishing the license altogether. In other words, he would do an act of gross injustice to those respectable grocers who strictly obey the law, because he is unwilling to take the disagreeable duty upon himself of exposing those who break it.

I like consistency, and when I see notices given in my hearing that are presided in the city churches next Sunday, I am reminded of the caution given in the bible, "do not do evil that good may come of it." It is very easy for grocers who have not got a license and for citizens whose pockets are not affected by the by-law to join in such notices. Ministers of the gospel may be sincere in advocating this movement and shutting their eyes to the injustice and wrong perpetuated thereby, but their motives are not the only vice to be shunned nor temperance the only virtue to be practised by christian men. Men better to profess and live in reality and not in profession and they will avoid intemperance, not because they have signed a pledge, but because a far higher motive impels them to practice "moderation" as well as every other christian virtue. I verily believe totalitarians their peculiar lance against grocers. There is a great deal of fault about them and a great want of carrying out the present. "Do no evil" as you would they should do to "moderate" to enforce the existing act. I believe making men temperate by legislation is a delusion and will create greater evils than it seeks to remove. MODERATION.

Toronto, Feb. 20, 1884.

## The Church in Canada and Her Lord.

St. John's.

To the Editor of The World.  
Sir: Some body has kind enough to send me a copy of your interesting paper of Monday last. And in looking it over I am disposed to think your correspondents must be something of Islamites, for their hands seem to be against every man. And I certainly think it is "very little good" if the bishop of Saskatchewan chooses to call some of his clergy deans, and others rural deans and canons, without making them do so to your correspondent. Surely he can find some more useful way of spending his time than in looking up such particulars. There is too much ignorance and misdeed and sin in the world for men to waste their lives in such frivolous matters.

But it is a Watchman's letter that I wish chiefly to consider. He, like the Pharisees of old, strains at gnat and swallows a camel. He objects to the title of my lord being applied to our bishops. But he seems to forget that in the new testament it is applied to our Lord Jesus Christ, the man of sin, the lawless one, the practice complained of is at least harmless, if not positively beneficial, as many think, in helping to preserve a sense of awe and authority in the minds of all.

And yet while your correspondent rails so bitterly at the title of my lord, he really is most serious and, in my opinion, to say the least of it, the eternal will being of thousands and tens of thousands of earnest, sensible men.

## Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Cotton quiet, unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 15,000 bush, steady; sales 14,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$2.80 to \$2.85, double extra \$2.80 to \$2.85, firm at \$2.80 to \$2.85. Corn—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Sugar—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Coffee—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Tea—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Rice—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Beans—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Pork—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Butter—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25. Eggs—Receipts 10,000 bush, steady; sales 10,000 bush, unchanged, except superfine \$1.20 to \$1.25, double extra \$1.20 to \$1.25, firm at \$1.20 to \$1.25.

## GAINS MADE TORONTO SHOE COMPANY

King & Jarvis. 1884 King & Jarvis.

## "HEADQUARTERS."

FOR OVERSHOES, FELTS AND RUBBERS.

Long and Short GERMAN FELT BOOTS at Factory Prices.

The Best Men's Boots for \$2.00 in Canada.

Ladies' and Gents' AMERICAN FANCY SLIPPERS, best in city and PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

W. WINDELER, THE WELL KNOWN PRACTICAL BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Is prepared to apply Ladies and Gents with all kinds of Boots and Shoes, STRONGLY RECOMMEND.

Having a long experience is a guarantee that all goods purchased from him are No. 1. You will do well to examine his fine stock of Boots & Shoes, as his stock is complete and prices very low.

W. WINDELER, 285 QUEEN ST. WEST, OPP. BEVERLEY.

## CARPETS.

JOHN KAY

With a steady determination to secure for his customers the best goods at the lowest prices, has made a large purchase of the OVER-PRODUCTIONS of several celebrated Kidderminster manufacturers. The goods have just arrived and will be ready for inspection on

TUESDAY, the 26th Inst.

This will be found the Largest and best lot of Goods ever thrown on the market at the prices.

Best Brussels Carpets - \$1.10 Cash.

Imperial Wilton Carpets - 1.75 "

Best Axminster Carpets - 1.50 "

Extra Patent Axminster Carpets - 1.90 "

BORDERS TO MATCH.

Sole Agent in Toronto for the Celebrated AURORA SWEEPER.

PERRY'S PRINTING HOUSE 124 BAY STREET.

Makes a Specialty of Druggists' Labels, Ball and Concert Programs, Tickets, Invitations, etc. Commercial work at the lowest rates.

STORAGE BOND & FREE APPLY 246

PETER RYAN, 11 Front Street East.

UNDoubtedly OUR LANGTRY WAVES, WATER WAVES, BANGS, SWITCHES, LADIES' & GENTS' VIGOS, TUPES, etc.

A. DORENBERG, PARIS HAIR WORKS, 105 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, November 19, 1893 the cars will run as follows:

BON. DEPART. BEN. LAMOND. DEPART.

7.45 a.m. 8.30 a.m. 12.00 noon. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m. 3.30 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 6.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 8.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 12.00 a.m.

On Saturday night only, 9.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m. 11.00 p.m. 12.00 a.m.

The Company reserve the right to cancel or alter the above without notice.

JOHN B. LEROY, Manager.

## LI-QUOR

TEA COY. OF ENGLAND.

Alterations and improvements to our burnt premises are now progressing rapidly, and we hope to be in full running order in a few weeks.

A few doors North of Our OLD STAND.

303 YONGE ST.

Is for the Present in JOHN BAILLIE'S Hardware Store.

OUR TEMPORARY RETAIL AGENCY

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