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> SA" URDAY MORNING SEPT. 22, 1888. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Those who spoke of education some years sirce meant by it a knowledge of letters, how to build and apply them. No sane man despises or ranks other than the highest the art of expressing thoughts and devising new ones. But when one looks closely at the thing called education as it obtains amongst ug, how poor it appears, how little "the system on the continent" developes the faculties of man, how little it fits him, or rather how much it unfits him for the actual discourse of life! The nust come when it must go to pieces, and when late establishment in the Toronto public that day comes British columbia will be glad to take into her arms that fragment of it which is her natural to the schools of the kindergarten system has been schools of the kindergarten system has been rel neighbor hailed as an unmixed blessing to the young; The proximity of the mighty Pacific and and rightly. It aims at a development, not one sided, but as manifold as the child's being, and accomplishes its end more fully than any other system extant. Eclipse is first, the rest nowhere. We anticipate much improvement in the education of defects of the present machinery for trans-Outario from the introduction and diffusion ferring land, and the merits of the Torren,

of Froebel's method of teaching. earn his bread as well as express his feelings. given him, is a great and noble deed, a plan to try a proposed plan and then judge nal classes of society. We hope for a wider

development of the idea, The law of this province provides that ake action in this direction. children between certain ages shall go to school, and gives trustees power to enforce tory law, nor of the half-time movement

ly, what they avoid, is it not clear that a country. pronounced distaste for manual as distinguished from literature work is abroad among school children? Our boys look to offices and the professions as the sphere of their labors, and deem their education lost in artisan and farming pursuits Throughout this continent there is a great and growing pressure upon the cities. Why this? You will probably find the explanation here in the bias which children insensibly acquire from the exclusively literary training they get at school. In the main, one sphere of industry is as honorable as another; but it is vain to say to boys stay on the farm, work in the shops when you educate them

Ask any manufacturer you meet, any skilled mechanic, what is the great want of Canadian industry to-day. Will he not portion of the main line between Lorneville tell you the training of the young? Apprenticeship under the guilds is gone, ap- as can be found anywhere, owing to a whim wise; what have we to develops skill in the so far as passenger traffic is concerned, aldia artison? Our government recogn z - an obligation in the matter, but only n such form as makes the darkness visible. I m has provision, or rather inserts in the

school of science, a clause be given "to artisans, mechance, workers by evening classes in such su jec s as may further their improvement in their different callings." But what result? There have been a few evening classes, a few persons have attended lectures. good lectures too, but of benefit to artisans, mechanics, workmen in their different callings, we may say there was none.

"Our ship, I miss, Must be of another form than this."

Machinery has revolutionized our trades. Methods must be revolutionized also. Not less but more skill is demanded by the progress of invention. Scientific and industrial journals on both sides of the Atlantic protest loudly against our inefficient methods and are almost one in the demand for industrial schools. Let the trades union congress take up the question.

Canada has undertaken to supply her own wants-to manufacture such goods as she requires. One of two alternatives is before her: either to import, and continue to ready safe for the conservatives. import, such skilled labor as her industries need or train her native population. Which shall it be? We welcome incomers ada after all. He paid a flying visit to the who are skilled as a gain to the country. Falls yesterday, viewing them from the We would give them a fair field, a measure | Canadian side.

THE TORONTO WORLD of favor also But why must Canada conpositions where skill and acquired power are necessary? This country can grow men fit for any enterprise. Why not train them then as other great countries do.

We hope to see those in authority over us learn something about schools from the example of Britain, of France, of Ger many, and apply it. We have a reform minister of education, but hope that he, or some abler man in his position, will develop a keener perception of the duties of his office, of the services ha should render to his country, than the late reform minister of finance. Fly on the wheel is a role worthy of no salaried man, nor of any man. Our hope might have fruition, and that speedily, if the Mail could only get some slight conception of matters educational, could free itself from cobwebs, from sput, tering about irresponsibility and a great mogul; for, after all, what are industrial schools but a necessary complement to the N. P, an indisputable sequence of our

ANNEXING THE STATES. Premier Smith of British Columbia, at lunch given by the Villard party on board the steamer Northern Pacific, said :

The annexation of any part of British Co to the United States is impossible. Time will cer tainly cause the annexation of the Pacific coast sec tion of the United States to British Co'umbia, Through Eritish Columbia the pathway of Asiatic trade is 1000 miles shorter than via San Franc'sco, which has about reached its limit. Portland could not carry across the bars of Columbia river Asaia's magnificent commerce. It is a matter of deep conviction to me, and of many others who have attentively considered the drift of affairs in the United States, that that country cannot centinue undivided.
Its elements of population are too varied, the interests of different sectiors are too diverse, and the day

the everlasting hills is evidently favorable to the growth of the imaginative faculty.

The Canada land law amendment associated ation have issued a pamphlet showing the system. J. Herbert Mason is president of welcome with pleasure Mr. William How-land's industrial school. As others founded as implifying the present cumbrus system on the British model its object is to culti-tone a training whereby he may honestly make the experiment in the new Northwest provinces. Canadiar legislators have not To rescue from poverty, indigence, per- the idea of experimenting sufficiently in chance crime, one out of many by teaching their heads. Instead of talking for weeks him to use aright the faculties God has about the pros and cons, it is often the best work that is truly charity. We have it by the results. The conditions are all watched with much interest the progress of industrial schools in Britain, but scarcely comprehend why their advantages should be confined to the criminal or quasi criminal or companies, and even the legal profession should join in urging the government to

Some of the country papers are taking attendance. As matter of fact, trustees ne- up a statement of the Toronto Telegram that glect their duties in this regard almost the people visiting the exhibition have been wholly, and in manufacturing centers as disappointed in regard to the electric rail-Toronto, Hamilton, Dundas, Galt, Cornwall children within the prescribed ages are openly employed in factories in spite both of school law and factory law. Why this? openly employed in factories in spite both of school law and factory law. Why this?

First, work is a necessity of life to these children; second, the education of the schools is unprofitable to them. We are not unmindful of the provisions of the fac cultural and industrial resources of the country, and in this respect the show this fast."

This statement is at variance with practice. lately inaugurated; our objection is that no year has been an unqualified success, surefficient training is provided for a large porvincial press should get up to a higher level, When you consider the youth of Ontario, and endeavor to feel proud of a success what occupations they take to most willing. which redounds to the credit of the entire

> federation. Manitoba, like Ontario, has reason to complain of the treatment of the dominion, but before seceding she should try the effect of improving her present representation at Ottawa, and electing mer who will look after her interests.

The Lindsay Post finds fault with the management of the Midland railway. It complains of the small size of the Lindsay station, says the time table is unsatisfactory, and remarks upon the large number of recent mishaps on the line.

The Warder, is also after the company with a sharp stick. It complains that the and Lindsay, as rich and as fine a section of the company has been practically closed though their charter binds them to run over it at least one passenger train a day.

The Niagara murder gives the London Telegraph Herald the occasion to condemn the importation of Italian laborers. It says that as a rule the Italian immigrants are vagrants, brigands, psupers and generally dangerous to the community.

There must be a proper subway built at When that is done a atreet-car track can be laid into the exhibition ground; the work from seventy to eighty years are now value of private and city property in that locality will be enhanced, and comparative security will be provided.

The Regina Leader says that the reason why Chief Justice Coleridge has decided not to visit Canada is that he is afraid the Toronto Globe would present its readers with a wood-cut of his bald head and stal-

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALD. ETANS.

Str : Availing myself of the permission granted by your committee to the public fer the inspection of the various plans of engines submitted for increasing the pumping power of the city, I took the opportunity of examining them and perusing the specifications and herewith 1 respectfully submit my opinion of the relative merits of each

I will first deal with the type of engine which Messrs. Inglis & Hunter tender to supply for \$55,840, a pair of horizontal condensing engines, 82 inch cylinders, 48 inch stroke each, driving a counter shaft with 18 inch spur gear 4 to 1, which actuates a pair of double action pumps 241 inch diameter, 36 inch stroke, speed of pump piston 96 feet per minu'e, and as the merits said to exist in this type of engine have been so exclusively dealt with in a letter addressed to you and also in a description of the same type of engine non: condensing at the Cleveland iron and steel works for pumping water I will endeavor to

be equally clear in my criticism. I object to geared engines for the importaut work of supplying a city like Toronto with water and I doubt if any experienced hydraulic engineer would advocate them. I believe there is not a city water works

on this continent or in Europe that have one in use or that there is a single engine running of this type but what is non-condensing. As far is my knowledge of steam engines ex ends, a period of nearly 50 years, they are an old type of engine getting out of use, a few only to be found for some specialty or in iron works where water is required at variable and high pressure, and nower taken off for and high pressure, and power taken off for repair shop. The large steam cylinders of direct action engines being dostly, whereas these engines are not so, the sizes of the various parts being such that they can be got up at any ordinary engine shop. In reference to reliability and durability, it is remarked:

The company has the greatest confidence in these pumps on account of their freedem from liability to bleakages, and as a stopfrom liability to breakages, and as a soppage of the pumps would necessitate a stoppage of the bisst furnace, which would cost them in the reighborhood of \$50,000.00 Nonsense. To blow out a bisst furnace would be a costly affair ind delay of a few mouths to reline and put in biast again, but the mere stopping is merely the loss of output and must of necessity occur every cast for a short time, and for repairs and cast for a short time, and for repairs and lused, for a few hours or a few days. At least that is my experience in working blust furnaces. One large furnace, 27 ft. 6 in. diameter at boshes, having an output of 100 tons of metal every 24 hours, from the breaking of a crank-shaft and cylinder cover stopped 22 days. Work was then resumed as usual when blast was put on, the cells less hains the loss of cutput. the only loss being the loss of output.
That there are always ample opportunities

down would be most serious in the water supply of a large city like Toronto. Do they use the same type of blast engine; I guess not. And if not, why not?

As regards high rate of steam piston speed giving an increase of power, the duty performed by any engine is the best and only true indicator of power and economy.

With regard to steam condensing in the cylinder when cut off and running at a slow speed, it is shown to be inappreciable if we speed, it is shown to be inappreciable if we

tice and the opinion of some of our leading engineers—Hawkshaw, Molesworth and others I am acquainted with. The speed

vincial press should get up to a higher level, and endeavor to feel proud of a success which redounds to the credit of the entire country.

A correspondence is being carried on in the Winnipeg Free Press, on the desirability of Manitota seceding from the confidence of Manitota seced alternative, lay another pipe across the As regards the main to the reservoir, the

water in the rising main from the pumps is "forced" at a speed exceeding 400 feet per misute, the rising main being of less diameter than the reservoir main. It will be a column of water passing through a column of water at the minimum of friction. My remarks may suggest to your committee a fact, that there are matters of as much importance as increased pumping power which must have their attention in

to supply the city of Toronto with water will be an experiment' and a very costly one, the first application of it to such duty.
I would rem rk that an engine coming

from Messrs, Inglis & Hunter the material and workmanship would be, I feel assured, unobjectionable.
Gaskell's engine—Compound horizontal, amount of tender \$100.000. This class of engine from the number at work in the states I have no doubt does good duty, but the salve gear appears somewhat complex and the price is high. Speed of piston 117 feet per minute.

I prefer either James Watt & C.'s. of London, England, and Soho, Birmingham. Their No. 3 engine, price \$87,750, same in every respect as now doing duty at the waterworks, Calcutta—A pair of horizontal compound engines having four double series processing the duty of the engines are omit ed; 255 works are supplied by gravitation.

In the Cleveland report there are the duties given that are performed by engines at several works, which I think is mil-adding Taka the first on the list, Chicago—rotative. I do not understand this term; the engines were supplied by three different firms—duty 36,000,000 foot pounds per 100th of coal. This is rather low, and we should infer that the cost of water was high, whereast the cost of pumping is low, thus:

Chicago, population 503,185, daily consumption 66,163 942 galous, cost per mile.

compound engines having four double action pumps worked singly or together. Comment on the work of this firm is unrunning and doing the same duty as when first started. This is an ample guarantee that their engines if adopted will give every sasisfaction. Speed of piston 200

Or E. P. Allis & Co. of Milwaukee, their

with a wood-cut of his bald head and stalwart frame.

The Peterboro Examiner says the dominion government has resolved to drop the agitation for a new postoffice in that town. The reason, it says, is that Peterboro is already safe for the conservatives.

Chief Justice Coleridge has visited Candal after all the mail of the motion work, the contractor having the engine in charge of their own man.

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Upright ENGINE and BOILER for Six to seven horse power, in first-class Boiler just inspected and found A J. SOLD to make room for a larger one. It

83 BAY STREET JURY & AMES,

of coal shall evaporate ten pounds of water. In making contracts for coal, it should b so stipulated and every cargo should be tested, that all coal delivered at the waterworks should do such a duty, and the per centage of efficiency (if any), if such coal is received, should be a like discount off the received, should be a like discount off the contract price. This is usual with the English and United States governments in their supplies, and also with manylarge consumers. From some exhaustive boiler tests and analysis of a large number of different coals of this continent and Europe, made by Playfair, Delebeche, General Meigs, Johnson, I Sherwood and others, it appears that the mittee a fact, that there are matters of as much importance as increased pumping power which mut have their attention in the near future.

In a word this type of engine if adopted to supply the city of Toronjo with water and what is difficult to understand, coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and what is difficult to understand the coal of coal, and the coa good analysis shows less evaporative power in the boiler test than some very much in-

ferior by analysis. There are upwards of 800 waterworks on this continent; from upwards of 600 of them there are tolerably complete returns but

Chicago, population 503,185, daily consumption 66,163 942 gallons, cost per million gallons, 110 feet altitude, \$4.67—very nuch less than Toronto.

This letter has gone beyond the limit intended. I therefore defer any further re marks on the last or preceding subject.
CHARLES MARIIN.

Toronto, Sept. 21, 1883. Catarrh—a new Treatment.
From the Weekly (Toronto) Mail, Aug. 24..
erisps the most extraordinary success that a achieved in modern medicine has been attail the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of the present the control of the present the present

or E. P. Allis & Co. of Milwaukee, their engine vertical with condenser price \$85, 000, 3-plunger pumps worked singly or together would give equal satisfaction. The design and general construction is all that could be desired.

It will be noticed that in the tenders furnished by the parties, that there is a great discrepancy between the duty that is guaranteed for 24 hours and that for 30 days. It is not unusual to fix the minimum duty to be performed during six mightles work, the contractor having the enginesian charge of their own man.

Coal—With the exception Ingles and Hunter, all parties tendering, stipulate that the coal used shall be such that one pound is treatised.

KING ST. E.

"HEADQUARTERS TORONTO SHOE COMPANY OPENED

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AGNOSTIC V. CI

DISCUSSING THE

A Liberal Interpretation of by a Methodist Clergy cussion at Hamilton From the Hamilton A large and intelliger sembled Monday night to lecture on "The Bib Thought." Mr. Little The subject was chosen ments advanced are so f not newestry to follow th explanation of the position in deference to those w him, the lecturer premis ought to be too sacred

claimed that freethinkers a apprehended, and held the divine inspiration of wished not to destroy lyze it, judging of i curacy from internal they were not satisfied scriptures, they did not oo much as the more pert written. After maintaini femible that a supreme b sequence to only a moiety in it. Mr. Watts asse failed as a standard of et what his duties are ; third them? The resson they as powerful a position, we days people deputed the others, and priesto aft lazy indifference as a pr

doctrines which put the But modern thought was and seularists, in this 'd'xys" for themselve which Christians cught the faith that is in them. was exacting, refused to

efore which he sho

Another gentleman, a vanced upon the platfor he agreed with, much the wanted to How much heater would free thou, at doctrines we christia. Aty? Ancient had high degree of exceptil apply, but had no consequently immorality and an another, declared that more qually divided.

The chairman called which the audience loud. The Rev. Dr. Burns, response. The doctor, he had no earthly object thought which Mr. was as radical as the file faith belonged to tate. Apart, from the bible, the aim of the common at disadvantage, not make a disadvantage, not he literal word of the co. No educated min puted that. Neither do preach the doctrine of Sach a statement was christian religion of the key-stone to mode and to accuse the chu hell and damnation as universed with the literal word of the land damnation as universed the chung the lecturer, and if a forward that night and Watta, his (Dr. Burns first to put a stop to a of the worst thoughts.

Watts, his (Dr. Burns first to put a stop to a of the worst thoughts lecturer was that chris verse of scripture was so. The church long that anachronism. A the bible contained in he said that when it w pressions were communitimes were changed, as Shakespeare's works, i have an expurged enust be made for obible. There was a hvine element in the soman element was supported by the second of the sec

thin apparent contra coveries of good chri-tor truth, and, for the scholars were so earn must expect that the new testamer very many alteration lecturer's statement tury ofter Christ necipiures was write jection had been freq christian ministers in christian ministers in unbelievers' objection for a relative, he (th

for a relative, he (the have been present the nonotion of controverselves to de. I. was doing the bulk of preachers—who did when they saw it, hold of the root of were doing more goal sort of "catch well with whickedness with ductive of whether it. from drunk-noess the He believed that the

proof that there was