THE TORONTO WORLD.

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ADVERTISING BATES: FOR EACH LINE OF NONPAREIL! cial advertisements

W. F. MACLEAN. FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1884.

PRESS FOR SALE.

The double cylinder Hoe machine

which The World is now printed.
Will print a sheet 31 x 54 inches or anything smaller. In first-class con-Also two Stonemetz folders, which will be sold with the machine or separately. The whole at a bargain. The Electric Light Contract.

This subject seems to occupy a good deal of the attention and space of the Globe, who without going into the facts of the case only throws out slurs and cast insinuations upon the aldermen and the

these: In March last the fire and gas committee invited tenders for lighting the city by gas and electricity. The tenders for crop. lighting by electricity were

The Canada electric light and manufacturing company at 62 cents.

When the matter came before the council it was thoroughly discussed, and the fol-lewing resolution (amending the report of the fire and gas committee) adopted by a

vote of 18 to 12: It is recommended that the Toronto Electric Light and Canada Electric Light companies be requested to set up 25 lights each, to be tested for a period of three months. The company not making the best showing to the oth companies to be 62c per light per night. The test to be commenced on or be-

Thirty-one of the city fathers were present, and the matter very fully and thoroughly discussed, the majority of the members present expressing their views as to the merits of the two lights. Among all, only one member stated that the Canada light was, in his judgment, superior to the Toronto light. After very nearly an hour's talk it was decided by a vote of 17 to 14 to award the contract to the Toronto electric light company, they having made the best showing to the satisfaction of the corporation.

successful are naturally disappointed and mental work at Ottawa, for Sir Hector's have stated "there was to be a scientific test," and "they were entitled to the con- est working and one of the most efficient tract as they were the lowest bidders." It members of the government, in fact he seems to us that the resolution clearly stands higher in the estimation of English states on what conditions the test was to be made, and that having signed an agreement embodying the resolution, that all | hoped that Sir Hector's present visit to legal as well as moral grounds were removed and waived at that time.

The cost of the production of electric light having unnecessarily entered into the tirade, we can only say that we do not think it is a matter that should be discussed, at all events not after the price had been agreed upon in April last, and it was the lowest the city received. The only question as to price was-what are other cities paying? The fire and gas committee last April, after communicating with the principal cities in the United States, ascertained that the following prices were paid for street lighting : Philadelphia 65c., Detroit 50c., Baltimore 70c., Rochester 45c., New Orleans \$300 per annum, Cleveland with it. 64c. per hour, New York 70c. In Rochester water power is used and in consequence the cost is less. In the other cities we are informed that coal costs from was learned that the orders already placed \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton less than here, yet 62c. is less than the average price paid in

those cities. We note the Globe has stated that the Toronto company are charging their private customers less than the city, but if they will take the difference in the hours perior to any thing in Toronto before. furnished, they will see that the city is paying about 6c. an hour, and the private onsumers about Sc. an hour

We have gone into the matter fully because we desire to give our readers all the facts in the case, and then let them judge for themselves whether they are or are not satisfied with the action of the council in awarding the electric light contract as

extended as the wants of the city called and the second, running northeasterly to St. James' cemetery. The of North America. Canada has much to saving in time to pedestrians and vehicles, loss and nothing to gainby such an arrangeand in wear and tear of street, and area to ment. Helping to defray the expense of be kept in repair by the location of two government is not the primary object of sands of dollars every year. Perhaps the blunt, prosperity is what the nations of thing could be done yet on a modified the world are hunting after, at the present

The insurance fraternity would not be in such haste to welcome this gentleman should he, upon his arrival in Canada, endeavor to turn an honest (?) penny on the principles he adopts in London, viz.:—that would not be richer and more populous were they to employ the money sent to n such haste to welcome this gentleman of finding out weakly companys whose control happens to be vested in bonds or under managers with back bones that lack The strength, and "going for them" with his facile pen until they consent to some arrangement or amalgamation with some other company, resulting usually in a commission or profit of some sort to somebody. Men who carry on this sort of business are usually spoken of in London as "professional wreckers."

The Montreal Witness says that "the Mail continues fawning and vulgarity in a way that would do credit to a Belgravian

Now let us look into the actual facts of the tobacco plants. A bug that will chew the matter. What are they? Simply Quebec tobacco may be given up as totally

The reason so many American banker ettle in Canada is bécause they are unable to settle at home.

Grip represents Ontario's would-be foster sister, Jamaica, as carrying rum around in a gin bottle. This shows that Grip has been waging pictorial warfare against the rum fiend without studying his style of company not making the best showing to the company not making the best showing to the satisfaction of the corporation to withdraw architecture. We may rest assured that are none so blind as those to see.

Guelph, Aug. 26, 1884. they see it. Our artists should study from

A contract embodying the above resolution was duly executed between the companies and the city.

A question having arisen as to the origin of the word "microbe," it has been discovered that it was first used by M. Charles Sedillot of Strasburg, in February, 1878, when he read a paper on the application of the whole matter to the council for consideration. The same evening the council mat.

Thirty are a feature of the word "microbe," it has been discoveries to the origin of the word "microbe," it has been discoveried that it was first used by M. Charles Sedillot of Strasburg, in February, 1878, when he read a paper on the application of the whole matter to the council for consideration. The same evening the suggested microbe (from mikros and bios).

In replying to M. Sedillot, M. Pasteur controlled world was a little world when the vitality of women unknown even to the council method of the World.

Sir: Your correspondent Protectionist that I consider it a most valuable medicine and that I consider it amost valuable medicine and that I consider used the new word twice. It was at once adopted by scientific men, and now all the world talks about "microbes," with only an undefined idea of the real meaning of the word.

Sir Hector Langevin shows a commen able disposition to make himself personally acquainted with the buildings and the officials over whom, as minister of public works, he has control. Nor will it be alleged that his tours of inspection are mere pleasure trips, in which are wasted the The Canada company not having been time that ought to be devoted to departopponents all declare him to be the hardmembers of the government, in fact he stands higher in the estimation of English speaking reformers than most of his English speaking colleagues. It is to be assuming that all canal dians are very bad business people (to let traders outside reap all the benefit) which I am not prepared to admit. I was not aware that there was any system by which we could make other the northwest may result in good to the prairie country, the inhabitants of which

> Egypt and set up in London and New York are possibly not stone after all, but cients, "'Twas ever thus from childhood's hour."

insinuate that there are rings connected

Encouraging Reports. From extensive enquiries made yesterday of the wholesale men of Toronto it are more than sufficient to indicate a

splendid fall business. The wholesale millinery trade of Toronto has its opening day on Tuesday next. The class of goods displayed is su.

The Hamilton Times says "if it had not been for Mr. Stephen's invasion of Ontario the amalgamation of Grand Trunk and Great Western would not have taken place." Nothing is further from the truth. It was the policy of the reform government in Ontario and the subserviency of the Globe to the Grand Trunk that made the amalgamation possible, and it is Mr.

tage of the dominion to be part and parcel of the neighboring republic n order to have the questionable benefits

of free trade extended over the continu ach streets would be equal to tens of thou- protection. Riches, or if that word is too time, and the country, province, or state that provides the most for its population must be the most prosperous. It is not by any means evident that inter-state free trade is beneficial to all con-

would not be richer and more populous were they to employ the money sent to Massachusetts for manufactured goods in paying artizans to do the work at home. The question has been raised across the line and, no doubt, would be put to a practical test were it not that the resident practical test were it not that the national government would be likely to oppose it, government would be likely to oppose it, and that the interested states, knowing that their outlay adds to the prosperity of the union as a whole, are satisfied to let the matter stand in abeyance rather than face the difficulties which surround it. But why, says the free-trader, do not these states manufacture for themselves if these states manufacture for themselves if they could reap any benefit? Simply because those who hold their markets would not allow them. It is easy enough to start factories. That requires capital only. But to find customers for their could in a full market in

Mail continues fawning and vulgarity in a way that would do credit to a Belgravian footman." A good many people in Toronto don't think that it would.

The Montreal Star reports that at Longue Point the potato bugs have tackled the tobacco plants. A bug that will chew Quebec tobacco may be given up as totally depraved. Even our beloved Canada thistle can no longer be considered a sure crop. ture almost all we want as cheap, if not The Philadelphia Record is a good, but too confiding paper. Not being familiar with the piratical character of the Toronto with the piratical character of the Toronto latter, and down comes our tall chimneys Globe, it frequently credits the latter with readable paragraphs which have been stolen from other journals. The Record may safely adopt the rule that if a paragraph influences of a lively home market. Pro tem protection is graph is worth clipping it cannot be original with the Globe.

Globe, it frequently credits the latter with readable paragraphs which have been stolen from other journals. The Record may safely adopt the rule that if a paragraph influences of a lively home market. Pro tem protection is worse than no protection at all, unless it is continued until our manufacturing in worse than no protection at all, thress it is continued until our manufacturing industries are firmly established and extended, so as to enable them to hold their own in the markets of the world. Mr. Jury is greatly excited over our imports under protection. He had a different

story to tell when stumping the country, for his grit friends in 1878. Then the amount of our imports were the signs of a prosperity which did not exist. Can he prosperity which did not exist. Can he not see that our measure of prosperity now enables us to import so much over and above our own productions. Verily there are none so blind as those who do not wish

PROTECTIONIST.

paying any of the expenses of running the country if their goods came in free as in England." I wish protectionists would tell us why, if trading with Quebec enables traders to pay their taxes, trading with New York does not? We trade where we can make the best bargain, and if we can can make the best bargain, and if we can and pure. make the best bargain across an artificial political boundary line I should like to know why it prevents us paying our taxes. I should like your correspondent to explain what the political has to do with the commercial aspect of the question. As to traders outside reaping all the benefit without paying any of the expenses of runassuming that all Cana-are very bad business peo-

countries pay our taxes. If that were possible by putting duties on goods we buy from other countries, why not put on more prairie country, the inhabitants of which cften complain of being neglected by the country government.

But every sensible man knows this is as impossible as it is absurd. All we can do central government.

A writer in the Rambler suggests that the Cleopatra's needles brought from the tune of over ten millions of dollars, and to which your correspondent has not attempted to reply.
In conclusion I would most respectfully

York are possibly not stone after an, but a suggest to your correspondent that before writing again about the "miserable homes" in England" he either go to the manufac-turing districts of England and see for him-The London Advertiser is jealous of our fair, and calls it a circus. It is undoubted they a great show, but it is a slander to my opinion that feeling of national egotism and self-sufficiency which pervades that part of his letter is one of the greatest curses that afflict this continent, because curses that afflict this continent, a people that are perfect cannot make any ALFRED F. JURY.

> The Denison Creed. From The Week.

There are still to be found persons who believe, or affect to believe, in the perpetuity of the nominal colonial dependence at which we have arrived. They will tell you that the present state of things will have no end; that it is the most natural, the best, the happiest, the safest possible. It is true the men whose faith is of this robust texture are not a great majority, are not numerous in fact; but on special holiday occasions they make up in vehement assertions what they want in numbers. In the same room in which lingers this antique form of opinion, discarded by the majority of Englishmen more than a century ago, every variety of its opposite may be heard.

the Globe to the Grand Trunk that made the phave done. Of the two lights the amalgamation possible, and it is Mr. Stephen in the Ontario and Quebec that has proved to be the check on the monopoly. In speaking of the Ontario and Quebec and the Trunk the Ontario and Quebec and the Trunk the Week speaks approvingly of the way in which Toronto as city has been laid out, that of a parallelogram divided into parts by straight streets, grally sity, six feet in width, running at and west, traversed by straight of the Ontario and Parallelogram arrangement which Toronto has failed to adopt, namely, the laying out of two streets from the corner of Queen and Yonge on the slant, that is one run-

ine would cause the gre est disaster, and there are many who be-lieve it will eventually occur. Still the diversities of climate, the richness of soil and the character of the country seem to

ity. But without such aids as machinery urnishes the grass and grain of the country could not be secured. With all the machinery at their disposal and the employment of every man that can be hired for such work, our farmers in the great grain-growing sections of the country almost always fail to secure their entire crop in the best possible order, simply because sufficient help cannot be secured. Take away the harvesting machinery and the farm labor of the country and the present average yearly crop. As a consequence fewer acres would be planted, the lesser yield would enhance the price of grain, and bread would reach a figure beyond the means of the laboring classes—in fact, become a luxury. Manufacturers of harvesting machinery have therefore bene-

There is no man in America who has contributed more to this result than Mr. C. D. Dewey, president of the Johnston C. D. Dewey, president of the Joinston Harvester company, of Batavia, N. Y. Through his energy and ability the harvesting of grain by means of his wonderful machines has become almost an exact science, and in the accomplishment of this purpose Mr. Dewey has been an indefatigable worker. Indeed for an extended period he was so closely confined to his duties that he scarcely took time for proper rest or representation. While in the very rest or recreation.

midst of these great labors he observed peculiar sensation about the head which did not leave him and which he attribute. to the strain of business. He also noticed that his appetite was fickle and his sleep broken, but he did not anticipate the terrible troubles which were before him and like nearly every man who is prose-cuting a great work his interest in the undertaking overcame all thoughts of self. But the physical difficulties which were slight at first, kept increasing. The little pains grew to agonies; the minor symptoms to serious calamities until at last h broke down completely and was conto his bed for more than two months. At that time his condition was deplorable His mind was in a nearly comatose state and his body perfectly helpless. During the entire period he did not move a pillow's length, so great was his exhaustion.

It would indeed be difficult to imagine a more helpless position than that in which Mr. Dewey then was. And yet to day he is a picture of health and attends to his duties constantly. When asked how this duties constantly. When asked how this had been accomplished he made answer as so many thousands of others have: "By means of Warner's Safe Cure. This great means of warner to state, has restored

M. PEAREN

-H. A. Laughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures dyspepsia, bil-iousness and torpidity of the liver, consti-pation, and all diseases arising from im-pure blood, female complaints, etc.

"Is snoring bad for the health ?" asks correspondent. That depends largely upon the size and temper of the parties disturbed by it. There are cases on record where it has produced serious contu-

-Young, old, and middle-aged, all ex perience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsparilla. Young children suf fering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by

"Now, then, lend me your ears awhile," said the campaign orator. "I don't see any necessity for that," said a hook-nosed man in the audience. -For its soothing and grateful influence

on the scalp, and for the removal and pre-vention of dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, soft glossy and silky appearance. An elderly maiden having had several teeth extracted, and being asked by a female companion if it hurt much, replied: "Well, I suppose it did, but I was so excited because he had his arm right around my neck that I didn't feel but very little pair."

The man who said that "music is a prophecy of what life is to be" might change his mind after hearing a cat concert at midnight.

—N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, etc., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and burnies."

A new telephone instrument has been invented by which the crying of a baby may be heard at the distance of a hundred miles, and bachelors are beginning to consider whether it is better to marry or nove out of the country.

move out of the country.

—Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes:
"Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
for some years, I have much pleasure in
testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains
in the back and shoulders. I have also
used it in cases of croup in children, and
have found it to be all that you claim it to

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And so, lighthouse k to me one da tea at her hor Yes, Jan I shall like i there is not up o' nights, "Well," good situati don't want t new berth.

some rum t Dreadful dr sitting all ale raging outsid except your say," I return than one kee haps I shall b tions where of garden." "Well; a

you'll like hear from n tells queer to "Is was sortion that I was Wharf, Black management some other th tended regul last became pr the lamps an they called a was supposed station where there are so n you can under sary to keep a the place of h the service. From super moted to ass. sistant to prin ing to my litt married as so mentioned it

the life would willing to be a When I we wharf the nex pare myself t Menai light he brought on sh shocked at he take, and ver preparations, to Mary, pro-leave of all next morning.
It was the weather and

With thes dent left me, the principal "You ain" said he to me
"No," said
to get married to get marrieo ow. I suppor 'II you ta yet," he rema about all over for a year or young wife a "Are you n "Oh, yes," ried thirty ye out. This is he said to an from one of t "I'm g'ad," has come; for

has come; to send away po hard on my h all night the "What was "What was go mad" I as "Why, you liams, 'he wand was alwa the bad place lantern at nig and get excit thoughts. I times dreadfu this way from my husband and try to cabad at last the and a boat cahim away: a when he wen
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doxed off, and tearful eyes, gibing; and t was a moanin was a moanin harmonize wis sleeping thou. Ring a ding ears put all n started up in state. I ther signal for me in the lanterrings, to sign ing on my chouse, with latter the bridge a for me.

"You have "You have "Now mind, the light, esp