

The Toronto World

An Independent Liberal Newspaper. Published every morning at five o'clock at 7 King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to warrant it.

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The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Evening Paper in the City of Toronto.

THE PRICE OF WARES is struggling to pay his debts. He has sold his yacht Formosa to Bischoffheim. Some men in his position would be too proud to do that.

ESCAPES FROM GAOL are not confined to Toronto. Bad management seems to be chronic in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, and the best thing the government can do is to hold an investigation.

THE SCHOOLMASTER is in town, attending his annual parliament in the education building. The teachers of Ontario are a credit to the province, and the peers in intellectual capacity of any class in the state.

CANADIAN APPLES will be in demand this year, owing to the small crop in Britain. Our farmers should be considering the best methods of packing and shipping. Above all things they should not barrel inferior fruit. It only pays to ship the best.

THERE IS A PORTUNE for the men who first open up the nursery business in the Northwest. Fruit and shade trees of all kinds will be in great demand in a few years, and it is more than likely that trees raised in the Northwest will be preferred to those imported from the older provinces.

DOES ANY ONE suppose that if the Globe merely desired to write up the Northwest for the information of its Canadian readers it would of choice send its correspondent with the general manager? The correspondent could do the work much better if allowed to go his own way and choose his own time for making enquiry and observation.

THE ANTI-CHINESE FEELING is strong among the working men of New South Wales. At a mass meeting held at Sydney on the 2nd of August a resolution was passed declaring that nothing would satisfy their thirst of a £10 poll-tax on each Chinaman entering the colony, and an annual tax of £12 during residence. We commend this policy to De Cosmos and Bonser.

THE NEW CENSUS returns show that during the last decade the population of New South Wales increased by 43 per cent., while that of Victoria increased by only 17 per cent. The difference has been increased in the ten years from 259,900 to 100,000, and it is found that a steady tide of emigration flows from Victoria to Wales. The former carries out a protectionist and the latter a free trade policy.

THE BOERS have established a South African republic, and a number of chief officers have been sworn in. They have proved themselves capable of self-government, and they will only have the good wishes of the majority of Englishmen in working it out. Where they will meet with no sympathy in any tendency they may exhibit to resort to slavery. A republic with slave labor is a sad anomaly.

WHAT IS THE MAIL coming to? A few months ago it was thought to be a very respectable paper. Its leading articles were fairly written, and for a party paper it was fair and friendly towards political opponents. But the new editor from Halifax has changed all that. He writes like a man afflicted with the rabies. The two leading articles in yesterday's issue are unmistakable evidence of a mind diseased. We sincerely hope that he will not be permitted to hurt anybody.

THE SHIPMENT of frozen meat from Australia to England is making steady progress, though it is not likely ever to displace the traffic in live animals from Canada. In the heart of a rich pastoral country in New South Wales, 200 miles from Sydney and 2000 feet above the level of the sea, a slaughter-house and freezing chambers have been established, with a capacity to receive half a million sheep or fifty thousand huddles annually. But the world makes use of more than one square dinner for England.

THE APPROACHING INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION gives promise of being the most successful of any yet held in Toronto. The directors have gone properly to work, and are perfecting their arrangements to make the exhibition a magnificent success to make the exhibition a magnificent success to make the exhibition a magnificent success.

STRIKES FOR BETTER WAGES. The laborers at the waterworks and the harvesters because of the insufficient food supplied them by the contractors. A World reporter yesterday saw some fifteen men, all Frenchmen, going up the street with shovels in their hands. He inquired of them, but the men replied they didn't speak English, and the reporter explained that they complained of the poor food they were getting, and that they had heard that the board would be better than the work that the contractors for the waterworks were working are Messrs. Golden and West, who had negotiated with the men who runs the dredge to bore the waterworks. They were paid off yesterday afternoon.

COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES IN TREATY-MAKING

Two different plans of amending colonial treaty-making, have been selected upon by one, colonial representatives are allowed to stand at the elbow of the British negotiator and prime him with suggestions, which the real negotiator is at liberty to reject or not as he pleases; by the other, colonial representatives receive imperial appointments as negotiators, in which case they are imperial servants, and as such are bound to obey orders. In the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty, which is the subject of the present article, the first of these plans was followed. The real negotiator, Lord Elgin, was an imperial servant. That negotiation did not bring imperial interests in question; the resulting treaty brought no imperial interest under its purview. The case was one in which Great Britain exercised her power, but the Canadian negotiator, Sir John Macdonald, was in this way allowed to take part in negotiating the Washington treaty. But the moment he received the imperial mandate he ceased to be a representative of Canada. He could not speak for Canada as a Canadian; from Canada he had received and could receive no authority; in a conflict of interests between metropolitan and colony, he would have been bound to take the side of his employers. Mr. Brown was afterwards sent to Washington to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty in precisely the same capacity, and if the matter had assumed a practical shape he would have found himself under the same restraints.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CANADIANS AS IMPERIAL NEGOTIATORS

Whatever the form of negotiation, the substantive power has ever the same abiding place. When a colony is amused by a semblance of authority, she is just then most helpless, because there are many who will take the name for the substance, and vigilance is demanded. The unofficial negotiator is a more respectable figure than the sham colonial representative under imperial orders. But neither figure commands complete respect, and neither of these modes of proceeding is satisfactory.

MISSOUDUCT IN OFFICE

America, one of the causes of extravagance and dishonesty in municipal government is pointed out. It is because misconduct in office is treated with too great leniency. If the reeve or treasurer of a corporation squanders the public money, or appropriates it to his own use, nothing more serious is done to him than to remove him from office. If he is unable to make restitution of the money embezzled, his surerties are made to do so; if the municipality is the loser, and that the end of it. The World pointed out some recent cases of this sort in Ontario only the other day. In England, as Mr. Hatton points out, the embezzlers are treated in a different fashion; the stolen property is confiscated and the dishonest official is sent to prison. We want a severe law in Canada against the embezzlers of public moneys. It has been too much the habit in the past to let them down easy. Too much the practice to deal out a hard law for the poor and an easy one for the rich. The man who steals \$20,000 of public money is not punished by compelling his surerties to make restitution. He should be sent to jail, no matter what his position in society may be, that is the only way to check such scandals. The Press in England has effected the reform, and the Press in Canada ought to work to the same end.

THE LAW FOR RICH AND POOR

There is hardly a street in Chicago or New York as well paved and watered as the commonest thoroughfare in London. The reason for this, I am told, is on account of the "perpetrated by civic authorities." We in England have officials who now and then steal, but when we find them out we imprison them for many years, and their stolen property, most of the time, is forfeited to the state. The higher the position of the thief in England, the more severely he is punished. The Press has altered all this, more particularly the daily press. Journalists have made so much fuss over the slightest indication of leniency towards the rich, that magistrates and judges have come to an exaggerated recognition of the possibilities of education and wealth, when education and wealth "let their angry passions rise." "I am sorry," says the magnate, "to see a person of your means now occupy before me; it is your duty to set an example to your humble fellow-citizens; I shall therefore mean an example of you; I shall not fine you, but commit you to jail for six calendar months." The World reporter yesterday saw some fifteen men, all Frenchmen, going up the street with shovels in their hands. He inquired of them, but the men replied they didn't speak English, and the reporter explained that they complained of the poor food they were getting, and that they had heard that the board would be better than the work that the contractors for the waterworks were working are Messrs. Golden and West, who had negotiated with the man who runs the dredge to bore the waterworks. They were paid off yesterday afternoon.

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MATRICULATION EXAMS.

Another analysis of the standing of the schools. The World of August 4th contained an analysis of the standing of the various schools in the recent matriculation examinations of the University of Toronto. The analysis was prepared with care, but it appears errors crept in, and an injustice was done some of the schools, the masters of which, however, were good enough to correct through these columns. We present to-day two further letters on the subject, one of them containing the analysis of one of the masters themselves. We hope it will prove satisfactory to all. As soon as we can get access to the official figures we will verify and correct where necessary any list previously given.

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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Table with columns for destination, departure, and arrival times for various rail routes.

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FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

After long delay, the hot weather has come upon us with a rush, and JAMIESON, THE GREAT CLOTHIER, IS PREPARED FOR IT. He can show the finest assortment of LIGHT, BREEZY CLOTHING in the city, at the lowest possible prices. He has also a large selection of Boys Jersey Suits, which ladies should not fail to see before purchasing elsewhere. JAMIESON, Agricultural Hall, cor. Queen & Yonge sts., TORONTO.

COAL AND WOOD.

P. BURNS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN COAL AND WOOD. Special Rates for Large Orders of Coal for the Next Ten Days, "Present Delivery."

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ROSSIN HOUSE. THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO. SIMCOE HOUSE, BRIGHTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL, E. SMITH, Proprietress. MITCHELL & RYAN, Sample and Billiard Room. WOODBINE HOTEL & RESTAURANT, LEM. FELCHER and ROBT. OSBURN, Tailoring.

NOTICE

If you want a first-class Spring Suit, at a reasonable price, go to G. & J. Fawcett's, 287 Yonge St., where you can get a first-class suit without the trouble of trying on.

Messrs. Kennedy & Co., TAILORS

Have on hand a full assortment of SPRING TWEEDS, Worsteds, Serges, &c., and are turning out the finest work at the lowest prices in the city. Remember the Address: KENNEDY & CO., 91 King St. West. JAMES NOBLE MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 100 Yonge Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

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THE MIDLAND

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