The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

published every morning at 5 o'clock, and every evening at five o'clock, at No. 4 King street east, Toronto. Extra editions are also 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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The Toronto World.

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

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY WORLD *mailed to them, postpaid, for twenty-five cents a month, the address being changed as often as desired.*

GAS COAL SELLS in London for $5 a ton, and in Philadelphia for $4, yet gas is precisely three times as dear in the latter city as in the former. And it is the same in nearly all American cities. Who is the somebody that is swelled on these illegitimate profits?

THERE ARE HALF a million more women than men in England, and a movement has been set afoot to promote the emigration of the surplus females. But a difficulty has been pointed out, namely, that the home ties of women are stronger than those of men, and they are not so animated by the spirit of adventure. The Echo suggests, however, that women should prefer independence in a colony to pauperism at home.

IT IS noticeable that British statesmen are just now paying more than ordinary attention to the subject of colonial relations. Justin McCarthy, in his history and in review articles freely admits that the present relationship is transitional, and does not hesitate to express his preference for an imperial federation. The same idea was expressed by Lord Kimberly and the lord mayor of London at the colonial banquet Saturday.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION in Manitoba leads all others for the present. The success of the Southwestern company in the New York money market gives the people of the Northwest reason to hope that the syndicate will not be given the whole country to itself. The rival line will give them a limited measure of competition, and there seems to be no doubt now that it will be built. The delay in submitting the $200,000 by-law in Winnipeg some days ago was due to the difficulty of getting a satisfactory report of the new arrangement, the telegraph lines being out of order. But by this time Messrs. Pew and Schultz must have arrived in Manitoba, and with the assurances they were prepared to give the council may be expected to act promptly. The company has an exceptionally favorable charter and a valuable land grant, and the wonder is that it was so long a time in completing its financial arrangements.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

What will we do with our telegraph lines? It has been suggested that the government buy them up and lease them to a working company. It is a very good idea, and is possibly the best solution of the problem yet offered. At the same time the government would hardly be justified in paying for them at the rate of stock market quotations. New lines could be built for half the money, and the government might find it desirable in the public interest to build new lines if the proposed amalgamation of the three Canadian companies with Jay Gould's company was carried out. There is no telling how near we are to a revolution in our telegraph system. With the government owning the lines, as they own the canals and some railways, they might either be leased to one company or the "running powers" idea might be applied. Why should not every newspaper and every business man have a telegraph instrument as they now have a telephone? The improvements and inventions of Edison and others make this quite feasible, and with the lines owned by the government there seems to be no reason why every business man who desired it might not have an instrument in his own office—ensuring him greater privacy and despatch, and possibly economy also.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE PRESS.

If the governor-general has been subjected to any unjust criticism in the press concerning his Northwest tour, the fault lies with announcements authorized by himself and with explanations made by ministerial journals.

At first it was intimated that his excellency would be accompanied by some friends from the old country and the correspondents of two or three English newspapers, but that no provision would be made for the correspondents of Canadian newspapers.

A second authorized announcement said that a Bohemian named Roche would be taken along to write despatches for the associated press.

A third announcement, also authorized, said that it was a I a misapprehension about the correspondents of Canadian newspapers; they might accompany the governor-general through the more settled districts of the Northwest, but they must provide their own outfit and pay their own expenses.

Following upon these came a statement in the Mail, to the effect that the governor's tour was private; that the expenses of it would be paid for by himself; that he had of his own good-will invited the correspondents of two or three English journals to write up the Northwest for the enlightenment of the Englishman, the Scotchman and the Irishman at home; and that while Canadian correspondents might follow the party, they must pay their own expenses.

And now the Montreal Gazette comes forward with another announcement. The visit has a two-fold object—to enable his excellency to become personally acquainted with the Northwest, and to direct the attention of the British people to the splendid field we possess there. The leading newspapers of Great Britain "have been invited "to permit representatives to join the vice-"regal party," and not only has Lord Lorne induced those newspapers to open their columns to the letters of correspondents, but he has also "endeavored to have representa-"tives of the principal German and French "newspapers upon the expedition."

As for the Canadian press, any newspaper desiring to send a representative is at liberty to do so. "The only distinction is, that "the Canadian press representatives will be "obliged to provide their own conveyances "and defray their own expenses." But as for the governor-general, his friends, and the correspondents of the British, French and German newspapers, the Gazette says, "the expense of the visit will, of course, be "defrayed by the government."

These authorized and inspired explanations may be left to settle their own conflicts. The last of them does not make the relation of the governor-general to the Canadian press any pleasanter than the first. And as to the expense of the expedition—considering its object as stated by the Montreal Gazette—we think that in all fairness it should be charged to the account of the Canada Pacific syndicate.

SPIES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There is one serious objection to the recent promotion of Mr. Toller to the head of a sub-department under his brother-in-law, the finance minister. He may, and probably will, continue to hold the office when a change of government takes place and a Liberal succeeds Sir Leonard Tilley. Mr. Toller can never be wholly trusted by Sir Leonard's successor, and filling the important office he does he must frequently be taken into the confidence of the minister. The experience of the late government with this class of officers was anything but satisfactory; the brothers-in-law of ex-ministers were always mistrusted, and sometimes, perhaps, when they did not deserve to be. But the making of such appointments is injudicious, to say the best of it. It is bad taste in a minister to put a relative into any position where he may be even unjustly suspected of being a spy upon the minister's political opponents when a change of government comes.

THE ARGENTEUIL ELECTION CASE.

The Montreal Gazette is very severe on Mr. Justice Belanger for his judgment in the Argenteuil election case—especially that part of it which relates to the dealings of Mr. Goodwin with the men in his employ. Mr. Goodwin was a government contractor, and his foreman canvassed the men before the election, reporting the result to Mr. Abbott. The large majority intimated their intention of voting for Mr. Abbott. The men were told to come to work on election day as usual, that teams would be on the ground to take them to the polls and bring them back, and that those returning at once would not be charged for their time. The learned judge held that Mr. Goodwin only permitted this to be done because a majority of the men would certainly vote for the candidate of his choice, and that it was a corrupt practice. This the Gazette calls a monstrous decision. "Nothing "more absurd," it says, "can be imagined. "The judge had nothing to do with what "Mr. Goodwin might have done in a dif-"ferent state of things. It was a piece of "gratuitous impertinence on his part to "venture into the realm of speculation "upon such a point. He had to do simply "with the facts." One thing is very certain, that during the progress of the trial the judge's sympathies were unmistakably on the side of Mr. Abbott, and it is not less certain that had he dealt out the law as rigorously as some of our Ontario judges, the issue would have been much more serious to Mr. Abbott than it is.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. Pope and Caron returned to Ottawa yesterday.

Mr. Joseph Hickson has returned to Montreal from Cacouna.

Sir Hector Langevin will attend the Acadian convention at Memramcook tomorrow.

Captain Chater has resigned his aide-de-campship to the governor-general; he will accompany his excellency to the Northwest.

Rev. Isaac Tovell, pastor of the Richmond street Methodist church, has gone on a three weeks' holiday tour. His pulpit will be occupied Sunday next by Mr. Alfred Sandham, secretary Y.M.C.A., and on the two following Sundays by young unordained ministers.

More French Aggression.

LONDON, July 18.—It is stated that France has made a treaty with a Senegal chief for the exclusive right to found stations on the open roads to the Niger. Segoo will be placed under a French protectorate. It is intended to build a railway up the valley of the Senegal, towards Bamakoo on the Niger, in order to establish communications with the upper Soudan.

Paying the Fishery Award.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Blaine is here, paying the fishery award. The amount to be distributed here is between $50,000 and $60,000, a little over half of what is claimed.

Nature Makes No Mistakes.

Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, cholic, cramps, vomiting, sea-sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

PHIPPS ON PROTECTION.

HE THINKS "NO FREE TRADE MAY BE A REFORMER."

Mr. Phipps Has the Floor—He Tells Us How Canadians May Become Either Dependent or Independent.

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

SIR,—As your paper is one of the few which from the outset took a fair view of this matter, perhaps you will allow me space to explain some points connected therewith which are not generally promulgated.

It will be universally allowed that, divesting the question of all side issues, the reasons why, the world through and during all time, certain bodies of men calling themselves Reformers, or names of similar meaning, are found in opposition to other bodies whom we may call Conservative, are that it is the nature of man, having power, to surround himself with privileges, laws, rules and regulations intended to perpetuate the power of his particular clique or family or class. The strife between Reform and Conservative may be called that between the masses and the cliques.

In Britain there were cliques who had built up a system hundreds of years ago to suit themselves. At the time of the American revolution of the last century, Britain held in complete subjection the manufacturing and trading power of her colonies. They could not send a ship except where they were allowed by the home government. They could not make, for they could not buy and sell, freely even among themselves. They were actually forbidden to avail themselves, in many respects, of the manufacturing resources of their country. It was not the stamp act nor the tea duties were the real grievance. They could be comprehended by the mob, and were used. But the thoughtful American knew that, free from the British yoke, his country could prosper in a thousand then forbidden ways, and the result proved it. That great struggle was a Reform struggle, and demanded and obtained liberty to manufacture, which the mother country had previously monopolized. Go to-day among the mountains of the American sea coast, and you shall yet discover the remains of furnaces where, secreted from the eye of the British ruler, the farmer Yankee converted his native ore to iron as surreptitiously as the moonshiner now hides his illicit still. We need not blame the European power; it is the nature of man; and give us fairness, equal rights, nay, equal riches, just laws to-morrow, we should too probably, after a few years' enjoyment of the ancient simplicities and virtues, wax fat like Jeshurun and kick, erect ourselves into a clique, and, in the name of the virtues by which we had risen, set about crushing into tribute paying somebody who had not. Let me describe the amulet of safety—it was never more needed than here. Follow your thinkers; their knowledge is of God; they may not use it for themselves; it is for you; they will make you men. Avoid your politicians, their knowledge is of the earth, earthy; it is for their own purposes; they will make you tyrants; they will make you slaves. There is no third course.

The day of absolute power in colonies was over; it reared its head in Canada; but in 1837 our Reformers—they *were* Reformers—crushed it here. But the vast mass of capital, of power, of determined class supporters remaining in Britain made an effort—a powerful, a sweeping, a long-continued, a long-successful one—in another direction. Political rule was closed, but commercial rule was possible, and could be far more grinding. And till the United States broke the yoke in 1861, and Canada in 1878, Britain ruled North America, and we all, colonially and republicanized alike, shouting our freedom, paid her tribute as surely, and far more largely, than ever did province to Rome. For under the system to-day called free trade, if you could but introduce it generally, which some folks, who know as much of the matter as of Sanscrit, say even Protectionists would be willing to do—even under that system, your fancied millennium, what would happen? Simply, quickly and completely, the countries of iron and of coal would mass to themselves the workshops, the manufacturing cities, the commercial strength, the dense populations, the audience of writers, the homes of literature, the greatness and the luxury of the world. The rest—well, they could grow wheat with a cheap foreign plough, and wear a cheap and coarse foreign coat, and keep just enough of the food they grew to live on. The rest goes in tribute to the manufacturing countries. That would be the free trade millennium.

Knowledge of these facts could not be concealed. Men, families, nay, nations, had lived in poverty and died in misery that we might know from their example what would surely be. And to day the great voice of the truth—the principle of protection—rings loudly, clearly through the world, saying to all and sundry, "If you would be rich, if you would be prosperous, if you would be strong, if you would be powerful, make your goods, keep your factories at home. This cause is the cause of the masses of Canada against the rich capitalists of foreign lands—it is Reform pure and simple, and it is for this reason, and for this only, that in many strong Reform districts of Canada the protection cry bore all before it in 1878.

It is not, sir, because, on account of our unfortunate and mistaken political organizations, we have committed the care of our interests to the management of a political clique who, partly in ignorance, partly in greed, have mismanaged us out of nine-tenths of the fruits of home manufacture which we ought by this time to have enjoyed—it is not on that account that the masses of Canada will give up the great principle for which they so largely voted in 1878. The farmer, the artizan, the laborer of Canada, opposed as he may be to Sir John Macdonald and his clique, yet is patriotic, desires Canada to have a national policy, and is by this time quite well enough informed to known that Canada can only prosper in proportion as the goods she uses are made on the soil she owns. If the leaders of the Reform party of Canada are willing to promise hearty, thorough and efficient protection to Canadian industries, they may—and there are reasons why it were well they should—gain the contest of 1883. If they palter in the affair, if they faintly promise merely not to hurt vested interests, their word will not be taken on that matter, and they will be doubted on all. They will deserve defeat, and I trust will receive it. Reformers will not vote for free trade. Every Canadian Reformer, when he understands the subject, knows himself a protectionist ingrain. Their votes in 1878 proved it; the additional knowledge of five years will, there is every reason to believe, still more strongly assert the principle asserted then.

Yours &c.,

R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, July 15th, 1881.

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Since removing to our new premises we have added to our plant all the latest improved machinery for Electro and Stereotyping, and the manufacture of Printers' Furniture, facilities for exciting work which no other establishment in Dominion possesses, and not excelled by any on the continent. A large assortment of various cuts constantly on hand. FLEMING & SON, 26 Colborne street Toronto.

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Electro & Stereotypers,

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HOT AIR, STEAM and WATER-HEATING A specialty. Bath-rooms fitted. Tin and galvanized iron done on the shortest notice.

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Promptness and Personal Attention Given to All Orders.

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Has all the latest kind of scenes. Rustic, Conservatory, Boating, and Swinging Pictures all the rage.

Cabinets, - - $3 per Dozen.

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AMBROTYPES, Four for Fifty Cent

NEW RUSTIC EFFECTS

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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R. DOUGLASS,

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Spring and Summer Boots and Shoes. Full Lines Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Prunella Boots and Slippers.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF HAND-MADE.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes made to measure and a good fit guaranteed. 6

WM. CHARLES,

CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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LATE

19 Adelaide Street East.

CARL M. LARSEN,

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13 Adelaide St. East,

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Organ Stop Knobs and Beads, Bungs, Wooden Balls, Button Molds and Handles of all descriptions, Enameled and Plain.

Novelties in wood, etc., of every description made to order.

RETAIL DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

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.

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THE GREAT SALE STILL GOES ON.

Further reductions have been made in light summer goods, light tweed suits, blue and grey serge suits, linen and lustre coats and dusters, and light summer vests.

WE ARE DETERMINED ON CLEARING OUT

ALL SUMMER GOODS

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Come and supply yourselves before the term of this great sale expires.

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Agents for the celebrated

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which have been awarded the highest prizes and diplomas of merit at the Dominion Industrial and Western Fairs. Try them.

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BOSTON

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35 Yonge Street

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First door below King, on Yonge

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. WEST & CO.!

GOLDEN BOOT,

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Have now on hand a magnificent stock of New Spring Goods, perfect fitting, elegant, comfortable, durable, and cheap. Everybody can get fitted at very low prices. Come and see.

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Entrance to Job Office on Bay Street.

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YOU CAN HAVE

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Etc., Printed Cheap and neat at

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(Bell's old stand). Work delivered when promised, and prices right with A 1 work. Estimates given and samples shown on application. 3m.

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We buy, sell and exchange all kinds of STOVES and have also in stock a large lot of FURNITURE from the best factories in the country. COME AND SEE US!

JAMES NOLAN.

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GO TO NOLAN'S

69 Queen Street West,

FOR ONE OF HIS

$16 Coal Stoves, all complete,

ALSO ALL SORTS OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON HAND.