The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

Published every morning at five o'clock at No. King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand it.

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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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No King street east Toronto.

The Toronto World.

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

THE LONDON ECONOMIST warns investors against lending more money to Queensland. With a population of 226,000, she has a debt of $36,000,000; and while that of New South Wales is but $120 per head of her population, Queensland's is $292 per head. Her resources are much inferior to those of New South Wales.

EVEN RELIGIOUS PAPERS have hard things in them. The Dominion Churchman of this week, in dealing with Trinity college, speaks of "One illiterate agitator who damages a rival institution," which rival institution is also styled "the apology for a college in the Toronto diocese." The work of Trinity college is defined to be "to equip the men for parish work amid a perverse generation of hostile sects."

YOUNG MEN AND OLD should pay heed to the question that the New York Tribune puts thus: "If President Garfield had been a man of dissipated habits, how long would he have survived Guiteau's shot?" Anyone may be in the president's position any day, and it is the young man or old man of pure and regular habits that stands the best chance of life. The debauchee or overworked man would have died before twenty-four hours.

THE HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE was not long ago one of the most prosperous in the province. But its prosperity was not so much due to the reading-room and library as to its opera house, which produced a large revenue. A rival hall was, however, built, and the mechanics' institute was stranded at once. The real estate is valued at $40,000 and the debts $21,000, though it is not likely that the former sum could be realized on the building, which is uncouth and ill suited for any business purpose. To close the library and reading-room or greatly curtail their efficiency is the proposition now before the directors. Perhaps the hall or opera house could be turned into profitable recreation rooms, as has been done in Toronto.

THERE ARE NO FINER GROUNDS in Toronto than those at government house. The landscape, the lawn, the flowers, the trees and the walks make up a beautiful picture. Why should they be shut in with a high and ugly board fence? They are public grounds, and the people have a right to see them. Why not take down that fence? The walls around the lunatic asylum, the central prison and the Mercer reformatory are useful; they keep the inmates of those institutions from running away when let out for a mouthful of fresh air. But nobody has fears of his honor the lieutenant-governor running away. The fence around government house has no uses, and it hides a very pretty view. It ought to be removed; and if this is done before the time of the Industrial exhibition, the thousands of strangers who then come to the city will get a sight worth looking at. The high fence which shuts in Upper Canada college grounds ought to be removed also.

WEST PETERBOROUGH.

Politics have got mixed in West Peterborough. The constituency has been strongly Conservative, and party feeling has usually run high there. But for some reason both parties now feel disposed to get nearer to each other, and in the selection of a man to take the seat vacated by the death of R. W. Scott, an effort has been made to get one upon whom both could agree.

The Reformers held a convention and resolved to propose Mr. Cox, of the Midland railway, as such a man. The Conservatives met, drew up a platform, spoke very strongly of the necessity of running a party candidate, rejected Mr. Cox, named seven men of their own party, and appointed a committee to submit the seven to a joint conference.

One of the seven was Dr. Kincaid, and him the conference agreed to accept if he would stand as an independent candidate and pledge himself to take that course in the house. The doctor assented, and the Conservative committee reported the result to the convention. Then some lively discussion ensued.

The doctor had previously taken strong grounds against any middle course, and spoke warmly against attempts to run the meeting by side show or wire-pulling. The Review reports him as saying that "he "would not stultify the party of which he "was a member by a compromise, but "would fight it out to the bitter end, and "he felt confident that victory would "perch on the Conservative banner." But being honored as the choice of the conference, the doctor's views underwent some change. He was no longer bent on drawing party lines, but "would take a perfectly independent position." He would never go to parliament "as the servile follower of any party." If he went to the house and a question of non-confidence came up, "he would come back to the "electors and let them decide what course "of action he was to pursue." One after another of the members of the convention spoke out feelingly, declaring that they would never support Dr. Kincaid as an independent candidate, but would accept him willingly as a Conservative. Yet in the course of time the party feeling subsided, the doctor was accepted, and the meeting closed with cheers for the candidate and John A.

The chances now are that West Peterborough will have an election by acclamation, and an independent candidate to represent it in the legislature.

IS THE QUALITY OF MERCY STRAINED?

The quality of mercy is not strained, Portia said. That may be true; but if it is true there must sometimes be a big hole in the strainer. Take the case of the Providence clergyman who fell the other day. He had a good salary; his father is wealthy; his wife has an income in her own right; he was a man of literary culture and an eloquent pulpit orator. But he had a penchant for rare books, and either because he was too stingy, or too poor to pay for them, he stole them. What is done? Is he dragged into the police court, tried as a common thief and sent to prison? Nothing of the kind. He is too respectable for that. He calls a church meeting, confesses his sins, resigns his charge, and is given leave to walk out into the world—perchance to enter some other sheep-fold deceive and mislead the flock, and behave generally as a thief and robber. To say that in this case the quality of mercy is not strained is to cast a serious reflection on that useful dairy instrument, the strainer.

"Oh! but that was in the States," some will say; "that couldn't happen in Canada." Perhaps not, but worse sometimes does. About a year ago a man holding a responsible office in an eastern county was discovered to have taken more than $20,000 of public moneys, with which he was entrusted, and only a few weeks ago another man holding the same office in a western county was discovered to have taken more than $8000. Both men were allowed to resign, their sureties made good the moneys taken—and that was the end of the matter. Here again there was found to be a big hole in the strainer.

There is another case nearer home, in which a government officer was discovered to have taken $20,000 or $25,000 of public moneys; he too has got off scot-free by sacrificing his friends, and through them restoring the money which he had embezzled.

It is high time that such leniency to dishonest men ceased. The penalties of the law ought to be meted out fairly to all men, without distinction of rank, profession or quality. The minister who steals rare books because he has literary tastes and must gratify them, the municipal officer who takes public money because he has private or business necessities, and the government officer who does the same thing to risk in real estate or other speculations, ought not to be let off by simply making restitution. That is not the way to check official dishonesty, and if the law allows it the law ought to be amended.

The poor woman who is trapped into stealing fifty cents gets two years in the central prison, and the boy who picks up three or four sticks in a neighbor's yard to keep his mother warm, because his drunken father neglects to procure wood, gets four years in the reformatory. The quality of mercy is strained with a close strainer in their case; they are not allowed to make restitution.

These are actual occurrences. Who dares justify them in the light of day?

GLUCOSE AND BEER.

The inland men have a new question to deal with. They collect an excise on all malt used in making beer, and by this rule up to the present time all beer has paid a tax. But the lager beer of our neighbors is now largely made from glucose, the new sugar obtained from corn starch, also known as grape sugar, and fully described in these columns the other day. Beer from malt is generally made in the winter and kept for months at considerable expense; by the use of glucose a light and heady beer is soon turned out capable of immediate use. It is also cheaper. To the United States revenue officers it makes no difference from what the beer is made, malt or glucose; they collect a tax on every barrel of beer. In Canada, if the beer is made from glucose, little malt is used, and accordingly little duty is paid. Hence the dilemma of the inland revenue men. If glucose comes into common use—as it appears most likely—some change will have to be made in the manner of taxing beer. Perhaps the brewers are already using glucose. As a matter of fact, there is a glucose factory in full blast in Montreal, a small one is talked of at Ottawa, and the biggest concern in Toronto will soon have a factory going here. And they look to the brewers for a great measure of their custom. What is the inland revenue department doing about it.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth, who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle

The World is just the paper to read this hot weather—brief, concise and breezy. Buy it from the boys.

PHIPPS ON PROTECTION.

A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS FOR THE PHILOSOPHER TO CRACK.

Is Protection a Good Thing in Itself?—If it is, Ought the Number of Custom Lines to be Increased?—Free Trade Between Four and Fifty Millions.

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

SIR,—In one of your issues some days ago there appeared a letter from Mr. Phipps, written in his usual forcible and excellent style, on his favorite subject of protection. As Mr. Phipps has probably given more study to this subject than any other man in Canada, not excepting the minister of finance, I would like exceedingly to hear from him further on this topic, as, in common with many of my fellow-countrymen, I am anxious to learn what is the true policy for us to pursue. I have read with more or less degree of care some of the writings of this gentleman on this subject; but as there are some things in his teachings which I cannot agree with, I would like to seek further explanation. If, therefore, he would pardon the liberty I am taking in encroaching on his valuable time, I would like very much to ask him a few questions about this important subject.

1. Is a protective tariff a good thing anywhere? We have protection on both sides of the border line between New York and Ontario, and if I understand Mr. Phipps' doctrine, this enriches both the New Yorkers and the Ontarians. If this is so, would the same benefits follow if that line were located anywhere else—say between Ontario and Quebec, or between Halton and Peel, or along Yonge street?

2. If these custom lines are beneficial, would an increase in their number be advisable?

3. In the United States there is free trade absolute between fifty millions; in Canada between only four millions. The United States has twelve times more free trade than Canada. Would it be better or worse for the United States to run a custom line around each four millions and give them the same protection that the Canadians have?

I have been trying to get answers to these queries; but it has not been my good fortune to meet Mr. Phipps for some time, or I would have gladly availed myself of his great erudition and courtesy in imparting information of this character.

QUERIST.

THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Some Interesting Facts and Incidents Connected with the Recent Outrage—A Proposition from Frank James to the Writer Indicating his Plans for the Robbery.

(*From the St. Louis Republican.*)

KANSAS CITY, July 24.—Frank James and Jim Cummings were the parties who planned, and with the aid of their confreres executed, the robbery at Winston.

A few weeks ago I received a letter from Frank James acknowledging the receipt of a copy of my late publication, "Border Outlaws," which I sent to him by a relative. This letter has already been published. Shortly after its receipt this same relative, who is known to be in communication with Frank James, visited St. Louis and confidentially conferred with my publisher upon the advantages which we might mutually reap by a sudden stimulation in the sale of "Border Outlaws," for which he was then acting as agent. His proposition embraced a statement that Frank James and Jim Cummings were at that time in Missouri planning a campaign; that a large robbery would soon be consummated, attended with some startling results. All these facts he agreed to furnish us with the very moment the robbery should be completed, comprising the names of those engaged, how they had organized, where assembled, cause for their acts, etc., provided my publisher would give him a certain sum of money. The incentive on our part to comply with his proposition was in securing this reliable information, which might be added as an appendix to a new edition of "Border Outlaws," and issued contemporaneously with the first newspaper reports, thereby creating a largely increased demand for the book. Of course there appeared so much doubt involved in this singular proffer that it was rejected with little consideration of the probability of a robbery such as was declared about to take place. At this time, however, the assertions then made assume an interest which throws much light upon the problem, "Who committed the robbery?"

Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, was in Kansas City yesterday and also on Tuesday, presumably to discover what effort was being made by Jackson county authorities to apprehend the gang. She was very positive in her declarations that both Frank and Jesse were dead, going so far in her assertions as to say that Frank died three years ago of consumption, in Texas. What she hoped to gain by a claim so easily disproved it is difficult to conjecture.

The rendezvous of Frank James many know is in the Indian nation, on the head waters of the Sandy river, near Atoka. A well known gentleman of St. Louis, whose business for the last several months has kept him in the nation, informed me some days ago that he had seen Frank James and several of his confederates more than fifty times during the present year, and also within a hundred miles or less of Atoka. This section of the nation is distinguished for the lawless characters that infest it, murder and robbery being the chief occupation of nearly every one in that particular section of country. It is, in fact, almost impossible for a gentleman to pass through the district without a large and well-armed escort. In such haunts the James boys feel secure from official interference.

From the best evidence attainable, the gang who robbed the Rock Island and Pacific train, among whom were Frank James, Ed. Miller, Jim Cummings, and Dick Little, after leaving the train mounted their horses and rode northward until they reached the outskirts of Cameron, when they turned and took to the brush again, making directly for the Missouri river. Just where they made a crossing it is impossible to state, but on the following evening, the 16th, they certainly passed through Sni-a-bar township of Jackson county, and taking a southwesterly course, continued on to the Indian territory. The party, however, did not remain intact, but divided up into couples, so as to destroy the trail which so large a number as seven riders would have made conspicuous. They were at no time so far apart, though, but that a prearranged signal would have concentrated the outlaws. Such a force, disciplined in desperation and schooled so well in the use of arms, would be capable of repelling any attack liable to be made by a sheriff's posse.

It is a singular fact that with all the atrocious crimes credited to the James boys and their confederates there is not so much as one dollar of a reward offered for their capture, although at one time the rewards offered by state, railroad and express companies aggregated $75,000.

A proposition is now being discussed by some of Kansas City's leading citizens looking to the formation of a fund by private subscription—say $50,000, the amount now considered—when raised to be offered as a reward for the production of the bodies of Frank James, Jesse James, Jim Cummings and Dick Little, dead or alive. This sum, it is thought, can be easily secured by appealing to the state, railroad and express companies, to which subscription will be added contributions from all the law-loving citizens of Missouri. The idea is not only excellent, but undoubtedly practicable, and by putting into effect such a pecuniary force the "border outlaws" would surely soon be exterminated root and branch.

J. W. BUEL.

July.

During this month summer complaints commence their ravages. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best known preventative and cure for all forms of bowel complaints and sickness incident to the summer season

RESTAURANTS &c.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK AND RESTAURANT,
56 KING STREET WEST,
(Next Mail Office).
Luncheon served to order. Dinner daily 12 to p.m. GEO. BROWN,
(Late of the Windsor and American Hotels.

RESTAURANT FRANÇAIS,
U. E. CLUB BUILDINGS, KING STREET WEST
NOW OPEN. EUROPEAN STYLE.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
Neatly-fitted Ladies' Dining-room with private entrance.
J. QUINOLLE & F. ARNOLD,
PROPRIETORS.

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT
YONGE STREET.
Hot Lunch only 15 Cents.
FULL DINNER only 25c.
The Best in the City in the Lower Dining Room.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE
B. AND N. A. STEAMSHIP COMP'Y.
(From Pier 40, N. R., New York.)

*Bothnia, Wed., 6 July. *Gallia, Wed., 13 July
Batavia, Wed., 20 July. Algeria, Wed., 27 July.
Scythia, Wed., 3 Aug. Bothnia, Wed., 10 Aug.
*Gallia, Wed., 17 Aug. Catalonia, Wed., 24 Aug.
and every following WEDNESDAY from New York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—$60, $80 and $100 in gold, according to accommodations; tickets to Paris $15 gold additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; VERNON H. BROWN & Co. Agents; or to FORBES & LOWNSBOROUGH, 30 King street east, Toronto.

MILLINERY.

To Her Royal Highness
PRINCESS LOUISE
All the Season's Novelties in
MILLINERY,
FRENCH FLOWERS and AMERICA FANCY GOODS.
Mourning a Specialty.
MISS STEVENS,
255 YONGE STREET,
Opposite Holy Trinity Church.
TORONTO.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING.

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 executing 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.

F. DIVER & CO.,
Electro & Stereotypers,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD.
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

R. DOUGLASS,
50 YONGE STREET.
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.

WM. CHARLES,
CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
118 CHURCH STREET,
LATE
19 Adelaide Street East.

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.

OAK HALL

GREAT CLOTHING SALE.

The further reductions we made on the 15th inst. are bringing the people in large numbers to our store. They see at once that we act up to what we advertise. We cannot possibly afford to sell at our present low prices any longer than the terms of our great sale; so those in need should come at once and supply themselves.

We are bound to clear out all Summer Clothing regardless of the loss.

Special drive in the following goods:

FASHIONABLE LIGHT TWEED SUITS,
" " BLUE AND GREY SERGE SUITS,
Also Linen Lustre and Russell Cord Coats, linen and Lustre Dusters.

OAK HALL, 115 to 121 King street east, opposite Cathedral.

PHOTOGRAPHING & FINE ARTS.

J. B. COOK,
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
Albert Hall,
191 and 193 YONGE STREE
Has all the latest kind of scenes, Rustic, Conservatory, Boating, and Swinging Pictures all the rage.
Cabinets, $3 per Dozen.
Tablettes, $5 " "
Cards $1 per Dozen up.
AMBROTYPES, Six for Fifty Cents.

DIXON
Invites you all to call and see
THE PHOTO WORK
he is now making
UNDER HIS NEW LIGHT!
His gallery has been completely overhauled. His TINTYPES are noted in this city.
Gallery, Cor. King & Yonge Sts.
ENTRANCE ON KING ST. WEST.

NEW USTIC EFFECTS

MICKLETHWAITE'S
PHOTO GALLERY,
Cor. Jarvis and King sts.

J. DIXON,
Photographer,
Has all the latest scenery in Photo use. His Photo and prices cannot be equalled in the city.
J. DIXON,
201 AND 203 YONGE STREET.

MIRROR AND Picture Frames
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER
AT
COOK & BUNKER'S
36 King street West.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

RICHARDS BROS.
HOT AIR, STEAM and WATER-HEATING A specialty. Bath-rooms fitted. Tin and galvanized iron done on the shortest notice.
494 and 496 Yonge St., Toronto

GLOBES.
Cut Glass Globes for sale at Bottom Prices.
Apply for one week to
J. N. O'NEIL,
PLUMBER, 109 CHURCH STREET.

JOHN RITCHIE, Sen.,
PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
64 Adelaide-st. East.
Promptness and Personal Attention Given to All Orders.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. WEST & CO.!
GOLDEN BOOT,
206 YONGE ST.
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.
W. WEST & CO.

WM. SIMPSON
Has on hand a Stock of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
BOOTS & SHOES
At Prices and in Styles that cannot be equalled in this city.
68 Queen West, Cor. Teraulay.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

SMOKE
THE
EL PADRE
S. DAVIS,
SOLE MANUFACTURER.

ALE & PORTER.

McCORMACK BROS.,
431 Yonge Street,
GROCERS,
Wine and Spirit Merchants
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Agents for the celebrated
PELEE ISLAND WINES!
which have been awarded the highest prizes and diplomas of merit at the Dominion Industrial and Western Fairs. Try them.
Also agents for
CARLING & CO.'S ALE AND PORTER,
which is now very fine and in prime condition.
McCORMACK BROS., 431 Yonge St.

WE CHANGE THE SHAPE
Of silk, soft or stiff hats—make them fashionable. Thoroughly renovated by steam. We are manufacturing silk and pull-over hats. SMITH, hatter. Call and examine our work at
First door below King, on Yonge

BABY CARRIAGES

$10,000 Worth of Baby Carriages
TO BE SLAUGHTERED.
THE VICTORY COAL OIL STOVE
Took First Prize at Toronto, Hamilton and London Exhibitions, 1880.
Best Coal Oil Stove in the Market.
Call and See for Yourselves at
E. GOFF & CO.'S,
157 YONGE STREET,
Agents for Withrow & Hillock's Patent Arctic Refrigerator.
On hand, a large assortment of Jewel Range Cooking Stoves.

NAVIGATION.

CHICORA.
NEW YORK,
BOSTON
BUFFALO,
THE FALLS
AND ALL
Points Southeast and West.
Barlow Cumberland,
35 Yonge Street

FANCY GOODS.

SPECTACLES
EYE GLASSES.
C. POTTER, Optician,
31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,
Makes a specialty of giving an easy fit, so that the will not tire the eye. 30 years' experience.

Why are so many going to Clancy's, 234 and 236 Queen street east? Because he has on sale the cheapest and best Stoves, Furniture, Tinware, &c., in the city. Stoves bought, sold or exchanged.