

The Toronto World

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Table with columns: Insertions, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

The Toronto World

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

DURING THE WEEK ending August 8 there has been a visible increase in the number of mercantile failures in the United States, while in the Dominion the regular weekly average is preserved. The total number reported to Bradstreet's for the United States and Canada during that week is 116, against 84 the week preceding.

WHAT IS the use of a second chamber? is asked with more and more point by the people of Great Britain. It is a check on hasty legislation, says one. If the hasty legislation is to give the people their just rights, the lords are indeed a check. But if the lords are only a check on reforming legislation in Great Britain, of what use is our nondescript senate? It is as a dead branch.

A SECOND CHAMBER checks hasty legislation. Great that it does so once in a while. But the best check on hasty legislation lies in the power of parliament to repeal any law that has been proved obnoxious or detrimental to the general good. If a single chamber then can protect the public interests, of what use is the "check"? And as a matter of fact does it ever check?

THE IRISH OBSTACLES have gone up one hundred per cent. through the opposition of the house of lords. Instead of being more or less of a local grievance that parliament was dealing with, the commons a new fighting against the class of a privileged class to obstruct reforming legislation. The government in this struggle has the sympathy of the civilized world, while Irishmen had a difficulty in even getting all their own race to look with favor on the new law.

A AND B BATTERIES are located at Quebec and Kingston all the time. Why not occasionally station them at St. John and Toronto? If one of the batteries was located at the old fort here for a couple of years the town could put it in good shape, as well as do a great deal toward improving the volunteer artillery corps of this province. It would cost no more to keep a battery here than in Kingston. Perhaps our three members could do something to this end.

WHEN MR. GLADSTONE was replying to Lord Randolph Churchill in the house of commons two weeks ago, he said that there is no creation small animals which there is to be, and who are able to produce a sense of irritation on the part of the person bitten. There are also other small animals, he said, whose office it is to bite, and whose venom is left unconscious that he has been bitten. The effect of the bite of a scorpion must be to remind Mr. Blake that the scorpion editor of that journal belongs to the second rather than to the first of these small animals.

SIR HECTOR LANGVINE by no means deprecates the ridicule which some of the newspapers are flinging at him. Those acquainted with the personality of the Ottawa cabinet know, as the world some time ago ascertained, that Sir Hector is, without exception, the best administrator among the ministers. No department of the government is today in a more efficient state than his, and in the house he is rarely tripped up, as most of his fellow-ministers are. Recently he has been doing what he should be credited for rather than deprecating, viz., visiting various parts of the country in order to acquaint himself with the needs of the public service. No party gains anything from the excessive zeal of some of its advocates to make a point against an opponent.

IN COMMENTING upon the reluctance of the United States to adopt a reciprocity treaty with Canada, the Springfield Republican says that that country has provoked the Dominion into a retaliatory protective tariff, and calls attention to the fact that, instead of furnishing Canada with half more than the foreign goods she bought, as the Americans had been doing, she ceased to furnish her with more than half of goods more than Great Britain sold her, the Americans suddenly find themselves selling her \$14,392,000 less than Great Britain. The Republican concludes: "Let us have no more bragging about a few padlocks and jack-knives sold in Sheffield, a few tons of paper sent to the River Plate, or a bale of cotton sold to China, when we have a tariff that throws away a market right at our own doors for \$50,000,000 worth of American goods."

TREATY-MAKING BELIEFS. Does any man in his senses believe that Canada would have assented to the terms of the Washington treaty affecting her interests if she had been left free to conduct the

negotiations herself? Would the Fenian raid claims have been abandoned? Would the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals have been ceded forever in return for the navigation of the three unknown rivers in Alaska? Would the troublesome fishery question have been settled temporarily, with the risk of other and greater complications arising at the time of its reopening?

Every man in Canada felt that the treaty was unfair to us. Sir John Macdonald felt it as keenly as anybody, although he was by courtesy called the Canadian commissioner. But his excuse was that his hands were tied. He was only one man, and he had to obey the authority which commissioned him. The English government directed the negotiations by cable, and the English and Canadian commissioners made the concessions that they were intended to make. At any rate that is the story told by Sir John Macdonald to the Canadian parliament, and it was never contradicted from England. Canada was the only country which made any concessions in the conduct of that treaty, and England was generous enough to let her make them.

Now was this the first occasion when Canada was sacrificed by England. Either through ignorance of our rights, or indifference to them, we have been sacrificed by nearly every arrangement ever made between Great Britain and the United States. At the Halifax commission, held to fix the value of the fisheries, we got justice because our government insisted upon managing their own case, but that was only an affair of detail. It serves to show, however, that we can get justice when the matter is in the hands of our own people.

There is felt in such negotiations, the joint influence of self-interest and responsibility. A Canadian minister could not afford to make bad bargains; it would be as much as his political life was worth. But an English minister feels neither interest nor responsibility in matters affecting Canada only, for he knows that the average English voter cares not a pin's worth if half the "blasted country you know" was given away. He might cede the province of Ontario to the United States, and nothing would be heard of it in the English constituencies than when Ashburton ceded what is now a great portion of the state of Maine.

The history of Anglo-American treaties teaches us the folly of trusting our interests to the hands of England. What mainly concerns her is what affects her at home, and with the English voter. There is a great deal of human nature in the disposition to sacrifice a wife's relations, and the only safety for the relations is to protect themselves.

Canada must prepare to make her own treaties, and protect herself.

IRISH INDUSTRIES. On logical grounds the fair trade party in England is bound to aid Ireland in his plea for the re-establishment of Irish manufactures. Irish manufactures and commerce were crushed out by tyrannical and harsh commercial laws made by England. The linen industry, of which Belfast is the centre, is the only Irish industry that has survived the prohibitory enactments passed by the British parliament in the bad old days, and it has flourished simply because the soil of Ulster is specially adapted to flax-growing. In the reign of Elizabeth the Irish cattle-droivers supplied the English markets with cheap beef, but the trade was suppressed at the instance of the English farmers. Then the Irish look to exporting the wool of the wethers which they doted on, and that also was forbidden by act of parliament. William III, deliberately killed the Irish wool trade; and in the reigns of the first three Georges the Irish cotton trade and Irish trade with the colonies were summarily barked, parliament yielding to the clamor of the English protectionists of that day. Cork was once the centre of a great trade in cottons, calicoes, and woollens, but today there is nothing left save a few half-bred weavers driving their shuttles in the hand-loom. The shipping that plied between Cork and Galway and the East and West Indies was destroyed by an act virtually prohibiting foreign and colonial trade in Irish bottoms.

The New York Tribune says: That Ireland would be peculiarly benefited by the development of home industries requires little argument. A country which is exposed to periodical famines by the failure of successive harvests is the one of all others to have a population trained in various employments. The diversification of national industries, which was systematically obstructed generation after generation, would have rendered the island as prosperous as it is now unfortunate.

JELLY-FISH LORDS. When the Duke of Argyll made his speech on the Irish land bill he likened the Liberal lords who supported the bill to a row of jelly-fishes, such as he had often seen in his western Highlands. These fish, he said, are among the most beautiful creatures in the world. They have a very delicate nervous system, but they are destitute of a skeleton and backbone. They make beautiful convulsive movements in the water and seem to swim along. But when you look more closely you find that they are only floating with the current and the tide. And this, his lordship said, was the position of his friends. Well, the Duke of Argyll and the Tory lords with whom he has joined hands to oppose the land bill will have a chance of showing whether they are jelly-fish or not. They may find that sometimes it is a convenient thing to be a jelly-fish, when, for instance, the whole nation is on one side and a row of unfeeling aristocrats on the other. In times of such kind a jelly-fish bend or break. We have no long waiting to see what the Duke of Argyll's will do.

Virtue Acknowledged. Mrs. Ira Mutholland, Oakville, writes: "For several years I have suffered from recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and constipation, and I have tried many of the remedies which I have seen advertised in your paper. I have tried your Burdock Blood Bitters and I am entirely relieved."

A MEAN MUSKOKA SKIPPER.

To the Editor of the Toronto World.

Sir—As the Muskoka lakes are every week more popular as a summer resort, it is well that intending tourists should know how they may be treated by one or two individuals dressed up in a little brief authority, on whom their enjoyment is dependent when they get there. The following is one of several instances that might be cited of a courtesy to pleasure seekers: A party of ten ladies and gentlemen, guests at Fraser's hotel, Lake Joseph, had arranged for a day's excursion to the head of Lake Rosseau, via Port Carling. The party were to leave by the steamer Rosseau, Captain John Henry, on Monday morning last for Port Carling, where the tug Kate Murray was expected to meet and take them to Pratt's hotel at Rosseau. The Rosseau is built to leave Fraser's at 7:15 a.m.—the wharf being about forty yards from the hotel. At that time some of the party were alongside the steamer awaiting their fellow-excursionists, who were coming down the steps to the wharf, when Captain Henry, who knew all about the arrangements, and was hurrying down, insolently shoved off his boat, and although remonstrated with, doggedly refused to back her up a few yards and take them aboard. The fact that his boat was only a few yards distant from the wharf, when the whole party arrived there, that two or three minutes at the most would have enabled him to take every one on board, and that the Rosseau arrived at Port Carling ahead of the Niagara, making the connection there with regular mails, is in no way more than probable, however, that Captain Henry has a starting line of his own, as on the following Tuesday morning his steamer was according to the hotel clock, which is supposed to be the regular five minutes at least ahead of time, and on Friday morning last no less than fifteen minutes ahead of time.

There must be something radically wrong in the management of a steamer line which permits such wanton discourtesy and irregularities; at any rate, it is a pity that the reputation of the company and its manager, A. R. Cockburn, M. P., who, I believe, is anxious to please tourists—should be like the merriment of bushwhacking skippers like the captain of the Rosseau, who has so little regard for the wishes of the travelling public. The Muskoka and Nipissing navigation company has a monopoly of the traffic of these lakes. With so little disposition to oblige on the part of their servants as that referred to, the monopoly can scarcely be of long duration.

DEB AND CREDIT.

"Let bygones be bygones," said she, after she had managed to quarrel with him on the boat, and he had returned to the shore. He reflected: "And is this the end?" "It is, sir; all is over between us." "Last Sunday night you said you loved me." "I did then; I do not now." "And you want bygones to be bygones?" "Yes." "Whom to pay for all the ice-cream?" "Whom to pay for all the ice-cream?" "Whom to pay for all the ice-cream?"

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

It is one of the largest and most comfortable hotels in the city. Rooms on suite, with bath-rooms, etc. Attached to the hotel is a grand restaurant, and a billiard room.

MITCHELL & RYAN, Royal Opera House.

Sample and Billiard Room, 99 King Street West, TORONTO.

SIMCOE HOUSE, Cor. Simcoe and Front Streets, TORONTO, ONT.

Convenient to Union Station. Terms \$1 and \$1.50 per day, according to location of rooms.

BRIGHTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 25, 27 and 29 Bay Street, Toronto.

First-class board; well furnished apartments, splendid drawing-room; all home comforts; good attention.

WOODBINE HOTEL & RESTAURANT, 81 YONGE STREET.

Six doo above King street, Toronto, renovated and improved.

WM. BERRY, ODORLESS EXCAVATOR AND CONTRACTOR.

Residence, 111 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Night removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates.

SANITARY.

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EXPRESS LINE.

9 ADELAIDE STREET EAST. CENTRAL OFFICE OF T. FISHER'S EXPRESS LINE. CHEAPEST EXPRESS LINE IN THE CITY.

5 Cent Parcel Delivery in Connection.

Arrangements made with merchants for delivery of parcels in large quantities.

T. FISHER, Proprietor.

B SURE AND!

GO TO NOLAN'S 69 Queen Street West, For Hall and Cook Stoves.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAY GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive.

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets.

Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive.

NORTHWESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN.

Stations—Olive Hill, Union and Brock streets.

Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive.

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Beckett street.

Table with columns: Station, Leave, Arrive.

STAGES.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

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RETAIL DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

JAMIESON, THE GREAT CLOTHIER AND OUTFITTER.

JAMIESON'S for Fine Ordered Clothing. JAMIESON'S for the Celebrated Original \$3.50 Pants to order; two pairs for \$6.75. JAMIESON'S for Nice Business Suits, \$12.00 to \$16.00. JAMIESON'S for Ready-made Coats, full range, \$2.00 up. JAMIESON'S for Boys' Suits, from \$2.50 \$5.00. JAMIESON'S for Men's Ready-made Suits, at the low price of \$6.00. JAMIESON'S for Handsome Suits to Order from \$10.00 up. JAMIESON'S for Extra Fine Worsted Diagonal Suits, Made to Order in Handsome Style, \$18.00 to \$27.00. JAMIESON'S for Fine Scotch Tweed Pants to Order, from \$3.50 to 6.00. JAMIESON'S is the best place to buy clothing of all kinds.

P. JAMIESON, Cor. Queen and Yonge streets, Toronto.

OAK HALL

KEEP COOL! TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS IN LIGHT CLOTHING.

We are selling our Linen and Lustre Coats and Dusters at LESS THAN COST. Light Tweed Suits greatly reduced. Blue and Grey Serge Suits at prices that are bound to make them go. We are anxious to sell all Summer Goods this month; consequently we will give great bargains.

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LAUNDRY.

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY. LACE CURTAINS, GOTTEN UP IN SUPERIOR MANNER. 60c. and 75c. Per Pair. 56 WELLINGTON ST. WEST. GEO. P. SHARPE'S NAVIGATION.

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THE PHOTO WORK.

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.

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Has all the latest camera in Photo work. His Photo and print cannot be equalled in the city. J. DIXON, 201 AND 203 YONGE STREET. NEW RUSTIC EFFECTS. MICKLETHWAITE'S PHOTO GALLERY, Cor. Jarvis and King Sts. MIRROR AND Picture Frames OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER AT COOK & BUNKER'S 26 King Street West. DENTAL. WM. MYERS, Surgeon Dentist. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 77 King Street West. Office open day and night. FRANK H. SEFTON, L.D.S., DENTIST. Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons Ontario. B. OUS—Corner

