



The Toronto World

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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No. 4 King Street East, Toronto.

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

THE BRIGHT outlook for the fall trade, foreshadowed some weeks ago is being realized throughout the United States and Canada.

THE DEMAND for steel rails is overtaking the capacities of the mills in the United States. Over 12,000 miles will be rolled this year.

SINCE JANUARY last 323,000 immigrants have arrived at Castle Garden—an increase of 5000 over the total of 1880. As a rule, the immigrants of this year were sturdy and thrifty and possessed of a little capital.

THE ANTHRACITE coal fields of the United States are calculated to be worked out in 186 years from now. What about the illimitable supplies of lignite in the northwestern states and the prairie country of Canada? And in less than a hundred years from now will not we be using some other kind of fuel?

THE NEW YORK TELEGRAM thinks that the fact of many American women may be that they dress too finely for ordinary occasions; but even this is a considerable concession, when not carried as far as actual ostentation, to that extreme homeliness of attire which, in any one less than a monarch, would favor of affection.

THE FLESHING of the sewers was brought up in the city council last night. The fact is now well known to members of the council that typhoid fever prevails in the city; one of their number mentioned a locality in which there are twenty cases. They also know the origin of the fever, and the great necessity in this dry season of flushing the sewers. Then why is the work not done? The chairman of the water-works committee says they are short of water. This should not be. There is enough water to flush every sewer to flush the sewers thoroughly. Let this simply be cut off for a few days and the water used for an object of far greater moment. The health of the city ought to be preferred before beautiful lawns.

SUMMER TRAVEL TO EUROPE. A trip to Europe has ceased to be a luxury of the few—nearly everybody nowadays makes the grand tour at some time. The transatlantic steamships offer so many comforts and make the passage in so short a time that going for a few weeks to Europe has come to be as commonplace an event as taking a trip to Muskoka or up the lakes.

During the four months which constitute "the season"—April, May, June, and July—23,245 cabin passengers left United States ports for Europe, against 19,496 in the same months last year. An equal number would be by no means a bad year's start for the Canadian "exodus." The statistics of the Canadian "exodus" are not yet forthcoming, but from the evidence obtainable as great a love for "excursioning" as their neighbors.

What is the meaning and the significance of all this travel? Among Americans, probably more than among Canadians, the tour in Europe is regarded as an important part of a liberal education—and so it is. "Homekeeping youths have ever homely wits," says Shakespeare; and after a college boy has had his surfeit of books and obtained his degree, he can do nothing better than spend a few months in the old world, to rub against all sorts of people and study their manners, and to revel in the thousand scenes of historic interest which meet his eye.

But the educational and commercial value of the tour is not the only reason why it is so popular. Every person who visits Europe comes back with a deeper knowledge of all human interest in the old world's affairs, and let us trust, enlightens and interests the old world to a greater extent. With regard to this continent, we catch the inspiration of their art, their literature and their intellectual culture; they are affected by our activity, our freedom, our progress, and our hopes of the future.

There is no reason why the opportunities for making a trip to Europe should not be even more widely extended. Little as the trip costs, it still costs too much for those who would greatly love to see the old land, but have no hope of ever doing so. We think the steamship companies might, greatly to the benefit of the public, imitate the example of the railway companies by lowering their fares, and occasionally offering special rates to excursion parties.

William is one of the true scientists of the age—a philosopher and investigator of great reputation. Yet in this very address the philosopher and scientist was prodigal of energy. He was too learned—too prone to waste time in demonstrating what more practical men would call axioms.

Everybody knows that, excepting under very rare circumstances, the application of tidal energy to produce mechanical effect must be in the economic sense a failure. The sea is more untamable than the unicorn.

Yet Sir William Thomson goes mathematically to work to prove that the vast costliness of the construction of works is prohibitive of every scheme for economizing tidal energy; and he reaches the general conclusion that while there may be a dozen places in the world where it could be advantageous to build a sea-wall across a natural basin and utilize the energy of filling and emptying it, it would in many cases take only a little more to keep the water out than to make fertile land of the whole basin.

Another and still more ridiculous instance of waste of energy is Sir William's demonstration that it would be an economic blunder to construct iron columns and tanks for the collection of rain to supply motive power. Here is the problem and the de-

tail: "Are we necessarily limited to such reservoirs of water power as are supplied by rain falling on hill country, or may we look to the collection of rain water in tanks placed artificially at sufficient heights over flat country to supply motive power, economically by driving water wheels? To answer this, suppose a height of 100 metres, which is very large for any practical building or for columns erected to support tanks; and suppose the annual rainfall to be three-quarters of a metre (30 inches). The annual yield of energy would be 75 metre-tonnes per square metre of the tank. Now, one horsepower for 365 times 24 hours is 2,660 foot-tonnes; and therefore (dividing this by 75) we find 35.3 square metres as the area of our supposed tank required for a continuous supply of one horse-power. The prime cost of any such structure, to speak of the land which it would cover, is utterly prohibitive of any such plan for utilizing the motive power of rain.

And so Q. E. D. by science and philosophy! Our grandmothers, who never heard of the science of energy, could have given the same answer, and not waste the energy of half a breath over it.

But the distinguished scientist of Glasgow university deals with subjects more worthy of his name when he considers the economic uses of water in running streams as a motor, and especially the use of the power of Niagara in generating and transmitting electricity. It has been known for thirty years that potential energy from any available source can be transmitted electromagnetically by means of an electric current through a wire and directed to raise weights at a distance, with unlimited perfect economy. The fundamental principle of the dynamo is a later discovery, which makes it possible, Sir William says, to transmit electro-magnetically the work of water—falls through long insulated conducting wires, and use it at distances of miles from the source, with excellent economy—better economy indeed in respect to proportion of energy used to energy dissipated than almost anything known in industrial mechanics and hydraulics for distances of hundreds of yards instead of the hundreds of miles. This invention for the transmitting of force and the further invention of M. Faure for the storing of electricity solve the problem, and Sir William is confident that the wasted power of Niagara can be transmitted by copper wire and utilized economically at Boston, New York, Montreal or Philadelphia, or by means of Faure's battery, in any quarter of the world.

The practical question now is, Who will utilize the discoveries and inventions of the scientists by the construction of the necessary works? There is millions in it for somebody.

THE VILE OLD COURT HOUSE. To the Editor of The Toronto World. Sir,—It was with great interest that I read your article on the Judge Mackenzie case, in which he is compelled to deal with the best possession of the highest hills, which would long ago, I fear, have paid the debt of nature. His eminence, who is the venerable head of the city, has been out yet stronger, and that for very shame's sake the city and county will be forced to erect a court house in which judges, lawyers, government officers and jury will not be brought into hand-to-hand relations with death.

PUBLICUS. LET THE SEWERS BE FLESHED. To the Editor of The Toronto World. Sir,—The storm centre didn't favor Toronto last week, and your expectations of having the sewers flushed by the general rain of nature have been disappointed. In London, it was, they had steady rain for 48 hours, and the river has risen a foot. But here we are suffering from the drought as much as ever, and the health of the city is suffering. The sewers are not being flushed, and the result is a most offensive odor. What is the cause of this? The council is not doing its duty. Let Mayor McMurich see that the sewers are flushed, and that the city is saved from a pestilence.

SANTAIAN. THE ORIGINATOR OF FAIR TRADE. To the Editor of The Toronto World. Sir,—I see you claim credit for starting fair trade in England. I don't see what else it could have been but a joke. Large movements like fair trade are not started in a day or a week. What is more likely is that fair trade owes its inception to the discussion of the national policy in this country before the time of the last election, and especially to the literature of that policy. What more likely than that some of Mr. Phipps' pamphlets found their way to England? OBSERVER.

The auditor of Virginia reports that there are 187,196 white and 114,198 colored voters in that state, a total of 301,384. The total vote for president a year ago was 217,615.

tried club won by five runs, as will be seen by the appended score:

Scorecard for a baseball game between the Montreal and Toronto clubs.

MONTEAL. J. Smith, b. Ferris; C. E. Smythe, b. Gillespie; J. C. Bagley, b. Ferris; A. Brooking, Ferris; J. H. Guertler, b. Gillespie; C. McWilliams, b. Ferris; F. D. Dunsmuir, run out; J. C. Peck, b. Gillespie; J. Hamilton, 1 w. o. c. Ferris; A. Fraser, not out; Extras, not out.

TORONTO. J. H. Guertler, b. Ferris; C. McWilliams, b. Ferris; F. D. Dunsmuir, run out; J. C. Peck, b. Gillespie; J. Hamilton, 1 w. o. c. Ferris; A. Fraser, not out; Extras, not out.

AQUARIUS. COUNTRYMEN WIN A RACE. Courtney's Riley rowed a 1000 yard trial on Lake Neillawarra for a prize of \$300 offered by the Oswego Falls (N.Y.) agricultural society. The men were in splendid condition, but the water was bad, it blowing a gale. The race was two miles with three turns. At 4.10 p.m. Courtney rowed under the starting point, followed by Riley. Courtney won the race by a length ahead of Riley before the latter touched the water. Riley soon settled down to his work, but Courtney was never again ahead of Riley before the latter touched the water. Riley soon settled down to his work, but Courtney was never again ahead of Riley before the latter touched the water.

STOCK BROKER. No. 86 King St. East, Toronto. Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commission. Also receives the Ontario and Quebec Provisional House of Commons, D. H. Denton & Co., Ontario and Quebec, either for cash or on margin.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Stocks irregular and quiet. U.S. 4 1/2% at 101 1/2; U.S. 5% at 102 1/2; U.S. 6% at 103 1/2; U.S. 7% at 104 1/2; U.S. 8% at 105 1/2; U.S. 9% at 106 1/2; U.S. 10% at 107 1/2; U.S. 11% at 108 1/2; U.S. 12% at 109 1/2; U.S. 13% at 110 1/2; U.S. 14% at 111 1/2; U.S. 15% at 112 1/2; U.S. 16% at 113 1/2; U.S. 17% at 114 1/2; U.S. 18% at 115 1/2; U.S. 19% at 116 1/2; U.S. 20% at 117 1/2; U.S. 21% at 118 1/2; U.S. 22% at 119 1/2; U.S. 23% at 120 1/2; U.S. 24% at 121 1/2; U.S. 25% at 122 1/2; U.S. 26% at 123 1/2; U.S. 27% at 124 1/2; U.S. 28% at 125 1/2; U.S. 29% at 126 1/2; U.S. 30% at 127 1/2; U.S. 31% at 128 1/2; U.S. 32% at 129 1/2; U.S. 33% at 130 1/2; U.S. 34% at 131 1/2; U.S. 35% at 132 1/2; U.S. 36% at 133 1/2; U.S. 37% at 134 1/2; U.S. 38% at 135 1/2; U.S. 39% at 136 1/2; U.S. 40% at 137 1/2; U.S. 41% at 138 1/2; U.S. 42% at 139 1/2; U.S. 43% at 140 1/2; U.S. 44% at 141 1/2; U.S. 45% at 142 1/2; U.S. 46% at 143 1/2; U.S. 47% at 144 1/2; U.S. 48% at 145 1/2; U.S. 49% at 146 1/2; U.S. 50% at 147 1/2; U.S. 51% at 148 1/2; U.S. 52% at 149 1/2; U.S. 53% at 150 1/2; U.S. 54% at 151 1/2; U.S. 55% at 152 1/2; U.S. 56% at 153 1/2; U.S. 57% at 154 1/2; U.S. 58% at 155 1/2; U.S. 59% at 156 1/2; U.S. 60% at 157 1/2; U.S. 61% at 158 1/2; U.S. 62% at 159 1/2; U.S. 63% at 160 1/2; U.S. 64% at 161 1/2; U.S. 65% at 162 1/2; U.S. 66% at 163 1/2; U.S. 67% at 164 1/2; U.S. 68% at 165 1/2; U.S. 69% at 166 1/2; U.S. 70% at 167 1/2; U.S. 71% at 168 1/2; U.S. 72% at 169 1/2; U.S. 73% at 170 1/2; U.S. 74% at 171 1/2; U.S. 75% at 172 1/2; U.S. 76% at 173 1/2; U.S. 77% at 174 1/2; U.S. 78% at 175 1/2; U.S. 79% at 176 1/2; U.S. 80% at 177 1/2; U.S. 81% at 178 1/2; U.S. 82% at 179 1/2; U.S. 83% at 180 1/2; U.S. 84% at 181 1/2; U.S. 85% at 182 1/2; U.S. 86% at 183 1/2; U.S. 87% at 184 1/2; U.S. 88% at 185 1/2; U.S. 89% at 186 1/2; U.S. 90% at 187 1/2; U.S. 91% at 188 1/2; U.S. 92% at 189 1/2; U.S. 93% at 190 1/2; U.S. 94% at 191 1/2; U.S. 95% at 192 1/2; U.S. 96% at 193 1/2; U.S. 97% at 194 1/2; U.S. 98% at 195 1/2; U.S. 99% at 196 1/2; U.S. 100% at 197 1/2; U.S. 101% at 198 1/2; U.S. 102% at 199 1/2; U.S. 103% at 200 1/2; U.S. 104% at 201 1/2; U.S. 105% at 202 1/2; U.S. 106% at 203 1/2; U.S. 107% at 204 1/2; U.S. 108% at 205 1/2; U.S. 109% at 206 1/2; U.S. 110% at 207 1/2; U.S. 111% at 208 1/2; U.S. 112% at 209 1/2; U.S. 113% at 210 1/2; U.S. 114% at 211 1/2; U.S. 115% at 212 1/2; U.S. 116% at 213 1/2; U.S. 117% at 214 1/2; U.S. 118% at 215 1/2; U.S. 119% at 216 1/2; U.S. 120% at 217 1/2; U.S. 121% at 218 1/2; U.S. 122% at 219 1/2; U.S. 123% at 220 1/2; U.S. 124% at 221 1/2; U.S. 125% at 222 1/2; U.S. 126% at 223 1/2; U.S. 127% at 224 1/2; U.S. 128% at 225 1/2; U.S. 129% at 226 1/2; U.S. 130% at 227 1/2; U.S. 131% at 228 1/2; U.S. 132% at 229 1/2; U.S. 133% at 230 1/2; U.S. 134% at 231 1/2; U.S. 135% at 232 1/2; U.S. 136% at 233 1/2; U.S. 137% at 234 1/2; U.S. 138% at 235 1/2; U.S. 139% at 236 1/2; U.S. 140% at 237 1/2; U.S. 141% at 238 1/2; U.S. 142% at 239 1/2; U.S. 143% at 240 1/2; U.S. 144% at 241 1/2; U.S. 145% at 242 1/2; 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A RICH MAN'S DEATH.

BY EMILE ZOLA. The count of Vertueil is over 50 years old. He belongs to one of the most illustrious families of France, and possesses a vast fortune. Sulky with the government, he occupied himself as best he could in writing articles for the heavy reviews, which made him a member of the Academie des Sciences Morales et Politiques; he devoted himself to great business speculations, he successfully became an enthusiast in agriculture, in stock-raising and in the fine arts. Once he even got himself elected as deputy, and distinguished himself by the violence of his opposition to the government party.

The Countess Mathilde de Vertueil is 36 years of age. She is spoken of as the most adorable blond in Paris. In the last three years she has been so beautiful that she has been used to be a little thin; now her shoulders have ripened and taken the roundness of a young girl. Never has she been so beautiful as now. When she enters a drawing-room, with her golden hair and satin skin, she seems like a star at its rising, and the women of 20 are jealous of her beauty.

The domestic life of the count and countess is one of those about which people say nothing. They were married after the most ordinary fashion of marriages in the upper circles. It is even said that for six months, at that time they had a son, Ferdinand, who is now a captain in the army, and a daughter, Blanche, whom they married last year to M. de la Roche, a man of the name of the countess's family. Their children occasionally visit them. Long ago their marital relations were broken off; nevertheless, they remain good friends, with immense egotism under the friendship. They consult each other, conduct themselves irreproachably toward each other in society, but afterwards fasten themselves up in their separate apartments, where they receive their intimate friends as they choose.

At last, about ten o'clock, the procession takes the way to the church. The count is a first-class vehicle, draped with sable feathers, draped with silver-fringed hangings. The cords of the pall are held by a marshal of France; a duke, who was an old friend of the deceased; an ex-minister and a member of the academy, Ferdinand de Vertueil and M. de Busnac are chief mourners. Then comes the cortege of mourners. A stream of persons all groved and craved with black, all highly-important persons who breathe hard at being obliged to walk upon the pavement, and who march with the dull tread of a flock of sheep suddenly turned loose.

The whole curious population of the quarter is at its windows; people stand back upon the sidewalks, take off their hats and shake their heads as if they were the triumphant hearse go by. Traffic is interrupted by the interminable procession of mourning, carriages, nearly all empty; omnibuses, cabs, carts are blocked at the cross-roads; the swearing of drivers and the impatient cracking of whips is heard. And during all this time the Countess de Vertueil remains locked up in her room, in order that people may say she is broken down with grief. Lying upon an extension chair, she is really playing with the tassels of her belt, and with eyes fixed upon the ceiling, finds comfort in happy reveries.

The ceremony at the church last night was two hours. In the centre of the nave, all hung with black, flame the lights of a mortuary chapel. At last the procession is seated—the women on the left, the men on the right; and the organ rolls out its lamentation, the singers moan in undertones, the choir-boys sing with sobbing quivers and trills, while in the caskets tall, green flames are burning, adding their funeral light to the pomp of the ceremony.

"Is not Faure going to sing?" asks a deputy of his neighbor. "Yes, I believe so," replies the latter, an ex-prefect and super-looking man, who smiles at the ladies from afar off. And then the voice of the great singer quivers through the vibrating nave. "Ah! what a style! What volume there is in that voice! The ex-prefect adds in a whisper, holding his head in ecstasy. The congregation is ravished. The ladies, with a vague smile upon their lips, dream of opera nights. That Faure has had talent! A friend of the deceased goes so far as to say: "He never sang better. It is unfortunate that he should have died now; he was so good of him!"

The chatters, in black caps, pass around the catafalque; a score of priests complies the ceremonial, bowing, reiterating Latin phrases, waving aspergillum. Finally the mourners dole before the coffin, passing the holy water sprinklers from one to the other. And all leave the church after shaking hands with the family. The daylight without almost blinds the crowd.

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