THE TORONTO WORLD

AN INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS

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ADDRESS

THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1882.

THE NEW EASTERN OUTLET.

It is really astonishing to see the zeal displayed by some railway men in promoting new lines of rails west of Toronto, while they remain all the time indifferent or hostile to what is most wanted of all—a new outlet to the east. West of Toronto we have already the Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Canada Southern and the Credit Valley, all east and west roads, covering considerable distances; also the Northern and Northwestern, and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, running more north and south. Looking eastwards, however, what do we find? Only one road, the Grand Trunk; for, if what everybody says be true, the Midland combination is practically a part of the same system. It has come to this, that Toronto is now the small end of the railway funnel, with the wide end westwards, many roads converging here from the west, north and south, but with only one eastern outlet. Any man of common sense who will give the matter five minutes consideration ought to see this at once. Of course there is the lake route open in summer, but that does not "fill the bill." The truth is that railways, both here and in the states, are so managed as to interpose between the public interest and the proper use of the water highways. Whenever you go inland the railways have the ground, they are in possession, and they work their advantages so as to "freeze out" the water lines as much as possible. The temperature of winter does only a part of the business; the freezing operation goes on even under the burning sun of July. To say this is not to pronounce our canal system useless, but may serve to show what is required to supplement it. Two roads eastward from Toronto are wanted, in winter as well as in summer, and the Quebec and Ontario is to be the new eastern outlet.

In the strife over proposed new roads west of this point, the one thing really needful—the other line going east—has not occupied much of the public attention. No application for a charter in its behalf is pending, nor is there any agitation for bonuses. It is nevertheless as clear as anything in Euclid that this new eastern outlet is the thing that the western peninsula wants, more than anything else in railways. Traffic is choked here at the small end of the funnel. Looking eastwards there is only one control and no competition. This will not be always so, soon we shall have the Quebec and Ontario, giving us another highway through to deep water. And this brings us to what the public require to be reminded of. In any particular section of the western or northern country, people need not calculate and consider as if the Grand Trunk was their *only* resource, east of Toronto. We are not to look for "six Richmonds in the field," but one more will make a world of difference. The Quebec and Ontario will change the situation most materially. A point already made in these columns there is, which cannot be too frequently repeated, or too strongly insisted on. It is that for us to have one through road will make an *immense* difference. It is not a little local road here or there that will make the big difference, but the additional through road. And this preservation, of the separate identity and independence of the Great Western is to be advocated on this main ground—that it gives us one more road.

So far the railway legislation now pending has appeared to be mostly of the nature of attacks on the Great Western, inasmuch as the ground covered by the charters asked for lies westward. But it might occur to the assembled wisdom of Ontario to consider the eastern as well as the western aspect of these attacks. Are they made merely with the view of seizing ground west, or should we look more than we have been doing to the ulterior design of holding ground to the east? Supposing western feeders seized by the Grand Trunk, can we not foresee the consequences? This is where people on superficial view miss the real point at issue. Can our legislators open their eyes to the fact that certain new roads, professedly wanted to make competition westwards, are really parts of the scheme for continuing monopoly to the eastward? Also, that it is eastward and not westward that competition is wanted? Here is the point of present importance before the house. The Quebec and Ontario railway we will have, without doubt, and very much good it will do the country, or ought to do, fair play allowed. But the house is asked to sanction several bills, touching the country west of Toronto, and, with what design? This answer may be most emphatically made—with the design that the new eastern outlet shall do the western peninsula as little good as possible. If our legislators fail to see the point, they do not capably represent the interests of this province.

JUSTICE LONG DEFERRED.

An injustice is often done in a day which takes years upon years of patient labor to undo. Such an injustice was the branding of the poet Burns as a drunkard, by the Scotch clergy whose hypocrisy he lashed with a whip of scorpions in such undying verses as those on the Holy Fair. It is only within the last few months that justice has been done to the memory of the greatest lyric poet of all time. A Mr. McFadzean obtained permission from the government to overhaul the papers of the inland revenue office at Dumfries, and the result of long continued and patient labor is the complete vindication of the poet's character as a sober man, that is, for those days. It must be remembered that when Burns lived drunkenness was a fashionable vice. In the houses of people of quality a boy in buttons was in constant attendance at the convivial board, his duty being to loosen the neck-cloths of the guests, after they had fallen on the floor, preparatory to their being carried to bed. The poet lived in a day when grand dames would go off on a drunken spree for days together, when the clergymen counted not by glasses, nor yet by tumblers, but by bottles. Yet this man in hodden grey was thrown suddenly into this whirlpool of fashionable dissipation and preserved his character, unlike poor Thom, his brother poet. Those of the biographers of Burns who took the clergy's condemnation for the truth usually ascribe the worst convivial period of the poet's life to his residence in Dumfries, where he was a gauger. Mr. McFadzean has discovered that the official record of Burns was equal to the best and immeasurably ahead of the great majority of his fellow officials. Not one word is anywhere said of drunkenness, while there is hardly one of the others against whom there is not some charge of dissipation. Burns when he died was a surveyor and the record shews that it was in contemplation to make him a collector. That Burns wrote in glorification of whisky was because it was the fashion of the time—as it is now to sing the praises of cold water.

CANADIAN INDERENDENCE.

Canada First, the new weekly journal of Montreal is striking out boldly in favor of Canadian independence, and the remarks it advances are incontrovertible, though they have all been advanced before. The advanced wing of the liberal papers are all coming out more or less in favor of the movement, though of course they are guarded at present in their statements. As Le Monde of Montreal points out, the Montreal Herald and Witness and the Toronto Globe which are all of a decidedly conservative tendency oppose the movement or at least have nothing good to say in its favor. How far the liberal leaders can afford to indentify themselves with the question is another matter. It appears that the club nationale of Montreal intend holding a grand banquet shortly, and that they propose inviting the Hon. Mr. Blake to speak thereat. Canada First hopes that he will upon that occasion come out in favor of Canadian independence and make it a main plank in the liberal platform at the next election. Whether as we said before he can afford to do this is another question which we will not attempt to answer, but there is no doubt of the fact that a couple of years ago hardly a single journal dared to express itself in favor of complete nationality, how they can be numbered by the score in this province alone, and there has been a corresponding increase in the number of individuals who sympathize with them.

COLORED SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

The latest adherent to the Irish cause is a colored clergyman who, at the Grattan centenary in Newhaven, Conn., delivered a stirring speech, during which he predicted an uprising of the British colonies against the motherland for the redress of Ireland's wrongs. This has been predicted often enough, and is therefore no nobility; but the Rev. Mr. Chambers informs the world that in that uprising will be men of the same anthropological status as himself, which would be a novelty. The colored men in America did not have energy enough to achieve their own liberty, so if there is any fighting to be done on behalf of Ireland it is not likely that debredderin will be found much in advance of the baggage. The colored men are good citizens and will find better employment in attending to their business than in vapouring about the wrongs of a people who have never specially interested themselves in the colored race.

If only a small modicum of truth underlie the statements to be found elsewhere relative to the management of Sing Sing prison, that modicum will be sufficient to open the eyes of the public to the possible dangers attending upon a too extensive employment of the industrial system in prisons. From these statements it appears that the contractor was a superior power to the officials and men were worked to death. The appointments to Sing Sing being political and not *aut vitam aut culpam* there is a strong temptation for the officials to make what they can during their tenure of office and so it would pay them better to consult the contractors interests than the welfare of the criminals.

GENERAL GRANT is again before the American people as a pauper. It is not long since that he was made the recipient of a quarter of a million, and during his presidential terms he had plenty of opportunities of which report says he availed himself. The adoration of Grant by the American people is something inexplicable, unless it be that they deem success alone worthy of homage. Military authorities are agreed that Grant won his victories by force of numbers and not by strategy. Lee is credited with the possession of a far greater share of the genius of command and McLellan also is said to have shown himself the superior of Grant in making military combinations. Had Grant kept clear of politics a brilliant record would not have been besmirched and he would not have been periodically put forward by his friends as the grand pauper of the nation.

IT SEEMS THAT the expulsion of Bradlaugh from the English house of commons was owing to his being adjudged in contempt. It was therefore in order to issue a new writ, and this has been done. Bradlaugh will again contest the seat and will again be returned. The Nottingham weavers and hosiers are clear grit radicals and feel that they are fighting for their rights. In the meantime the commons may get itself out of an awkward dilemma by passing a bill to meet such cases as Bradlaugh's. If they do not, there will be trouble, for Bradlaugh's control of the London mobs cannot last for ever. The mobs have carried their point before now by a demonstration in front of St. Stephen's and the London mob of to-day is just as determined as ever it was, if it be more orderly.

THERE IS A REASONABLE prospect of the principal star route thieves being brought to justice, if the legal proceedings be not drawn out so as to reach into the period of the next presidental struggle. That is about three years ahead and it is hardly possible that even American legal ingenuity can contrive such delay.

THAT RESPECTABLE OLD BODY, the Dominion senate has adjourned until the end of the month. And still the country is safe.

PUBLIC OPINION.

La Patrie, of Montreal, speaking of Mr. Fraser's amendment to the libel law says that he deserves the congratulations of the press in that he follows the tendency which has for several years back extended the liberties of the press in Canada.

Canada First, Montreal: As long as we are a dependency, we are nobody, and unworthy of entering into diplomatic relations with free and independent people.

THE TOWN OF GARFIELD.

TO THE WORLD: On the 17 inst., a letter appeared in your paper which stated that Garfield was the county town of East Marquette, and which letter the projectors are using in their advertisements to push their sales. This statement has no foundation in fact, the county town at present being Bay St. Paul. The intention of the government is I believe, to shift it on to the line of the C.P.R., but the location has not been decided on yet. The projectors have a perfect right to advertise their property in any way they chose, but they should confine themselves to facts.

R.M.

FROM TORONTO TO WINNIPEG.

We have received a long letter from St. Paul giving the details of the trip of five gentlemen who left this city about a week ago for Manitoba. Want of space forbids its publication. The party was made up of Messrs. M. Evans, R. Dent, John Lake, J. Wallace, J. T. Parks and Jas. T. Johns. Before leaving Toronto they made every suitable arrangement for their comfort during the long journey and according to the letter they sent back they must have had a pleasant time. They reached Winnipeg on Feb. 20.

A TRAMP ABROAD.

Among the passengers who sailed on Saturday in the state line steamer State of Pennsylvania from New York—was William Robinson. He is the brother of the wife of Sir Matthew Wyatt, a member of the English parliament and a retired general of the army. Six months ago he was sent from London to Canada by his sister. He remained in Montreal but a few weeks, when he started on foot for New York. He was some four months on the way. He had no money, and became a tramp. At Albany, on Jan. 21, he told the story of his wanderings to Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, secretary of the state board of charities, and he was committed to the Albany county almshouse. He has now been sent to England.

OSGOODE HALL NOTES.

THE MASTER AT GODERICH.

There was an ragument yesterday morning before Mr. Dalton in chambers on a motion to change the reference in a heavy administration suit from Goderich to Toronto, on the ground that the master in the chancery division at the former place is incapacitated by illness from taking it, and that Toronto would be more convenient. The motion was vigorously opposed, and it was stated that the master was both willing and able to take the reference. About $50,000 is in question in the suit. After much discussion an adjournment was effected to examine one of the defendants on his affidavit.

THE CHANCERY DIVISION.

Mr. Justice Ferguson went on the bench yesterday morning at 10, but found that the three cases set down for argument were about to be settled. He directed them to be brought on next Monday, if not settled meantime. The court then adjourned for the day, the case of Withrow v. Malcolm, which concerns a patent refrigerator, to be taken up to-morrow at 10.

REV. S. DUNN, DECEASED.

Rev. Samuel Dunn, who died at or near Rochester, Eng., on Jan. 24, is well known as one of the trio, "Everett, Dunn, and Griffith," who, because they declined to answer whether they were or were not the authors of the famous fly-sheets, were expelled from the Wesleyan conference in 1849. Mr. Dunn, however, never ceased to cherish a strong affection for the Wesleyan body, and never united with any of the minor Methodist bodies. He visited Canada about fourteen years ago, preaching in Toronto, Port Hope, and other places. At that time he united with the New York conference, of the Methodist Episcopal church, which relation he sustained till his death. He was a personal friend and ardent admirer of Dr. Adam Clark, who took the warmest interest in his work in the Shetland islands. He was a voluminous author, and an able and effective preacher of the old school of Methodists, which united doctrinal and practical teaching in a high degree. Mr. Dunn was 84 years old when he died, and had been in the ministry for 64 years. When he began to preach he had a list of 900 preachers in the Wesleyan conference, and as their deaths occurred he marked them off. "How many," he asked Dr. Dewart who visited him last summer, "do you suppose remain?" "Just one." Of sixty-eight presidents of the Wesleyan conference he was personally acquainted with all but two.

The Ohio Floods.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—It is estimated that 20,000 men have been thrown out of employment by the flooding of the various manufactories near the river. The damage in foundries is very serious. Three hundred families have been driven out of their houses or taken refuge in the upper floors.

The Western Floods.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—At Carlinville, Ill., Wm. Rhodes, imprisoned on a drift in the creek for twenty-four hours, was found dead. At Vandalia, the floods did great damage. About two miles south of here a large piece of the road-bed of the Vandalia railway gave way, precipitating the engine and caboose into the river. John Dunningan, conductor, and E. Thomson, brakeman, were drowned. At Helena, Ark., six colored children were drowned in the flood eleven miles below here. Rob Shingleton (colored) is supposed to be drowned. It is thought the flood will continue here for several weeks. Two hundred boats are in use in the city streets. Yesterday the newspapers were carried by skiffs.

The Grattan Centennial.

NEWHAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23.—The land league last evening celebrated the Grattan centennial. Rev. H. J. Chambers (colored) made a fervent address. He said, "The time will come when all England's dependencies will rise up against her, and her shores will be invaded by armed men intent on the redress of Ireland's wrongs. In their ranks will be men of the same anthropological status as myself." The clergyman was repeatedly applauded, and as he left the hall was handshaken by many. He is the first colored man to take part in a land league demonstration here. Resolutions were passed asking congress to take measures for the release of Americans confined in Ireland.

Maud S. Coming East Again.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—William H. Vanderbilt has written to Capt. Stone that he will have a special car here to take Maud S. east on Wednesday next. He proposes to trot her in double harness with William H. and Lysander.

The Refuse of a City.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Mr. Percy Boulnois, the city surveyor of Exeter, finds that in ninety English towns from which he received information the average annual cost of removing house refuse and of street cleaning is about tenpence per head: but the figure varies with different places from one halfpenny to three shillings and six-pence. A shilling per head per annum is sufficient, according to Mr. Boulnois's estimates, to pay for the proper cleaning of cities and towns. How this should be done he points out in his little book on the subject ("Dirty Dust Bins"). The collection and disposal of house refuse form his chief subject, the methods practiced in the city of Mrnchester being especially effective. The health committee of that city derls weekly with about 3000 tons of refuse material, of which something over nine-tenths are ashes and cinders. The rest is classified as follows: Paper 1 ton, dead animals 2 tons, rags 3 tons, stable manure 17 tons, tin cans, old tin and iron 33 tons, refuse from slaughter houses and fish shops 60 tons, broken pots, bottles and glasses 80 tons, vegetable refuse, door mats, floor cloths and old straw mattresses 100 tons. The rubbish is sifted by steam power; the dry, combustible refuse is burned, and the mineral refuse is fused, and its residue converted into good mortar. A third process utilizes a considerable portion of the offal as a fertilizer.

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INSURANCE.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, January 1, 1881, at cost		$25,297,060 26
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums in 1881	$2,904,650 20	
Interest and from other sources in 1881	1,456,664 71	$3,851,315 00
		$29,078,375 26
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Death Claims paid	$1,231,680 36	
Matured Endowments paid	724,065 26	
Dividends to Policy-holders, and for Sur. Policies	723,733 42	
Re-Insurance	3,009 43	
Commissions	230,288 60	
Agency Expenses, Med. Ex. and all other expenses	146,513 20	
Dividend on Stock, earned in Stock Department	75,000 00	
Taxes, and Profit and Loss	152,276 93	$3,300,667 20
ASSETS, January 1, 1882, at cost		$25,777,707 99
ASSETS.		
Real Estate	$543,473 71	
Cash on hand and in banks	3,829,214 18	
U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks	2,205,279 42	
Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds	888,807 63	
State, County, City and Town Bonds	5,427,821 02	
Mortgages on Real Estate, value over $34,000,000	9,538,672 54	
Loans on Collaterals (Market Value, $916,835)	662,429 31	
Loans on Personal Security, and due from agents	31,492 48	
Loans on existing Policies, value over $7,000,000	2,649,517 70	
		$25,777,707 99
ASSETS, January 1, 1882, at cost	$441,049 49	
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1881	68,606 82	
Premiums in course of collection	126,722 76	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums	647,797 68	1,278,176 77
Market Value of Securities over cost		$27,055,884 76
GROSS ASSETS, January 1, 1882		
LIABILITIES.		
Losses and claims accrued, but not yet due	$308,588 05	
Dividends to Policy-holders, not due	86,148 49	
Reserve for Re-Insurance on existing Policies	22,436,442 30	
Loading on Deferred and Unpaid Premiums	37,865 92	$22,868,044 76
SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS:		
By Connecticut and Massachusetts Standard		$4,187,840 00
By Standard of N.Y. and Canada, exceeds		5,600,000 00
Policies in force January 1, 1882, 87,564, insuring		79,772,425 44
Policies issued in 1881, 4,753, insuring		8,207,320 00
An increase over 1880 of 465 for		1,318,674 00

Western Canada Branch: Adelaide-st. East, Toronto.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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Parties wanting Pure Coffee can rely on getting it.

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EDUCATIONAL

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(Signed) HENRY J. NOLAN.

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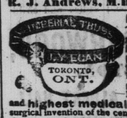

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