stest Sews from all Quarters

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ADVERTISING RATES.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1389. CO-EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Both the Globe and Mail have had some

thing to say about co-education, the former imbecilely non-committal as usual, and the latter irritatingly mediaval. The Globe thinks a good deal has been settled about education of women when they are allowed to present themselves at university examinations-great boon from the sterner to the weaker sex-though they are deprived of the privilege of attending lectures by way of preparing themselves for the Globe was not afraid to advocate the dmission of women to University college; now, when it dare not call its soul its own, it is afraid to renew its advocacy, and still moral cowardice in a journal pretending to deal with the living topics of the day. Rather a thousand times the frank, fifteenth century pigheadedness of aljournal, which is on every subject of interest far behind the

The Mail's first plea is that though co. education may be safely practised in schools attended by "boys and girls" it might be very unsuitable for colleges attended by "young men and women." The obvious answer to this is the fact that for many years girls have been attending our high schools and collegiate institutes on an equality with boys, and that in the majority of these institutions a considerable proportion of the pupils are young men and solved in Ontari) by our secondary schools,

solved in Ontario by our secondary schools, and the opponents of co-education are not aware of it. Ask the high school masters whether they regard it still as an experiment.

The Mail instances a number of universities which have not yet admitted womey. The citation for such facts proves nothing except that there are about other places besides Toronto overshadowed by mediaval influences. Why was University college, London—the prototype of Universities with members of her own sex with whom sity college, London—the prototype of Universities which have not yet admitted womey. The citation for such facts proves nothing except that there are also within the city are public property, and are the collegisted in strained almost to the utmost limit to interfer with the relative modified in the second of the same power which has designated it as a lawful one. The University of Toronto, University of Toronto, University of Toronto, University of the attention of the government to interfere with the relative modified in the second in the facts proved in the strain of the same power which has designated it as a lawful one. The University of Toronto, University of Toronto, University of Toronto, University of the attention of the government to interfere with the relative modified in the relative modified in the second in the The Mail instances a number facts proves nothing except that there are facts proves nothing except that there are facts proves besides Toronto overshadowed other places besides Toronto overshadowed by mediaval influences. Why was University college, London—the prototype of University college, London—the prototype of University college here—not included in the list. Are the managers of that institution less intelligent or less anxions about the moral welfare of their students than the moral welfare of Cambridge, Oxford, Harvard authorities of Cambridge oxford authorities of bear authorities of bear authorities of bear authorities of cambri tuered practises co education, and the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge will soon be compelled to follow her example.

The Mail is very solicitous about the welfare of the young men who attend University is at least a question worthy to be well ceilege. Poor fellows, they did not know | weighed. the risks they ran when two years ago they all but unanimously, in public meeting assembled, passed a resolution approving of the admission of girls as their fellow-students. Young Canadians are so susceptible and Canadian girls are so designing and bewitching. The latter would set the former thinking persistently about Hymen instead of Minerva, and runaway matches, and blighted prospects, and ruined hopes would be the result. If the present generation of the students of University college are the men their predecessors were they will resent such imputations on their manhood by joining vigorously in the agitation for the adssion of girls to their classes, and send in their contributions to the fund for legal ex-

penses in connection with the application to The Mail's point blank assertion of the effect of co-education in producing scandals is one of those charges which cannot be allowed to have a particle of weight unless proved by examples. We fearlessly assert that its imputations and insinuations are as un'ounded as they are base, and we cite in proof our statement, the following testi-

mony which speaks for itself. University of Michigan, Feb. 4, 1882.

By an act of the honorable the board of regents of his university, adopted at the session of January 1870, all departments of the institution were thrown ppin to women on the same terms as to students of the contractions.

since this resolution of the board was adopted, here has been an annual average attendance of about one hundred women, chiefly in the literary and medical departments, though a small number have been matriculated from year to year in the schools of law, of pharmacy and of dentistry. Although there had been much and stremous opposition to the admission of women, both in the university and among its fitends outside, chiefly on the ground that it was a new thing, and that the results could not be clearly foreseen, the effect of the

ant and in every branch of study.

Any misgiving which may have existed as to the any influence at all has been exerted, it must be regarded rather as salutory than otherwise.

As to the eff. of the movement upon the educational advancement of women, and the greater social good which it has enabled them to accomplish, we think there can be no difference of opinion. It will be a limited without contradiction that the lady grainates of this university are at this mement unsurpassed as teachers and professors in the high

st. It is worthy of note that the state carried on under great difficulties. We can multiply such testimony indefinitely if need be, but we have given enough to expose the

Here is the case in a nutshell. Five ladies all of whom are undergraduates of the University of Toront , have applied for permission to attend lectures in University college in order to carry on their university course to the end. For the latter years of that course they can get the tuition nowhere else. University college is a provincial institution. endowed by public funds and manage under the authority of an act of parliament That statute nowhere expressly authorizes the college council to exclude women, and it is the purpose of the applicants and their friends to find out whether a court of law will declare that this power has been con rred on the council by implication. The Mail deprecates such a course, but the pub lic will agree that matters have gone beyond that point where forbearance ceases to be virtue. These applications for admission ave been repeated for three years, and the omplaint of the applicant; has been more han once noticed in the legislature. If the appeal to the courts fails the subject will nce more and this time to some purpose

attend their lectures have nothing to fear.

-be brought up in the legislative assembly

If the members of University college coun

oil think they can stand the agitation which

has now begun, then certainly those who

think young girls should be permitted to

Whatever objection may be taken to some portions of the Rev. Mr. Johnston's sermon on the stage, there can be doubt that he made a point when he asked his hearers if more afraid to recant it. Out upon such they would like to see their wives or sisters actresses. There were probably few men in his congregation who would honestly and unhesitatingly have answered him in the affirmative, and the reason is not far to seek. The ordinary woman is assumed to be respectable until her own conduct has shown the contrary. But with the actress it is left a sort of open question; and the acquirement of a spotless reputation is the work of years of patient labor; and then she deems herself happy if people say, in a patronising soit of way, that nobody has ever been able to breathe a word against her good name. How would a man in ordinary society like to hear his wife or sister complimented on being virtuous? He would regard it simply as an insult. As an intimation that women. If the plea had been urged by a the lady was not, like Casar's wife, above mediaval monk it could not have been a suspicion, but that she had been coolly tried more absurd anachronism. Rip Van before a jury of her social peers, who had Winkle may have opened his eyes, but he concluded, after careful consideration, that has not rubbed them yet. As a matter of she was entitled to rank among respectable men, This attitude of doubt is a cruel

> an amusement legitimate which necessitates a kind of ostracism as well as a danger of contamination for these who provide it? It

DON'T SHOOT CONSULS. That modern monster, the murderous crank, has apparently decided to leave kings and presidents alone for a while and turn his attention to the annihilation of consuls. The man who would shoot at a consul is about as mean and senseless as the mosquito who bites a thin man's leg when there are plenty of aldermen around. There is no object to be gained by shooting a consul. He is usually a literary man who is thus enjoying a few well-earned years of leisure, or a politician whom it is advisable to put in a place where he can do nobody any harm. He has no estates in Ireland, and probably none anywhere else, and he doesn't wear an iron heel with which to grind down the masses. Even those weak-brained semicrimi alls who weep and slobber over murder ers, and subscribe to "friends" for their defence would probably hesitate before sending their dollars to assist a man who had killed a consul.

The Kingston News thinks that place is more of a student city than Toronto, It is true Toronto is a commercial town but it s also developing into the greatest student centre on the continent. It has now more of the airs of a university city with a characteristic student life than many of the college towns in Europe.

It is already known for a certainty that in the forthcoming report of the American postoffice department stronger ground than ever before will be taken in favor of a government telegraph system for the country. And it is a coincidence that just at this time, too, the Montreal board of trade should give a decided expression of opinion to the same effect, as far as Canada is concerned. The new parcel post and the re cent reduction of telegraph rates in England are also indications pointing in the same direction. The truth is that in this direction the popular demand is now setting in very strongly, on this as well as the other side of the Atlantic, and efforts to stay the tide will not much longer avail.

The Trader, a monthly journal of this city devoted to the interests of the jewelry | manity, &c.," and "If it is a great boon" trade' says the Globe watch deal "is an &c., is not the founder worthy of our rever-This testimonial is signed by Acting-Presimposition of the most transparent kind."

dent Frieze and twenty-six other professors,

"Practical time-keeping qualities it [the continuation from a benimposition from a benimp

watch] has none." More than this the Trader asserts that this \$2 nickel witch will be sure to go when the subscriber who are disgusted with the Globe turning

admit that the provincial exhibition there The Winnipeg Times and Free tes the failure almost entirely to the attempt to hawk provincial exhibitors through the ountry, which it says has been tried for me years in Octario without success. That the country has material for a good exhibition is shown by the success of the Manitoba exhibit at the dominion exposition at St. John, N. B.

We commend the letter of Mr. J. H Morris in another column on tax exemptions and endorse every word of it.

TAX BX PMPILONS.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: "The British North America act, otherwise known as "The confederation act," provides that all property vested in the crown shall be free from taxation; and that statute, being an imperial one, cannot be varied, unless by an imperial act. So, at the present time, the question of crown exemptions need not be introduced. But to have religion and the bible introduced the act of the province of Ontario, "respect ing the assessment of property," provides (sec. 5) that: "All municipal, local or direct taxes or rates shall, where no other express provision has been made in this respect, be evied equally upon the whole rateable property, real and personal, of the municipality or other locality, according to the assessed value of such property, and not upon any one or more kinds of property in particular, and in different proportion and the following section (6) defines the property to be taxed, viz: "All land and personal property in this province," with the following exceptions among others:

Places of worship and the land in connection therewith;

nection therewith; Churchyards and burying grounds

Every university, college, high school cther incorporated seminaries

Every public school house, town or city or township half, courthouse, idla house of correction, lock up house and public hospital, with the land attached thereto, and the personal property belonging to each of them. Had the exceptions or exemptions been limited to property which belonged to the public, and in which the public, as a whole, were solely interested and possessed, then there might be a question as to the expediency of tixing such property; as the municipal treasury, out of which the taxes would have to le paid, would be recouped by the people themselves. But where other institutions are to a large extent maintained by the whole people, owing to the exempprovincial act, but which are de facto the exclusive property of a particular order, sect or religious denomination, then the people are the victims of a most unjust women who adorn the profession; but it is nevertheless an existing fact, and one which may well cause a man to dread the idea of his wife or sister appearing before the footlights.

exaction, and will remain in that condition until they do procure their release from it through the medium of the same power which has designated it as a lawful one.

The University of Toronto, University of the public college, Upper Canada college, the public schools and the collegiate institute, ac,

themselves and for themselves, and the remainder as belonging to divisional parts of themselves exclusively.

At the present time an ordinary rate-payer, over and above his obligations to the city on account of his private estate, and that belonging to the public, also contributes his share of the amount which naturally count to be chargeable against the exbutes his share of the amount which naturally ought to be chargeable against the explain the computability of the golden empted properties which do not belong to the public, and which represent millions of dollars. Taxes are imposed to the fullest sentent on the property, both real and personal, of certain private seminaries or schools for young people of both sexes; while similar ones are exempt from the payment of taxes because they are incorporated. The anomaly is indefensible.

Beyond doubt similar exemptions (local improvements) to those which have been withdrawn from God's sacred edifices and the lands attached thereto, should not have

rights or liberty of any one, and which opin-ions may be either held or rejected or treat-ed, with indifference without the interest of any one being affected thereby. I as tici pate the answer that is likely to be made withdrawn from God sacret centres the lands attached thereto, should not have been continued in the directions above indicated. Therefore, all municipal, local or direct rates should be levied equally upon the whole of the lands of all denominational direct rates should be levied, equally upon the whole of the lands of all denominational educational institutions, incorporated seminaries of learning, and likewise upon the land attached to places of public worship in the city of Toronto (and, in fact, throughout the whole of the dominion of Canada), and it will be for the people as well to determine whether or not the improvements thereon should be similarly dealt with.

When a legislature has power to avolish When a legislature has power to apolish

when a legislature has power to adolish invidious exemptions, that power should be exercised; and, failing to do so spontane ously, the people should invite its attention to their opinions at the earliest opportunity. Otherwise, they must humbly sulmit to the perpetuation of an iniquitous will be aroused to the danger of having to law which inflicts upon them an unrightestablish a modern Sorbonne—a theosous expenditure -the evidence of meanspiritedness and drowsy conscientionsness.

No candidate for civic hot ors for the year 1884 should be allowed to escape giving a the consideration and settlement of quespublic pledge to do his utmost within the tions relating to man's unknowable state of council chamber and cutside of it by all times that the fighth anniversary of the city of Toronto at least remarkable for a contemporaneous legislative enactment wherein equality and uniformity of taxation shall be established for learn an important lesson from history, Avoid the danger of civing the church, i.e.

learn an important lesson from history, Avoid the danger of giving the church, i.e. all time.
For obvious reasons, I may say that it is clergy, the chance of repeating the obscurand stealthy process by which she march not my intention to offer myself as a candidate for civic honors; nevertheless my aid towards the realization of the needed relief will be fortherming on demand.

Public meetings should be held before the close of this autumn: and cur represen-tative men and prominent private citizens should be invited to express their views on vancing intelligence and civilization, or to become an atrophied organ where usefulness has passed away. W. N. WATSON. the vital questions involved in this letter. J. H. MORRIS.

Toronto, Oct. 8, 1883. THE DAY OF REST.

To the Editor of The World. SIR: Mr. W. H. Stevens, in your issue of the 5th inst., puts these questions: "Whenes came this economic boon to hu-

HIS FATAL PIEST CIGAR. should not this belief in this Middle-Aged Man Falls a Victim From the New York Morning Journa regard?" Upon which the first inquiry that The first cigar ever smoked by Mr. Jame O. Godfrey, 47 years old, killed him. Mr. mggests itself is this-who was the for

od cometery on account of his rashness was born in this city and was in business, here at the time of his death, although he resided at No. 204 Washington park, Brooklyn. He was a quick, nervous man, who worked hard, the effect being to overtax his the day of rest was established or provided, by some benificent founder, could exhibit towards the belief in such any "scoffing distinguished and the case of any one who really does not believe it, his scoffing disregard would be no more reprehensible than the scoffing disregard of the Europeans in India towards the various religious country. This point seems to be continually lost sight of by most people: That we cannot believe what we might wish to believe, or what we might think to be the best even in all cases. Our minds must be convinced by evidence before we can believe, and I cannot see that belief or disbelief in any case mer-

BELIGION AND THE STATE.

SIR : In my letter on the B ble in School

which appeared in The World's issue of

Sept. 25 it was my intention to expose what

I termed the specious sophistry of the only

argument of any account which had been

words, the principle of religious volun-

both needless and unbefitting the columns

of your journal that I should deliver to your

readers a disquisition on the principles of political philosophy, in order to prove that

the great en i, if nor the only end, of politi-

al government is in connection with duties

pelonging to the secular affairs of man in

to defend the natural rights and liberty of

the citizen from external and internal

general benefit of society the several institutions growing out of his social condi-

tion which are committed to its care, and

which are ever increasing in number, mag-

nitude and completeness with the advance

ing march of civilization. This statement

ing match of civilization. This statement regarding the real functions of government appears to me so nearly axiomatic in its nature as to claim the credence of every one capable of exercising the faculties of knowing and reflecting. But if any further proof were required to confirm the tenableness of this position, I might point to the principles which underlie our scheme of confederation and to the whole burden of our political life in whatever direction we guide our attention—whether in the various ramifications of government officialism, in our judicial

of government officialism, in our judicial procedure, or in the debates and controversies held within or without the walls of parliament—all are a declaration that the primary functions of government are to the secondar affairs of man in his

men who have been aided with all the ap-pliances of education, to solve. And finally,

he who would have the government and legislature of the country encumbered with the consideration of questions connected with man's supernatural state should be able to

explain the computability of the golder

to the first two points I have mer tioned

to leave questions on purely theological

suljects to the decision of regularly consti-

logians "in solemn conclave assembled," whose decisions could be accepted and acted

hoped that the wisdom of our public mer

into power in former times. The church

this country at least, by what is known as the process of social differentiation; and it now rests with the church herself whether

other institution in c rrespondence with ad-

-Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes:
"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery

is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle

of it after suffering some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expecta-

tions. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and

and the stat; are now happily

his social state-or, to speak more specific ally, the proper functions of government are

worked hard, the effect being to overtax his extal force.

Mr. Godfrey was a very temperate man in his habite, and tobacco had never touched his lips ut til the fatal cigar was tasted. On a tecent Sunday, his family being out of town, he dined in his mother's house with a few friends. After dinner he accepted a cigar, a strong one, which had been protected by tinfoll, causing the tobacco to retain all its strength. On consuming half of the cigar he was taken deathly sick. This sensation has been partaken of by nearly all beginners, but never before in the history of medicine has it been followed by fatal results. itorious or the reverse. JOHN PHILLIPS.

The violent sickness was followed by prostration and on the next Tuesday the family physician, Dr. Chas. Carey of No. 23 South Oxford street, was called in. He stated that Mr. Godfrey had been polyoned by mootine. To make assurance d u by sure, he conferred with a brother physician who had just previously treated Willie Morris of No. 380 Columbia street, a boy 15 years of age, who died from smoking argument of any account which had been advanced by the promiters of the agitation to have religion and the bible introduced into cur public schools; in this I propose to defend the principal of non interference by the state in matters of religion—or, in other words, the principle of religious voluntiation of the principle of religious voluntiation of the principle of religious voluntiation. Mr. Godfrey smoked the cigar perfect health. tering on my defence of this principle it is

—C. A. Livingstone, Plattaville, Ont., says: I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that is is the best preparation I have ever tried for the maximum.

Scene, on entering drawing root Lady visitor—What a beautiful suite furniture you have got, and how nice upholstered, it does credit, to your how both as regards style and finish. Lady snite in their window, the price only bein \$75, I was convinced at once I could no do better elsewhere.

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871	355,437 1,150,388	8,809,111 39,139,09	1,227,811 5,617,682

Next division of profits in 1885. J. D. HENDERSON, Agent, Office-46 King Street west.

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of a larged statement of this association are most thoroughly protected.

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of any Canadian company.

R. S. BAIRD, J. K. MACDONALD,
City Agent. 2 Managing Directs

on as a guide to our legislators and government efficials, whose duty it would be to carry in the effect these depress. Indeed this would be a convenient and a very natural London Guarantee & Accident Co., (LIMITED,) alternative to prescribe in order to relieve our public men of the onerousness of the OF LONDON, ENGLAND, additional ducies that would otherwise be imposed upon them in having to give atten-tion to the aff_irs of a state religion in any form whatever. But it is to be slacerely CAPITAL - - - \$1,250,000.

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THE SPORT!

The Bysides have tropby put up for comp Hamilton baseball clubs The Detroit baseball the season in seventh ; at the end of the first ; Charles A. Harriman North Bloomfield, Cal., leaving the track. Time

O. tober 24, for \$500 a rous, between William Parson Davis of Chica ian Francisco with Pa vill be made to have R Samuel May & Co. shi tables all the way to Doneld Ross of the lat-one to purchase a pool t ment of the Rocky mou

ment of the Rocky mou
A quoit match, 51 at
purse of \$25, took place
week between Oranstot
that villege, and Stant
of Middlemarch. The
14 point:
A half-mile foot rac
Saturday afternoonat th
between two local run
and Taylor, for \$25 a
was a very close one. was a very close one. feet. The same part race next Saturday for

On Saturday afternowas played in Mimico that place and the Wei for a silver cup, result the Wellingtons by thr 35, 25 and 10 minute the Stars gave their vis per at the Humber. The net earnings of tion baseball clubs this \$65,000, less \$11,000 is \$1. Lonis, \$40,000, is grounds, which was at nati, \$35,000; Baltimo politans, \$5000; Colum lenheny, \$3000. The \$1000. Brouthers leads the