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THE WORLD

18 King Street East, Toronto

The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1882.

CONTRACTS, CONTRACTORS AND PENALTIES.

The action of the city council on Monday night by resolution, releasing a firm of contractors from what would apparently have turned out to be an unprofitable contract, is to be regretted for several reasons. But the council did not only release the contractors from their tender, but also voted to refund the sixty dollars accompanying the bid as a penalty. And all this was done in contravention of a by-law of the city. Messrs. Trimble & Co. tendered for the sewer in Queen street east. The amount of their tender was one thousand four hundred dollars, which was one thousand less than the next highest. The firm's tender was accepted. Afterwards Messrs. Trimble & Co. discovered that they had made a mistake in their figures, and asked to be released from their contract. The mistake was looked upon as a bona fide oversight, and the council accordingly released them. But the contractors were not satisfied with being released from the terms of their tender; they also asked for the return of the $60 penalty which accompanied their bid. The council consented. All of this was done notwithstanding the strong opposition of the board of works and more particularly the chairman, Ald. Turner, who had fully considered the matter. Now, what we object to is the precedent established. We would not like to see Messrs. Trimble & Co. lose a thousand dollars, if it could be shown—and perhaps it has been satisfactorily shown—that a bona fide mistake had been made in their figures. But surely this firm ought to be well satisfied with getting out so easily—by merely paying the sixty dollar penalty. At the meeting of the board of works on Wednesday, Ald. Turner deplored the fact that the business of the city in relation to contractors had been carried on in such a loose manner for a long time past, and now when the works department were endeavoring to carry out the letter and spirit of the by-law relating to contracts, the council had made an unwarranted and dangerous interference.

MORE GUTTER POLITICS.

The Toronto Mail is getting lost to all decency. Its attack on Mr. Blake as head of the law society was characterized by one thing only—malignancy of a low type. There was not a direct charge, there was not one tittle of evidence, but a lot of mud-throwing at Mr. Blake, his brother, and his partner, Mr. Kerr, who as a grit clique are said to have ruled for years back the body of benchers with an iron rod, and closing with the declaration that the Blake ring must be ousted and the bench (i. e. the benchers) purged of every suspicion of partizanship. "It is preposterous that Mr. Blake, occupying the partisan position he does, should be permitted to retain the treasurership."

And then some distance on we have this, the most definite charge in the whole article:

If this "flourishing concern" were like any other professional firm, there might be some excuse for the domineering insolence of its members. But it is not. The younger members of the profession, irrespective of party leanings, can bear testimony to the intolerance of the Blake ring and the cavalier treatment received from it, inside and outside Osgoode hall. It is with the three benchers—the Family Compact—however that we are at present concerned. Together they form the nucleus of a compact band of grits—active, ever on the alert for chances and eager for the spoils. No sooner is there a vacancy on the bench or an office to be filled than the black-robed vultures summon their allies and vote in fellow-partisans. Messrs Mowat, Crooks, Hardy and Pardee, who seldom trouble the ordinary business meetings, are there in force to support the party ticket.

There is nothing to answer in all this virulence. Mr. Blake could not answer it himself. Let the Mail and those who supplied it with the information give more specific charges, name one specific act of tyranny by the "grit clique" and the public and The World will join it in ousting these men. But until they do this the editor of that paper may roll in his own swill-barrel.

The hatred shown by some of the conservatives—the great majority of that party we are glad to except—led on by the Mail, toward Mr. Blake, and Mr. Mowat is no common ill-feeling. It is rancour of the deepest tinge. Why it exists we will not now say, but we know this, that the Canadian people do not believe them to be the villains the Mail delights to and continuously paints them.

Yes and more than this they regard them as honorable men.

THE LITERARY EDITOR.

The every-day reader of the Toronto Mail would never suspect that its editor was a literary man but for two things. (1) He says he is one, and (2) he quotes the dramatists and the holy fathers. It is not alone that the all-seeing "we" stares at the reader out of every sentence. The individual man struts out and makes a show of his stars and spangles. "If *we* refrain from severe language;" "such intellect as *we* possess revolts indignantly," "a fairly extensive knowledge of the critical literature of the British dominions for the past half century, which *we* think we possess;" "the Conferences of Father Faber, a book which is an especial favorite with persons of a reflective turn of mind,"—such extracts as these, all from one article, are ample evidence of a mind diseased with vanity. An editor with a healthy intellect never parades himself before his readers; he makes his journal speak always, but himself never. The editor of the Mail if he had wisdom would let his writings tell that he had the taste and polish of a literary man. The world is not slow to appreciate merit; it can quickly discern between pinchbeck and gold. There are easier and better ways of showing off the well-read editor, if that is desirable, than by opening an article with quotations from poets or theologians. Besides, it is a ridiculous "give-away" on your literary editor when he begins an article with a moral from Father Faber and ends it by calling Archbishop Lynch a "donkey-driver."

JAY GOULD'S LATEST.

The great bulk of the ordinary cable and United States news is supplied to the papers by what is called the Associated Press. It is an organization of seven New York papers; The Herald, Tribune, Times, Sun, World, Journal of Commerce, and the Mail and Express. They have agents all over the world to collect news and they sell it to all the other papers. They pay the telegraph companies—principally the Western Union—so much for carrying the news. But Gould wants not only to carry the news but collect it and supply it, and more important still *control it* or doctor it to suit his ends. Already he controls the Tribune, the World, the Mail and Express and the rumor started last Saturday that he had got the Sun. That was the controlling vote. The Herald came out with a fierce article attacking Mr. Dana of the Sun for selling himself to Gould. The Sun replied that James Gordon Bennett was in the delirium tremens and that it wished to preserve the independence of the press from Jay Gould's dictation. Here the matter at present rests though the scare has been wide-spread and not a few papers are out favoring government control of the telegraph wires as a branch of the post office.

BROTHERLY PRESSMEN.

A large section of the editors of the French Canadian press were on the late excursion to Manitoba, and they are now writing in their papers of what a good time they had, and what splendid fellows the Ontario editors are. Speaking of it, L'Evenement of Quebec says: "We ought more often to journey in other parts of Canada; it is in this way that an acquaintance and an appreciation of one another can be established between men who have and ought to have a common aim: the advancement of Canada, not only from the material, but from the social standpoint. Generally in Quebec we know little of the province of Ontario and the maritime provinces. And on their side they are not as correctly informed in regard to Quebec as they ought to be. This is a fact that, though it is to be regretted, can easily be remedied. Apart from our language we are, like them, Canadians, and all our institutions, great and small, have but one aim, superior to all orders, and that is, the development of her material and intellectual resources to the benefit of our common country."

All of which sentiments we re-echo.

SIR JOHN'S ORIGIN.

We have heard it questioned whether Sir John Macdonald was Canadian-born, Scottish-born or born at sea, or even if he was born at all. But as to his political paternity there is no doubt. Dr. John Stewart, of election petition fame, comes forward in our columns this morning and says that it was at Kingston in 1844 when into "Canada's greatest stateman's political nostrils I blew the political breath of life." But never has a political father been more chagrined at the fruit of his political loins The aged doctor has devoted a great deal of his time to having the brand of Cain put on his recalcirant boy. If Sir John has been so bad a son, and if the promise of the fourth commandment applies to sons in politics his days in the land (political) ought to be about up.

ELECTION PETITIONS—SIR JOHN'S POLITICAL FATHER.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Another outrage committed against the "controverted election act of 1874," is the ordering of "particulars" by the bench, at the demand of the bar. What section of the 67 sections of the act justifies a judge in doing this? No section. On the contrary, the letter and the spirit of the act repudiate such practice. And no general rule of the 53 made by the queen's bench in 1874, for the trial of controverted elections, sanctions the practice; the framers of those rules Richards, Morrison and Wilson knowing well, I presume, that, by subsection 2 of section 44, they were precluded from making general rules or orders inconsistent with the intention and object of the act. In my petition, sir, against John A. Macdonald, under the election act of 1873, Richards, chief justice of the queen's bench, ordered particulars; but he admitted at the trial the error he had committed, stating he would not commit it again, as he saw that the effect of it was to scatter my witnesses over the northern part of the continent, among them most notably Alexander Campbell (now Sir Alexander), John A. Macdonald's corruption purse-bearer, who escaped from the dominion, running as far as New York, to protect himself from the clutches of the bum-bailiff. I had sent after him, thereby preventing me from disqualifying for seven years "Canada's greatest statesman," into whose political nostrils I, in 1844, blew the political breath of life.

JOHN STEWART.

Kingston, 28th Sept., 1882.

THE MARMION DIFFICULTY.

A Plain Statement from a School Teacher.

[J. M. Hunter, M. A. of the Collegiate Institute in the Barrie Advance.]

As most of our readers are aware a considerable breeze has arisen in regard to the action of the minister of education, in issuing instructions to the masters of the high schools, to stop reading Marmion with their pupils. The unexpectedness of the order has taken everybody by surprise, and the fact that most of the pupils had just obtained the book has led to considerable irritation.

It may be as well to state how the book came to be put on the list of works to be read in high schools during this school year.

Every five years a committee of the senate of the university of Toronto, is appointed to overhaul the curriculum, to suggest any important changes requiring to be made, and to prescribe the texts to be read in the various departments during the next five years. Of course the professors of the various departments in University college suggest what should be prescribed, and their wishes, we imagine, are always followed. The latest curriculum was issued in 1880, and although it has been somewhat modified since its first issue to meet the wishes of St. Michael's college, which has been affiliated with the university of Toronto since that time, the course in most departments stand precisely as fixed in 1880. Dr. Daniel Wilson, being professor of English literature, prescribed the course of study in English, and he selected "Marmion" as a work suitable for junior matriculation. It fell to be read in 1883

Shortly after the high school intermediate was started the educational authorities resolved to prescribe for that examination the text book selected each year for the matriculation examination by the university of Toronto. Hence Marmion was to be read during the coming year for the intermediate.

It will be seen that Mr. Crooks, did not prescribe the work, and it is pretty certain that he would not cause the work to be examined as to its suitability for school purposes. It would seem that soon after the school opened, Mr. Crook's attention was called to certain passages in the first Canto as objectionable in point of morality, and to certain others throughout the poem as casting reflections on the Roman Catholic church. The result was the now famous order to stop reading the book. The question is now being fiercely debated in the political journals, and of course much nonsense is being talked on both sides. As this column is strictly non-political we have nothing further to say in regard to the matter except to express the hope that the minister may see his way to reconsider his decision, and give the schools the pleasure of studying Scotts' poetical masterpiece. No teacher worthy of the name should have the slightest difficulty in taking his pupils safely over the objectionable parts. It is really comical to read the charges of immorality brought against the book. And surely the teacher of literature in our high schools, most of them university men of broad intelligence, might be trusted to counter-act, when necessary, the occasional narrowness or bigotry of writers whose general excellence and justness no one ventures to deny.

Marrying a Deceased Wife's Sister.

From the New York World.

The vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister seems likely to bring about yet another serious row in England, the champion of orthodoxy being Archdeacon Philpotts. Mr. William Edney, a surgeon in the navy, when his second wife died forwarded the customary notice of burial, in which he described her as "Eliza Jane Edney, otherwise Eliza Jane Brokenshir." The archdeacon thereupon wrote back that it was a misdeamor for any one to make a wilful false statement in such a certificate, and added: "Whereas, according to law, though she may have gone through the ceremony of marriage with William Edney, her brother-in law, she is not his wife and has no right to the name of Edney. I must request, therefore, that in the certificate of her burial to be sent to me she may be described as Eliza Jane Brokenshir,' else I shall be under the necessity of sending the certificate to the registrar general for his consideration." Surgeon Edney could hardly fail to take notice of such a letter, especially at such a time, and accordingly he replied that he had used the precise terms required by the circumstance, and that he would not alter them in the least particular. "For the last twenty years," wrote he, "the late Mrs Edney had been known by that name and by no other. In society, among her relatives and in all the acts of her life she had been so designated. This was the appellation by which she was universally recognized, and to have employed any other would have been to confuse her identity. But to prevent any possibility of misspprehension I added the name by which this lady was known prior to her marriage. There was therefore on my part absolutely no intention to deceive, nor was there in fact any deception in the case. Whatever the view entertained by the Episcopalian church, this lady was, in the eye of the foreign law under whose sanction she was married, in the estimation of all those by whom her memory is now cherished, and before God, my wife, and no law, human or divine, made it incumbent on me to stigmatize her by any such opprobrious description as that you seek to enforce. If, in the exercise of what you deem to be your spiritual functions, or a pious necessity, you should determine to carry out the threat with which your letter closes, I shall refer you to my solicitor, and dare you to proceed to what un-Christlike extremety you please." The issue thus raised is particularly plain and simple, and if the archdeacon is as combative as his letter indicates it should not be long ere the matter was tested. It is not in the least likely that any judge or jury could be found, even in England, that would convict Mr. Edney of a misdemeanor.

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HOW A CZAR IS CROWNED.

THE GREAT CEREMONY AT THE KREMLIN.

A Great Gathering of all Nations—Where a Woman Never Enters—The Repast.

From the Journal de Rome.

The Kremlin, with its high walls of white stone, with battlements cut out in the form of Tartar arrowheads, its eighteen green towers, and its five rose-colored gates, is quite a town in itself, containing three cathedrals, seven churches, a monastery, a nunnery, and three imperial palaces.

Let us speak first of the three most venerable sanctuaries, the cathedrals of the assumption, the annunciation, and the archangel St. Michael, grouped in a single cluster like a sheaf of golden ears, enclosed by an iron railing that shows upon the walls its great black net work.

The assumption is the cathedral of Rheims, the Westminster abbey of Russia. Here the emperors are crowned, and here is preserved the ancient throne of the czars in carved wood, known as the throne of Wladimir-Monomaque. The pillars, arches and walls of this church, which was built from beginning to end by Italian architects in 1475, are ornamented by large Bazantine images of long-bearded saints, whose heads are shown upon a background of gold. These holy personages in their purple garments look like a procession of Asiatic potentates, silent and stern.

The inconestasus of the assumption is a dazzling wall of jewelry, a fabulous display of gold, of precious stones, of pearls, and diamonds. To this wonderful wall are suspended miraculous images of great antiquity—virgins with dark eyes and brown skins that belonged to grand dukes and were brought from Novgorod, Pskof, Kiew, and Constantinope. Their halos are constellated with precious stones that twinkle like little stars and shine like red sparks. Upon their garments and dalmatics of gold, topazes, sapphires, emeralds and rubies display marvellous embroideries that interlace each other like garlands of flowers. The miraculous image of the virgin of Wladimir and orthodoxy piety attributes to St. Luke wears a diamond necklace valued at 200,000 roubles. Emeralds as large as nuts are set in the massive golden crown of this virgin.

Close to the iconostasus a canopy covers the chair of the patriarch, and in front of it a velvet tent marks the place of the emperor. Lamps of silver and vermilion with flickering lights and great wax candles with their steady and soft jets are not sufficient to awaken the obscurity that sleeps under the sombre vaults of the old cathedral.

The ceremonies of the coronation take place in this church with a pomp and splendor that are peculiarly Oriental. Before the czar arrives the high priests with the cross, assisted by two deacons carrying holy water in a basin of gold, sprinkle the passage that the emperor is about to take. Then, arranging themselves upon the steps that surround the imperial platform surmounted by a canopy of crimson velvet with tassels and fringes of gold, come the grand dukes and grand duchesses, all the members of the imperial family, the diplomatic corps, the high dignitaries of the empire, senators in red uniforms, ministers bedizened with badges and cordons, marshals in brilliant uniforms, ladies of the court, and young ladies of honor in the national costume, including the kakochnik (a golden diadem embroidered in gold or pearls), representatives of the merchants of all the cities of the empire, most of them in blue or black gowns fringed in gold, deputations from Asiatic peoples allied to or subjects of the Emperor, Chinese, Mongolians, Tartars, Baskirs, Kalmuks, Khirgees, Boukharas, Circassians, Georgians, Mingrelians, Laplanders, Esquimaux, Persians, Turcomans—a strange and wild mixture of different races, half clad and armed, some with bows or lances, others with yatagans with silver handles, or swords with wooden hilts rudely carved.

This dazzling and picturesque procession advances, preceded by a platoon of guards of honor, with cuirasses of red cloth starred with silver, and by two mounted heralds with gold embroidered brocades, red velvet caps, and maces. The imperial arms, borne by high functionaries, are placed at the left of the throne upon a table with a cover of gold. Grouped in front of the church under the portal draped with velvet, the clergy with crosses and mitres are resplendent in their chasubles and dalmatics sparkling with gems. The Metropolitans, led by the Metropolitan of Kiew, holding censers, await the arrival of the Emperor.

At last the czar appears. He descends the red staircase upon which a Persian carpet, flowered with roses, is placed. He wears the uniform of a general of division, with red trousers, and he walks under a large canopy that puts over his head a flock of golden eagles in a blue sky.

The metropolitan of Moscow presents him the cross to kiss, while the metropolitan of Novgorod sprinkles him with holy water. The princes of the church conduct the czar to the throne. Then the metropolitan of Moscow approaches his imperial majesty and presents him with the orthodox profession of faith, which the czar reads aloud, standing with his hand upon the guard of his sword. After reading he receives the two metropolitans of Kiew, who ascend the steps of the throne and bring him the coronation mantle. The czar takes it from their hands and places it upon his shoulders. Then he he bows before the metropolitan of Moscow, who places his hands over him and recites a prayer.

Finally the czar arises majestic and superb, dressed in his mantle of brocade lined with ermine, and, taking the imperial crown sparkling with diamonds, he places it with his own hands upon his head. At this moment the empress advances and kneels before her august spouse, who, taking off his crown, holds it an instant over the forehead of the czarina in token of her share in his omnipotence.

In the courtyard of the Kremlin the cannons thunder. The three hundred churches of Moscow ring their joy bells, and the vaults of the old cathedral are filled with songs of gladness and of triumph.

The mass begins. The silver doors of the iconostasus are opened. The archbishops of Novgorod and of Kiew approach the emperor and inform him that all is ready for the anointment. The czar descends from his throne. The empress accompanies him to the door of the sanctuary, the threshold of which no woman can cross. The Metropolitan of Moscow then dips in the vase that contains the holy oil the golden branch that he holds in his hand, and anoints the temples, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the breast, and the hands of the czar while uttering the words, "Behold the seal of the Holy Ghost." And after each holy unction the Metropolitan of Novgorod wipes away the traces. The ancient czars for seven days used not to wash the parts of their bodies that had thus been anointed.

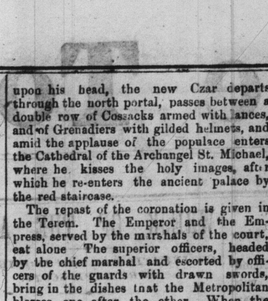
Conducted to the altar, the Czar partakes of the common, while the Empress, still kneeling at the door of the iconostasus, receives also the communion from the Metropolitan of Kiew. With the crown upon his head, the new Czar departs through the north portal, passes between a double row of Cossacks armed with lances, and of Grenadiers with gilded helmets, and amid the applause of the populace enters the Cathedral of the Archangel St. Michael, where he kisses the holy images, after which he re-enters the ancient palace by the red staircase.

The repast of the coronation is given in the Terem. The Emperor and the Empress, served by the marshals of the court, eat alone The superior officers, headed by the chief marshal and escorted by officers of the guards with drawn swords, bring in the dishes that the Metropolitan blesses one after the other. When the Czar wants to drink, the diplomatic corps retires, walking backward, and singers in gala costume, with swords by their sides, advance and execute during the rest of the repast, different pieces of the old Russian repertoire.

Canada's Turn Now.

From the Buffalo Telegraph.

For many years Canada, as compared with the United States, has been a low-priced country, the scale of wages in all branches of labor being very much lower; but during the last three years there has been a great change in this regard, and the indications are that there will be a still greater change in the next three years. Manufactures of all kinds are springing up in every part of the country. Manitoba and the northwest territory are being rapidly settled, and railway construction is very active. The Canada Pacific railway alone employs from 8000 to 9000 men and are advertising for more at $2.25 per day. Farmers have had difficulty in securing men to harvest their crops, and the newspapers are full of advertisements for workmen of all kinds, skilled and unskilled. In short, Canada now has all the conditions that go to make up high prices; a vast territory, sparsely settled, but rapidly filling up, thriving manufactures, and great activity in the construction of railways and canals. In case there comes a period of high wages there it will no doubt have some effect upon the direction of the emigration movement, many who would come to the United States under the old state of affairs going to Canada.



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CANADIAN BUSINESS.	*Premiums Received.*	*Insurance in Force.*
Year ending December 31st, 1877....	$279,701 79	$3,240,281 00
Year ending December 31st, 1878....	284,165 10	3,799,199 00
Year ending December 31st, 1879....	307,847 00	9,299,325 00
Year ending December 31st, 1880....	347,256 80	10,324,368 00
Year ending December 31st, 1881	**$403,597 00**	**$11,220,000 00**
An increase in 1878 of.....	**4,463 31 &**	**519,364 00**
And in 1879 a further growth of.....	**27,681 90 "**	**529,326 00**
And in 1880 a further increase of.....	**39,409 80 "**	**1,025,043 00**
And now a further increase of.....	**56,340 20 "**	**1,045,112 00**

During 1881 this Company paid for Death Claims in Canada $76,645 85—a considerable decrease upon the previous year.

Also, during 1881, to living members, holding matured Endowment Bonds, $36,194—an increase of nearly Five Thousand Dollars.

Also, during 1881, in Cash dividends, or Profits, to Mutual Members, the large sum of $54,593—an increase of nearly Four Thousand Dollars.

SOLID PROGRESS DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Assets.
1866.....	$ 2,036,823 05
1867.....	4,401,433 86
1868.....	7,538,613 35
1869.....	10,359,512 23
1870.....	13,281,594 21
1871.....	15,120,686 11
1872.....	16,646,786 21
1873.....	18,077,540 06
1874.....	19,482,415 88
1875.....	20,607,503 56
1876.....	22,092,734 32
1877.....	23,357,648 95
1878.....	24,111,175 70
1879.....	25,130,804 24
1880.....	**$25,636,195 41**
1881.....	**26,403,440 68**
1882.....	**27,055,884 76**

So productive are its Assets, and so carefully selected are its Lives, that the Interest Receipts alone more than defray the Death Losses, as the following figures for the past seven years will show:

Interest on funds, 1875 and 1876....	$3,027,092 59
Death Claims paid, 1875 and 1876....	2,548,561 65
Difference to the Good.....	**$479,530 94**
Interest on funds, 1877 and 1878....	$3,145,072 61
Death Claims paid, 1877 and 1878....	2,212,352 59
Difference to the Good.....	**$932,720 02**
Interest on funds, 1879, '80 and '81..	$4,900,058 23
Death Claims paid, 1879, '80 and '81..	3,744,602 42
Difference to the Good.....	**$1,155,395 81**

Policies issued in 1881, 4,753, insuring $8,207,220-00.
Policies now in force, 57,564, insuring $79,777,425.44.

All policies Nonforfeitable after two annual payments on the Endowment Plans and after three annual payments on the Life plans.

Endowment Deposits received in sums of $10 and upwards, carrying insurance of from $500 to $15,000 on a single life, from the age of 16 and upwards. Reader, if you are in good health (for none others are admitted) make application at once through the undersigned.

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

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.