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The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1882

THE WORLD'S NEW OFFICE. In a few days The World will be in its new office, No. 18 King street east, half a dozen doors below the present stand.

THE DEMAND FOR THE WORLD. So great has been the demand for 'The World' during the past few days that, notwithstanding a daily increase in the number printed, still the calls for the paper could not be met.

THE BOUNDARY AND THE N. P. A correspondent who favors the N. P. tries, in another column, to make us believe that Ontario is better without the disputed territory involved on the boundary award.

A BAD KING OF CONVENT. Le Monde, a French conservative journal of Montreal, welcomes the Irish Canadian to the conservative ranks as a new convert.

THE CARE OF MR. DAVIS. There was not a little surprise among university men and educational people generally yesterday over the non-appearance of the name of Mr. E. P. Davis in the arts class lists of the university of Toronto.

PASSING ROUND THE HAT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. While wishing all success to the Byerson memorial, we cannot but think that a more than questionable step has been taken by Dr. Hodgins and the Central Committee in issuing a ukase (for this "a suggestion" of such august persons practically is) to the city school authorities, that a collection in aid of the memorial be taken up at the public schools.

candidate is dragged through the dirt of mediocrity.

But that is not the worst of it. The children are even more stupid. It is not their way, except in the case of the bad boys above mentioned, to put in their contributions without letting their left hand know what their right hand was doing. On the contrary they talk about it. "How much did you give?" "My mamma gave me ten cents," etc. And so the parents are pestered for contributions till the name of Egerton Ryerson is made to stink in their nostrils. In this description we are drawing an imaginary picture. We know of poorly-off workingmen's families who have felt this collection business a serious nuisance. It is the most objectionable feature of the system, that it tends to promote class rivalry and discourage the children of the poor.

We also object strongly to the circulars now being sent around to the school teachers, with the name of "Dr. Hodgins, deputy superintendent of education," giving a quasi-official sanction to the collection. The school teachers of this province are the hardest-worked and poorest-paid of our public servants. It is a shame that they should be thus indirectly taxed. Of course it may be said that the subscription is voluntary. Very true, but the name of a leading official in the educational department, of the central committee, or of that superhuman magnate the local inspector, is quite enough to make the poor school marm's "voluntary" subscription a benevolence, as King James the second, of pious memory, understood it.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE of the 4th instant has a valuable article on the good that might be done by the foundation of a society for the discouraging of alleged men of genius who are in reality only commonplace people. A branch of this society might have effected much good during the last half century. No one plonger into crime at once—there is a beginning, an early stop at which reformation is still possible. Even Lord Lorne would not have been capable as the age of 18 of writing and publishing such awful trash as his last poem, and so much of it. He began no doubt with a nice little commonplace copy of verse. This was praised by the usual judicious friends; this led to his publishing further imitations of his in printer's ink! Could an officer of the society for discouraging etc., etc., have interviewed the young man, and impressed on his still plastic mind, the true inwardness of writing unmitigated bomb, matters had been otherwise! Then there is Josiah Burr. We do not wish to harass our readers' feelings by painting a Utopia in which Josiah Burr would not have been written trash nor talked nonsense.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION AND THE TARIFF. To THE WORLD: When the people of Ontario have had time to calmly consider this subject we think they will feel thankful that the province has not been saddled with the territory awarded and by the law to accept it. So far as can be learned it does not contain any land fit for cultivation, and what soil there is very poor. No matter how rough and rocky a country is, it will produce good timber if what soil there is good. The lumber even in the Parry Sound district is poor coarse-grained stuff, as lumbermen would know. Whistling clean up the land, when what can be put in by scratching the surface with brush on a harrow, and there is some vegetable soil, is a waste of money. The Muskoka and the Parry Sound district can raise a little grain. This with what they earn at lumbering, or in connection with lumbering, and what they get from the sale of their timber, is all they need. But where the land is once cleared and the lumbering played out, all will be left is a few acres of stubble, and the land is made from that quarter. This is the case there, what about the country further west and north? It is, but people say, it seems with valuable ores and minerals. Does it though. A London, England, company has been working the works mines in various parts of the world, and recently sent an expert out here to investigate the ores and minerals of the Lake Superior region with a view to mining operations if there was anything worth mining. The gentleman in question says that there is plenty of iron, copper, and ores and minerals, but they are worthless because not in sufficient quantities to pay for mining. Of course there may be valuable mines not yet discovered, but even though the country teemed with valuable ores what value would they have under our present tariff? In the heart of Ontario we have exhausted deposits of the finest kind of the most valuable of ores—iron. Yet heretofore they have been almost valueless and will be till our present tariff is improved and developed. Therefore if that territory teemed with valuable ores they would be worthless without a protectionist government and an improvement on our present tariff. But as we have shown the territory is utterly worthless so far as is known, save for what timber it may contain. From all we can learn there is very little timber worth anything in this country. When this is exhausted the country would be a constant source of expense and the more of it Ontario had the worse she would be off, like farmers in Texas. Some say that without timber to sell we will have direct taxation. If so, what value we have when the timber is exhausted and the territory a constant source of expense as it undoubtedly would be? If Ontario were to have direct taxation and become rich, populous and influential let her stand by the N. P. and insist on its improvement and development, so that we can manufacture iron instead of shipping one to the States. Thanks to the N. P. Ontario is fairly started on the high road to wealth, population and power. The iron industry and the Trent valley canal are all that is needed to make her wealthy and populous and all potent in power and influence. But let her go back on the N. P. and insist on its improvement and development. There could be no doubt of the result. The Ontario stocks on the whole have recuperated. We are not to doubt of the progress of the province, and we will be very glad to see every new move on the political side, which makes known business in our chief financial institutions has been slackening up and now it is quieter than at any time for the last three years. There is just such an ominous lull as occurred in the States

ELECTION NOTICES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WEST TORONTO.

As it will be impossible for me to call personally upon every elector in West Toronto during the short time at my disposal, I take this means of soliciting your vote and influence, and if elected, will endeavor at all times to act in such a manner as will advance the general interest of the Dominion, but particularly of this province, and my native city. The living questions of the day now agitating Ontario and Manitoba, viz. the boundary award and Provincial rights, must be decided at the polls. I uphold the award as just, fair and honorable, and will vote for its confirmation, and justice to Ontario demands its ratification instead of repudiation as the policy of the present government.

The right to manage our own affairs in this province is a right we must strictly maintain, and I strongly oppose the government in their endeavor to deprive us of this great heritage. I cordially advocate the right of Canada to make her own commercial treaties, as past experience has shown that we can attend to our own interests much better and more profitably than when confided to those who are utterly unacquainted personally with them. We should have no monopolies; our North-west lands should be thrown open to actual settlers, with no reserved sections to separate them, instead of being placed in the hands of speculators.

The present high tariff which requires to be maintained now for revenue purposes should be so amended as not to discriminate against the working classes; it should be the same for the rich and the poor, and I am therefore in favor of taking off the specific duties now levied upon textile fabrics and on such goods favor an ad valorem duty. I advocate an abolition also of the present coal tax and in favor of assisting our manufacturers by admitting the raw material free. I am strongly opposed to the policy of the present government in placing the labor market here in competition with that of the world by granting assisted passages to mechanics to come here and compete against our own mechanics, making their money pay for being others to compete against them in a full labor market, as also to building our railways with Chinese labor. Our militia department should, I think be controlled by Canadian officers, and we have the material in our midst to do this success fully and creditably. I trust to be able to explain my views on these points more fully as I have opportunity at the various meetings I may hold. As a Canadian, and one deeply interested in this city and province and anxious to build up on a solid basis our grand confederation, I ask you to support the principles I have thus enunciated, and by returning me as your member enable me as your representative to advocate the same in the high parliament of the nation.

Respectfully yours, W. B. McMURRICH.

THE RIGHTS OF INFANTS. The right of an infant to have some say in the selection of his guardian alitem was upheld yesterday morning at Osgoode street by Mr. Dalton in his judgment in a case of Mackenzie v. D'wight. This action was brought to recover the money demanded from the infant who is 15 years of age and apparently an intelligent young man. Mr. Spratt, the official guardian, being in this case retained for the plaintiff took out the usual order appointing Mr. Davidson guardian to the infant. The infant, however, and his father and friends wished to have another solicitor appointed guardian and made an application to have the order this morning, remarking that in an action of this kind an infant defendant so selected his own guardian. This young man probably uses his own judgment in many matters of such importance, and many young men of similar standing to business before the master himself, as he remarked, with much intelligence and discretion.

THE ONTARIO TRADE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY held a special private meeting yesterday afternoon at St. James's hotel, there being 25 delegates present. The president, J. S. Hamilton of Brantford, was in the chair. The committee of management met in the morning, when it was stated that the report of the present numbered 1200, and had lapsed the number had doubled. The committee's report was satisfactory, the financial position being in a healthy condition. At the general meeting the political situation of the country, as it affects the liquor trade, was fully discussed, and the claims of both parties were set forth by their respective friends.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN. EAST TORONTO. THE FRIENDS OF THE REFORM CANDIDATE MR. THOMAS THOMPSON.

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INSURANCE.

SOLID GROWTH.

Another year having elapsed, we now furnish a statement of the business of 1881, compared with previous years, showing the increasing favor with which the operations of the ZETA LIFE INSURANCE CO. have been regarded in the Dominion of Canada.

Table with columns: Premiums Received, Insurance in Force, and various financial figures for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881.

During 1881 this Company paid for Death Claims in Canada \$94,648 85— a considerable increase upon the previous year. A considerable number of living members, holding matured Endowment Bonds, \$30,104—an increase of nearly fifty thousand dollars.

So practically are its Assets, and so carefully selected are its Lives, that the Interest received also more than makes up the cost of the following figures for the past seven years will show:

Table showing Interest on Funds, 1875 and 1876, and Death Claims paid, 1875 and 1876, with various financial figures.

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