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TORONTO DAILY



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THE WORLD
18 King Street East, Toronto

THE TORONTO WORLD.
SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

"CANADA AS A HOME."

Mr. J. S. Bourne has reprinted in pamphlet form his paper "Canada as a Home" published in the Westminster Review. In this paper the writer gives a good deal of attention to the question of immigration to Canada, pointing out the causes which have diverted from Europe to the United States. Among these causes not the least significant, were the unwillingness of the Germans to go to a colony preferring instead the republic, nurtured though they were in the fatherland in the atmosphere of the staidest monarchism; and the unwillingness shown by the Irish as a body to settle in the colonies of England. While there may not be so much in these two contentions as Mr. Bourne thinks, there is nevertheless a good deal in them. And pondering them over one is led to the reflection that if Canada had not been a colony no objection in this line would have existed. But if these reasons were good and regrettable in the past, when during some years we had an inflow of settlers greater than we could provide for, how much greater and more regrettable will they not be—were they not now—when, by the construction of our railroads, half a continent is thrown open for settlement. The fact is, this very feature is one of the strong reasons that may be urged in favor of Canadian independence. Were Canada an independent nation, full of national aspirations and relieved of the colony prejudice, settlers and settlers of the most sturdy and ambitious class, too, would come upon her spare lands from every quarter of the globe.

And speaking of German and other immigrants leads us to a point which has too long been neglected by the attention of the press and the governments. The system of colonization is bad. If you put a colony of Swedes, Frenchmen, Icelanders or Germans upon a piece of territory to themselves, and go visit them twenty years afterwards you will find that they are still living in complete isolation. They will have retained their own old-fashioned ways, will till their land and manage their crops precisely as they did in the parent country. The stranger who travels through some of the colonies so planned in Manitoba will find abundant evidence of this; and the same is true of the Danish colony in New Brunswick where the colonists live apart, plod on in their past century, slow ways, wear wooden shoes, and ride oxen into market in preference to horses. The right plan is to colonize indiscriminately, sprinkling the German or the Frenchman or the Scandinavian among the thrifty Scotch or English farmers, and the Irish among the rest.

LAODAMIA IMMORAL.

We think there was a good deal of force in the point made by Mr. Houston in his letter to the Mail newspaper some days ago, that we had had enough of Scott and medievalism for the present as an English classic in our schools, and should now seek for a change in the rich field of our disposal. Mr. Houston incidentally suggested Laodamia as a change, but we notice that the quick nostril of the editor of the paper referred to detects in that piece an immoral aroma worse than that in Marmion. That editor may have some edition of Laodamia that we have never seen; for assuredly that written by Wordsworth and referred to by Mr. Houston is in no sense immoral, and does not contain even the fire of the original myth upon which it is founded. There surely cannot be any strong immoral suggestiveness in the hearing of a wife to be reunited to her slain husband, and this is the only current of sentiment in the form from which the misname could arise. The ruin in the poem was happily suggested, it is moral in its tone and "chaste as ice." Yet it does not "escape calumny."

TEMPERANCE, YOUNG MEN, AND BUSINESS.

The day for "whisky heads" in business is fast passing away. The larger the city the less the chance for a man who "gives off"

occasionally to hold or even get a position. Men who twenty years ago would be tolerated about a business have no show now. Reliability is the first test which is applied to new hands, and by which old ones are judged. Even those business which at one time were notorious for their "drifters" are now thinning them out. In the newspaper offices, for instance, "the old guard" is being relegated to limbo and a younger band of trained and reliable men are taking their place. It is the small towns which now tolerate the drifters, and as a result they are rather thick in some hamlets. But the drifters must go, and therefore it is the object of the young men to take care that they do not recruit their ranks. They have a model in Edward Blake who said in a speech the other day that he had been a total abstainer for eight years back, and he had been led to become so through the conviction that it was the example of the moderate drinkers that led so many young men astray.

Mr. Spicer, superintendent of the Grand Trunk railway, has just addressed a circular to the employees, in which he draws their attention to the number of men who have been discharged for drunkenness, and then continues:—"This kind of work won't do; the habit of drinking had better be given up at once and altogether or it will inevitably result in dismissal and trouble for all concerned. Your only safety lies in total abstinence. I strongly advise you to practice and adhere to it and to use all your influence with others in the same safe direction. Save your money, benefit your families, ensure safe working, do not risk your own lives nor the public safety by operating as fellow-employees men who occasionally get into a muddled or worse condition by indulgence in drinking habits which lead to carelessness, recklessness, accidents and a sad list of troubles which we must all desire to prevent."

REPUDIATING THE MAIL.

From the Northern Advance, Barrie. (Lib. Con.)

From a political point of view the course of the Mail is equally open to censure. It perhaps is none of our business what line of argument the Mail may take, but if that is the case we must protest against that paper being regarded as the official exponent of the views of the Conservatives. For weeks past the Mail has teemed with columns after columns of editorial and communications that have a direct tendency to alienate from the party ever catholic voter in the country. We do not believe in making a just cause subservient to a political consideration, but we do believe in making politics subservient to common sense. The Mail's dissertations upon the "Marmion" question were nine-tenths of them totally uncalled for. We do not know what effect they may have had upon other portions of the province, but we do not know that in this section at least they have disgusted all classes alike. In what we have said we do not wish to be understood as taking a position generally antagonistic to the leading organ, but upon this particular question we believe it has made a mistake that in the near future will prove disastrous to the cause it champions.

THEY DON'T HIT.

Yesterday Police Magistrate Denison gave five years imprisonment to a man found in a woman's room. He praised the courage of the young woman in the circumstances. But Miss Wright of Brighton, for defending herself from a similar character as the intruder sentenced yesterday, was convicted of manslaughter!

THE BRIGHTON MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: What the people of Cobourg and more especially the people of Brighton are no doubt asking themselves whether the firing of a pistol by an unprotected woman, in hope to scare away an intruder whose movements justified suspicion of evil intent, constitutes a crime justly punishable by six months imprisonment in the common jail. There is such a thing known to law as "justifiable homicide." Even if a jury be not intelligent enough to know what constitutes justifiable homicide it is not possible for the judge to instruct them? If a man chooses to get drunk and then fool around on the people's doorways in a manner which alarms two lone women, must he not take the consequences his own foolish conduct brings upon him? Is there any principle of protection to society involved in committing to jail for six months an intruder who fired a pistol at random, without the slightest attempt at steady aim, or intent to harm him otherwise; than by warning him that any evil intent he might have would meet resistance?

REDUCTION A CRIME.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Our superior court opened here on Tuesday the 17th inst., Judge Wilson presiding. The first case called was Andrew Minaker versus Andrew Welbanks. The suit was for damages sustained by the reduction of the daughter of Andrew Minaker, plaintiff, by the defendant Andrew Welbanks. The case being called Mr. Clute of Belleville appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. S. W. Laidlaw for the defence. The person sentenced was put in the witness box to testify to the facts of the case. She gave a very clear testimony, convicting the court and the jury the defendant was guilty her reduction, and the only person who could be accused of damaging the plaintiff and his family. The jury after considering the case carefully gave the plaintiff a verdict of \$325, being the amount they supposed the defendant was able to pay, or would pay. In listening to the

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

THE PRESS ATTACK ON MR. BLAKE—His Loyalty as Irreproachable as Sir John's.—The feeling is being expressed in the columns of our Canadian press, and in the opinions of the question—Toronto the Centre and Cradle of the Movement—Necessity of Establishing a "United" Party for the Dominion.

In my papers on Canadian independence a horde of newspapers supporting the Ottawa government have found material for attack on Mr. Blake. I stated in my last paper that Mr. Blake was in favor of independence at heart, but that he would support the measure within the bounds of prudence, and that he would never thwart the movement. In reference to this one paper says it always knew he was disloyal; and as to the rest of the press, it is just as well the people should know something of the dark mystery brooding within the man." But after all the number that talks this way is not very large, being neither very influential or extremely intellectual. There is a newspaper not a million miles away the most loyal of them all. You would think in reading it that some one or son-in-law of the queen was in the editorial chair, and trying to venturate British rule by bookish and senseless knives. I will make this bargain with some of these ultra-loyal people: If they conduct their arguments against the independence movement with becoming plebeian modesty and not pour out loyal gush about a sovereign at whom perhaps some of their relations have fired, I shall never depart from the principles I am examining to lay out to them a scourgic which I have always by me.

LESSONS FROM THE ALBERT SHOOTING CASE.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: That shooting, without intent, was the verdict that should have been rendered by the jury will be the opinion I am sure of nine out of every ten intelligent men outside the jury box. That the government will commute the hanging sentence into a proper term of imprisonment for the rash and unjustifiable act I cannot doubt. But there are some useful lessons that it may be thought well to draw from this painful case, and that will help to prevent the recurrence of such things for the future. Constables should be chosen who are known to be fit for the job, and not one notoriously was not, as far as trespassing are concerned. Then they should be properly instructed in their duties so as to what power they have, and how to use it. You would not hear of such a case as this occurring in England, because there all officials are well informed of their duties and know the extent of their powers.

BOULEVARDING.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: Things done by halves are seldom done well, and without evenness there cannot be order. Block paving to many streets this year is a good work so far; but to leave the spaces between the roads and sidewalks in the disorder they are at present is anything but good, and to leave boulevarding to the owners or occupiers of houses without compelling them to do it is a bad system. It is a matter of common knowledge how much better for the corporation to do the whole work and make the streets look orderly and pretty as they ought to be. The best kind of tree for boulevarding would be decided on by the council and the trees planted by the corporation and thus ensure economy, uniformity of appearance, and the speedy completion of the work. It is a common fault with private parties to plant trees close together and often an improper kind of tree—the poplar for instance.

THE PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: I feel quite sure that some one of the "U. L. E." type will attack "Father" for upholding the use of the rod and insisting upon obedience from his children. Still I believe he is right. I had to obey my parents implicitly when I was young and many a whipping I have received from my dear mother. They were deserved and the result was beneficial, and I adopted corporal chastisement with my own children. I have two daughters—the eldest is now in the university and the youngest they have used the rod from the time they were 6 years of age. For trifling offences I have them on the hands with a cane; for more serious offences I have them severely with a leather strap, divided at the end into four thongs. The behaviour of my girls has been admirable, and in contrast with that of other girls of their age with whom the rod is not used.

The Future of the Colonies.

C. Dudley Warner in the Century.

The dictatorial and selfish policy of England has been forced to give way somewhat with regard to the colonies. The spirit of the age is against it, and the strength of the colonies forbid its exercise. It is a policy which has done more harm than good. The old policy, Australia boldly to the protective tariff, and her parliament is only nominally controlled by the crown. Canada exacts duties on English goods, and England cannot help herself. Even with these concessions, can England keep her great colonies? They are still loyal in word, they still affect English manners and English speech, and draw their intellectual supplies from England. On the prospect of a war with Russia, they have shown all their loyalty. But everybody knows that allegiance is on the condition of local autonomy. If united Canada asks to go, she will go. So with Australia. It may be safely predicted that England will never fight again to hold the sovereignty of her new world possessions against their present occupants. And in the judgment of many good observers, a dissolution of the empire, so far as the western colonies are concerned, is inevitable, unless Great Britain, adopting the plan urged by Franklin, becomes an imperial federation, with parliaments distinct and independent, being the titular and actual sovereign. Sovereign power in the parliament over America, Franklin never would admit. His idea was that all the inhabitants of the empire must be citizens, not some of them subjects ruled by the home

Cobwebs.

Meeches touched with the morning mist,
Sheer enough for the ghosts of fairies;
Gossamer to the breeze, who treads on air;
To the verge of a dream as light as the air;
Dew of pearl from the fancies that swing;
Glistening passages of falling dawn over
Meadow flowers; and the silver threads;
Silvery drapings that float the ether;
Thin transparent seeking to screen;
Soleil d'or drive the light to retreat;
Where diamonds, shimmering with light,
Tremble in nets that hold them tightly.
Lone and deserted each shining globe—
Soleil d'or drive the light to retreat;
Gifts of beauty seem like live by day,
On 'gay' black spiders that live by day.

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65 King St., West, Toronto

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FURS
--AT--
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style.

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the finest ever seen in Toronto,
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imported by Cleghorn especially
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23rd.

JEWELL & CLOW,
56, 58, 60 COLBORNE ST.

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KIDNEY DISEASES.

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Ladies' Guide to Kidney-Wort.
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Adapted for present and winter wear. A splendid stock to choose from at exceedingly moderate charges.

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OPPOSITE ELM TORONTO.

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SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS &c

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TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY.
COLLARS AND DOZENS PER
AND 25c DOZEN
UFFS, 25c PIECES.

54 and 56 Wellington Street West.

GEO. P. SHARPE.

INSURANCE.

SOLID GROWTH.

Another year having elapsed, we now furnish a statement of the business of the CANADIAN BUSINESS...

	Premiums Received.	Interest on Funds.
Year ending December 31st, 1877...	\$270,701 79	\$2,000,000 00
Year ending December 31st, 1878...	251,155 10	\$1,700,000 00
Year ending December 31st, 1879...	307,847 00	\$2,000,000 00
Year ending December 31st, 1880...	377,266 00	\$2,000,000 00
Year ending December 31st, 1881...	448,311 42	\$2,000,000 00

SOLID GROWTH DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Year.	Assets.	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.	
1866.....	\$ 2,000,000 00	Interest on funds, 1875 and 1876... \$2,007,000 00	
1867.....	4,000,000 00	Death Claims paid, 1875 and 1876... 2,545,561 50	
1868.....	6,000,000 00	1877.....	8,000,000 00
1869.....	8,000,000 00	1878.....	10,000,000 00
1870.....	10,000,000 00	1879.....	12,000,000 00
1871.....	12,000,000 00	1880.....	14,000,000 00
1872.....	14,000,000 00	1881.....	16,000,000 00
1873.....	16,000,000 00	1882.....	18,000,000 00
1874.....	18,000,000 00		
1875.....	20,000,000 00		
1876.....	22,000,000 00		
1877.....	24,000,000 00		
1878.....	26,000,000 00		
1879.....	28,000,000 00		
1880.....	30,000,000 00		
1881.....	32,000,000 00		
1882.....	34,000,000 00		

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