THE CITY AND VICINITY.

THE DAILY ROUND OF LIFE IN AND ABOUT TORONTO.

What the People are Doing and Saying and Thinking About—Brief Notes Gathered Everywhere by Wide-Awake World Reporters.

HISTORY OF LITTLE JOHNNY.

Little Johnny went to view
The circus and the flip-flap flippers;
Johnny tried the flip-flap, too,
Now he wears the golden slippers.
While they turned these things at will
In the air or anywhere,
Johnny turned one higher still,
Turned clear up the golden stairs.

Where is the Khan?—J. Ross Robertson.

F. O. gave $5 to the Muskoka sufferers.

The Khan will make the half breeds howl.

How many Hallowe'en parties have you been invited to?

I am waiting to get a chance to thump him.—M. De Castro.

It is understood Toronto is soon to have a private lying-in-hospital.

Yorkville taxpayers should pay up on or before the 14th of November.

Rev. John Langtry, rector of St. Luke's, is again seriously indisposed.

"I am not able to suppress street corner rowdyism"—Chief Constable Draper.

There will be a convention of licensed victuallers in Toronto next December.

A monument to the late Col. Cumberland is being erected at Allandale station.

I have gone to Winnipeg. Give my regards to C. W. B. and J. Ross R.—The Khan.

A detective is working up a case of indecent exposure against an east end saloon keeper.

The Grand Trunk intend to follow the example by the Credit Valley, and run Sunday trains.

George Morrison of Galt challenges any man on the continent to a sack race for $100 or $500 a side.

The latest thing in bon-bon boxes resembles a pair of partly folded kid gloves, ready to put in the pocket.

St. Nicholas is out for November. The magazine is richly illustrated and filled with matter delightful to children.

Dr. Ferguson of Spadina avenue has been in the Toronto hospital for six weeks past with typhoid fever. He is now on the mend.

Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, pastor of Cooke's church, preached in Grace church at Evansville, Ind., last Sunday. He may get a call from there.

The examinations in connection with the excise department are now in progress. There are twenty-four candidates in attendance.

A special meeting of the public school board will be held to-night, for the purpose of considering the report of the committee on night schools and for general business.

The combined city charities' movement is to be revived. The mayor has called a meeting for Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the city hall to give the scheme further consideration.

Over $14,000 was realized by the sale of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn's household effects. Many articles went off at prices much higher than their original cost. The sale is said to be the largest of the kind in Canada.

"What saddens My Darling This Evening?" is the title of the latest song. Perhaps your darling's garter is coming down, and she doesn't like to speak about it. There are many sad, weird tragedies of which the world never hears.

There is no truth in the rumor that Dean Grassett has resigned his position. He has, however, given over in trust the greater portion of his income to be used by the churchwardens for the benefit of the cathedral. The dean is reported to be in very poor health.

William Weston, 14 years of age, was sheltered at No. 2 station Tuesday night. He came from Cremore, near Collingwood, to Toronto, to meet the agent of the London orphans home, who was to take him in charge, but failed to see him. Yesterday the mayor gave him a pass to London.

New York World: A hotel proprietor in Toronto, in a business letter to this office, invites the editor to make his home at the house free of charge at any time, so long as he wants to. That hotel man has got himself into a terrible scrape in case there should be another war in this country.

Mr. R. K. Kernighan, known among his friends as The Khan, has left the Toronto press and gone to Winnipeg, where he will take a position on the bright little Sun. Mr. Kernighan started for his future prairie home last night in company with Mr. W. H. Nagle, publisher of the Sun. He has the best wishes of the Toranto newspaper people in his new sphere of labor.

In an account of the death of a man by an elevator accident a Milwaukee despatch says that "the body fell with a dull thud to the floor." This is right. A casualty in which there is no dull thud should not be reported. The fact that the sad event cast a gloom over the entire community was for some unexplained reason, however, not stated.—Unconsidered trifles in New York World.

The Knox church young people's association will be officered as follows this season: Honorary president, Rev. H. M. Parsons; president, Wm. Anderson; 1st vice president, S. C. Duncan Clarke; 2nd vice-president, James Knowles, jr.; secretary, Edward J. Diganin; assistant secretary, Miss J. Sinclair; editor of journal, Dr. Davidson. Executive committee: Miss Parsons, Miss George and D. McLaren.

Inspector Stuart has a very odd tobacco pouch that can be seen at No. 1 station. It is made out of the skin of an albatross' foot, and is shaped something like an envelope. There are three of the birds claws in the pouch, which is of a yellow color and looks as if it has done long and faithful service as a receptacle for the weed. The inspector values it very highly.

The county orange lodge met last night, with county master E. F. Clarke in the chair. A detailed statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the orange demonstration in this city on the last twelfth was submitted. The receipts from all sources were $3468.56, and the expenditure amounted to $1321.52, leaving a balance of $2147.04, which will be placed to the credit of the orange hall building fund. This fund is rapidly increasing, being already over $6000, and the success of the project is assured.

He was a nice young man from Buffalo and came over here to work in a Front street establishment. His employer took kindly to him the first day, asking him to help in "checking off" and "calling back" the sizes of certain goods. All went well until the youth, in finishing up a string of number, called out: "Fifty-five, eleven, forty-fo'—Keno!" A great solemn hush fell over the rest of the clerks as the old man called the blushing lad up to the desk and desired an explanation, and the misguided youth put his foot in deeper by stammering out that it was only "force of habit" made him say it. The old gentleman eyed him calmly for a moment and then, laying down 75 cents for his day's wages, said: "Boy, 'rake the pot' and go and renounce your sins."

THE CRIMINAL ASSIZES.

Trial of Mitchell and Jacobs for Breaking Gaol—The Bills of the Grand Jury.

There was a considerable sensation in the assize court yesterday when the foreman of the grand jury announced no bill in the case of the young bank clerk Mills, indicted for shooting with intent P. Stewart Ross. Crown Counsel Irving looked very much surprised at the finding of the jury, and it was freely commented on by many in court. "Talk about grand juries being the bulwarks of British liberty after that," said a prominent practitioner; "it's been a good bulwark to Mills but not much for justice. I can't imagine how the grand jury came to such a conclusion. They must think its nothing to be shot through the scalp." The World heard other severe comments on the decision of the grand jury. Mr. Irving sent an indictment for unlawful wounding back to the jury, but it met with the same fate, whereat the worthy crown counsel was very wrathy.

True bills were returned against James Jones for larceny, Edward Sevier for embezzlement, and Tobias Switzer for arson. In the case of Sarah Howe, Margaret Redfern and Charlotte Hennerty, exposing a child and George Thompson larceny no bills were rturned, Switzer will be tried to-day. Sevier's trial has been fixed for Friday.

John Shea was put on trial for feloniously and unlawfully wounding his wife. The affair happened on the 9th of September at their house on Erin street. Mrs. Shea said that her husband hit her on the head with a stick. Justice Cameron advised the jury to bring in a verdict of common assault, which they did.

The case against Billy Mitchell and Fred Jacobs for breaking gaol in July last was then proceeded with. The indictment charged them with picking the locks and breaking out through a back door. There was no doubt about their getting out but the jury acquitted them after hearing a good speech in their behalf from Mr. N. G. Bigelow. The two men will probably return to the dock today for trial for the burglary at Saunders' tailoring establishment.

FIRE AND GAS COMMITTEE.

The fire and gas committee yesterday conferred with the board of works on a proposition made by the Telephone company. The company wish to extend their connections and erect new poles, and they offer, if permitted to do so, to allow the fire alarm wires to be placed on the same poles, and to keep both sets of wires in order. The chief question considered yesterday was whether the wires could be arranged so as not to cross, and in order to settle this the chief of the fire brigade and Mr. Gibson were ordered to report on the advisability of such an arrangement.

A petition was received from Mr. Geo. Denison and others asking to have the old Denison property placed within the fire limits. The matter was laid over.

Mr. Bartley appeared on behalf of the Toronto bridge company, and asked to have a fire alarm box placed on their premises. The matter was referred to the chiefs.

Chief Ashfield submitted an estimate of supplies required for the department for the next six months, amounting to $2350.

A report was submitted recommending the erection of gas lamps in various parts of the city, and several members put in claims for additional lamps.

Mr. Charles Woodruff was granted permission to erect a steam engine on his premises, 22 Queen street east.

WATERWORKS COMMITTEE.

At yesterday's meeting the engineer reported that he had been requested by the contractor to allow him an estimate upon the work, but he had refused, considering that the state of the work would not allow it, and he felt fully convinced that little or nothing more could be done this season. A statement was appened showing that the total value of the work already done, dedicating the value of the stranded length of pipe, was $25,325 93, that the amount advanced to the constactors was $13,676 14. The engineer further stated that upon his refusal to give an estimate, the contractor had left intimatiug that he would take legal advice.

The matter was referred to the engineer, the city solicitor and the chairman of the board. The other matters of importance are reported elsewhere.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Manager Conner is to be congratulated upon the taste and judgment he has exercised in making his engagements this year. He has presented a series of fine plays at the Royal this season, the least of which is "Only a Farmer's Daughter," now being played there by Manager Gardiner's company. The piece is one of sustained interest throught, and has a number of taking points; and what is fully as essential to the success of a dramatic work, it is played in a superior manner. The beautiful Miss Lillian Cleves assumes the leading role in a way that never fails to excite the admiration of her auditors, no matter what their opinion may be of the character of the woman she plays. She is ably supported by Miss Bertha Welby, Mr. Richard Foote, Mr. Elliot Barnes, and other ladies and gentlemen.

"Only a Farmer's Daughter" will run for the remainder of the week. The audiences are increasing nightly, which is a good sign that the play is taking well.

THE KHAN'S FAREWELL.

Having been suddenly offered a position on a Winnipeg paper, he suddenly accepts, and as suddenly writes the following doggerel:

And now when the days they are solemn,
And now when the days they are dim,
The Khan in this sparkling column
Bursts forth in a requiem hymn.
For the place that knew him in August
No more it will know him for years,
For he's off to the land of the raw gust,
And he leaves you this poem with tears.
In his panting and longing for air, he
Has turned his bold face to the west,
To live in the midst of prairie,
Where the buffalo maketh his nest;
For his work in this city is ended,
No more he will labor and toil,
For he's off to the land that is splendid,
Where there's oceans and oceans of soil.
He weeps—he weeps, and he's truly,
Yes truly he's sorry to go;
Adieu, my dearest Gilhooley,
Dwan and bould Sheehan also.
And give my best love to the Colonel,
And McGoherty aisy and true,
To the cells that are deep and infernal,
And all of the firemen, too.
And when you are at it go hunting
And find out a man in the Mail,
And whisper to Christopher Bunting
The Khan is no longer for sale.
But John Ross is the man I'm sorry for,
For I left the poor chap in the lurch;
I'd better be off by to-worrow, for
He'll be hunting me round with a birch,
Oh think of the heart so galvanic,
The strange, the wonderful man,
Remember the writing satanic,
Remember—remember the Khan.

—The Toronto Turkish Baths, 233 Queer street west, are open every day from 7 a.m. so 9 p.m.

WORKS OF WICKEDNESS.

MR. PHIPPS ON THE CONFISCATION OF PAINE AND VOLTAIRE.

An Unwise Official Action—How it Will Excite The Public to Read Books That Would Have Otherwise Remained in Oblivion on the Upper Shelf.

To the Editor of The Toronto World.

SIR,—Whether the result of their labors be praiseworthy or no, yet as zealous and effective workers for the promulgation of infidel literature, no one can deny our custom house officials that meed of appreciation deservedly their due. Neither the keen wit of Voltaire nor the energetic mind of Paine could have devised a more successful method of bringing themselves again into notice than that we owe to the management of those directors of the press who sit at the receipt of customs in Toronto. But a few days past, and Paine and Voltaire seemed condemned in perpetuity to the oblivion of the upper shelf, few copies were imported, and fewer demanded; they were dead stock, and would have so remained; our moral and theological atmosphere was quiet as a midnight village, when over-wisdom must needs poke its testing-rod into Camarina, and on the instant the whole landscape gleams ruddy with infernal light. Paine and Voltaire are demanded in all directions, editions are on the point of being printed, copies are ordered by wholesale, the employees of one firm alone are stated to have sent for a hundred; the country, which might never have seen but few copies, is likely to endure the visitation of a million; nay, if the attempt at repression were continued, we should assuredly see all Canada, in very reaction of obstinacy and force of curiosity, reading, quoting, and even acting in the spirit of these publications, for all of which there is no more necessity than a toad has for a side-pocket. With how little wisdom, said the moralist, the world is governed. With how little, any one may add, on reading the manifesto of the clerical association, it is spiritually taught. For these worthy and reverend gentlemen do not see that they are soldiers praying that the enemy be not allowed to come near them; and are but advertising their own inability or over-indolence to confute; while the general public, hearing of immorality and indecency, and full of that peculiar religious zeal which impels it to study the most extended reports of all such matters, is busy wondering what manner of forcible argument, of fascinating style, these enchanting publications must contain, the advent of which seems so dreaded and the consequences so probably overwhelming; while a very great number are quietly and privately determining that, however much their perusal may injure the general public, he himself individually can stand it, and he will, if he can, get a look at them.

He will lose his labor. The books in question are, in one word, dull. The eyes they could keenly interest have long mouldered into dust; the intellects they might have swayed are far beyond the range of mortal pen. The satire of the past has little force to pierce—its coarseness of expression slight power to injure—the folly or the morals of the present day. The old artillery cannot reach the modern target. The arguments of Paine and of Voltaire were not new; they had long been the stock in trade of England's free thought school. But the rude energy of the former—the vast learning and vivid thought of the latter—brightened anew and launched with terrible energy the infidel dart. Of all the intellectual weapons which have ever been wielded by man," says Macaulay, "the most terrible was the mockery of Voltaire." It glanced, as all such must, ineffectually by the spotless shield of pure Christianity; but hypocrisy went down before it horse and man. To that fierce assault we owe much of the greater decorum of to-day. Where now are the three-bottle and fox-hunting parsons—the drunken and dissolute chaplains—the frequent and bloated pluralist? Where now the immoralities of the abbeys—the hordes of idle friars who once wandered on every continental road! But with the demolished stronghold has departed the use of the battering-ram; and he who now opens the theological treatises of these writers will find little to instruct and less to amuse—he enters neither museum of art nor gallery of pictures, but a deserted lumber room, the door of which he will quickly and gladly reclose.

But, though these volumes be now of diminished argumentative force and of antiquated and unprepossessing wit, there are many and grave reasons why it were far better their circulation in Canada were slight—or were none. These reasons I need not enumerate. The only class who were likely to read them they would not have injured. Of themselves, they could never have attracted other readers. But an official action, which I must call most unwise, and to which might honestly be applied epithets more forcible, can hardly now be prevented from forcing them into the hands, and by every attraction of roused curiosity, pressing them on the attention of a very much larger class, among whom they may do very great injury indeed. Their day was past. What good—what evil—they could naturally perform was done, and they would have done no more. They laid innocuous on the shelf, a half-forgotten memory of a violent and a fruitful period. But when the rulers of a country deliberately set the powerful machinery at their command at work in the manufacture of unnecessary evil, there are few materials too harmless to be pressed into the service, and this, most unfortunately and most needlessly, is being done here to-day.

Their alleged immorality is another affair. As to their coarseness or impurity, apart from their infidelity, they are but on a level with the ordinary literature of their day. It is not, of course, claimed that these or any authors advocate directly immorality; the charge is that the description familiarizes with, and tends to the commission of that which is similar. But what can a collector of customs do in the matter? Suppose our Toronto official sets to work at this business. He examines English literature. What will he do with Shakespeare? He examines the scenes in Troilus and Cressida—he reads the conversations between the princess and the lords in Love's Labor Lost; he reads the sonnets—what can he say? "Grossly immoral!" "Shakespeare cannot be admitted!" He tries others. What of Smollett? He reads Roderick Random's French adventures—the episode of the travelling friar—the pretty maid who had a *tendre* for the hero—"Terribly immoral!" Take the next; take the travels of the redoubtable Peregrine—the scenes on the continent—the various maids and matrons—What is immoral if adultery and fornication be not? "Undoubtedly we must exclude Smollett!" Well, take Sterne. He reads Tristram Shandy. I wonder, by the way, if our learned archbishop agrees with the learned doctors of the Sorbonne. "Well, there is a strong tendency to indecency all through. Yes, this is immoral; Shut out Sterne." He reads Swift. "Well, the prose is occasionally very gross, but the verses! Terrible! Obscene! Keep Swift out!" And Byron. What can he do with Don Juan?—at the very first the husband discovers the hero where he should not have found him. What is to be done with the night-scene in the harem?—what with the numerous descriptions and suggestions of immorality? What of the crime of Hugo—or the escapade of Mazeppa, which that worthy gentleman expresses so fervent a wish to perform over again? "In fact, it is immoral and indecent, and clever and dangerous," he will say. "Keep Byron out!" And Shelly—he can't come in. "What of Coleridge?" "Well," the collector, grim and precise, will remark, "A person who ventured to say he couldn't understand and believe the Athanasian creed, as appointed to be read in churches, is very suspicious. You may keep him out." And the whole host of English dramatists of past centuries? "Well, they're mostly immoral, but as nobody reads them but the editor of the Mail, and he forgets them by morning, never mind." What of Spenser? "Well, the Fairy Queen—it's professedly religious?" "Yes, but some passages suggest very indecent images; keep it out!" And Chaucer? The collector sets out to read that. What will he say of any of the tales? What of the ploughshare story—

"And he was redy with his yron hote?"

"Immoral! Gross! Obscene! Not a pilgrim shall cross the border!" He falls back on Fielding—what will he do with Tom Jones and Molly? On Richardson—Is he to let Lovelace loose on unprotected Canada? Never! But there must be *some* moral writers—probably the old ones—he will try the classics. Horace—pleasing name—shall give repose. Alas for the collector—

"Medii fonte leporum
— — Surgit amari aliquid."

By chance he opens it where Davus is describing his experience. Can it be? What meets the collectorial vision?

"Acris ubime
Natura intendit, sub clara nuda lucerna—"

and the following lines. "Awful!" And there are many more—and there is Ovid, and Martial, and the rest. "The classics must not come in!" says the collector. Where shall he venture? Into French literature? He will never survive the perusal of Rabelais. If he try Le Sage, why, Laura and Arsenia are not moral, and the sojourn of Gil Blas with the seven deadly sins is not exemplary. Spanish? Surely it will not do—these barmaids and muleteers in Don Quixote. Can he take refuge in history? Shall he inform the youth of Canada concerning the court of Charles II., teach them the sayings of Etherege and of Rochester, tell them how many ladies followed with Napoleon's baggage, or explain what was done in his hot youth, when George the IV. was king, and everybody, collectors included, prayed every Sunday that his most excellent majesty might long reign over them? No; he must shut out history, and exclude memoirs. He can't read them all, and who knows what might come uninvestigated in? He turns to sacred history and the inspired words. Are they free from what might possibly shook? Very far from it. In fact, logically and practically, to carry out this ideal the collector must prohibit entirely the entrance of the great bulk of what is most valued in English, continental and ancient literature, and we may possibly witness a grand processional deputation, crowding Yonge street to Yorkville, composed of citizens, farmers, lawyers, doctors, collegians, university men, with the bishops and clergy in full force at their head, besieging the custom house with prayers for the release of their favorite works from durance vile, while between the pillars, in attitude immense and gorgeous, Mr. Patton shall stand and reply, "My good men, as custodian of this institution and your eternal welfare, I forbid the books!"

Frankly, a gross error has occurred. John A. himself, even when most incapable, would have been far too capable for this. This unwise attempt at repression has given infidelity the chief assistance it has yet received in Canada. Nothing in the books would have procured their reading; the proscription will compel it by the hundred thousand. It is, however, but a continuance of Sir John's original mistake. On obtaining power, he unfortunately felt himself bound to carry all to his old friends. To what awkward purpose they work in custom houses is plain enough; but the evil is very slight compared with what inflicted elsewhere R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto, Oct. 23, 1881.

THE BLACKLIST CASE.

In our Osgoode hall notes yesterday we mentioned a case of Roberts v. Climie, in which the defendant, a license inspector was sued for libel—the libel consisting in publishing the plaintiff's name in a list of habitual drunkards. The defendant pleaded the authority of the license commissioner and Judge Osler held the plea bad. However, the inspector appears to have succeeded on some other ground, as the jury who were trying the case at Stratford returned yesterday a verdict in his favor

THE JEW, THE CHRISTIAN, AND THE ALDERMAN.

Some gentlemen were sitting together at a restaurant yesterday, among whom was an ex-alderman of geological proclivities. One related how he had put his foot in it with a certain worthy prelate, who was once of the Hebrew persuasion. It appears that the narrator, the prelate, and some friends sat down to supper, and that on the table was a dish of raw oysters, swimming in, let us say, moisture. "Blank," said he of the mitre, "You may give me some of those oysters without any of the gravy." The narrator here chimed in with "but, my lord, that would be as impossible as it was for Antonio to give that wretched old Jew his pound of flesh, minus the blood." There was a roar, in which his lordship joined, of course. When the story got to this point the ex-alderman interrupted with "if old Bill Shaksperare had been there he would have stood a bottle of wine."

JUDGMENTS AT OSGOODE HALL.

The chancellor gave judgment yesterday in the following cases: Connecticut Mutual Insurance company v. Graham, the first ground sent back to master to take further evidence, the second ground overruled with costs and if the objections were taken before the master costs to follow the decision, but if not no costs; Township of Monaghan v. Dobbin, no costs to either party; Young v. Macdonald, the children entitled to rank as tenants in common after the death of the widow; Burrows v. Leavens, bill dismissed with costs. The decision in the latter case is that where mortgagee proceeds against a mortgagor for default in payment of interest at ten per cent., and the mortgagor then tenders the whole amount of principal and interest due, the mortgagee is not bound to accept the whole if the terms of the mortgage provide otherwise. In Thorburn v. Sheard a partnership dispute, a motion for judgment was made when it was ordered that affidavits in verification of the bill be filed. In Trust and Loan company v. McCormick a motion for judgment against McCormick was granted, only the defendant Finlay being opposed to the degree. In Manning v. Manning the matter was referred to the master at Chatham to sell the premises and ascertain who was entitled to the proceeds.

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PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE.

S. DAVIS,

"Cable" Cigar Manufacturer,

hereby gives notice that he has admitted his son, E. H. DAVIS, as partner in his business, which will be henceforth continued under the name and style of

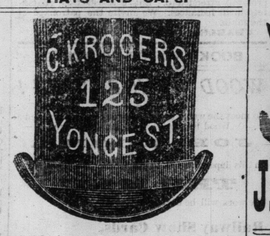
S. DAVIS & SON,

54 and 56 McGill Street,

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 19, 1881.

HATS AND CAPS.



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HAT CLEANING.

We are making Stiff Cloth Hats to match Suits.

We are making Silk and Pullover Hats.

We are making old Hats over.

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Night calls promptly attended to.

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DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 6th October, 1881,

NOTICE is hereby given that, under an Order-in-Council, Timber Berths in the undermentioned townships in the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, at the Department of Crown Lands, at TWELVE o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of DECEMBER next, viz: Townships of Mowat, Blair, McConkey, Hardy, Patterson, Mills, Sinclair, Bethune, Proudfoot, Gurd, Machar, Strong, Joly, Laurier, Pringle, Lount, Nipissing and Himsworth.

The area to be disposed of in the above townships as timber berths is upwards of 1400 square miles, and to suit all classes of purchasers each township will, as nearly as practicable, be divided into four berths.

Sheets containing conditions and terms of sale, with information as to area and lots and concessions comprised in each berth, will be furnished on application personally, or by letter, to the Woods and Forests Branch of the Department, or to the Crown Timber Offices at Ottawa, Belleville and Quebec, and the Office of T. E. Johnson, Esq., Parry Sound.

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

N.B.—No advertisement will be paid for unless previously ordered by the Department. 14

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SPECIAL OFFERING

TO-DAY, OF

Satin Brocades, Satin De Lyns, Satin Imperials, Pure Silk Satins, Embossed Silk Mantle Velvets, Plain Mantle Velvets, "Superb Stock." Velvets, Plushes, Satin and Velveteens, Black and Colored Dress Silks, "Immense Bargains."

As a special bargain I will offer a full line of Lupin's Celebrated Black and Colored Cashmeres, "Grand Value."

My Dress Department is unequalled in variety and extent of styles shown. **Ladies' Cloth Suitings,** all the latest and choicest styles in Twilled and Ombre Stripes and Plaids for combinations and associations with plain goods. Camels' Hair, Armures, Serges, and Novelties in Black Dress Goods.

Buyers Will Save Time and Money by examining my stock of Shawls, Mantles, Sacques, Dolmans, Ulsters, Felt, Quilted Lustre and Satin Skirts. Being a "SPECIALTY" HOUSE, I am sure to have every style and Size at

Prices That Are Always the Lowest.

EDWARD M'KEOWN,

182 Yonge-st., Third Door north of Queen.

SAMPLES SENT PER MAIL. 246

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cordoran Button Boots

AND

Calf Lace Boots in Half Sizes;

Also, Kid and Cloth Gaiters.

J.D. King & Co.

These goods are neat-fitting, solid in workmanship, stylish in appearance, and of our own manufacture 246

Prices reasonable. **79 KING ST. EAST.**

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BALANCE OF SUMMER

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST,

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS.

Just to hand: Men's French Calf and Cordwan Hand-sewed Balmorals at our usual Low Prices. Winter goods fully assorted and Cheap. 246

WM. SIMPSON, 68 QUEEN STREET WEST.

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INSURANCE

SOLID PROGRESS.

There are different kinds of Life Insurance Agents. Some recognizing their responsibility as men, will work for only the best companies, and accept reasonable remuneration. Others will work only for the company paying the highest salary, irrespective of its standing, and will do any kind of business required of them. One of this class told the writer, two years ago, that he was ready to work for Old Nick's company if he gave him a good salary. He very soon met with an engagement but not on the Ætna's staff.

Certain gentry of this class are now making a bugbear of the fact that the Ætna's Insurance in Force and Income have decreased since 1872. But they forget to explain that everything was done on a greenback basis in 1872, and that there is no American company which has not occasionally made a little "progress backwards" since 1872. The Companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department, aggregate as follows:

In 1872—In Greenbacks	$117,306,029	$2,144,742,591
In 1879—In Gold	77,700,403	1,457,255,513
Contraction during 7 years' hard times	39,605,626	657,486,978

Showing a contraction of 33 per cent. in Income, and of 31 per cent. in Insurance. During the same period the ÆTNA LIFE'S contraction was but 27 and 22 per cent., while its

Assets increased during the 7 years, from $18,077,540 66
In 1872, up to, in 1879, 25,636,195 41

showing an increase of a fraction under **30 per cent.**

To say of a firm, or a bank, that its Debts had decreased and its Assets increased would be very strong testimony in favour of that firm's, or bank's, good management and present strength. The following statement shows Solid Progress in Assets and in Surplus over all Liabilities—that is, after making provision for the re-insurance of the first column, year by year:—

Year.	Amount at Risk.	Assets.	Surplus.
1872	$100,517,773	$18,077,540	$2,153,962
1873	98,864,149	19,482,417	2,808,789
1874	91,506,992	20,657,603	3,213,960
1875	91,454,911	22,092,734	3,586,650
1876	87,385,555	23,357,648	3,878,568
1877	82,719,074	24,141,125	4,179,030
1878	79,568,066	25,120,804	4,754,636
1879	77,738,038	25,636,195	4,989,633
1880	77,951,819	26,403,440	5,387,773

In 1872, therefore, the ÆTNA had only $180 on hand to each $1,000 of Policy. To-day it has $338 40. In 1872 its Surplus, after laying aside enough to re-insure all its Policies on the New York or Canadian standard was $2,153,962. To-day its Surplus is $5,387,773, an increase of **150 per cent.** The amount at Risk has now, with returning good times, increased in 1880 over 1879.

We have given sufficient to satisfy any one that the **Ætna Life** has all the elements that constitute a **strong and reliable Company.** But, the gentry above-mentioned say, its death rate "greatly exceeds the average of all the American companies." So it does, and it would be almost a miracle if it did not, for it is one of the oldest companies. But in 1880 its deaths were only $15 per $1,000, while the rate of all the other companies was $14 50 per $1,000, showing but a very trifling difference. But the ÆTNA has the money in hand for them as they come.

For **Insurance which Insures,** and which never becomes worthless through inability to pay a premium, after two or three years in force, apply to **the Ætna Life Insurance Company.**

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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