# The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

Published every morning at five o'clock at No. 4 King street east. Extra editions are published whenever there is news of sufficient moment to demand them.

*SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:*

Twenty-five cents a month, or $3.00 a year in advance, post-paid. Single copies, one cent. Sold on the streets and by newsdealers in every city and town in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba.

*ADVERTISING RATES:*

All advertisements are measured as solid nonpareil, twelve lines to an inch.

Casual advertisements of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion.

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| Twice a week | ..... | 1 00 | 1 50 | 2 50 |
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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No 4 King street east Toronto.

## The Toronto World.

*The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Exclusively Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.*

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1881


### SPREAD THE LIGHT.

In this age no cause can make progress that has not a voice in the press. For a long time the press of this country was closed against the advocates of true liberalism, and it is only within a comparatively short time that journals have made their appearance with an invitation to all comers who have anything to say to say it freely, without fear of political or social ostracism.

The World has been a pioneer in this new departure. It is, moreover, a newspaper that gives a manly and consistent support to the efforts of these who have endeavored to free public opinion from the shackles in which party dictators had bound it. It has now come to pass that a Canadian may proclaim himself a nationalist without being mobbed at a meeting or vilified by name in the columns of the organs.

This is something accomplished, but much more remains to be done before we can rest and be thankful. There are still prejudices to be asserted, wrongs to be righted, and rights to be asserted. To go on with the good work until a truly liberal party is finally established upon correct principles, is The World's ambition. There are thousands of men in this country who sympathise with that ambition. They can easily promote the common purpose by taking this paper themselves and inducing their friends to do likewise. The young men which are coming to the front in public affairs might promote our circulation in this way. A few scores of young men working in the manner indicated could do wonders. The monetary value of the subscriptions would not of itself be so much of an object as the increased weight which a larger circulation would give to the views which we hold and urge.

Spread the light.

### A FEW PLAIN WORDS.

The clergymen and a number of earnest citizens have determined to wipe out or rather ameliorate the social evil.

They have not begun too soon. Toronto has as many loose women to its population as the wickedest city on the continent.

Why is this?

Partly because it is known all over that Toronto is "a safe place." The plumed but soiled doves when driven from the other towns flit to Toronto. When a term in Hamilton gaol is filled Toronto becomes the haven. Toronto is on the circuit with Rochester and Buffalo, and the floating Magdalenes visit it when going their rounds.

And why is Toronto "a safe place?"

Because we have a police commission negligent of its duties, a chief of police who will do nothing, and a detective system that is rotten.

The police commissioners are judge Mackenzie, Mayor McMurrich, police magistrate Denison. If they give the chief of police orders to act the latter is bound to obey. If he will not carry out their instructions one who will can easily be got. The prime neglect is in the commissioners.

The chief of police has never yet convinced the public that his conception of duty goes beyond infusing "discipline" into "the force."

Our detectives are, with two exceptions, a poor lot. Their idea of a detective is one who fights dogs and cocks in collars, knows thieves but never arrests them, and stands well with the keepers of gambling dens and houses of ill-fame.

This evil can be lessened in many ways. The great one of course is that of moral restraint and education, as pointed out in a communication elsewhere. But there are other means, and one is repression. If the police set to work with a will half these houses could be closed and their inmates forced to quit the town.

This is evidently the opinion of the committee appointed at the meeting of Friday and they intend to await on the police commissioners. Let them ask the commissioners one explicit question: Do you not think that activity on the part of the chief of police and his men would lessen the evil?

### HEREBY HANGS A TALE.

Explorers have long sought in vain for men with tails, but they have not had the success of the astronomer who has just discovered a comet without a tail. A comet without a tail is almost as great a curiosity as a man with one. That the celestial phenomenon feels this is demonstrated by the manner in which it keeps out of range of the natural eye.

The evolutionists say that our progenitors once had tails, but that the friction of much sitting gradually wore away those appendages until nothing was left but their spines. This is rather a severe reflection upon the early members of our race, who must have worn out more trousers than shoes. Perhaps this unfortunate comet has been given to the same lazy practice. A comet that sits down enough to wear its tail off would never do to go around and get local news for a daily paper.

Whatever the cause of the absence of its caudal appendage, it is no trifling matter for the comet. Imagine how all its fellows must look down on it. It had much better be bald-headed. Being, like Canning's needy knife-grinder, without a tale to unfold, it must be perfectly useless at a cemetary convention, and without influence at a planetary election where its neighbors stand up to be counted. A comet without a tail, like a house without inhabitant, to ruin runs. If we had our choice between the two we would rather have a position in the civil service, where steady employment is not so much of an object as the comforts of a home.

This is our first lesson in astronomy. We will go and sweep the sky with our spectacles, from the summit of Brother Riordan's tall tower and return to the subject.

### THE DOMINANT NORTH.

The demonstration of the navagability of Hudson's bay for five or six months of the year, and the establishment of a seaport right in the heart of the continent, 64 miles nearer Liverpool than Montreal, and 114 nearer than New York, will be of momentous political and commercial import to both Canadians and the people of the Western states. It will render the people of the fruitful west in a measure independent of the east and the great carrying monopolies that centre there. Instead of looking to the golden sun-god in the orient, they will look to the white crests bathed in borealian light in the polar north, and looking to the north it will be Canadian people, Canadian institutions, and Canadian ideas that they will encounter. It may be, as Goldwin Smith says, that the continental idea is to finally assert itself, but if it ever does it will take its start and realization from the north rather than from the south, and the existence of a great navigable inland-sea in the heart of the continent, controlled by Canadians, will be a powerful factor therein.

### THE ORGANS' INCONSISTENCY.

While the chief party organs roundly abuse those whom they deem insufficiently enamored of British connection they make inconsistent exceptions in favor of two individuals.

When the Globe wishes to cite a terrible example of the evils of any departure from the old colonial line of thought, it mentions Mr. Goldwin Smith, and in mentioning him becomes enraged.

The Mail, on the other hand, is Mr. Smith's apologist, and finds its bete noir in Mr. Perrault, whom the Globe supports as a candidate for the Quebec legislature.

Nothing could better illustrate the utter inconsistency of the managers of those journals.

Mr. Perrault, while entertaining advanced views concerning Canada's future, finds the rouge party best adapted to his present needs, and the organs of that party are so thankful for his support that they are silent concerning his national opinions. Mr. Smith lent the conservatives the support of his nervous pen and spotless reputation in 1878. He is a gentleman of wealth and position in society. Therefore the Mail condones his radicalism. That which is in the captain but a choleric word, is in the private rank blasphemy.

It is pitiful that journals of such pretensions should not at least pay some attention to appearances, and affect a virtue though they have it not.

### A SLANDER RETRACTED.

It has long been the practice to say that it was the young men who furnished the money wherewith the soiled doves who fill our streets deck themselves in purple and fine linen, in sealskin sacques and costly silks. At the public morality meeting on Friday, some of the clergymen had the fairness to admit that many of the sinners were old in years and high-seated in the synagogue. Young men are not innocent, but they could not begin to supply the money that finds its way into this illegitimate quarter. Prostitution is not the only source of revenue to the erring sisterhood; half of their fine clothes and luxurious living is made by blackmailing men supposed to have reached the years of discretion, and supposed to be respectable, whom these women have once caught in their toils.

THE GUELPH HERALD has the nerve to say that "heavy work of an election campaign ought to be borne by the young men." Why? Is it because they are never consulted save in the hour of need? Is it because they are denied the franchise as young men? Is it in order that the old wire-pullers may receive honor and emoluments as the price of the work done by their juniors? These are the only inducements that the existing parties offer to young men to do their heavy and sometimes dirty work. If any young man desires to work upon such conditions let him send in his name and address to the noble lord who writes the blue-blood articles for the Mail. It is quite probable that a number of applications will be received from the lunatic asylum. A man cannot always help being young, but he seldom needs to be a fool.

PETER MITCHELL wants to be ressurected, and a Montreal paper is writing up what an excellent minister of marine that gentleman was, and how he lit up the gulf and river St. Lawrence "like the broadway of the city." We are also told how there would be no more London disasters if he were in power or at least in the commons to suggest remedies. He would soon pass a stringent law against old hulks. The people of Canada have also passed a law against political hulks.

THE ELGIN county council have views about the provincial fair. They have resolved to petition the Ontario government to withdraw the annual grant from that exhibition, and divide the amount in an equitable manner among the various county agricultural society. This is a proposition eminently calculated to capture the votes of the county members. The provincial exhibition will soon be among the has beens.

OUR HIGH AND DRY contemporary, the Ottawa Citizen, speaks disparaging of the "Canadian know-nothing party." Who and where is this party? Our contemporary should remember that it is necessary to catch your hare before cooling him. Also that it is impossible to give a dog a bad name before you find the dog. Our contemporary should explain.

IT IS NOT very surprising that a fenian should perpetrate a bull, but when the cable asks us to believe that among the papers of an arrested fenian was found the programme of a "royal Irish republic," we become incredulous. A suspicion haunts us that the lightning is taking liberties with us which we cannot permit from even so lively a friend.

THE BERLIN News agrees with us in our opinion of the anomaly of deciding in another country cases already pronounced upon by the supreme court of this country. The supreme court has cost us a good deal of money, and should either be made a court of last resort or abolished.

WHAT SHALL WE DO with the truly good man of the Berlin News? He persists in calling the World "the junior grit organ." A glance at our columns any day will show that it is nothing of the sort. We do not know what we ever did to Peter that the villain should still pursue us.

BIRTH IN A STABLE does not make a man a horse, but birth in Canada ought to make him a Canadian. That it does not is rather humiliating to such of our children as have selected this for a native country.

THE PHILOSPHER'S enquiry: "Is life worth living?" has elicited the wag's reply that it all depends upon the liver. He forgot that every man should live according to his lights.

"WILL YOU walk into my conservative association?" said the spider to the young man.

## THE STRANGE WOMAN.

**An "Advanced" Proposition For Ameliorating the Social Evil—The True Cure—The Real Criminals—Who They Are.**

TO THE WORLD: I had prepared the following address for delivery at the public morality conference in Shaftesbury hall, but was unable to do so. I have no sympathy with the exclusion of the press from its deliberations.

In all economic questions the most effectual way to diminish the "supply" is to check the "demand." The more usual method adopted is to devise measures to increase the cost of the supplies. But while a temporary "corner" may thus be made, those who have succeeded in thus "cornering" the article necessarily proceed forthwith to supply all the demand which yields them a profit. The "supplies" therefore, are not the wisest point of attacks if you desire to diminish the use of any evil or hurtful article.

Hence then as regards the supply of means for the indulgence of evil passions, stringent restrictions upon the supply are not likely really to diminish the true root of the evil, the demand. So long as the demand exists there will be found those who will make it a business to "square" the risks by the immenuity of the demand and the certainty of profit. On this very matter of "the social evil" see the dire results of demand, in providing supply, as exemplified in the importation, by false pretences, of young and innocent girls into Belgium from England.

Nor has the license system of the European continent, nor the much condemned "contagious diseases act" in England had effect other than to increase the demand and intensity, the physical degradation of the fallen men and fallen women. Statistics are obtainable to prove this; but the fact is probably familiar to most of those present.

Thus, then, we are driven by pure reason first—and then by the logic of experience—to the conclusion that the desired decrease of supply can only be permanently effected by decreasing the demand. In attacking the demand there will hardly be too opinions as to the weapons to be used. These must be, in the very nature of the case, moral, intellectual, and religious. Evil desires can be conquered and controlled no otherwise than by the implantation of holier desires and loftier motives. To urge the civic or parliamentary authorities to such stringent measures as will only render the unhappy lot of the miserable inmates of houses of ill-fame more desperate, more hopeless, and loathsome by raiding their "homes" (if one may use so sacred a word in describing their places of shelter) is only, to inflict gratuitous suffering. This has been done periodically in Montreal with no other result than to cause a removal to the suburbs, and lead to the enactment of still more lawless and brutal scenes of vice, chiefly on Sundays, in otherwise quiet neighborhoods. View it as you will therefore, there is no escape from the conclusion that the demand is the true point of attack. It is all very well to wax eloquent over the innocent youth, who is led into sin by beautifully bedizened vice flaunting on our highways, but we have scripture authority for thinking that such youth is tempted only "when he is driven of his own lust and enticed." Besides such excuse may do for the first fall, but will it hold after that.

Inasmuch as it is the function of the state, or the civic authority, to preserve and maintain freedom so far as possible, its mission, as regards any form of vice in which both criminals are freely consenting parties, is sufficiently fulfilled when it interferes only enough to prevent the free will of either from being trampled upon by the other. A system of licensing is therefore right because it makes the civic authorities conversant with the whereabouts of these dens, and were it known that every such house was liable at any moment, night or day, to a visit from a police inspector, that mere fact would go far to prevent unruly conduct and ill-usage to the poor, lost inmates. Further, it would afford these a chance of regaining their freedom which many of them do not possess at present. It may sound odd to talk of slavery as existant in this city; but there are more methods of holding slaves than by chains and fetters. Practically, many of those women do not own the clothing they wear—are kept purposely ever in arrears of debt to the keepers of these houses, and if they leave can be kicked out helpless and denuded to starve; for well they know legal redress is impossible, and even their vile trade can be plied but poorly without costly accessories. Were they protected in their rights—few enough at best—by law and taken under its protection so as to put liberty ever within their reach, some of us have faith enough in the promptings of those "remnants" of the divine nature within even the lowest of us, to believe that more would be found willing to seek to "cease to do evil and begin to learn to do well."

But this evil will never even begin to be lessened until we men see ourselves as, in the aggregate, the guilty parties. It is we who create the demand. Can we deny it? Dare we also deny that it is in our power, in the Lord's name and strength, to put an end to that demand? The supply will not then be difficult to deal with. We must boldly look the question in the face and see our own hideous evils reflected there as in a mirror. This is the cure for the evil. There is none other. Nor can the cure be applied until it becomes a little less—a good deal less—mealy-mouthed and sham-pious about it. We must become manly enough to speak out openly on this matter, not only to assemblies of men, but in our churches and lecture halls. The exact nature of the evils arising from such indulgence, not only to ourselves but to future generations, ought to be openly shown in the light of science and experience, to both sexes alike. Lectures on such questions should be instituted, and the highest talent employed, if necessary at the civic expense. These lectures, if truly scientific, would not minister in the slightest to a prurient curiosity, and would even tend greatly to render marriage more of a true sacrament, and less a legalized adultery which it too often is at present. It is by thus letting in the light of science and of religion that we can succeed in chasing away the darkness. To say that such a course of lectures would not be attended, that they would do no good; that it would offend modesty, is to assert more than conscience warrants. There is enough evidence to the contrary in the experience of every man to whom I speak to convince that there is no danger whatever to purity of morals or conduct in the attempt. Why not try then if you are in earnest. We are in earnest, are we not? Then pass a resolution now, that a course of such lectures shall be given this winter on this subject, in Shaftesbury hall, and engage our best medical men—best notably in scientific attainment, by moral work to give them.

J. L. F.

TO THE WORLD: The meeting held last week to consider the difficulties of the social evil was marked by the mysterious character of its proceedings and the fear of giving offence to the chief delinquents. The representatives of the press were excluded, the proceedings as far as possible were secret, and the accusations were wrapt in language carefully studied so as not to imperil the character or give offence to any of the guilty parties except the wretched victims of the prime criminals—church members and Sunday-school teachers were accused of frequenting houses of ill-fame; and the offenders against public virtue and the most solemn injunctions of the Christian church are allowed to continue their criminal habits and to exercise their bad influence over Christian communities and the nurseries of Christian churches with impunity. Infidelity may well protest against the truth and purity of Christianity in the face of such vices, admitted to flourish with freedom from censure amongst its followers, and carefully guarded from publicity and punishment by the moral cowardice of its representatives. The social evil is a terrible fact of our modern civilization, and no evil cries louder for the interference of the community and of every institution established to support public virtue than the abomination which the meeting of Friday was supposed to consider. If the clergyman who made the startling accusations and whose veracity no one but Dr. Potts in the simplicity of his heart doubted, are afraid of law suits for libel and scandal they are bound by the obligations of their sacred office to expose such offences to the churches which profess to be the guardians of public morality; and if the churches refuse to expose and to expel the offenders, they confirm the evil reports which their enemies spread, that they tolerate sin because they are bribed to silence by the contribution of some wealthy sinner or the fear of bringing scandal on their members. Whatever way you regard the question, the churches and the clergymen, who know of the offence and the offenders, and refuse to expose and expel them, are guilty of moral cowardice and the encouragement of one of the greatest evils that afflict society.

HONESTY.

TO THE WORLD: The letter read at the public morality meeting from Mr. Fenton was very much to the purpose, but did not go far enough in its suggestions. Frequent raids upon houses of ill-fame followed by fines or brief imprisonment would fail in the object to be accomplished. Let the raids be made and be frequent; but let the offender be made a crime, and the offenders punished as felons, sent to prison and not fined; and let the women be taken to reformatories, for a series of years, taught some industrious art by which they may gain an honest living, the profits of their work saved for them so that they start life anew with some means of subsistence, and while in the reformatory all the best, kindest, gentlest influences exercised over them to make them feel that a life of virtue and honest industry is in every way the best and the happiest. A Christian minister in the meeting expressed his hope that the day would never come when women would look otherwise than severely on their fallen sisters. The great master in his divine tenderness forgot the sinning sister as she wept at his feet and in that very act manifested the spirit of Chrisianity which lifts up and helps the fallen and bids the repentant to go and sin no more. It is this very severity of purity that drives the sinner into despair and deeper sin. We do want something of the sterness of the old puritan. The houses of ill-fame would cease to be a public shame and nuisance if the men who frequent them were exposed and punished as felons; and if the seducer who ruined his victim to gratify his lusts were hunted out of all respectable society as we now hunt down and drive into prostitution his victim, there would be more justice in the severe law that Mr. Antliff suggests. But the public opinion is that while every church member and clergymen would step aside from all the sinning woman least they should be polluted by her touch, they rarely show such delicacy and sensitiveness when the seducer or frequenter of houses of ill-fame comes near them, especially if the offending sinner can give a large contribution to the church.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that another meeting will be called, and that every church in the city will have its meetings, the woman of the churches and the men of the churches holding their separate meetings and that the unanimous demand of the community to legislate on this great evil and source of misery and disease will compel the local and general authorities to act in behalf of the virtue and happinees of families and the best interests of society.

JUSTICE.

## TIME TABLES.

### TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

*Arranged specially for the Toronto World.*

#### RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| *East.* | | |
| Montreal Day Express | 7.12 a.m. | 11.07 a.m. |
| " Night Express | 6.52 p.m. | 10.52 p.m. |
| Mixed | 11.12 a.m. | 6.52 p.m. |
| Belleville Local | 5.07 p.m. | 9.37 a.m. |
| *West.* | | |
| Chicago Day Express | 12.15 p.m. | 6.10 p.m. |
| " Night Express | 11.45 p.m. | 6.15 a.m. |
| Stratford and London Mixed | 7.30 a.m. | 11.10 p.m. |
| " " Local | 3.45 p.m. | 1.05 p.m. |
| Stratford Local | 6.25 p.m. | 11.00 a.m. |
| Georgetown Mixed | 6.40 p.m. | 8.25 a.m. |

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York Mail | 3.30 p.m. | 6.45 p.m. |
| N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express | 9.55 a.m. | 4.30 p.m. |
| London Local & Detroit Express | 7.10 a.m. | 1.15 p.m. |
| Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express | 5.55 p.m. | 10.20 a.m. |
| Detroit & Chicago Express | 12.50 p.m. | 10.35 p.m. |
| New York & Chicago Express | 11.45 p.m. | 9.15 a.m. |

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yongestreet 10.30 a.m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6.20 p.m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a.m., 3.00, 4.50, and 7.10 p.m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Barrie, Collingwood and Meaford, Mail | 7.45 a.m. | 9.15 p.m. |
| Collingwood Express | 5.10 p.m. | 10.10 a.m. |
| Gravenhurst and Meaford Steamboat Express | 11.30 a.m. | 2.15 p.m. |

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

LEAVE

St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest ..... 7.45 a.m.

Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest. Daily ..... 12.50 a.m.

Express. To the West and North ..... 4.30 p.m.

Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a.m. and 12 noon.

ARRIVE

From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 9.40 a.m.

From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 10.20 a.m.

From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit. Daily ..... 1.10 p.m.

From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 6.25 p.m.

From Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago ..... 9.25 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail | 7.30 a.m. | 3.00 p.m. |
| Owen Sound Mixed | 12.20 p.m. | 9.40 p.m. |
| Orangeville Express | 5.00 p.m. | 10.30 a.m. |

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Berkeley street.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Through Mail | 7.45 a.m. | 6.30 p.m. |
| Local | 4.00 p.m. | 11.15 a.m. |

#### STAGES.

EGLINGTON STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.

Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 3.30 and 6 p.m.

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 noon; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 p.m.

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 p.m.


## HOTELS.

**ROSSIN HOUSE**

IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER. Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada. Prices moderate.

JOHN NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH, 135 Proprietor.

**HOTEL BRUNSWICK**

KING STREET WEST, (Next Mail Office).

Choicest Selected Lot of the Celebrated

CANADIAN MALPEQUE OYSTERS,

Just received this day from Prince Edward Island; served on the shell; try them.

GEO. BROWN, Late of the American Hotel.

**SIMCOE HOUSE,**

Cor. Simcoe and Front Streets,

TORONTO, ONT,

Convenient to Union Station. Terms $1 and $1.50 per day, according to location, rooms.

246 WM. HANCOCK, Proprietor.

**BRIGHTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**

92, 94 and 96 Bay street, Toronto.

First-class board; well furnished apartments, splendid drawing-room; all home comforts; good attendance. 36

*Most Moderate Charges.*

E. SMITH, Proprietress.

## RESTAURANTS &c

**RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,**

U. E. CLUB BUILDINGS, KING STREET WEST

NOW OPEN. EUROPEAN STYLE.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Neatly-fitted Ladies Dining-room with private entrance.

J. QUINOLLE & F. ARNOLD, PROPRIETORS. 246

SHELL OYSTERS! SHELL OYSTERS

First of the Season. Fresh and Fat at the 246

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT

70 YONGE STREET.

**THE PRESS.**

TO ADVERTISERS, CITY MERCHANTS,

And others desirous of advertising in Western Ontario would do well to patronize the

KINCARDINE STANDARD,

THE LEADING LOCAL JOURNAL OF BRUCE,

Circulates extensively in counties of Huron and Bruce. Address A. G MORTIMER, tf Standard, Kincardine.

**$500 REWARD!**

For an Ache, Cut or Sore on Man or Beast that Kennedy's Lightning Remedy will not cure, if the Directions with each bottle are followed. It cures Sick Headache in 5 minutes; Toothache in 1 minute; Earache in 5 minutes; Neuralgia in 5 minutes; Rheumatism in from 1 to 10 days. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. Office: 116 King Street West, Toronto.

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ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856

**P. BURNS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**COAL AND WOOD.**

Special Rates for the Next 5 Days, "Present Delivery."

*OFFICES: 51 King St. East, Yonge St. Wharf, Cor. Front and Bathurst Sts., and 532 Queen St. West.* 135

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ALL OFFICES.

**BUTLER PITTSTON COAL**

STOVE, NUT, EGG, **$6.50 PER TON.**

OFFICES:—Dominion Bank Buildings, cor. King and Yonge sts., Cor. Yonge and McGill streets, Cor. Niagara and Douro streets, Cor. Esplanade and Princess streets.

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**COAL!**

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## INSURANCE

**SOLID PROGRESS.**

There are different kinds of Life Insurance Agents. Some recognising their responsibility as men will work only for 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 scurvy of this class are now making a burdear 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 | $2,114,742.501 |
| In 1879—In Gold | 77,700,403 | 1,457,255,512 |
| 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 06
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 | $100,617,773 | $18,077,540 | $2,153,962 |
| 1873 | 98,864,149 | 19,482,417 | 2,898,789 |
| 1874 | 94,508,922 | 20,657,603 | 3,243,960 |
| 1875 | 91,454,921 | 22,092,794 | 3,586,600 |
| 1876 | 87,385,556 | 23,357,648 | 3,878,508 |
| 1877 | 82,719,074 | 24,141,725 | 4,170,039 |
| 1878 | 79,568,009 | 25,136,804 | 4,764,536 |
| 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 $203 48. 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 centre 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.

## FINE ARTS.

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