THE MODERN WORLD.

The Modern Newspaper Filling the Place of the Pulpit—A Season Ticket to the Great Globe Theatre.

Modern life is world-wide in interests. It has ceased to be provincial, it has grown cosmopolitan. The telegraph has made the most distant parts of the civilized world nearer to us than adjoining States were a century ago. "The federation of the world" is in a sense attained. Nations and peoples distinctly feel and recognize the enlightened public opinion of Christendom.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an impulse bears along
Round the earth's electric circle the swift flash of right and wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet humanity's vast frame,
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame—
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim.

And so the modern newspaper, as the nursling of the present age, has the world for its field, humanity for its theme. It is the daily chronicle of the doings and the progress of the whole round earth. Nothing in any realm of activity escapes its all-seeing eye. Its proud office is "to hold, as it were, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of time his form and pressure." But it is more than this. Not only does it reflect the temper of the times and the "increasing purpose of" of the age as it day by day unfolds, but it aspires to be a leader in the progress of the times, a moulder of public opinion. It claims to have a message to proclaim, principles to establish and defend. More and more it has been encroaching upon the field once exclusively occupied by the pulpit, and every day it preaches, without sermonizing, to vastier audiences than any voice can reach, doctrines which make for the increasing happiness and prosperity of its readers. Its texts are drawn from "a Bible which needs no translation—the open volume of the world, upon which, with a pen of sunshine or destroying fire, the inspired Present is even now writing the annals of God."

Lowell, from whom the last sentence is borrowed, makes, with characteristic felicity, the newspaper a "season ticket to the great Globe Theatre, for which God would write the dramas (only that we like farces, spectacles, and the tragedies of Apollyon better,) whose scene-shifter is Time, and whose curtain is rung down by Death." Not often do we reflect upon the marvellous nature of this season ticket. We look through it hurriedly over our coffee and toss it lightly aside. But it is the crowning marvel of an age of marvels when we contemplate the resources it commands, the minds who contribute to its excellence, and the part it plays among modern civilizing forces. But that to which we are every day accustomed we accept without thought and as a matter of course. "We glance carelessly at the sunrise, and get used to Orion and the Pleiades. The wonder wears off, and to-morrow the shoot, in which a vision was let down to me from heaven, shall be the wrappage to a bar of soap, or the platter for a beggar's broken victuals."

KIND WORDS.

A Few Extracted From the Many Spoken of Late Months by Our Contemporaries.

"The Wuno is now one of the handsomest, as it has always of late years been one of the newsiest, of our exchanges."

"We have read the Wuno regularly for years, and to us it seems the model of a local daily newspaper,—always fresh, newsy, and full of all kinds of local and general information up to the hour of going to press."

"The Kingston Wuno is one of the oldest but at the same time one of the most vigorous and interesting in the province. The old Wuno's popularity and influence has been greatly increased under Mr. Penso's able management."

"Our veteran and vigorous contemporary, the Wuno, is immensely improved, and yet it is only on a par with the brains and ability, snap and vim, spice and humor, wit and wisdom that have been developed in the management of its columns."

"The Kingston Wuno is the neatest and best printed daily paper in Ontario. Its main feature is local news which it dishes up in large quantities and in the best style. The wonder is that so much interesting matter can be collected in such a dull place as Kingston."

One of the grave charges brought against the Wuno in 1834 was that its editor was seen in a saloon one evening. Kingston must have been a highly pious town in those days.

Kate Field says "the journalist quietly accepts oblivion." We have known him to most enthusiastically seek for it, when a citizen entered the sanctum with a club and announced his intention of pulverizing the entire staff. Just at the time when the journalist would accept it most gladly and quietly, oblivion is the hardest to find.—*Buffalo.*

A PRESS UNION.

The Origin of the Canadian Press Association—Its Experiences and its Benefits. A Retrospect.

That the press of Canada was, virulent, personal and abusive was an unquestioned fact twenty-five years ago. To remedy the evil was not so easy a task as might be imagined, yet one or two journals made efforts and, although others approved of bringing newspaper men together in an honest endeavour to establish an esprit de corps to remove the asperities and smooth down the harshness of tone so characteristic of the press, nothing was for a long time done. In 1859, however, it was decided by a few to meet in Kingston at the time of holding the Provincial Fair. On the 27th of September the following representatives met in a room of the British American Hotel: David Wylie, Brockville *Recorder*; Thomas Sellar, Montreal *Echo*; W. Gillespy, Hamilton *Spectator*; H. C. Grant, *News*, Dr. Barker, *British Whig*; W. Armstrong, *Herald*, Kingston; W. Sheppard, *Independent*, M. Bowell, *Intelligencer*, Belleville; John Lowe and Dunbar Brown, Montreal *Gazette*; Dr. Gillespie, Preston *Times*; J. Beach, *Watchman*; J. A. Campbell, *Gazette*, Whitby; Mr. Campbell, Napanee *Standard*, J. E. P. Doyle, Cornwall *Freeholder*; John Jacques, *Journal*, W. G. Culhoden, *New Era*, Milton.

The deliberations were marked with judgment, calmness and good feeling. The unanimous wish was favourable to the formation of the "Canadian Press Association." The election of officers took place at Toronto on the 8th of February, 1860, and the

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

at Hamilton on the 19th of September of that year, which was celebrated at a public breakfast. The progress of the association was slow at first, but a marked improvement followed the first excursion, across Lake Simcoe to Orilla. The members have increased to three hundred; annual excursions, with a single exception, have been kept up since then. In 1864, when the exception was made, the meeting was held in Belleville; the following year the meeting took place at Brockville, and the party made a trip up the Ottawa to the seat of Government. In 1866, Montreal was the place of meeting, the excursion being down the St. Lawrence to Quebec and up the Saguenay river. The next meeting was held in Goderich, and Lake Huron was crossed. The hospitality of the Saginaw people knew no bounds, a public lunch being partaken of at Saginaw City, a banquet at East Saginaw, and supper at Bay City. A year later Collingwood was selected for the meeting, and the excursionists went by steamer to Fort William. In 1879, by invitation of the citizens of Oswego, the party crossed from Cobourg to Rochester, and thence to Oswego. The skating rink had been fitted up in splendid style. In the afternoon a public banquet was given, and in the evening a ball. Next day Kingston and its sights were seen, and a steamer conveyed the party up to Belleville, whence they left for home.

SUBSEQUENT EXCURSIONS

have been undertaken to Buffalo, Cleveland and London, with meeting at Brantford; from Toronto to Philadelphia; from Montreal to Lower Provinces and from Port Hope to Midland City and Parry Sound. The most notable trips have been the two last. The Association in company with their Quebec brethren spent two weeks in the Nor' West, going beyond Regina, to Pense Station, called in honor of the President of that year, and returning by Keewatin; and in August last made a tour of Quebec Province, being handsomely entertained by press and people. There are few men in the newspaper line who have not through the means of the Press Association become intimate. Each year goes to prove that there is nothing effective in keeping down bitterness and asperity among the brethren of the Press as the annual reunions held under the auspices of an association formed for the sole object of doing good.

She who comes to me and plaudeth
In the lovely name of Edith,
Will not fail of what was wanted,
Edith means the "Blessed," therefore
All that she may wish or care for
Will, when best for her, be granted!
—*Henry W. Longfellow.*

All of the prisoners (5) in the Kingston Gaol broke out in December, 1834, and escaped to the States. They were in for theft. It was said they were eight weeks working with a case knife and file on the wall. One was afterwards retaken.

Then none was for a party,
Then all were for the State,
Then the great man helped the poor
And the poor man loved the Great
Then the lands were fairly portioned;
Then the spoils were fairly sold;
The Romans were like brothers
In the brave days of old.

This period was longer ago, however, than the first issue of the Wuno.

The editor of the *Crosby County Chronicle and Farmers' Finducator* carries his arm in a sling, owing to the fact that he had a sad accident happen to his thumb. While busily engaged in nailing campaign lies to the counter he happened to strike his thumb nail, thereby causing excruciating agony and no small amount of inconvenience.

ROYALTY.

OUR BELOVED QUEEN.

Victoria Alexandria, born May 24th, 1819; ascended the throne June, 1837.

PRINCESS LOUISE,

wife of our late Governor, Marquis of Lorne.

PROGRESS OF JOURNALISM.

The Value of a Cheap and Newsy Paper—The Journal of the Future Described.

We do not want to weary with dry details. In this country, indeed, journalism in its truest sense, has not existed long enough to gather the moss of historical associations around it. Less than thirty years have passed since the newspapers began to gather news systematically and serve it fresh with the sauce of running comment displacing tedious political essays. Moreover, it was not until the new birth of journalism that people began to read the papers. From the moment they became worthy of the name readers began to increase marvellously. The low priced paper has rung in the day of readers. People find the cheap newspaper—such is the effect of competition—literally thrust upon them; they cannot deny their ability to take it; they are bound to take it. The man who neglects to scan the newspapers virtually declares that he, a citizen with an equal voice in the selection of public officers and with equal responsibility for the election of capable representatives, is indifferent to the acts of the people's servants in the city, county, and national councils. Such a man cannot take an intelligent part in almost any conversation. He feels as little of the current of public opinion sweeping by him as the drift-wood on the river shore. It is no little thing that the daily paper has been placed within the poorest man's reach. When one who was wiser than the wisest of men, one whose teachings even in the sneering Ingersolls of our day have not dared to assail, when the Galilea summed up the evidences of the divinity of his missions, he reserved for the last this sign and witness of his calling: "To the poor the gospel is preached." Even so to the poor the gospel of intelligence is preached by the low priced daily press of our American cities.

But the newspaper of the future, although independent, will be the reverse of neutral; it will have positive opinions and will rebuke capital when to oppresses labor, and labor when it resorts to violence either against capital or competing labour. While indifferent as to the comparative merits of religious sects it will lend a helping hand to all of them. The coming newspaper will make as little as possible of the artificial distinctions between man and man; in other words it will aid, so far as it may, in bringing in the time when the brotherhood of the race shall be acknowledged in act as well as in word. Finally, the journal of the future will never yield a jot or tittle of faith in the people.

We don't try to please all, cannot please all: we could not do it: a paper that pleased both sides would be an anomaly. As well might we expect to see an old tom-cat pleased with an india rubber mouse; or two prairie wolves satisfied with one bone; or two old hens content to sit on the same nest of eggs; or two women of different families peaceably cooking on the same stove; or a couple of huge fat men in a rain storm complacent under one small umbrella; or two ambitious boys lovingly riding on the same rocking horse; with humanity as at present made up, it is impossible to satisfy every one.

THE GENTLER SEX.

Their Honors and Success in Journalism—Some Notable Editresses and Pioneer Publishers.

"The art of Printing" was originated by a woman, the Empress Shivantoku, who reigned in the eighth century, A. D. The Japanese were, like Peggotty's lover in "David Copperfield" very "neat." Everything pertaining to the Flowery Kingdom was under a ban to outsiders in those days, so the invention of the almond-eyed Empress did us no good. The first newspaper issued in Europe was in 1457 at Nuremburg; the first in England in 1622 in London. The first newspaper in the world was six hundred years before in the Celestial Kingdom. A weekly, the *Kingpao or Capital Sheet*, was issued at Pekin in 911, and by the way, is still issued, under the same name three times daily—has six editors paid by the Government.

A woman published the first daily newspaper in the English language. Elizabeth Mallet began the publication of the *Daily Courant* in London, in 1702, to "spare the public at least half the impertinences which the ordinary papers contain."

NOTABLE AMERICAN WOMEN.

Mrs. John Holt whose husband was State Printer to New York during the revolution, was appointed to the office at his death, and the Holts are printers to this day. Mrs. Clementine Rind in 1772 started the *Virginia Gazette* in Williamsport, Va., and in it was first printed the Declaration of Independence that gives the press the chance to fly the American eagle once a year. In 1774 Mrs. H. Boyle started another *Virginia Gazette*, this one was for King George and in direct opposition to Mrs. Rind, so these two women fought with their pens in advance of the men with their swords.

Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale was the pioneer magazine editor of the United States, beginning in 1827. She first conducted the *Ladies' Magazine*, in Boston; afterward united it with *Godey's Ladies' Book*, in Philadelphia, and continued editing that for nearly half a century.

THINGS IN OTHER LANDS.

The most "intellectually brilliant woman in France is Mme Adam," editress of the *Nouvelle Revue*. Her influence is felt in politics as well. *La Citoyenne* is a French paper by French women; at Moscow there is a similar paper, the *Friend of Women*. Under the burning sun of Hindostan, at Calcutta, a magazine, *Christya Mohari, or Christian Women*, has all its writers from among the women who used to throw their girl babies to the crocodiles in the Ganges.

And why should not women everywhere bring their quicker wit, more sure intuitions, higher morality, and more loving souls to the pleasure and the task of amusing and instructing the world through the press? Why should they not seek to by its means the lessons they want taught, some of which the majority of men do not want the world to learn. They will sew on the buttons, take care of the babies, and write editorials all at once if necessary. At least they can take care of the babies and write editorials, and if a man has to sew on a button once in a while himself—well, he'll know how 'tis himself, that's all.

Power of the Press.

The newspaper press is one of the mightiest and most prevalent social, political, and business forces of the day. Millions of dollars are invested in it. It commands the time and energies of a large number of men who in ability, character and personal influence will compare favourably with the members of any other calling. Its issues are spread broadcast over the land, entering nearly every household and to a very important degree moulding the thought and action of millions of people. It has the first if not the final word on every public question. It holds reputations at its mercy and upon the honor, veracity and discretion of its conductors to a considerable degree rests the responsibility of creating public opinion regarding public men and women and public measures. Next to their breakfasts it is the first thing thought of and consulted in the morning and, after their suppers, one of the last at night by the great body of the men who shape the destinies of society and state.

By the assumed possession of unusual sources of information, by a habit of forming an opinion rapidly, by an emphatic and somewhat authoritative tone, peculiar to the profession, perhaps, and resulting from a constant practice of addressing the public, a measure of influence is exerted by the intelligent and independent journalist over all minds, and which, in many cases, is controlling upon the sentiments and attitude towards the questions discussed of the readers. A newspaper is not powerful because it is a newspaper but because of the man or men behind it. It is the exponent of their energy and character. If they are weak, unscrupulous, cowardly, their sheet, like a mirror, will reflect those qualities upon the eyes of the public. If they are strong, pure, aggressive, public-spirited, their constituency will know it from their papers.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUITS.

Some Notable Suits Against Journals of the Olden Time—George Brown and Col. Prince.

A weekly edition of the Toronto *Globe* was issued at one time under the name of the *Western Globe*, for circulation in and about London. It came out with an attack upon Col. Prince, M.P. for Essex and Crown prosecutor at the Assizes for Middlesex in the summer of 1847. The paper, alluding to the presence of the Queen's Counsel at the Assizes, said that he was staggering drunk while passing into the court-room with his silk gown on. The publisher, George Brown, was proceeded against for libel at the following Assizes. After the plaintiff's side had been heard, Mr. Brown, who conducted his own defence, called upon the plaintiff to enter the witness-box, which he did promptly enough. Mr. Brown's first question was, "Col. Prince, were you drunk on the day in question?"

Witness—"No. I never was drunk in my life."

Mr Brown.—"When do you consider a man drunk?"

Witness—"Well, let me see. One or two glasses might make a man drunk—for instance, a man like yourself, but a man like me never gets drunk."

It has frequently been remarked that the Colonel was right, for he was never seen in a state of inebriety, although he freely indulged in the cup. He won the suit, and was never again charged with want of sobriety. Those who have seen Col. Prince, "the old English gentleman," as he was frequently called, may well imagine the dignified and scornful way in which he looked down upon his interlocutor from the witness box in the London court-room. His brusque manner made him many enemies, but he heeded not. During a debate in the old House of Assembly he was taunted with ordering some prisoners at the time of the Rebellion to be shot. His ready answer was—"And they were shot accordingly." When Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie took his seat in Parliament he embraced the first opportunity of attacking the Colonel, and repeated the accusation of shooting prisoners in cold blood. "Yes," said Col Prince, "they were shot, and I am only sorry that you were not among them." When Mr. Mackenzie returned from exile he visited Montreal, and Col. Prince happening to enter the reading-room found him there and ordered him to leave. He refused; when the Colonel took him by the coat collar and threw him down stairs, at the same time telling him that if he returned he would break his neck. The result was a fine, which was cheerfully paid, as the Colonel had enjoyed his revenge.

The *Globe* was prosecuted for libel by Mr. John White, ex-M.P. for Halton, on account of having preferred against him charges of corruption in connection with the Port Dover harbor. The case was tried at Hamilton, but the jury failed to agree. Another libel suit was one brought by Mr. Smiley against Mr. William McDougall, publisher of the *North American*, in which paper the defendant said Mr. John White had been attacked and beaten by "Tory rowdies"—the term including Mr. Smiley and Mr. Roderick Cameron. It appears that Mr. Smiley and Mr. White had got into a political dispute, when from words they passed to blows. Mr. Cameron, who was in an adjoining oyster stall of the restaurant, jumped out, and called to Mr. White to take a man of his size, and immediately there was a tussle. It was on this that the *North American* based its libel. Mr. J. Hillyard Cameron was counsel for the prosecution, and on Mr. McDougall coming forward as his own counsel he repeated the proverb, "The man who defends his own case generally has a fool for his client." Mr. Smiley obtained nominal damages.

A notable action—it was a criminal not a civil suit—was brought by Sir Allan McNab against the Hamilton *Banner*, when he was Premier. The paper charged him with some serious offence in which the City Chamberlain of Hamilton, Mr. Brown, was concerned, and who absconded with a number of city debentures. Nearly all Sir Allan's colleagues in the Government were present as witnesses, and the trial created a vast deal of excitement. No satisfactory result was arrived at. The jury after being locked up for a night had to be discharged without giving a verdict.

Kingston's First Medical School.

Advertisement in "Whig," 1834.

Kingston C. C. Medical Academy, under the auspices and patronage of Lt. Governor Sir John Colborne.

Mr. Cole, Royal Navy, will open this establishment on the 1st August. Terms,—Gentlemen with board, lodging, washing, £100 a year. Without board £30 a year.

The Gentlemen will be taught with great care the duties incumbent on them as professors of the general sciences in every branch theoretically and practically. Their morals will be carefully watched, and their religious duties impressively enforced upon them according to their tenets. They will be taught anatomy, surgery, medicine, and midwifery.

July 23.

—John Dawson was charivaried in Kingston in 1834 for marrying his fifth wife.

A WINTER SONG.

Oh, Summer has the roses
And the laughing light south wind
And the merry meadows lined
With flowers, dancing poses.
But Winter has the sprites
And the winking frosty nights.

Oh, Summer has the splendor
Of the corn-fields wide and deep,
Where scarlet poppies sleep
And wary shadows wander;
But Winter fields are rare
With diamonds everywhere.

Oh, Summer has the wild bees
And the singing, singing note
In the robin's vaunted throat
And the leaf-talk in the trees;
But Winter has the chime
Of the merry Christmas time.

Oh, Summer has the lustre
Of the sunbeams warm and bright,
And rains that fall at night
Where reeds and lilies cluster;
But deep in Winter's snow
The fires of Christmas glow.

—*St Nicholas.*

THE WHIG'S BIRTH.

Copy of the Prospectus from the Kingston Spectator, December 17th, 1833.

PROSPECTUS

Doctor Barker respectfully acquaints his friends and patrons that in January he will publish the first number of a new COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL JOURNAL (Imperial Size) to be called the

British Whig,

and continue to issue the same every Tuesday and Friday by eight o'clock in the morning.

As the chief object of the publisher in attempting a semi weekly paper will be of a commercial nature, every endeavour will be made to furnish the latest information relative to the correct state of the Liverpool, Quebec, Montreal, New York, Detroit, York and Kingston markets, together with as ample a detail of European and Colonial intelligence as the limits of his paper will afford.

The politics of the paper will be strongly marked, to compress them in as few words as possible, suffice it to say that Liberal Measures will be advocated upon British Whig principles, as far as they may be found compatible with the localities of this Province.

While an ardent attachment to the Crown of Great Britain and her liberal institutions will be manifested, every colonial abuse will be pointed out, every incipient encroachment upon the liberties of the people exposed, and every attention paid to the political wants. The public actions of all individuals will be considered open to comment, at the same time their private transactions will be rigidly respected, and the difficult line of demarcation between a public and private offence strictly observed.

A year's experience in the arduous task of catering for the political public, has taught Dr. Barker to appreciate the difficulties of his undertaking, and has also taught him to know his deficiencies, which is perhaps the best criterion of his intention to remedy them.

All persons who are friendly to the above undertaking are respectfully requested to subscribe to the paper, and if their circumstances permit, to forward one year's or six months subscription in advance, to Messrs. Lemoine & Sons, Booksellers, or Mr D. Williamson, Kingston, or to the present Agents for the Spectator, who will be pleased to remit the same to the above gentlemen without delay.

Terms.—For the Semi Weekly paper one pound per annum if paid in advance, or within three months from the receipt of the first number, and one pound five shillings if collected at the end of the year, exclusive of postage.

Companies of individuals who reside in the country, and who may prefer to send to the office for their papers, may have them supplied at ten shillings per copy per annum. Prompt pay.

Kingston, Dec. 17th, 1833.

AN OLD INSTITUTION

And a Solid One, Extending Goodwill to Its Patrons—The Canada Life Assurance Company.

Ask for the most solid, most profitable and most successful institutions in Canada, and immediately the people will point to the Montreal Bank and Canada Life Assurance Company. Both have stood the buffeting of hard times, and the temptations of good times to undue spending. For years this has been recognized all over the continent and the stock of the Canada Life has long stood at the head of insurance stock quotations of the world upon the New York markets. It has been ever so, with the best results not passing the own.

The last annual meeting of this company had added to the praises of its management and to the records of the phenomenal business. In six years it has doubled business and assets, and is now progressing at an increase in assurances of $12,000 a day. In its thirty-six years (having been founded in 1847) it has paid out to bereaved families over $3,000,000, last year's proportion alone being $800,000. The timely relief thus afforded cannot be estimated on paper any more than the benefits of prudent assurances can be too fully dwelt upon to the interest of the whole people. In this light, the absolute security of the Canada Life is a public boon, and has been well rewarded by a gigantic growth and patronage.

Last year the new assurances were $4,330,730, under 2,178 policies, giving a premium income of $142,376; the assets were increased by $333,423, over half a million dollars, making the total $3,617,832. After a dividend of 13 per cent had been paid, $102,879 was added to the profit-earning balance. This is a great showing for a company of insurers.

The Canada was the first Canadian life company, and only four of the original founders are alive; two of the survivors are directors—Nehemiah Merritt and James Osborne. Its progress was then marked from its 14th year:

Year.	Income.	Insured.
1870	$122,707	$1,075,400
1874	333,437	2,308,111
1883	1,130,338	30,438,028

The income has thus grown to $3,000 per day, while it is paying very handsome profits to its insurers. In every case the premium is reduced after a time, and in a large number of cases the premiums are altogether extinguished and profit given to insurers. We merely quote one Kingston case to prove how beneficial it is to patronize a company which has passed all of the weak stages of existence and is growing greatly in strength.

J. Stuart Smyth insured in July, 1870, for $2,000. He now receives per year a bonus, so instead of his now paying the $70.00 annually, the company pays him $24.60. The Kingston Agent, J. T. White, can show records of a host of similar cases.