The Toronto World,

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The Toronto World.

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

LAST year's returns show that the number of persons killed throughout India by wild beasts or snakes has gradually increased from 19,273 in 1876 to 21,990 in 1880. The largest number of deaths occurred in Bengal, when 10,064 persons died from snake bites and 359 were killed by tigers.

A VETERAN WATCHMAKER at Vouvry, Switzerland, claims to have invented a process by which watches will run for years without winding up. A sealed box containing two watches entrusted to the municipal authorities on Jan. 19, 1879, has just been opened, and the watches were found going.

QUEEN VICTORIA on October 25 completed a reign of 44 years and 128 days, which is just the length of time that Queen Elizabeth sat on the throne, that queen reigning from Nov. 17, 1558, to March 24, 1603. Consequently she reigned longer than any other English queen regnant, and longer than any English king with the exception of George III., who reigned sixty years (1760-1820); Henry III., who reigned sixty years (1216-1272); and Edward III., fifty years (1327-1377).

NOT LONG AGO a vicious horse standing before a dwelling in London seized a passing boy by the overcoat with its teeth and flung him into the middle of the street, unceremoniously and indecently. The boy was badly bruised and his nervous system received a severe shock. But the police magistrate before whom the facts were laid declined to issue a summons, on the ground that he had no power in the case. Had the assault been made by a ferocious dog a summons could have been issued, but in the case of a horse no such step could be taken. It was intimated, however that the boy might find a remedy in the county court.

TELEGRAPHIC DRAWING is one of the latest and most interesting products of the science. At the recent electrical exposition in Paris, the drawing of an officer of the French grenadier guards was transmitted a considerable distance by the ordinary telegraph wires. The original sketch was done in dotted lines with metallic ink. Every time the pointer touched one of these dots the electric current was closed and the mark reproduced at the other end of the wire. In this way the drawing was so exactly copied that the original draughtsman was unable to distinguish between his drawing and the copy thus taken. It is evident we have by no means as yet reached the remote possibilities of electricity.

A LARGE TRACT of waste land in southern Algeria has been leased to a Frenchman who has determined to make it pay, despite that it is valueless for agricultural purposes. His intention is to convert it into a lion and panther preserve. These beasts are to be lured into the preserve by old horses, mules, and asses which have done their life's work. A luxurious hotel, supplied with a Parisian chef, is to be erected upon the estate, and from this headquarters will sally forth the budding sportsmen who flock thither to enjoy the excitemens of lion hunting. Those who are particularly bold will be able to shoot their game in the open; but ambuscades will be provided from which the less valorous can make it hot for the lions while remaining in safety themselves.

THE MOVEMENT in favor of reform in the agricultural law of England is quite as active as that in Ireland. It is silent and undemonstrative, but none the less determined for all that, and gradually, but somewhat stealthily, it may be said, are the great as well as the small landlords disposing of their properties. From every quarter of England comes the announcement of the sale of some hereditary estate which has lain in the family for ages, and in every case the announcement is accompanied by the most bitter lamentations against the depression in the value of land. The Duke of Westminster has already sold some of the most desirable portions of his property. He is said to have already realized over a quarter of a million by his sales, and he has expressed his anxiety to lessen his responsibility still further.

THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

Our correspondent who wrote yesterday on the subject of Canada's future, very properly says that Sir Alexander Galt is a poor authority to quote against Canadian independence. Sir Alexander Galt is not in Canada to hear the talk of men on the streets, in the cafes, or at the clubs. If he was, and if his ears were open to hear, he could not fail to note that there is a strong and growing feeling in favor of independence. We hear prominent men in Toronto talk it every day, and they do not talk it with bated breath either. Within the short period of six months the independence idea has become a living force in Canada, and we have a firm conviction that the time is not far distant when it will take a foremost place in the list of party issues. Canada may not become a nation in a year, or five years, or ten years, but the tendency of thought and feeling is setting in strongly in that direction. Where sentiment and material interests agree it is not hard to persuade men, and both impulses move Canadians in the same line. Sir Alexander Galt was himself a strong advocate of independence some years ago, and if his mind was known it might be said that he is yet. The reasons in support of it certainly are stronger now than they were fifteen years ago, when they were strong enough to make converts of such men as Sir Alexander Galt, Hon. John Young, Hon. L. S. Huntington and George Stephen.

THE POOR, DEAR DRUNKARD.

Many temperance reformers are like bad marksmen, who pepper away at every part of the target, but never hit the bull's-eye.

They denounce brewers and distillers for making the accursed stuff; they denounce the saloon-keepers for selling it; they denounce the government for not prohibiting it. All who deal in it are bad—absolutely, hopelessly bad; the only individual for whom they have a more kindly feeling is the man who drinks it. Not the man who drinks it moderately, who uses wine and beer as he does tobacco, tea, coffee, or other luxuries, without abusing them. No, the moderate drinker is a bold bad man, who is leading his fellows to ruin. To enlist the tender sympathies, the warm affections of the good people we are describing they must drink deeper. The filthy sot is their especial

He who deliberately degrades himself to a lower level than wallowing swine, who effaces from his nature all traces of the divine image of his creator, who allows a thief to steal away his brains, who cries not if his brutish pleasure sends broken hearted a fond mother or devoted wife to an untimely grave, who snatches bread from the mouths of his starving children to glut his appetite, who becomes a curse to society, must be treated tenderly—oh, so tenderly. Don't say hard things of him. He is more sinned against than sinning. It is only his generous, full-hearted nature that that makes him drunk. He is not his own master—a burning thirst dominates him that only whiskey will assuage. He is a dipsomaniac; his habit is a disease which he inherited from his progenitors. Pity him, but don't say hard things against him—the poor dear drunkard!

Such maudlin rubbish—and we have not exaggerated it in the least—we verily believe does as much to confirm men in drunkenness as any other cause.

The man who makes or the man who sells liquor does so to make money, as does the man who sells firearms, daggers or poisons. No one is compelled to buy or drink liquor against his will; everybody knows that he does so on his own responsibility and at his own peril. Nor is it any excuse to say that drink is natural to a man. Thieving is natural to some men, violence to others, but that does not save them from prison. That fine-sounding word dipsomania covers a multitude of sins.

We have no desire to shield either the distiller or the rum-seller from whatever may be their share of blame for the ills which strong drink inflicts on society. What we protest against, and most earnestly, is that sickly good-nature which refuses to lay the stripes on the shoulders of the chief criminal. We complain that the stripes are not laid on heavy or thick enough. Close observation has long convinced us that a dollar and costs or thirty days is no adequate cure for drunkenness. Something that brings more physical pain, and less well-fed ease with it, would be better.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Montreal Star: The question of Canadian independence is coming to the front as one of the issues of the coming hour. Whether independence is desirable or not it is at all events well that the question should be discussed with calmness and with due regard to the future of the people. It should be treated simply on the merits of—What is best for Canada? That is the vital issue and the true Canadian is the man who says—No matter what policy is best for the land I live in, I will give to that policy my cordial and loyal support.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.

Charles E. Palmer when charged with vagrancy gave his views on the Irish question. He was sent down for ten days.

Joseph Gray pleaded guilty to stealing seven yards of cloth from William Burns, and said he did it because he was hungry. He was sent to gaol for thirty days.

Patrick McEvoy was yesterday sent ty gaol for ninety days for stealing an overcoat and a lady's jacket belonging to Nettie Day. Robert Story was acquitted of the charge.

LATEST CABLE CHAT.

The relations between Mexico and Guatemala are very critical.

Yesterday was lord mayor's day in London, and business was generally suspended.

A typhon in China has demolished thousands of buildings. The loss of life and prevalent distress are described as terrible.

Calling a Clergyman a Liar.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 9.—The London presbytery last night discussed the case wherein the Rev. J. Knox Wright, pastor of the London east presbyterian church, is charged with having denied to Miss Willis, the organist, and her father the privileges of the church on account of some trouble in the choir. The pastor accuses Mr. Willis of having called him a "—— liar." Willis admits the "liar," but denies the big, big D. The case was referred to a committee.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THEODORE WALTON'S GREAT SUCCESS BETTING ON THE TURF.

Wagering $20,000 on One Horse and Drawing $40,000—$200,000 Won on Foxhall—Other Sporting Notes.

Ross Raymond writes from New York to the Philadelphia Times that a Philadelphia man, now engaged in betting on the turf in England, is credited with having won over $500,000. His name is F. Theodore Walton, and they now seek in New York to claim him as a native of Gotham. When he left Philadelphia for New York he was comparatively cleaned out, as they say of a man on Third street when his margin is all gone. He became the proprietor of the St. James' hotel. There are very few hotels in New York like the St. James. There is no proprietor of any hotel like Theodore Walton. He has managed the hotel very successfully. Its restaurant is one of the best in New York. Theodore Walton had not had much experience as a hotel man. He had been, as everybody in Philadelphia remembers, recorder of deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia and something of a politician. In personal appearance he is a handsome man, of commanding stature, broad-shoulders, full-waisted, straight-limbed, good-shaped hands and feet, a long, tawny mustache, large but deep-set gray eyes, square chin, florid complexion, the address of a gentleman, and the repose of manner that belongs to a self-reliant man.

After he came to New York, now a little more than three years ago, he set himself to work to make his hotel popular. He did. Then he took a turn in Wall street. All reports agree that he did not win with rapidity. However, only a few people know about that. Not that he is not communicative, for he is; but he is the sort of man that only discusses his affairs only with a class of men who do not go over them again for the mere purpose of interesting others. Nevertheless, Mr. Walton was always a bold speculator. He would gamble on anything when the chances were even.

In the spring of this year, then, one sees Mr. Walton with $13,000 in cash at Saratoga, taking a swing at the races. His son, a mild-eyed, handsome young fellow, beaming through gold-rimmed spectacles over the marble counter of the St. James hotel office, says just now, "He didn't win much there—I guess $50,000; possibly more than that, but I reckon not much more."

When at a recent great whist game extending over a period of two months, played, of course, with intervals for breakfast and sleep while the sun shone, in Saratoga, a Philadelphia gentleman was called the winner in the sum of $35,000. "There," said Mr. Clair, the manager of the A. T. Stewart property, and speaking as one only making a comment, "that Philadelphia man is taking more winnings out of Saratoga than anybody has in ten years." In the light of such a statement the amount of Mr. Walton's winnings at Saratoga are nearly unprecedented, if not quite so. Whatever the exact figure may have been, it was large enough to enable him to startle the bookmakers in England when he gave them his first order for the St. Leger, a little less than two months ago. Twenty thousand dollars he put down on a horse that stood in the betting two to one. From that bet he drew out $40,000, or a clear winning of $20,000.

"Five thousand pounds at a whack!" gasped the English sporting men. "Oh, the bloomin' 'plunger.'"

"Since then," resumes the young man of calm demeanor, and speaking over the counter as before, "father has won $500,000.

"What on?"

"He won $200,000 on Foxhall in the Cesarewitch, and he was a heavy winner on the events in which Iroquois was engaged."

"Does he represent anybody except himself on the turf?"

"Not a soul. This is his boat and he is rowing it alone."

"When's he going to stop?"

"Pretty soon; he's got to. The season is about over."

"Bring his money back in one ship?"

"No. He's going to take it and his gout to some German spring and return late in the winter."

Walton's method is briefly this: He has no prejudice for any horse except that created by one he thinks can win. Then he bets on it. If it does he rewards the jockey handsomely. If that jockey wins again he knows what he rides for if Walton is betting on his mount. Sir John Astley, Bart., recently quarreled with Walton. In the opening race at Newmarket last Thursday Mr. Walton laid £1000 to £500 on the favorite, M. Jardine's Whinblossom, and lost. In the next race he won heavily, and in the third bet heavily on the favorite, Medicus, bearing the colors of Sir John for the Bretby nursery. He won but the sporting baronet had been anticipated in his commission and a personal encounter was imminent. Walton was told he had better go back to New York. It must seem strange to the knight that the man who has won more than any turfite has ever done in so short a time declined to start right away in accordance with those directions. Private dispatches received to-day from Mr. Walton indicate that a gang of hitters were with Astley ready to break him in little pieces, and, beside that a row would have done no good. He had landed £14,300 on the race, and he didn't care for the baronet's anger. They say now that Walton will touch Monte Carlo before he comes back. If he does, and continues the magnitude of his operation, it will be bad for Monte Carlo—or Walton.

AQUATICS.

A FRIENDLY CHAT WITH MR. TRICKETT.

A World reporter called at the Shakespeare hotel last night for the purpose of having a chat with Mr. Trickett on acquatic matters in general. Inquiring at the office for the oarsman of the antipodes, the clerk informed our representative that he was in his room, No. 16. Mr. Trickett was found enjoying a rest. The Australian motioned The World to a seat, and showed the most marked courtesy throughout the conversation.

"What a gala day this is in Australia," said Mr. Trickett; "how I would like to be there now. This, the 9th of November, is the Prince of Wales' birthday. In Australia I think we are more loyal than you Canadians. In my country a grand regatta is held every year in honor of the prince, and about twenty races take place open to amateurs and professionals, including shell, skiff and sailing races. The prizes, which are always large, are subscribed by the people. The course is laid out on the Paramatta, a beautiful river just opposite Greenwich, and a quarter of a mile from my home. It makes me feel sad when I think of it. What a splendid time I would have if I were there to-night. Oh, I tell you Australia is a grand place—the finest country in the world. It should be seen to be appreciated. The Canadians remind me somewhat of our people; they admire a plucky man, but hate a coward. I like Toronto better than any place I have seen since I left home. My health has improved wonderfully since I came here; in England I was troubled greatly with bronchitis, but now I am all right."

"There has been a great deal said about you hurrying off home when you beat Joseph Sadler in England for the championship of the world," said our reporter. "Have you any objections to telling me the reason of your departure?"

"Certainly not," replied Trickett. "I remained in England over two months after my race for the championship. I left Australia in company with my backer, Mr. Punch, on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1876. We travelled on the Peninsular and Oriental line, and arrived in England on Saturday, April 8. Mr. Punch at once secured the services of Harry Kelly as my trainer. On the 11th our challenge to Sadlier appeared in the Sportsman. On the 13th the articles were signed and the match made, the race taking place on the 27th June over the Thames course from Putney to Mortlake. I won by four boat lengths in 24 min. 36 secs. The stakes were £200 aside. Chas. Bush at once challenged me on behalf of Higgins, and as you know, it was not accepted, although I was willing and anxious to row him. Harry Kelly, who always trained Mr. Bush's men, said he would not train me against any man that gentleman pitted against me, and advised me not to row Higgins, remarking that he knew I could beat him. Mr. Punch objected to me rowing him when Harry Kelly refused to train me, so that is the reason I refused to row Higgins. Wm. Lumsden, who is now in the States, challenged me to row on the August 22, for £200 a side, and a level bet of £200, which I accepted. But the race did not come off, Lumsden forfeiting the money up, £100. I left England on Sept. 12, and arrived in Boston, on the Sept. 24. I left Boston for Philadelphia to see the centennial, (for fear I would not be in America when the next would be held). I arrived their two weeks after Hanlan had won his great race, I enquired for him, and was imfored that he had returned to Canada. It was my intention to row in the centennial regatta, and would have only for my match with Lumsden in England. After visiting New York, Chicago and other cities in the States I returned to Australia, sailing from California and arrived home five years ago to-day being present at the grand regatta in honor of the Prince of Wales' birthday. You are all well acquainted in Toronto with my movements ever since."

YACHTING.

THE ATALANTA DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The yachts Mischief and Atalanta started promptly from Stapleton, Staten Island, at 11.10 a.m. on the last of the flood-tide. The Mischief took the lead, the Atalanta following two minutes later. The Mischief maintained her lead when passing outside the Narrows. There was a strong breeze blowing from the west. The start and the prospects are that there will be a very fine race. The Gracie started after the yachts and will go over the course.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 9.—The yachts passed the Hook on their homeward run as follows:—Mischief, 2h. 20m.; Gracie, 2h. 20m. 20s. The Atalanta is still astern, and it looks as if she would be beaten. Time, 2h. 42m.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 11 p.m.—The Mischief defeated the Atalanta.

FOOTBALL.

PORT HOPE V. PETERBORO.

PETERBORO, Nov. 9.—A football match took place to-day between Trinity college school club of Port Hope and the Peterborough club, resulting in an easy victory for the Peterboros by two goals, one try and five wages to nothing for Port Hope.

SMALL TALK.

The Hanlan party need not take me for a sucker.—Capt. Mullet.

George Hazael and John Hughes are trying to arrange a twenty-six-hour race.

The Nautilus rowing club opened its handsome winter quarters on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Ed. Hanlan has purchased the Brunswick from Mr. Browne. The Hotel Hanlan is closed for the winter.

New York and Pennsylvania fight a mill for $100 each battle and $1800 the odd fight, on December 6.

Pierre Lorillard's Gerald by Saxon and Girl of the Period will be other race horses that will surprise English turfites next season.

Another canine controversy is to be arranged between Cockney Charlie's Paddy and Tom Tugman's dog of Philadelphia for $2000.

Harriman will go to England and compete against Vaughan in a six-day race, if the English champion will make the stakes $1000 instead of $500 a side.

The rowing season of 1881 was not as brilliant as in 1880, and ended with a great aquatic fizzle, in which Wallace Ross and Edward Hanlan are both to blame.—N. Y. News.

Cummings says he will run any man in America from one to ten miles, and allow them reasonable start, providing they will put up big money.

Edwin Bibby, since he made Central Falls, R. I., his residence, has found backers. Bibby challenges Muldoon, who holds the Graeco-Roman championship, and offers to wager $1000 to Muldoon's $800 that he can defeat him.

The challenge of Captain James Dalton of Chicago to fight George Rooke, Wm. C. McClellan, or Tommy Chandler of San Francisco, Queensbury rules, for $1000, will be accepted by Rooke if he wins his battle with McClellan.

Paddy Ryan's colors are a white silk handkerchief with red, white and blue border. In the centre is an eagle standing on the world. The latter is colored blue and dotted with stars. In the centre is the inscription "Paddy Ryan, champion of America, A. O. H." The eagle holds a scroll with the inscription "Police Gazette, New York, 1881." In the left hand corner is an Irish harp, in the right hand corner a sunburst. In the lower left hand corner is an American shield, and in the lower right hand corner an excelsior representing New York state. The leading artist in New York designed Ryan's colors, and they will excel any ever seen. Ryan will shortly give an exhibition in New York.

An article in the sporting columns of the Mail yesterday morning makes grave charges against several local oarsmen. Elliott of the Bayside club, is accused of having sold the race which he lost in the spring to Annis of Orillia. Annis is said to have offered Wise of Leslieville $125 to to lose a race with him, and Wise is said to have agreed, but to have rowed the race through instead, and beaten Annis. It is also said that Jacob Gaudaur allowed Annis to beat him at the Collingwood regatta, and that the race which was to have come off shortly between Gaudaur and Wise was not bona fide. It may be stated in support of these assertions of the Mail that they have been current for some time past in sporting circles in the city.

SEE TO IT.—Chronic headache, sick headache, costiveness, wind on the stomach, pain in the side or back, distress after eating—all forms indigestion and liver troubles permanently cured with Zopesa from Brazil. Try a sample.

PERSONAL CHIT CHAT.

The Prince of Wales was forty years old yesterday.

The Princess Dolgorouki, the late czar's widow, spent October in Paris.

The bishop of Saskatchewan lectures at St. Thomas' church, Hamilton, to-night.

The Marquis de Rochambeau and wife left New York yesterday for France.

President Diaz of Mexico was married to Miss Romero Rubio on Tuesday night.

Archbishop Purcell is now entirely helpless. The Ursuline sisters wheel him about in a chair and feed him with a spoon.

Under the will of the late Lord Leconfield, the present lord is obliged to hunt his pack of fox-hounds three days a week.

Hon. Jas. Armstrong, chief justice of St. Lucia and Tobago, West Indies, is in Ottawa, and the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. Largevin, under secretary of state.

Charles Sumner particularly admired Hawthorne's paper on "Civic Banquets." He said one day that he had reread it three times for the style.

Wm. Arrow, a Welshman, eloped from Wilksbarre, Pa., the other day with his brother's whole family, consisting of a wife and two children.

The Vicksburg Herald thinks it wouldn't be a bad idea if President Arthur would select a beautiful wife in the sunny south for mistress in the white house.

Mr. John Bright will be seventy years old on November 16. Some of his fellow-townsmen of Rochdale propose to offer him a congratulatory address upon the occasion.

It is reported in legal circles in London that if Lord Selborne is not able to resume the performance of his duties as lord high chancellor the great seal will be placed in commission.

"The only two men of the present century who knew what they desired and willed it strongly," says an English critic, "have been Bismark and Cavour. The one created Italy, the other Germany."

Baron Tauchnitz has now issued 2000 volumes of English literature. A Bonn paper compliments him on the services he has rendered to German students of English, and on the liberality he has shown to authors, especially to American, who have no copyright treaties.

Ivan Tourguenief, who is now on a visit to England, has made great progress with his forthcoming novel. Its aim is to show how strongly marked is the line, how deep is the gulf, which divides the socialism of Russia from that of the west of Europe.

"As I grow older," Walt Whitman remarks, "I am more and more ready to take the good there is in men and authors without concerning myself about the bad. Of the American poets I like Byrant better than Longfellow or Whittier, and Emerson better than either. I could not tolerate Poe a few years ago, but now I am getting to like him."

Sir Duddley Coutts Majoribanks, the London brewer, has just been created a lord. He is not the first brewer, however, to reach the peerage, since Sir Arthur Guinness was last year made Lord Ardilawn. Very many English brewers, notably the Basses, have been knighted, created baronets, etc., but Sir Duddley is the first to rise to the house of lords over the vats.

It is now stated with confidence in London society that the new British minister has provided himself with the element of grace and attraction previously hinted in the person of his beautiful kinswoman, Mrs. Cornwallis West. Mr. Cornwallis West will accompany his wife. He is lord lieutenant of Denbighshire, and maintains the dignity of his position, both public and private, with the greatest vigilence. Mrs. Cornwallis West is a beautiful and brilliant Irishwoman, a niece of the Marquis of Headfort, her maiden name Fitzpatrick. She is lively and spirituelle, and became by those qualities alone one of the leaders of London society. Ruthin Castle, the family seat in Wales, has always been enlivened with all sorts of dramatic representations, in which the lady of the castle has taken the leading part with the greatest talent and ease. She is still young enough to justify pretension to witch the world with her loveliness, having been born during the Crimean war, and christened by a strange name of Eupatoria.

HOTELS.

ROSSIN HOUSE

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

HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH Proprietor. 135

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.

WM. HANCOCK, Proprietor. 246

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

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT

70 YONGE STREET.

BREAD &C.

BREAD

WANTED,

A few more Customers to

BUY BREAD

At Crumpton's Bakery,

171 KING STREET EAST.

DELIVERED DAILY.

The New Confectionery Store

AT

No. 90 Queen St. west,

is fast growing in popularity and is already doing a first class business. All orders promptly attended to. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all instances. We invite the patronage of the public

CHARLES SCHMIDT, 90 Queen St. west.

EL PADRE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS!

In Parlor and Chamber Suites, with other novelties not procurable elsewhere.

We carry as large and perfectly assorted stock as in the city, and positively will quote the lowest prices for cash.

OSHAWA CABINET COMPANY,

97 YONGE ST. 26

COAL AND WOOD.

Telephone Communication between Offices.

JAMES C. McGEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL!

STOVE $6.50 per ton.

NUT

EGG.

HEAD OFFICE: 10 KING STREET EAST.

Shipping Office, Docks and Yard, Esplanade St. East.

ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 185

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.

INSURANCE

$225,000!

The above sum is the present amount of the Government Deposit at Ottawa, of the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. And it is the intention of the Company to increase this amount by about

$100,000 A YEAR.

To save the trouble of reference to the Blue-book, it may be well to give here a statement of the Deposits at Ottawa of all the Life insurance companies doing exclusively a Life insurance business in Canada:—

CANADIAN.		OTHER COMPANIES.	
Canada	$54,000	Briton	$ 54,993
Citizens	50,400	Equitable	165,000
Confederation	77,650	Lion (new)	50,000
Mutual Life	83,600	London & Lancashire	110,000
North American (new)	50,000	Standard	153,900
Ontario Mutual	50,541	Star	100,343
Sun	50,400	Travelers	126,100
Toronto	30,200	Union Mutual	115,000

ÆTNA LIFE, $225,000.

The following brief statement, made from the latest Government Returns, will afford a view of the business so acceptably transacted in all parts of the Dominion by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in comparison with that done by all the other companies above mentioned:

COMPANIES.	Premiums of 1880.		Insurance in Force.
ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO. An increase over 1879 of	$347,256 88		$10,324,885
7 Canadian Co's—average of each	39,409 86	and	1,635,560
An increase over 1879 of	148,477 00		
The 7 other Co's—average of each	17,143 00	and	5,405,500
An increase over 1879 of	88,691 00		656,000
ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO'S TOTAL	4,543 00	and	2,929,000
	$2,302,333 56		233,000
			$17,951,819

The last line shows the Premiums and Insurance of the ÆTNA, in the U. S. and Canada, the figures at the top of the columns relating to Canadian business only. By transacting a large, and at the same time a most select business, over the Northern States and Canada, the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. is able to operate at a very low rate of expense, compared with companies doing business in a limited population only, and gives every member of its mutual department the full advantage of this economy in annually increasing CASH DIVIDENDS, on policies which, after two years, or three years, are NON-FORFEITABLE.

Assets of January 1st, 1881,	- -	$26,203,440 68
Surplus as regards Policyholders,	- -	5,350,000 00
Received for Interest in 1880,	- -	1,586,683 06
Paid for Death Claims in 1880,	- -	1,136,454 63

When insuring it is well to SELECT THE BEST medium. It costs less to be in a good company than in a poor one.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager, Toronto.

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