The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper.

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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.

APPOINTMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Hague's British Minstrels—Matinee and evening.

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OCCIDENT HALL—West End C. T. A. Concert—Evening.

SATURDAY MORNING NOVEMBER, 5, 1881.

THE PREDOMINATING CHARACTERISTIC of all Northwest schemes just now is a big land grant.

THE MONETARY TIMES has been investigating the directors in public companies and finds that there are a number of our merchants and other prominent men who are directors of more institutions than they can properly attend to. Some gentlemen are in great demand for this service. One merchant in this city has a seat on seven different boards. Men should not assume trusts they cannot satisfactorily discharge.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL, just issued by N. W. Ayer & Sons of Philadelphia, is a splendid compendium of useful information. Not only does it give full information about every paper in the United States and Canada, but it also gives a description of each state, territory, province and county in the two countries. And the Canadian part of the book is just as carefully prepared as the American.

THE COUNTIES ARE beginning to question the need of their large and expensive county councils. It is the old story of "too much governed;" county councils, town, village and township councils; license commissioners, collegiate and public school boards, etc., all with power to levy rates of one kind or another. Could not one body of moderate numbers do the work distributed among these several boards?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The columns of The World are open to any correspondent who has anything to say, but communications must be short and pointed. Owing to the pressure on our space long letters hereafter will be refused or cut down; short ones will always be welcome.

THINGS IN PROSPECT.

The rumors of every day need not be magnified into prophecies of great events at hand, nor is it necessary to let imagination run wild, and to see something extraordinary in the visit of a Canadian cabinet minister, for instance, to New York or Washington. And yet some such movements there may be, on occasions which are particularly worthy of the country's attention. Sir Leonard Tilley has just left Ottawa for Washington and doubtless many and various surmises as to the object of his visit will be hazarded. It may be that the minister thinks it worth while to inform himself somewhat in detail as to the working of the American funding system by which new bonds bearing low interest are being rapidly substituted for old bonds bearing high interest; or it may be that the reciprocity question is again coming up. Apart altogether from the finance minister's visit to Washington, there are several substantial reasons for believing that reciprocity either is or soon will be on the tapis at Washington, where doubtless negotiations will be conducted. The term of years for which the present fishery arrangements hold good is drawing to a close, and statesmen on both sides may feel that the revised settlement which must soon be attempted is not a thing to be left to the last moment. The advent of a new British minister at Washington seems to make fitting occasion for the reconsideration of that very difficult matter—the fishing question. And the rather lengthened visit to America of Mr. Samuel Morley, one of the wealthiest and most influential public men in England, may in all liklihood be for public as well as private objects. He is a man who would be trusted by the Gladstone government with a most any mission on trade matters that he would be willing to undertake, and for him written orders from Downing street would not be necessary. In 1879 the United States had a visit from another English magnate, Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, of whom it has been said that he is almost the Cobden club himself, inasmuch as during years past his money and energy have been in great part the means of keeping the club alive. Following his visit, the North-Western states were deluged with Cobden club literature in 1880, but this strategy proved a failure, the popular vote of that year being the most overwhelmingly protectionist vote ever cast in the United States. What if Mr. Morley, a man of cooler head and calmer judgment, should have come to try his plan of doing something where Mr. Potter failed. It is worth remembering that the people in England are now looking to America more anxiously than ever before, with regard to prospects of trade. The recent commercial difficulty with France is no mere accidental or isolated trouble, standing by itself and easy to be smoothed over. During recent years a tacit understanding has been spreading over the continent of Europe, that it is imperative upon France, Germany, and the other powers, in their own interests, to discourage importations from England and the United States. On the continent the people are taxed to keep up large armies and have to submit to conscription; but not so in England and the States where they are left free to devote themselves to industrial pursuits. It is not fair, therefore, to expose the army-burdened peoples of the continent to competition with England and America, countries that are comparatively privileged as regards exemption from military burdens. This was the argument not long ago set forth in a French parliamentary committee report, and it is one that will tell in France, and in Germany too. No wonder, then, that British exporters should be looking anxiously across the Atlantic at the present time. If a bargain for England's interest can be made with brother Jonathan Canada's interests would be sacrificed at once, just as if they were of no importance at all. Artemus Ward was never more willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations to save that Union than British statesmen are to sacrifice Canadian interests for the sake of making friends with our republican neighbors. On former occasions the pressure in this direction has been tremendous, and it will be so whenever occasion comes again. Sir John Macdonald has been blamed, perhaps unfairly, for surrendering Canadian rights in 1871, though the truth is that he had either to do so or disobey imperial orders.

The finance minister's present visit to Washington may have nothing to do with reciprocity or the fishery question at all, though the probability is certainly as great that it has as that it has not. But, independently of this altogether, we may be sure that fresh Anglo-American negotiations are brewing. And it is likely that the nerve of Canadian statesmen will soon be more severely tested than it has been since the national policy was announced. The persuasion and pressure of thirty-five millions of people on the other side of the Atlantic, and of fifty millions of people on this side, will be brought to bear on us, in order to strangle in its youth the commercial independence of Canada. English free trade and American protection form an upper and a nether millstone, admirably calculated for grinding Canadian interests to powder; let us have enough enlightened selfishness to take care of ourselves in the coming emergency. We have need of men strong enough to stand firmly up for "Canada first;" let us hope that such men will be on hand when the time of trial comes.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

I shake hands with Vanderbilt at St. Thomas.—George Stephen.

Adam was a red man.—Dr. Wild.

I think I will run a branch of the Credit Valley to Winnipeg.—Geo. Laidlaw.

I must wear my plaid pants.—Angus Morrison.

DeWinton, can this be sea sickness!—The Marquis.

I am still looking for those tall chimnies.—Edward Blake.

The woods are full of them.—Sir John.

It's money I'm after.—Adelina Patti.

I do not like the word paddle.—Hanlan.

OSGOODE LITERARY AND LEGAL SOCIETY,

The regular meeting of this society was held on Saturday night after the delivery of Mr. Hodgins' lecture on the judicature act. The president, Mr. Campbell, occupied the chair. A committee was appointed to wait on the benchers with reference to the ceremonies at the opening of the new hall. Mr. Haught was elected secretary. The debate for the evening was on the subject "Resolved that the mechanics' lien act should be abolished." Messrs. Leonard and Washington advocated the affirmative, and Messrs. Haight and Wilson the negative. The chairman decided in favor of the latter. The subject of the debate for next evening is "Resolved that the Canadian statesmen of to-day are inferior to those of twenty years ago." The executive committee reported that the society would hold a public meeting on Thursday evening the 17th inst., when the subject of debate will be "Resolved that the ladies should be admitted to the bar."

PERSONAL CHIT CHAT.

The Prince of Wales sets the fashion for gloves.

Gambetta boasts that he never goes into a place of worship.

Mr. Goldwin Smith was at Merton college, Oxford, on Oct. 26.

Hannibal Hamlin sailed for Spain yesterday from Philadelphia.

It is announced that the Duke of Albany will soon marry a German princess.

Mr. West, the new British minister, arrived at Washington on Saturday.

M. Ernest Renan is staying in Rome, where he is receiving visits from all the principal men of letters and other notable personages in that city.

Mr. Costigan, M. P. for Victoria, N. B., and Mr. Pew, vice president of the Manitoba Southwestern railway, arrived in the yesterday from Ottawa en route for Winnipeg.

Mademoiselle Grevy's trousseau was so simple one might think it was intended for a Quakeress. Strange to say, this young Frenchwoman cares nothing for laces and puffings and enjoys nothing more than following her father, gun in hand, on his shooting excursions.

President Arthur will take possession of the white house this month. For his own private apartment he selected the room known as "Nellie Grant's room," in the northwest corner of the building. He did not care to live in the room used by his predecessors, fronting on the south and known as the "president's room," because of its painful associations.

The name of the new Chinese minister to the United States is Chang Chao Yee. He is a taoti in rank and has recently held the position of chief of maritime customs, corresponding yearly with the secretary of the treasury. The newly-appointed minister went to Peking in the latter part of August to confer with the imperial authorities and will leave for the United States in the middle or latter part of the month.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

A MEETING BETWEEN HANLAN AND TRICKETT ON SATURDAY,

In Which Five Minutes is Occupied to Discuss Rowing a Race—An Unsatisfactory Winding Up—Hanlan Said to be Weakening—Other Sporting Matters.

Trickett sent the following letter to the press on Friday: "As I feel sure there is no chance of making any arrangements with Hanlan this year, I hereby challenge him to row me a race on Creve Cœur lake on 4th May, 1882. The conditions to be the same as in my former challenge. If Hanlan is so unmanly as to ask me to wait, or as I suppose he said, 'Go home and come back, I prefer to wait and do so, as I am determined to meet him again before I leave for Australia. I ask Hanlan to agree to row me on Creve Cœur lake on or about May 4th, 1882, for $1000 or $2000 a side and the championship of the world. Each to put up $500 forfeit.

THE MEN MET.

Mr Hanlan, in answer to Trickett's challenge which appeared in this paper on Saturday, met him in The Mail office at 2 30 on Saturday afternoon. Hanlan was the first to arrive, accompanied by Capt. Mullett and Plaisted. They were immediately followed by Trickett and Harry Kelly. Both parties appeared indifferent to each other. The silence was broken by Mr. Hanlan remarking "Well Mr. Good, you had better act of chairman and start the ball rolling."

Chairman.—You know for what purpose you have met. You have seen Mr. Trickett's letter; what reply have you to make, Mr. Hanlan?

Hanlan.—In answer to Mr. Trickett's challenge, I have this offer to make, I will give him until next Wednesday to get $2000, and will row him on Toronto or Barrie bays for that amount.

Trickett.—I can't find $2000 in any place but St. Louis.

Hanlan.—I don't wish to go to St Louis,

Chairman.—How long do you say? (looking towards Hanlan.) Until Wednesday?

Hanlan.—Yes. And I'll row him for $1000.

Capt. Mullett.—In case the offer is accepted, where will the race come off?

Hanlan—Next May; I can arrange my race with Ross to take place two weeks beforehand.

Trickett—If I had money I would not care where I row, but you know I can't find the money in Toronto, and you want to choke me off.

Hanlan—I am giving you a chance.

Trickett—You are not giving me a chance *and you know it.*

Chairman—Then that is your ultimatum, Mr. Hanlan?

Hanlan—Yes it is.

Trickett—If I had plenty of money you would not row in Barrie or Toronto either. You would want to row me somewhere else. I'll say good-day.

Kelly—And I'll say good-day, gentlemen, too.

The whole conversation did not last five minutes, their answers to each other's questions being sharp and emphatic. The Hanlan party occompanied by the reporters, drove to the Carruthers-Warwick foot race at the exhibition grounds. Hanlan, in a conversation with a World reporter, said his reason for not rowing Trickett at St Louis was that he knew Trickett was in earnest and eager to row him, and that he will ultimately find means to row him here or in Barrie. Hanlan being champion, of course, has the naming of the water, but then he should not make fish of one and flesh of another, as he has done. For example, when he beat Ross on Toronto bay he then held the championship of Canada, and when Ross challenged him for the championship he should have named Toronto bay as the course, but instead of that he goes down to St. John and row the races. Again when he was challenged by Courtney he should have named Toronto, as he was then champion of America, having won that title from Eph. Morris at Pittsburg. But instead he makes matches to row at Lachine and Washington. Even now he has a match arranged with Ross to take place somewhere in the States. Trickett being a stranger in the country should be shown at least as much courtesy as a resident, if not more. We would not like to say that Hanlan is afraid to meet Trickett, but it looks a little that way. Next season when he goes to the States to row Ross, why cannot he wend his way out to St. Louis for which he will be paid $300 as expenses, the match stakes being $2000 aside.

SPLASHES.

It has been rumored that Trickett's backers in St. Louis are all railroad men. We are informed on good authority that such is not the case, and that they are business men of the city and personal friends of the oarsman.

Barrie, grasp the golden opportunity of making your enterprising town world-renowned by having the great Hanlan-Trickett race come off on your bay. One hundred men subscribe ten dollars apiece, and you take the prize.

Mr. Ed. Hanlan, Plaisted and a friend leave on a "starring tour" towards the Pacific slope on Friday night next. He is engaged to make five exhibitions of sculling at San Francisco.

Harry Kelly will leave for England next week.

Trickett has signified his intention of wintering in St. Louis.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE WARWICK-CARRUTHERS RACE.

A new candidate for pedestrian honors has appeared in the person of J. Warwick who was successful in carrying off the prize in the hundred yard race on two consecutive occasions at the Caledonia games, beating Gus. Carruthers and a number of other well-known competitors. It was the opinion of a great many, however, that Carruthers was holding off for a match with the winner, nor were they deceived, for a few weeks ago, the east end man issued a challenge to Warwick to run a hundred yard race for $200 a side which was at once accepted by the latter. From that time until last Saturday, the day fixed for the contest, both men have been in active training and appeared at the scratch in the finest possible condition. Notwithstanding the incessant down pour of rain a large number of sports made their way to the exhibition grounds, the scene of the contest. Before the start considerable betting was indulged in at evens. The distance was measured off on the floor of the machinery hall. R. W. Stark officiated as starter and C. H. Varcoe as referee. The judges at the finish were Worrell and Burns. It was about four o'clock when the men appeared stripped for the contest, and as they took a preliminary dash their muscles showed that both had been trained down to a fine point. After a few feints the crowd shouted "they're off." Both crossed the starting line together but Carruthers showing some indecision, his opponent sprang away from him like a deer, taking a lead of about two yards. Down the course they came like the wind, and at the end of fifty yards Carruthers made a desperate effort to close up the gap but it was no use. Warwick struck the tape coming in a winner by about a yard and a half amid the shouts of his friends. The time, which was unquestionably very fast, was not taken.

THE TURF.

YEARLING FLYERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—At the Bay district park yesterday Hindoo Rosa and Pride both beat the best yearling trotting record, 2 56¾. Time, Hindoo Rosa 2.43, 243¾; Pride 2.44¼.

FOOTBALL.

THE BRITANNIA AND MONTREAL.

The football match between the Britannia and Montreal clubs took place in Montreal on Saturday, and was won by the Britannias by one touchdown.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

The Globe on Mr. Norris—A Stock of Governors Kept on Hand—A Plea for Imperial Federation.

TO THE WORLD: The Globe in criticising Mr. Norris' article on Canadian independence allows its preference for foreign manufactured goods to appear more glaringly visible than has been the wont of that champion of British interest. It tells us that it is wiser to import our governor-generals than to grow them on the democratic soil of this country, because by doing so we are saved the enormous trouble of

CHOOSING FOR OURSELVES

the man to fill that position. This is both refreshing and gratifying to the people of Canada, and worthy of being copied by all people and all nations, whenever they should be in want of a governor, president or king, and then being persuaded by the wisdom of this, what a chance there would be for England or some one of the European nations where so much learning dwells, to make a specialty of cultivating and preparing the above mentioned indispensible personeges, and to always have

A STACK OF THEM ON HAND

ready to be sent off at a moment's call. But after all we are inclined to doubt the Globe's sincerity in this matter because in another column of the same issue we read a few remarks on the military college dispute, where we find the Globe disapproving of the present system of importing military officers from England and placing them in the best paying positions over the heads of competent Canadian officers. This is right. But

WHY SHOULD THE COMMANDERSHIP

of our militia be given to an imperial soldier who is certainly less qualified for that honorable position than some of our home trained native officers. Referring again to the columns of the Globe of the same date, November the 5th, what a mass of incongruity is there displayed. Mr. Alpheus Todd for advocating continuance of British connection is adversely criticised, and Mr. William Norris is dealt with in the same manner for advocating severance of that connection. The Globe seems to have straddled the fence in this matter and is waiting the swell of the tide, and will some day come down with a flop on the side of nationalism. For one can hardly conceive of any number of Canadians who would fight for the maintainance of British connection—our gallant knights excepted who

SOLD THEIR FREEDOM FOR A TITLE.

These braves would likely marshall a small army of British pensioners who have made this country their home, and evince a desire to keep things as they are. Fancy Sir Francis Hincks, seriously acting in the role of another knight of ancient fame, with sword in hand and feather in hat bringing up his regiment of old and decrepit veterans to fight for the maintainance of British connection. What a fermidable phalanx the friends of nationalism would have to face. But all this is mere romance. For has not Sir Alexander Galt, carried over with him all the national sentiment that did once exist; and has he not lately opened the windows of his ponderous mind and revealed to a New York Hearld reporter these once vital and patriotic sentiments, now all strangled and lifeless with the blue ribbon of knighthood? But seriously speaking, there is really no desire on the part of Canada for independence, says Sir Alexander. This is like the boy who having filled his own belly fancied all his school-mates enjoyed the same feeling of satisfaction, when in reality their stomachs were being griped with hungar.

SYDNEY SMITH.

IMPERIAL FEDERATISTS.

SIR,—In the World of the 5th inst. an article appears under the head of "A Forward Revolution," in which, it seems to me, you misrepresent or rather misinterpret the views of those who advocate imperial federation. You claim in said article that imperialists wish to destroy Canada in general and her commercial independence in particalar. I am a Canadian and in favor of imperial federation, and although I do not flaunt my patriotism, I have no desire to see my country make a retrogade slip, and I have yet to be convinced that she would be doing so by embarking in imperial federation. For as I understand it, in case such a move should be made, the commercial relations between England and her colonies would be adjusted and assimilated to the end that the various commercial systems would operate harmoniously for the benefit of all concerned. In fact, a commercial policy would be adopted which would foster home industries, develop and enrich the colonies, enhance England's power and influence, and at the same time be a friendly and impenetrable bulwark against unjust and injurious foreign competition. It is not for the "glittering bauble of representation in the imperial parliament," nor yet to destroy Canada and her commercial independence, that some of the leading political economists and most practical politicals and thinkers of our country advocate imperial federation, but because they firmly believe that a confederation embracing England and her colonies, based on equitable terms, is the only alternative left to maintain intact England's supremacy, and protect her dependencies, Canada in particular, from the hands of her enemies. FEDERALIST.

Toronto, Nov. 5, 1881.

THE CONFISCATED BOOKS.

Mr. Cooke Ordered to Prove that they are not Indecent—His Appeal to the People.

THE WORLD: As is now well and widely known, a parcel of books which I was importing in the way of trade, was recently seized by the customs collector in this city. I am now notified that unless affidavits are made within thirty days, affirming that the books are not immoral, they will be confiscated, and I will be liable to the penalties by law prescribed. The unjustifiable nature of the seizure has been made clear in the columns of the press. No reasonable man can now doubt that the real ground of the seizure of Paine's well known work was its infidelity, and that the allegation of "indecency and immorality" was an afterthought resorted to to arouse the hostility of bigotry, and justify confiscation by bringing the book within the letter of the law.

This can be proved by a very simple test. Does the collector confiscate other works of the same age and date bearing upon other questions, for the same kind and degree of indecency or immorality? Everyone knows and it has been proved over and over again in the columns of grit and conservative organs by numerous illustrations that he does not. Is this new censorship of literature to be sanctioned, or tolerated by the free people of Canada? Are they content to admit that they are not capable of determining for themselves, what they may and what they shall not read on religious subjects, but must leave it to government officials to decide for them? In other words shall the mental liberty of Canada's future be confiscated by the present generation writing themselves down as minors in intellect and understanding?

Personally my case is a hard one; my property is unjustly seized and I am made liable to heavy penalties for the crime of importing a book which has been so far as I can learn freely circulated wherever the English language is spoken for over thirty years, and has never been interfered with on the grounds of indecency or immorality. Again I am deprived of the use of the books seized, the use of which would enable me to furnish affidavits in support of my cause. I could not reasonably ask any one to give their testimony as to the character of a book, without affording them opportunity of justifying the ground of their affirmation; but the collector, less scrupulous, has made use of the books, marking objectionable passages and exhibiting them to the clergy and the press to support him in his condemnation, and to obtain the sanction of the government to his iniquitous policy and unjust seizures. My first impulse was to appeal to the courts for redress. To do so would be conferring a benefit on all lovers of intellectual freedom in the Dominion, by compelling an authorative interpretation of the statute which is being wrested from its original intention. As evidence of this uncertainty of interpretation of the statute bearing on this book seizures, the same two books seized from me by the collector have since been openly sold in large quantities in this city and must have been passed a collector of customs somewhere between here and Chicago. Besides I have orders for the books from the parliament buildings at Ottawa offering that if I could mail them in any way they would take all risks. The facts on which uncertainity depends cannot be disputed or denied.

I am comparatively a poor man and utterly unable to contend against the money and influence of the Dominion government. I have then no course left but to appeal to the sense of the question and the love of liberty which is inherent in all true Britons and Canadians against an act of tyranny. If the free and enlightened citizens of the Dominion are content that their liberties be filched from them, their reading selected and prescribed from them by any official who received an appointment for political services, I suppose a struggling man has no resource but to submit to the loss of his property and whatever other punishment may be inflicted. If that punishment is confiscation and a fine to-day, it may be imprisonment and banishment to-morrow, which will lead to the pillory, the faggot and the auto da fa. We cannot stand still: backward or forward is our fate.

W. B. COOKE.

ERNESTO ROSSI.

Something About the Great Italian Actor Who Appears Here Next Week.

By far the most interesting and important event in dramatic matters this season will be the visit of the illustrious Italian tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, who has but lately arrived on this side of the Atlantic, and is at present playing at Booth's theatre in New York, where he has been most warmly welcomed. The wonderful natural grace of this magnificent actor and his superb talents have won for him long since the distinction of being one of the greatest artists of our times, and with Salvini and Ristori, he completes the trio of great lights of the Italian stage. The recognition which has been extended to Rossi in other countries has found its expression in numberless emblems, titles, compliments, privileges and emoluments—entitled to record as denoting to American readers that this new dramatic luminary is no fictitious coinage of managerial enterprise, but an artist of the first rank and a gentleman of the best condition.

In person, Rossi is of a well-proportioned figure of imposing stature and fair complexion. His eyes are dark and remarkably fine. His voice is strong, sympathetic, melodious and flexible. His forehead, full, broad and expressive, is crowned with thick curly hair. His bearing is courtly, his movements are graceful and rapid. It has been his good fortune easily to win friends, a fact that denotes attractive quality of temperament, delicacy of constitution, tact in dealing with mankind, and a natural consideration for the feelings of others, combined with quick discernment of the peculiarities, aims, affections and circumstances of those around him. As an actor, Rossi has always been a hard student, aiming at the truth and willing to learn from everybody who could teach. His devotion to his art was testified at the outset by the sacrifices that he made in its pursuit, and the suffering he endured for its sake. Whenever he has managed a theatre, actors have been encouraged and authors have been paid. When he introduced Shakespeare on the Italian stage, he was lavish in expenditure to have him translated by the best writers that money could engage. He posses the sensitive nature of the poet; and to this day—notwithstanding his long experience—he cannot go upon the stage without the excitement and nervous tremor of the novice. His salient peculiarity as an actor is the passionate reality of his personations—a reality which comprehends the rare and delicate emotions of the soul not less than the manifestations of physical excitement. Thus, he is as intense and vital in conveying the spirit of one of Hamlet's dream burdened soliquies as in depicting the fury of Romeo's assault on the slayer of Mercutio. Such at least seems to be the warrantable inference from the estimates of his acting that have emanated from European criticism.

With Salvini—who was bred in the same artistic school—he compares as violet does with scarlet. Salvini may be described as a sublimated and glorified Forrest. Rossi is an actor more of the quality of Booth. His favorite part is Hamlet. He is identified with it on the European stage as entirely as Salvini is identified with the part of Othello. Those who have seen him act testify that his intuition, not only as to this character, but as to every part that he plays, is extraordinarily subtile, and that his capacity for embodiment is wonderful. The moment his Hamlet comes upon the scene you perceive the kind of nature that is to be unfolded; see, as in a picture, his past life, which has led up to the present point and condition, and have a prescience of the sufferings and the doom that are to come. To all persons who are at all affected by the stage, Rossi brings benefit—for he induces thought and awakens emotion as to the most majestic and delightful subjects in dramatic literature, and the everlasting and never stale problems of human life and destiny.

It is announced that Signor Rossi will appear at the Grand opera house on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 14, 15, and 16, in the roles of "Hamlet," "Romeo," and "Othello." The sale of seats will commence on Thursday.

—Borthwick mineral water, tonic and aperient; 25 cents per gallon at Osgoode hall pharmacy, 107½ Queen street west. 135

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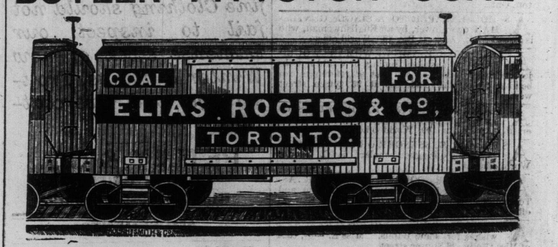

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$225,000!

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

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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	$ 51,993
Citizens	50,400	Equitable	165,000
Confederation	77,500	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	120,100
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.	$347,256 80		$10,324,886
An increase over 1879 of	39,409 80	and	1,035,560
7 Canadian Co's—average of each	148,477 00		5,405,500
An increase over 1879 of	17,142 00	and	656,000
The 7 other Co's—average of each	88,691 00		2,959,000
An increase over 1879 of	4,543 00	and	233,000
ÆTNA LIFE INS. CO'S TOTAL	$2,392,332 56		$77,951,819

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, January 1st, 1881,	- -	$26,203,440 68
Surplus as regards Policyholders,	-	5,350,000 00
Received for Interest in 1880,	- -	1,586,683 05
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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DENTIST 246
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