The Toronto World,

An Independent Liberal Newspaper,

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
twenty-five cents a month, or $3 00 a year in advance, post-paid. Single copies, one cent. Sold on streets and by newsdealers in every city and town in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

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

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

Reports of meetings and financial statements of banks, and railway, insurance and monetary companies, TEN CENTS a line.

Paragraphs among news items, double the ordinary rates.

Special notices, twenty-five per cent. advance on the ordinary rates.

Birth, marriage and death notices, TWENTY CENTS each.

Contract rates for display advertisements, per line, subject to change of matter, are as follows:

INSERTIONS.	1 mo	3 mos	6 mos	1 year
Daily	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00
Every other day	.....	1 25	2 00	3 00
Twice a week	.....	1 00	1 50	2 50
Once a week	.....	0 75	1 00	1 50

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Address all communications to THE WORLD, No King street east Toronto.

The Toronto World.

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

APPOINTMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Stolen Kisses"—Horace Lingard.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Lazare, a Life's Mistake"—Alex. Cauffman.

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER, 4, 1881.

MR. J. ICK EVANS writes a strong letter to us on "church and state bigotry," in reference to the book seizures. While we agree with Mr. Evans in the principle for which he contends we do not approve of the slashing manner in which he introduces side issues. The true line on which to fight out the issue is that of the principle of the freedom of opinion.

PRINCE TECK, the husband of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, is believed to have accepted the presidency of a land corporation for Ireland with a capital of several millions, the object being to purchase large estates and reclaim waste lands, especially in the district of Connemara, dividing these estates into lots and reselling them on easy terms, thus establishing a peasant proprietary without injury to any one.

NO FEWER THAN a thousand young women recently congregated around the stage entrance to the Drury Lane theatre in response to an advertisement that the manager wanted one hundred girls, "young, well-made and pretty," for the forthcoming pantomime. They were admitted in squads, and the rejected applicants, as they emerged upon the street, were greeted with derisive cries by the multitude without.

THE NOVA SCOTIANS are as drolly jealous of their shooting privileges as of their fishing rights. Lord Dunraven, who has probably done more than any other living man to make their shooting privileges valuable to them, has just been arrested again for shooting moose in their bailiwick without a license. He gave an amusing sketch of a similar misadventure there, it will be remembered, in a lecture before the geographical society in New York, and he will doubtless turn this second experience to as good account.

SINCE THE SHAH OF PERSIA applied to the Russian government for drill instructors for his army, the Persian embassy at St. Petersburg has been besieged with applications from Russian officers desirous of proceeding to Theheran. Lieutenant-colonel Domontovitch, the head of the existing military mission in Persia, receives a salary of £1200 a year, besides other allowances. His eight subordinates are also well paid. Aside from the emoluments it offers, the Persian service is popular on account of the chance for active service which it holds out.

THE CITY OF KAIRWAN, in Tunis, recently captured by the French, is the holy city of Africa, and as sacred to African Mahommedans as Mecca is to the Asiatic. Heretofore no Jew or Christian has been allowed within its walls, but the rude necessity of war has opened its gates to a horde of infidels. It is a walled city, containing 15,000 inhabitants, and has the famous Akbar Mosque and a holy well said to be connected with the Mecca well by subterranean passage. It was founded by the Arabs more than a thousand years ago. Every Moslem dynasty has left a mosque there. The capture of the holy city and the death of Ali Ben Ameer, the Arab leader, which occurred on the same day, are severe blows to the insurgents.

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL, of the Presbyterian college, Montreal, believes that he has found the key to the Hittite inscriptions, and has sent the results of his investigations to the society of Biblical archæology. The most striking and important feature of this work is the identy established by Professor Campbell, as he believes, between the Aztecs and the Hittites. He concludes a statement of his discovery in The Montreal Witness as follows: "It is interesting to know that we have on this continent the remains of a people who played a great part in ancient history. It is also gratifying to learn that by the establishment of the Hittite origin of the Aztecs, evolutionism in philology and ethnology will receive its death blow."

THE IMPORTATION of live stock and fresh meat over the Atlantic was never so active as at present. The Iowa, the Victoria, the Toronto, the Manitoba, the Campania, the Bulgaria, and the Mississippi landed in one week alone, recently, at Liverpool, between them, 6210 head of live stock for butchers' purposes, while seven other steamers landed 5082 carcases of frozen beef and over 600 carcases of mutton. These carcases, purchased in America for seven cents the pound, were sold for ten cents the pound. The attemps recently made by some London firms to get up a corner came to nothing, not on account of the perishable nature of the article so much as on account of the widely distributed competition, and the impossibility of getting the ring sufficiently extensive to cover the whole market.

EUROPEAN POWERS have evinced three times, by overt acts, their disinclination to accept the principles of the Monroe doctrine. Once was in 1823, before the doctrine was promulgated. Austria, Prussia and Russia then proposed to help Spain subdue the revolted Spanish American states. President Monroe's proclamation, setting forth the determination of the United States not to have the despotism of the "effete" monarchies of Europe extended to the new world, warned them off the continent, and they went, though with bad grace. Again, in 1846, the "Holy Alliance" thought to set up imperialism in Mexico, but its designs were frustrated by the return of Santa Anna from exile and the outcome of the war with the United States. For the third time, in 1864, France, with the active co-operation of Austria and the tacit approval of Great Britain, undertook to establish an empire in Mexico, and then once more the schemes of absolutism failed. It is, on the whole, not strange that the British lion growls when the American eagle, in the person of Secretary Blaine, screams a reiteration of the old ultimatum, apropos of the Panama canal.

THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The proceedings at the meeting of synod yesterday can hardly be considered creditable to that bod The old line of demarcation between he high and low church parties reappeared quite as markedly as it ever did before, if not more so. The executive committee, a new organization within the diocese, was to be elected, and regular party tickets were prepared on each side. The vestry meetings having been previously canvassed and worked by each party, the high churchmen, who had a majority in the synod, appointed every member of the committee from their side. Mr. Rainsford had the manliness to denounce what he correctly described as the "caucus system," but this did not have the effect of breaking up the combinations. One way of doing so would have been to start a ticket with the best names of both party tickets on it; but why should there be such a conflict at all? Is it to be war to the knife to the bitter end? If so the Anglican body will sooner or later have to face the question of separation into two distinct communions.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Numerous complaints are being made of the high rates charged by the National Bell telephone company in this city. Subscribers say that it is unfair that a man who uses the telephone every ten minutes in the day should only pay the same rate as the man who uses it but once in the same period.

What is demanded is the toll system, whereby the telephone would become similar to the telegraph, and those who used it would pay the piper.

At the present time the charges for telephone service is very high, and it is a luxury which only the rich can afford to utilize. Under the toll system, the company would charge only the actual cost of putting in the instrument and a regular tariff for messages, and as in the case of the postal service, the public would find the telephone a necessity instead of the luxury it now is, and patronize it accordingly.

It is understood that another company is being or will shortly be formed, so reduced rates by means of a healthy competition may be looked for, but the present company is standing in its own light by keeping up the tariff until forced to drop.

A CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

The Mail yesterday announced, on the authority of Sir John Macdonald himself, that a convention of Ontario conservatives will be held in this city on the day appointed for the banquet to the premier, that is the 22nd of November. It is not definitely stated what the object of calling the party together really is, but reading between the line suggests the conclusion that the purpose is to consider the propriety of appealing to the country next year instead of the year after. The present parliament was elected in September, 1878, and its term expires by efflux of time after the session of 1883. If this surmise is correct, one inference would be that Sir John thinks he is more likely to carry the country after four sessions than after five, and that he is about to take the sense of his principal supporters in each coustituency on the point.

Of course evey first minister under a system of responsible government must be allowed to choose the time for making his appeal to the people. At the same time, as the constitution fixes the duration of the Dominion parliament at five years, and as for many reasons it is desirable to have as few general elections as possible, the premier must be prepared to give the people good reasons in justification of his course if he decides to reduce the life of the present parliament from five years to four. Of course it is quite possible that the object in calling the convention together may be something very different from the above.

What is the liberal party going to do about it?

D'Oyley Carte's New Theatre.

The main feature of Mr. D'Oyley Carte's new theatre in London, the Savoy, is that it is lit by the electric light. The peculiar steely blue color and the flicker, which are inevitable in all systems of arc lights, make them unsuitable for use in any but very large buildings, but the invention of the incandescent lamp has now paved the way for the application of electricity to lighting houses. The arc light is simply a continuous electric spark, and is nearly the color of lightning, whereas the incandescent light is produced by heating a filament of carbon to white heat, and is much the color of gas; the current is easily controllable, and the lights can be raised or lowered at will. The new light is not only used in the audience part of the theatre, but on the stage and even in the dressing-rooms. To provide against contingency gas is laid on.

THE COMING WEATHER.

MOSES OATES PREDICTS A MILD AND VARIABLE WINTER.

What May Be Expected Over North America and Europe—Severe Gales—Hurricanes on the Atlantic—A Cold Dip for the Northwest.

TO THE WORLD: The transition from the cold period of October has taken place and its character, combined and the length and variations which have marked the warm and cold periods of the present season confirm the impressions that I formed in September as to the leading characteristics of the coming winter. I need scarcely repeat what those acquainted with the chief data upon which my autumn predictions are founded that while the records of previous years are often very serviceable in assisting me to arrive at the probabilities of the winter season, my chief reliance is placed upon the characteristics of the weather from August till the end of October. In drawing inferences from the meteorological conditions prevailing during this season as to the weather which will follow I have the support of that eminent meteorologist, the late Lieut. Maury, (vide Popular Science Monthly, January, 1880) and I am satisfied that that is the line upon which "long range" forecasting must advance for many years to come. To enter into this subject would, however, be to trespass too much upon your valuable space, and I therefore merely give an outline of the general features of the next few months.

The following arrangement and characteristics of the various periods of the coming warm winter, are likely to be followed in southern Ontario, southern Michigan, central and southern New York, and the state of Massachusetts, with, of course, the modifications arising from local climate and which are well understood by the public. North of this district, the central line of which is the parallel of 43°, the weather will be colder, though correspondingly milder than usual.

The general character of the first part of November will be decidedly mild, and there will be an unusual number of unusually warm days, the mercury reaching at its highest points temperatures of from 65° to 75° or 80°, according to locality, the latter temperatures being most likely to occur in Michigan and southwestern Ontario and in a few localities in New York state. The change to colder weather will take place close to the 20th, and will be gradual. Towards the close of the month a sharp spell of brief duration will occur, with a day or two of sleighing at some places north of the 43rd parallel.

The cold period of the last week or ten days of November will continue during at least the first half of December, and will include two "cold snaps"—the first near the 3rd of the month and the second near the 14th. Navigation, however, will not entirely close, and this period past it will probably continue comparatively open during the most of the winter. I shall not be surprised to see ploughing between Christmas and New Year and even flowers growing in the open air. The transition from the comparative cold but variable first part of December will be gradual.

The first part of January will be exceptionally mild, and at one time every vestige of snow or ice will have disappeared. Temperatures of from 55° to 70° may be expected. The second and possibly greater part of the month will be very variable, the weather rapidly alternating between heat and cold, but on a whole it will be milder than usual. There will be little or no sleighing and rather frequent rains.

The early part of February will be colder, but, like the latter part of January, very variable. There will be one or two cold snaps, the mercury descending to zero and even below it. Sleighing will occur for a short time in some localities, but in others not at all. Rain and snow will fall in considerable quantities. The latter part of the month will be decidedly warm, and navigation will open at all the lower lake ports.

Early March will show high temperatures, but later on the weather will become cold and disagreeable, though winter will have no opportunity to afford more than a taste of its severity in low but brief dips of the temperature and in snow storms. Spring will open decidedly not till the end of the month. The changes from the general periods of warm to the general periods of cold, and vice versa, will be gradual. Of course, it must be understood that no periods of either kind will be free from moderate variations, due to the passage of low and high barometric areas.

These are my more detailed predictions for the winter, based upon imperfect data, I need not add. It is yet too early in the progress of meteorological science to attach that degree of reliance to approximate dates and temperatures which even now may be attached to a general discription of the great features of the winter. These great features are decided mildness as a whole, distinct though not sharply defined periods of warmth and moderate cold, a marked deficiency in snowfall and particularly in sleighing, and an unusual frequency of rain with, however, comparatively well-marked dry periods. The average track of the storm centres passing over the lake region will be north of the 45th parallel, and consequently south-easterly and south-westerly winds will be more frequent than usual. Northerly winds in a greater proportion than usual will mark the occasional great extremes of cold which will rarely last for the three days' period common in ordinary winters.

From what has been said above, the general character of the winter over most of the continent east of the Mississippi may easily be guessed. South of Virginia the arrangement of the periods above outlined, will not be noticeable, but severe hurricanes will sweep the coast. The Gulf states will not improbably be a little colder than usual, but usually free from extreme frosts. The uncommonly winter rains will be excessive in Florida and various points on the gulf coast. The western and south-western states will enjoy decidedly warm weather, but will experience more storms than Michigan and Canada. The outline I have given for southern Ontario will answer in most particulars for Indiana and Illinois, and the only emphatic feature that may be added is mud. Minnesota's winter will be extremely variable, with rather heavy snows. The California coast will be below the average in temperature. In northern Minnesota, Dakotah and in Manitoba very severe weather will occur in December, and the winter's snowfall will be heavy, but the close of December and the subsequent months will be milder than usual, excepting possibly March. In the Algoma district, the upper Ottawa and eastern Quebec the snowfall will be up to the average, if not above it, but around Montreal and in the eastern townships sleighing will not be continuous, owing to occasional very mild weather. These districts and the maritime provinces and Maine will partake to a large extent in the changes occurring across the lower lakes, but, of course, with the allowances to be made for usual winter climate. The mean winter temperature of New Brunswick will be nearly an average one, with heavy snowfalls. The Nova Scotia coast will be exceptionally stormy. Newfoundland will have a rather severe winter. The British Islands will be swept by unusually severe and frequent storms, and though like most of central Europe, the first part of the winter will be cold, the latter part will be warm and March decidedly so. The winter in Austria will be fine and much warmer than usual, but St. Petersburg and northern Scandinavia seem likely to experience a winter many degrees colder than usual.—Yours, etc.,

MOSES OATES.

Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1881.

CHURCH & STATE BIGOTRY.

Mr. J. Ick Evans on the Book Seizure—A Third Party Looming Up—Mr. Evans and the N.P.

THE WORLD: The letter of Mr. Allen Pringle in this day's issue of your journal, plainly shows that a war of religious liberty has been fairly and squarely launched upon the Canadian public by the authors and supporters of the late and other book seizures. Who are the men that have thus dared to open upon the people of Canada the religious persecutions of past centuries? In the front ranks stand the archbishops, bishops, priests and curates, who, not content with absorbing the taxes of Canadian labor and enterprise for the established orthodoxy are now clamoring as did Demetrius, the silversmith of Ephesus, against the early Christians, whom he accused of spoiling his trade in making silver trinkets for the idolatrous worship of the goddess Diana. They are spoiling my trade was the battle cry of the silversmith. The damage to theology is the real battle-cry of the priesthood, and this is also the "war whoop" of our intelligent and conservative government, while Canada to-day is parcelled out as the fat pasture for aggressive churchism.

Can any intelligent person deny that Ontario is politically owned by Archbishop Lynch, who refuses to the great Orange body privileges which are heaped upon Roman Catholics. The Orange mogul of the government is employed in still further curtailing the glorious privileges bought and paid for by the blood of a spirited ancestry.

Again, who are tho men, in what was till now supposed to be a free country, who are daring to tell the people of Canada what they may or may not read? and In the front rank stands Archbishop Lynch, who may be excused in his own church, but there are also in the ranks of retrogression the orange minister of customs, who sits eagerly devouring the crumbs that fall from the overladen table of the archbishop, and meekly thanks his grace for allowing him to occupy such a lofty position. And these are backed by the head and tail of the ministry that profusely promised universal blessings, liberally enveloped in a honestly applied national policy.

Alas for conservative promisee; and I am not prepared to say that grit promises are any more reliable; but taking the orange resolutions together with the oft-expressed opinion by me who are really free from the toils, spoils and trammels of party, there seems to be looming up in the near future the advent of what may be termed a third party, which, if it exists at all, must act as a wholesome check upon the other two, i.e., the old conservative and old grit parties, who have heretofore worked so much harm in Canadian politics.

Let all lovers of civil and religious liberty take warning by the events now occurring in the parliaments and custom houses of Canada. The then edge of the wedge of intolerance has been roughly inserted in the heart of Canadian freedom to read, reason and think for oneself. Let all men, Orangemen included, see to it that they are not deprived of the dearly bought blessings of religious freedom, because they are held as the personal property of Orange or Green by members of the cabinet and their priestly confreres who have shaken hands over the "bloody chasm" and unite to despoil a free people.

Let the people of Canada beware that they are no longer the dupes of those who use them to procure only civil or religious power at the expense of civil and religious liberty. For myself I am prepared when this occurs to give practical proof that I value civil and religious liberty in a far higher sense than a half hearted "National policy," and I trust the millions of Canada will show the party of retrogression that the year 1883 is not the year 1383.

Toronto, Nov. 2nd. J. ICK EVANS.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25cents a bottle

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth, who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle

—Hagyard's Yellow Oil.—Will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family liniment. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains and bruises. For internal and external use. It has no equal in the world for what it is recommended. For sale by all dealers at 25c per bottle.

—People have no more right to become dyspeptic, and remain gloomy and miserable, than they have to take poison and commit suicide. If the stomach becomes weak and fails to perform its functions, Burdock Blook Bitters will speedily remedy the trouble.

—Those in want of sewing machines ought to inspect the Wheeler & Wilson at No. 83 King street west previous to their deciding to buy elsewhere. A visit to Mr. C. C. Pomeroy's office would not be out of place.

—The causes of colds are getting overheated in hot rooms or crowded assemblies, sitting in a draught, or cooling too rapidly after exercise, muffling up warm and changing to lighter wrappings, cold and damp feet. No matter what is the cause Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the cure for all throat and lung diseases that induce consumption.

EL PADRE.
EL PADRE.
EL PADRE.

REMOVAL.

MEDICAL.

DR. WATT

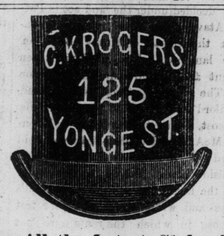
Has removed from his Berkeley street residence (309) to the

Electro-Medical Institute,

COR. OF JARVIS AND CERRARD STS.,

whence messages from his present or from his new city patients for surgical, obstretical, or general medical attendance will be promptly answered by day or night. 3456.

HATS AND CAPS.



For All the Latest Styles in

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

Stiff and Soft Felt Hats

TRY 246

C. K. ROGERS,

125 Yonge street.

DENTAL.

WM. MYERS,
Surgeon Dentist.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 77 King Street West.

Office open day and night. 246

FRANK H. SEFTON. L.D.S.,

DENTIST 246

Member of Royal College of Dental Surgeons o Ontario.

ROOMS—Corn of Queen and Yonge sts. over Rose's Drug store, TORONTO.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY!

M. F. SMITH,

DENTIST, 266 Queen st. East

Artificial teeth, life-like in appearance, and perfect in eating and speaking; moderate fees. 246

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 6th October, 1881,

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

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

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

T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner.

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

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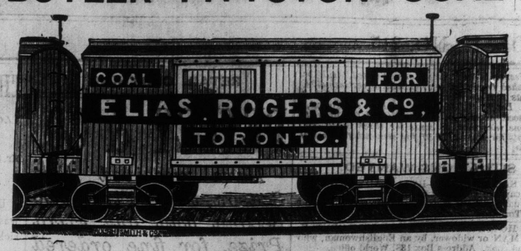
EBONY
Preserves the Leather!
BRILLIANT
DURABLE
Does not crack or peel off, retains its polish longer than others, and is the
Cheapest and Best Dressing in the market.
BLACKING

$500 REWARD!

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

COAL AND WOOD.

BUTLER PITTSTON COAL!



STOVE, NUT, EGG, $6.50 PER TON.

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

All offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange. 35

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

MINERS AND SHIPPERS. *WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS.*

Telephone Communication between Offices.

JAMES C. McGEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL!

STOVE
NUT
EGG.

$6.50 per ton.

HEAD OFFICE: 10 KING STREET EAST.

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

ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856

P. BURNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

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

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

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ALL OFFICES.

INSURANCE

SOLID PROGRESS.

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

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

In 1872—In Greenbacks	$117,306,029	$2,114,742.591
In 1879—In Gold	77,700,403	1,457,255.513
Contraction during 7 years' hard times	39,605,626	657,486.978

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

Assets increased during the 7 years, from $18,077.540 66
In 1872, up to, in 1879, 25.636,195 41

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

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

Year.	Amount at Risk.	Assets.	Surplus.
1872	$100,617,773	$18,077,540	$2,153,962
1873	98,864,149	19,482,417	2.898,789
1874	94,506,992	20,657,603	3,243,990
1875	91,454,011	22,092,734	3,586,660
1876	87,365,555	23,327,649	3,676,958
1877	82,719,074	24,141,125	4,179,030
1878	79,568,066	25,120,904	4,761,635
1879	77,738,038	25,636,195	4,999,653
1880	77,951,819	26,409,440	5,387,773

In 1872, therefore, the ÆTNA had only $180 on hand to each $1,000 of Policy. To-day it has $338 40. In 1872 its Surplus, after laying aside enough to re-insure all its Policies on the New York or Canadian standard was $2,153.962. To-day its Surplus is $5,387,773, an increase of **150 per cent.** The amount at Risk has now, with returning good times, increased in 1880 over 1879.

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

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

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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