THE TORONTO WORLD

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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1883.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

In the election campaign just over we heard a great deal about the boundary award. It was, in fact, one of the great questions at issue, but it is safe to say very few, in spite of all that has been written, understood either the rights or wrongs of the case. To us the whole matter appeared very simple—in fact, to lie in a nut shell. The only question to our mind was the constitutionality of the appointment of the arbitration board. The value of the territory did not come into the issue at all, but we heard a great deal of the vast acres of good timber land and mineral wealth that were involved. Still, it is safe to say, both those who wrote and those who read had little adequate conception of the real extent and the real value of the district in dispute. Had they done so we can well believe the fight would have been even fiercer than it was, and the result a trifle more one-sided than it turned out. But most things are for the best, and Mr. Mowat's majority is sufficiently large to show Sir John Macdonald that the greater portion of the people of the province are against him and in favor of the policy of the local government. Whether the premier of Canada will profit by the lesson thus taught him remains to be seen. Of one thing he may be sure, that the people of Ontario will speedily recognize the value of the territory that has been awarded to them, and that any attempt to rob them of their dues in the interests of Quebec or any other province will be resented in a manner that will be more permanent in its effects than his dethronement for giving rise to the Pacific scandal.

What makes it of the utmost importance that the ownership of the disputed territory should be finally and speedily settled is that under existing things the development of the resources of the district is in a measure crippled. An extensive mining belt has already been discovered, and operations have been commenced by fifteen or twenty companies. They probably do not experience any greater difficulty in working their claims than they would do if the dispute were settled, but even they would feel more security for knowing to whom they owed direct allegiance and who was responsible for the preservation of their rights and the enforcing of law and order. And this brings us to the value of the district.

From time to time readers of The World must have noticed in its columns reports upon the operations of the Keewatin and other mines in the Lake of the Woods district. In those reports frequent mention has been made of the richness of the ore. It has been no fancy picture that has been painted, no portrayal of something, like Hoúgo's razors, made to sell, but honest, unexaggerated descriptions of the workings of the mines and the value of their yield. It is no land boom that we are trying to foist upon the public. In proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the reports of men like Professors Chapman and Pike, and Messrs. Wall and Hamilton, experts whose reputations are too dear to be risked in giving false assays. They are also men who are known to us all, men whose scientific attainments are recognized not in Canada alone, but in all America and in England. If then, the question may be asked, these mines are so rich, why are they put upon the market? They are not put on the market. All that is put upon the market is a certain number of shares wherein to raise capital to buy machinery and to pay for labor. There might be layers upon layers of pure gold buried beneath virgin soil, but, like the produce of the coal mine, it would require labor to put it upon the market, and labor is costly. If the companies who have gained the right to work the mines wished to sell out *en bloc* they could do so for hundreds of times the purchase money of the land, but they do not wish to do that. They know the bonanza they have struck and wish to profit by it. At present the mines are in their infancy, but even now the output of the Keewatin is ten tons per day at $108 per ton, or $1080 a day. When, however, all the machinery is in, there will be an output of at least fifty tons per diem. There need be no fear that for a long time to come the mines will be worked out, as not only is the vein of quartz well defined to a great depth, but it increases in richness and thickness as it goes down. This is the evidence of an impartial witness as regards the Keewatin mine, and he says what is true of that mine is also true of others. In fact, he states, the ramifications of the gold-bearing veins appear to extend throughout the whole country, cropping up here and there and oftimes where least expected.

It only remains with Canadians themselves to say whether the huge gains from this Eldorado of the Dominion shall be reaped by them or by foreign capitalists. At little risk comparatively they can at once become enriched and help in the patriotic work of developing their country. Forty years ago things were at so low an ebb in Australia that the British government had serious thoughts of abandoning the colony. But in 1845, the Burra, the richest copper mine in the world, was discovered, and six years later a California digger struck a gold field. What followed all the world knows. Australia at once became one of the richest possessions of the British crown. There was no longer any thought of abandoning the country. And yet in Australia trouble was at first experienced in raising capital to work the mines. We are told that with great difficulty the colonists raised twenty thousand pounds in five pound shares to purchase the land under which the mine was supposed to lie. The results were enormous. As soon as work commenced in earnest the five pound shares became worth one hundred and twenty pounds. And then came the rush of English capital and English immigration. As it was with the antipodes forty years ago, so it will be, we are convinced, with the disputed territory, as soon as the news of its immense wealth becomes bruited abroad and its truth recognized.

FRENCH RULE IN MONTREAL.

The French majority in Montreal appear to have decided that only a man of their own race can be mayor of that city. In this they have not been well advised; as they may discover some day soon. The alternation of French and English mayors commended itself by its fairness to both, and would have been a good system to stick to. The Montreal Gazette says:

"The election yesterday resulted in the return of Mr. Beaudry as mayor. The French-Canadian voters were substantially a unit in his favor, many of even those who signed his opponent's requisition voting for him. They have shown that having a numerical majority, they are determined to use it, and that the English-speaking people, whose capital and business enterprise have made Montreal the splendid city it is, have no rights which they are called upon to respect—no feelings which they are bound to regard. It is rather a rude awakening; but perhaps it may as well come now as later. Hereafter, it may be assumed that only a French-Canadian can be mayor of Montreal, and in that event we may as well recognize Mr. Beaudry's claim to the office during the term of his natural life."

It looks as if there might be found something very necessary and wholesome in the power of the dominion government to disallow provincial legislation. In some respects the lot of the minority in the province of Quebec is "not a happy one;" but still we may imagine its being much worse but for the restraining influence of the federal power.

A rich native of Switzerland has just died, leaving 100,000 francs for the establishment of an hospital for dogs—not for all dogs in general, but for smugglers' dogs only. No doubt the author of this bequest was himself a smuggler in his youth. It may not be generally known that smuggling upon the Italian-Swiss frontier is largely carried on by dogs specially trained for the purpose. When such a dog has been well trained, a little pack is tied upon his back or attached to him in some other way. It usually contains ten or fifteen pounds weight of smuggled goods. Then the dog runs for the frontier, and as he is always selected with a view to speed and endurance he is sure to make good time. Nevertheless, the custom-house officers are always on the watch, and the dog is often wounded or killed. When he is wounded he makes for home and is at once taken to the hospital and carefully nursed. While training the dogs, a man dressed as a custom-house officer beats and abuses them until the sight of a uniform fills them with unspeakable terror.

After the battle of Waterloo, King William presented to the duke of Wellington a splendid estate, surrounded with woods, situated in the neighborhood of the famous battle field. According to the law of primogeniture in England, property descends from father to son; and the last of the great duke's male descendants has passed away. The property consequently reverts to Belgium. It is valued at eight million francs.

One of the craziest and queerest wagers ever heard of was recently made in Paris, with lamentable results. Two young men, while paying a visit to a lady, observed her son busy over his copy-book, learning to write. He was at that stage of penmanship when the hand is trained not to form entire letters, but only the loops and curves, hair-strokes and down-strokes. One of the young men bet his friend that he could make a million such loops in fifteen days. The bet—1000 louis—was accepted and the young man set to work next day. Witnesses were on hand, and each evening the number of loops made during the day were counted. At the end of eight days the foolish youth had made 500,000 loops; but suddenly "writer's cramp" attacked and ankylosed the middle and index fingers of his hand. In spite of advice he persisted in continuing. But the sight of the strokes upon the paper began to turn his brain. On the fourteenth day he gave up. He lacked 187,000 loops to make up the million. Moreover, he was mad—stark mad. They had to take him to a lunatic asylum.

Many people had an idea when they first heard that prosecutions were to be instituted in connection with the notorious London lottery, that the moving spirits outside the county crown attorney were people after the fashion of Mr. Dexter's whiskey informer, and that their only object was personal gain. Everybody will be pleased to find that such an idea is erroneous, and that so eminent and influential a body has taken the matter in hand as the Society for the Suppression of Vice, whose main object is to enforce respect for the law.

In our leader on the disputed territory it is stated that as soon as it is known in England that there is so much gold in the Lake of the Woods district awaiting money to work it, there will be a rush of capital. As a matter of fact, the fame of the Keewatin and other mines has already reached our English cousins and many inquiries for the stock of the different companies have been made. Professor Wallbridge, of the British museum, it seems, has made an equally favorable report on the richness of the quartz as Professors Chapman and Pike, but it has not yet been widely circulated. As soon, however, as it is distributed among the public a boom is expected that will almost equal any gold fever the world has ever experienced.

The evils of over-examinations in universities are vigorously denounced by Prof. George Paxton Young in a letter of his to the 'Varsity, copied in another column.

It appears a foregone conclusion that our American neighbors will give notice to terminate the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington; in which case these arrangements will come to an end a little over two years hence. Meantime it is important to remember that for now four years (all but a few days) there has remained on the Canadian statute book a standing offer of reciprocity in natural products, requiring no new treaty, but a short and simple act of congress, to bring it into effect. This offer is, however, too much of a fair and square thing to have much chance of being accepted.

The official existence of the forty-seventh congress terminated at noon yesterday (Sunday). Something concerning what the republic's assembled wisdom has and has not been able to do in the way of tariff legislation may be seen in the despatches.

It may be presumed that the snow blockade is now over, though some of the expected March storms may yet give trouble for a few days more ere the winter be over. The hindrance to business has been considerable, and there have been great complaints from merchants, especially from those making purchases in Montreal. Railway men have certainly had a hard fight with the elements this winter; and of this fight the Toronto street railway company has had a pretty heavy share.

Mr. H. Merrick has been elected by one vote for North Leeds and Grenville. There is to be a recount, which it is thought will result in the election of his opponent. From a majority of four hundred to a solitary one is a great falling off, but it is not so bad after all as the reversal of Mr. J. H. Hunter's reform majority of 633 in South Grey into a minority of 187.

The New Brunswick local assembly has during some years past been dropping away from the old system of party government. The government that was defeated recently was of a conservative complexion, but it had a number of liberal supporters; among the rest so pronounced a party man as Mr. Elder, of the St. John Telegraph. In that province things appear to be drifting towards coalition as the normal system.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Varsity.)

MY DEAR SIR,—Some views which you have recently expressed in the Varsity, are, in my opinion, so important, that every one who agrees with you should use his influence, be it great or small, to effect the object you desire. I refer to what you have stated regarding university examinations. I have long been convinced that the interests of education in Ontario are grievously suffering from over-examination. The whole tendency of our university and college system is to raise examinations to the first place, and to make teaching quite a subordinate thing. This is a dreadful evil. The greatest advantage that a student can have is a teacher of originality and strong individuality of mind; but, if the professors in University college are to be turned into machines to grind up students for university examinations, originality and individuality of mind will be out of place in our college chairs. Having this conviction, I looked on the amendments that Professor Loudon some time ago proposed to introduce into the scheme of university examinations as a step in the right direction; and I have the strongest sympathy with you when you say: "Let there then be two examinations—for admission and for degree—and no more; and let it be determined that between the slavery of the school and the dull routine of practical life there shall be at least a few years of freedom. Intermediate examinations are the burden and curse of university existence!"

GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG.
University College, Feb. 27, 1883.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

(To the Editor of the World.)

SIR: The present opposition in the dominion parliament have now an excellent opportunity of preparing themselves with the instruments of war for the campaign that will take place four years hence. After the disastrous defeat of Sir John following the revelations of the Pacific scandal, even his most ardent supporters were of the opinion that he had fallen to rise no more—or at least for a good many years to come. And yet this same statesman, hurled with righteous indignation from power in 1874, was in 1878 again premier with a very large support at his back, and is to-day in power stronger than ever. And why is it so? Is it because the public condone his past offences, or forget the disgrace and dishonor brought on the fair name of Canada by such shameless corruption as he practiced? Oh, no! That wily, astute statesmen knew the people would not forget or easily forgive his past conduct. He waited, he watched, he felt the public pulse and learned that issues of the past or present would not answer. Years ago he witnessed the birth of a young nation. Now, he beheld her with new aspirations, new hopes, new ideas; the frail one launched out, with fear and trembling over, now beginning to stand forth in might and majesty. Here was his time to woo and win for himself that strong national feeling just beginning to develope. Here was the "open sesame" to place and power, and over the length and breadth of the land the voice of a loyal loving people responded, "Canada for the Canadians;" yes, even though it jeopardize imperial connection.

Cannot Mr. Blake see that to-day from one end to the other of Canada a strong feeling exists in favor of some better way of of expanding our power, of extending our influence, of increasing our prosperity, of fighting our own battles, of reaping our own reward, and of severing the tie that binds us down and handicaps us in marching to that proud position Nature has destined us for? Cannot the subtle charm of his eloquence disarm opposition as quickly and well as did his less eloquent rival? Are there not more to-day avowed advocates of independence than there were protectionists when Sir John first preached its benefits? And I venture to assert that the cry of "Canada for the Canadians" secured him more votes than if he had promised to raise the tariff from 17½ to 50 per cent. More than one-half of those who shall exercise their franchise in 1887 will be young Canadians who long for an opportunity of showing what Canada can do, if she be left free and unfettered.

The young men to-day are the great power that Sir John is marshalling on his side. The issues of a national policy are past and gone, but the wily old chieftain can no longer charm to his side unless he gives them a more thoroughly "Canadian policy." The old tory principles are repelling to the progressive go-ahead spirit which breathes through the ranks of the young men of Canada. To a wise statesman who loves his country and aims to become the ruler of her destinies no truer or better way is offered than boldly advocating complete independence, and where shall we look for a better man than in Mr. Blake, a native Canadian, gifted with a power of eloquence that should carry all before it in so patriotic a cause? Why not unfurl the flag, and there will rally round it men of all shades of politics, of all religions and tongues.

A CANADIAN CONSERVATIVE.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station foot of York or Simcoe Streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
East.		
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
Cobourg Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.20 p.m.
" Night Express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford & Goderich Express	7.35 a.m.	11.10 p.m
Guelph Local	6.10 p.m.	8.50 a.m.
Stratford, London & Goderich Express	3.45 p.m.	11.00 a.m

GREAT WESTERN.
Union Station foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	10.00 a.m.	4.25 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.15 a.m.	1.10 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	6.00 p.m.	10.15 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	1.00 p.m.	10.30 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m
Hamilton Sunday Train	1.00p.m.	4.25p.m

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

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

Leave Union Station 6.45 and 10.35 a. m., 2.05, 4.15, and 5.40 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a. m., 2.40 4.50, and 6.40 p. m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN
Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	5.00 p. m.	10.10 a.m
Accommodation	11.45 p. m.	2.20 p.m
Mail	7.45 a. m.	8.26 p.m

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

CREDIT VALLEY.
Station—Union depot.

LEAVE
- ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest ..... 7.55 a. m
- Orangeville Express ..... 7.55 p.m
- PACIFIC EXPRESS. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest ..... 12.50 p.m
- EXPRESS. To the West and North ..... 4.50 p.m
- Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.55 a m. and 12.50

ARRIVE
- From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 10.25 a.m
- From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 10.25 a.m
- From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit ..... 1.10 p.m
- From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus ..... 6.35 p. m

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York or Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.30 a m	10.45 a.m
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.25 p.m.	9.10 p.m

IDLAND.
Station, Union Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.00a. m.	9.15 p.m
Local	4.55p.m.	10.30 a.m
Mixed	6.00 a.m	8.00 p.m

STAGES

ELGINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m 3.30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY CO.
From 8th January, 1883, until further notice the Company's omnibus will run between Ben Lamond and St. Lawrence market daily as follows: Ben Lamond 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. (6.30 p.m. Saturday only). Returning leave Clyde hotel at 11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (9 p.m. (Saturday only)

INSURANCE.

Another Terrible Railway Accident

Entailing Fearful Loss of Life

Has again occurred, giving more forcible proof of the stern necessity of every man protecting the pecuniary interest of himself and his family by effecting an Insurance against Accidents.

For a sum less than **10 Cents** a week the

London, Guarantee and Accident Company,

(Limited), of London, England,

CAPITAL - - $1,250,000,

will give an indisputable Accident Policy for $1000 in the event at death by Accident and $5 a week during disablement, allowing bonus after 5 years.

Accidents are of constant occurrence amongst all classes of society, irrespective of age or occupation. The strongest and most healthy may without a moment's warning be seriously injured, perhaps deprived of life.

Procure an accident policy from this well-known British company, celebrated for liberality and promptness throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,

28 and 30 Toronto St., Toronto.

ALEXANDER CROMAR, City Agent. A. T. McCORD, Manager for Canada.

EASTER CARDS.

EASTER CARDS.

SEASON 1883.

The Toronto News Co'y,

42 Yonge St., & Niagara, Ont.

LACE GOODS

THE LACE WAREHOUSE,

18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

WHITE & COMPANY, Lacemen.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, KID GLOVES

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER

EMBROIDERIES AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES

And have in Stock several clearing

JOB LINES

From an Estate in liquidation, which we will sell at

Twenty Per Cent Below Last Year's Prices.

These Goods are only just to hand and have not been represented by our travelers' samples, but it will be worth while for any buyer of EMBROIDERIES to see them before placing any further orders.

IN LACES

We are, as we always have been, in a position to

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

AND WE GUARANTEE TO SHOW

100 Patterns to Every 1 Shown by any Other House.

AND AT LOWER QUOTATIONS.

OUR KID GLOVE STOCK

IS NOW COMPLETE.

We refer to our recent Circular concerning our Great Purchase of BOUILLON'S STOCK, and have now to announce that we are Doing the Largest Glove Trade in Canada.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS—

WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE ST., Head of Scott St.

TORONTO, ONT.

MINING STOCK.

THE GREAT GOLD MINES.

KEEWATIN DISTRICT.

The testimony of competent experts given below. Investors examine for yourselves and remember the GREAT MINING BOOM is coming. KEEWATIN STOCK rising.

Read the following scientific reports of Professor Edward J. Chapman of the School of Practical Science of Toronto, also that of Professor Pike of University College, Toronto, also New York and Winnipeg Mineralogists:

PROFESSOR CHAPMAN'S REPORT.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,
Toronto, Jan. 27, 1883.

DEAR SIR—I completed my examination of your samples yesterday evening, and have now the pleasure to forward assay certificate. I always make gold and silver assays in duplicate, and if the two do not come out closely alike I make a third assay to insure trustworthy results. The samples sent me consisted of a piece of very hard, white translucent quartz, with patches here and there of earthly ferruginous matter apparently resulting from the decomposition of pyrites. In samples of this kind the gold lies chiefly in the earthly matter, and as there was very little of this in my sample I did not expect to get anything like the amount of gold I actually found. As you will see by the certificate, I obtained the equivalent of $110 in pure gold per Canadian or American ton of ore (2000 lbs.) There is scarcely any silver, the amount found being under half an ounce per ton. The gold before separation of the silver is about equal to 22 carat gold. Very truly yours,

(Signed) EDWARD J. CHAPMAN,
Professor in University College and School of Practical Science, Toronto, and Consulting Mining Engineer.
To Sec. Winnipeg Mining Co.

PROFESSOR PIKE'S REPORT.

I have analysed the sample of ore which you forwarded me, and find that it contained per ton of 2000 lbs.: Gold 5 ozs, 0 dwts. 8 grs. Per ton of 2240 lbs.: Gold 5 oz 12 dwts. This represents a value $105 in gold per ton of 2000 lbs.
University College, Feb. 1, 1883.

MR. G. W. WALLS' REPORT.

Office of the Canada Assaying Co., No. 2 McDermot St.
To Trustees Keewatin Mining Co. WINNIPEG, Dec. 12, 1882.

Gentlemen—I have assayed your specimen marked A 2, and find it contains gold 5 oz. 3 dwt. 6 grs. per ton of 2000 lbs.—value in coin $106 61 per ton—with a small percentage of silver. The ore is of the free milling description, and can be treated for from $3 to $3 50 per ton, according to the appliances used.

(Signed) G. Wm. WALLS.
Consulting Mining Engineer, Mineralogist and Assayer.

MR. WALTER HAMILTON'S REPORT.

To H. S. Comstock, Esq., Trustee Lake Winnipeg Mining Co.

I find your ore, as represented by the sample of free milling, rusty quartz, assayed by me, to contain per ton of 2000 lbs. avordupois, gold $189 12; silver $4.29—total net value $193.41.

(Signed) WALTER HAMILTON, Mineralogist and Assayer,
Hamilton Reduction Co., 120 William St., N.Y.

After reading the above Assays made by four of the best assayers of the day, any person with the least doubt as to the value of the mineral deposit of these mines cannot but help feeling convinced as regards the safety of an investment in the purchase of stock in Manitoba mines. Large quantities of gold deposits are being found nearly every day in this section, and a sure advance in the price of shares may soon be expected.

Stock on sale for cash or on margin and all information supplied at the

TORONTO MINING BOURSE, 64 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

COFFEE MILLS.

ENTERPRISE Coffee Mills.

All Sizes in Stock at Manufacturers' Prices.

P. PATERSON & SON,

24 KING ST. EAST.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 PER DOZEN

—FOR ALL STYLES OF—

CABINET PHOTOS

And the most substantial proof of their superior artistic qualities is that I have made more sittings during the past year than any other studio in Toronto.

THOMAS E. PERKINS,

Photographer, 293 Yonge street.

TELEGRAPHY.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE

30 King Street East, Toronto.

Ladies and gentlemen wanted to learn Telegraphy Operators in demand. Commercial and Railway Business thoroughly taught. For terms address enclosing stamp for reply to Dominion Telegraph Institute, 30 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

JAMES THORNE
Manager

LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The year 1882 has been a most successful one in the operations of the ÆTNA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. It has increased its Assets, its Surplus, its Amount Insured, and its Membership. Its receipts from Interest have again greatly exceeded its losses by death. It has issued during the year, 5,191 new policies, for $6,525,065.00 of insurance. Its Disbursements for Death Claims, and for Matured Endowments, have not been quite so large as during the preceding year, but they have amounted to $1,768,508.32. This large sum has been distributed, geographically, as follows:—

Alabama	$12,567 00	Kentucky	$22,180 47	North Carolina	$74,759 81
Arkansas	5,000 00	Louisiana	25,714 00	Ohio	72,439 00
California	56,640 63	Maine	37,160 00	Oregon	5,767 00
Canada	154,738 27	Maryland	79,362 83	Pennsylvania	193,852 03
Connecticut	93,830 62	Massachusetts	96,014 93	Rhode Island	12,368 00
Colorado	2,774 00	Michigan	26,837 56	South Carolina	2,623 00
Delaware	1,596 00	Minnesota	9,584 00	Tennessee	60,112 85
Dist. of Columbia	1,000 00	Mississippi	35,760 95	Texas	51,015 05
Florida	6,534 00	Missouri	26,799 20	Virginia	19,595 78
Georgia	22,085 94	New York	257,337 57	Vermont	20,732 00
Illinois	113,852 67	New Jersey	42,231 72	West Virginia	7,376 64
Indiana	21,357 18	New Hampshire	25,688 00	Wisconsin	42,730 87
Iowa	15,541 17	Nevada	2,363 35	Washington territory	438 00
Kansas	8,498 50	Nebraska	499 00		

In Canada, though for nearly twenty years past receiving a larger income than any other Company with one exception, it has recently been making VERY RAPID STRIDES. Its good qualities are only beginning to be appreciated. In the past five years alone, its Canadian income has grown from $279,701 to over $500,000. The following statement shows how this was done:—

In 1878, an increase over the previous year of ..... $ 4,463
The next year, an increase over 1878 of 23,682
In 1880, a further increase over that again of 39,110
And in 1881, still onward and upward, by 56,340
In 1882 no halt, but a vigorous stride of about $100,000

During 1883

there is every probability of a still more pronounced vote of the people in favor of the ÆTNA as a safe, sound, strong, economical and careful Company with which to place one's surplus earnings for investment.

It is believed that a majority of the Clergymen of Canada, whose lives are insured, are found on its Membership Roll, and during the past year an unusual number of the Bank Managers, and Financial Men, in all parts of the Dominion, have invested in its Endowment Bonds, on account of their superior safety, compared with most other profitable means of accumulation.

Send for a copy of the Company's quarterly journal, "THE ÆTNA." It is sent postpaid, without charge, to any address, by the Toronto Office.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.