THE TORONTO WORLD

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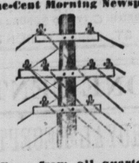

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MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1883.

STANDING IN WITH THE SWINDLE.

The London masonic lottery is smelling worse than ever. Besides being against the law there is a suspicion abroad that its "managers" swindled the public even more than they declared it was their intention to do. They advertised that $100,000 of the $200,000 taken in for the 100,000 tickets was to be distributed as prizes: the probability is that not more than $50,000 was paid out as prizes. How many paltry five and ten dollar prizes have come to Toronto out of the thousands of dollars taken from the people of this city! Any one who expects a swindle or gouge game of any kind to be conducted honestly is a fool, and this masonic affair comes within the category.

But more discreditable than the gouging of the ticket holders by the "managers" is the number of persons in authority who have "stood in" with the swindle.

First of all comes the masonic fraternity. That body, while it through its grand lodge repudiated the lottery and forbade masons as such to take part in it, still as yet it has raised no objection to the $100,000 plunder being applied to masonic purposes, and unless it does, in a short time we shall see the grand lodge meeting and being banqueted in the "glorious temple of the ancient rite" located in the now doubly odorous city of the west. A fraternity that has such a record for benevolence, that includes in its ranks many of the best men in all communities, that teaches and upholds morality in all things, could well afford to forego the profit more easily than it can allow its fair reputation to be tarnished by the illegal acts of a handful of members of that honorable order who illegally used the word "masonic" as a cloak.

Then as to the public authorities. The local ones are culpable to an unpardonable degree. The administration of justice in the municipality is vested in the county crown-attorney, in the police commissioners and in the chief constable. Not one of these individual or bodies raised a finger to put down the swindle. Chief of Police Williams, well known in Toronto, ought to have had a posse of police in the hall where the drawings took place. When he found the thing in full blast he should have seized the managers, their wheels and tickets and all the pharphernalia—just as he should have raided a faro bank—and clapped them and it in police headquarters. The law is very explicit on this point: he needed no summons or information; to see the law being violated was all he required. But he moved never an inch. Perhaps he was afraid of not being sustained by the police commissioners: the county judge, the mayor, the police magistrate. Next there is County Crown-Attorney Hutchinson who ought to have set the law in motion but was afraid to do so. Seeing that the law has thus been flagrantly violated and not one of there officials moved a hand's turn to suppress it we are forced to the regrettable conclusion that they all "stood in" with the swindle, or that they were ignorant of their duty, or that knowing it they were afraid to execute it. London is becoming notorious for its lax administration of justice: it was the centre of the Biddulph tradgey, it is the centre of the horse stealing industry, the Lucen gang hold sway thereabouts, and the place is known as the city of lotteries. It is time a rich county like Middlesex should think of purging itself. It is coming to be a by-word that there is no administration of criminal justice in the counties of Middlesex or Carleton.

What have we to say for the central authority for the administration of justice in the province. The attorney-general's duty is to see that the law is administered by the inferior law officers under him all over the province. He is provided with a detective force of his own which he can despatch to any part of the country, if he thinks the local authorities unequal or unwilling to cope with crime, and he possesses the confidence of a legislature that will vote him any money he may wish to vindicate the law. We do not say that an officer who enjoys the confidence of the majority of the people of this province "stands in" with a swindle like this lottery one, but there is strong evidence that party expediency has made him timorous to a degree that is discouraging, and which must have a bad effect on all the local officials who may be anxious to do their duty and suppress crime.

If the officials we have indicated are not "standing in" with the lottery let them now go to work and vindicate the law. It is not yet too late for Chief Williams to prosecute all "the managers" of the enterprize, and if he fails it is not too late for the attorney general to start special officers to work. If something is not done the lottery mania will sweep the country.

SIR A. T. GALT ON THE COLONIES.

A full report of Sir Alexander Galt's speech at Edinburgh, just to hand, enables us better to judge of its drift and purpose. The first important point on which we are informed is that our high commissioner took especial care at the outset to make a disclaimer of speaking in any official or representative capacity whatever. Before his audience he appeared in the characted simply of a colonial Scotchman, speaking for himself only. The Canadian government is therefore in no way committed by what he said: though after all the notion that he was speaking in an official character more or less, may still linger in their minds, notwithstanding his disclaimer. And we must still remain of the opinion that some very distinct and official disclaimer from Canada is necessary, in order to prevent public opinion in the mother country going wrong on the important matter of colonial relations. It will probably turn out that the reports from Ottawa as to the disapproval by the government of Sir Alexander's course are well founded, and that sufficient and satisfactory action will be taken in the premises.

But what, after all, was it that he did say on the occasion referred to? It must be answered, to begin with, that he did ample justice to the importance of the colonies—of Canada and the Australian colonies in particular. He showed also that after all that had been said about the Canadian tariff being hostile to British interests, we are now actually buying more from the mother country than before. This is a strong argument on the Canadian side, and it cannot be too strongly or too frequently pressed upon the attention of our kin beyond sea. It being the prevailing theory in Britian that the consumer always pays the duty, the protection we have established is merely a tax upon ourselves. This theory is a gigantic mistake; but British free traders are none the less bound to accept it, from this point of view, as showing that our protective duties are taxes on ourselves only, and not upon any British industry whatever. Sir Alexander does not appear to have entered upon this explanation, but he at least stated facts which refute the charges that we are not buying enough from the mother country. We fancy our best commercial authorities here are agreed upon this point, that the real danger lies in our buying too much rather than in our buying too little. Every bank manager and wholesale merchant who can be got to give a purely commercial opinion, irrespective of party sympathy, will sustain this view.

Sir Alexander's main drift appears to be towards this conclusion—that some great organic or constitutional change, embodied in the form of a statute or statutes, will soon be necessary to hold mother country and colonies together. Present relations cannot last very much longer, he thinks; and some important change must soon be made. That exchange must be in the direction of the colonies agreeing to take some degree of imperial representation, more or less, in exchange for the surrender of part of our present privileges in the way of shaping our own trade policy. Right here Sir Alexander is hopelessly at variance with what is the public opinion of Canada "by a large majority." As we have before said, Canada will never consent to any such surrender. No such business as the dog and shadow fashion will do for this country. Having now a firm grip of a substantial reality, the power of legislating for the development of our own industries, and the promotion of Canadian interests before all others, we are not going to throw it away for the glittering bauble of imperial federation.

But is it right that the mother country should be saddled with all the burden of the empire's defence; should the colonies not bear a hand as well as the heavily-tried people at home? We answer that, as the home authorities decide all questions of peace or war, the expense must lie where the authority lies. But the colonies will always be ready and willing to help in emergencies, of that let no man doubt. A few years ago a writer in London Spectator made a remark which has ever since appeared to us of great force. He laid it down that if the colonies contributed never a shilling to the defence of the empire, but only men, they would be amply fulfilling their duty to the mother country. The more that this view of the matter is considered, the greater will its force appear to all reasonable people.

The truth is that the colonial question is rapidly getting itself settled by new precedents and acts of administration, rather than by constitutional changes embodied in statutes. The non-interference of the home government with the Canadian national policy, the sending of Sir Alexander himself as our ambassador at London, and the formal recognition of the colonial agents recently by Lord Derby in a manner never attempted before were all acts of administration working towards the commercial independence of Canada. As things are, the friends of this formal movement may be pretty well satisfied with the substantial progress it is making; while new relations established by statute are, me may suspect, desired chiefly by those who would like to see the movement stopped altogether.

This is hard. Says the St. Thomas Times: "The Toronto Globe has ceased to be a newspaper. It will hereafter publish only such news as it can approve and endorse. It will never be in order for the prince of evil to allow Canada to lie fallow for a while, as the results of his harvests will never more be chronicled in the Globe. Some people will imagine that a paper gains more respect for a sturdy opposition to wrong-doing, than by ignoring the existence of evil. Shutting your eyes to a fire doesn't put it out as effectually as would the throwing of cold water."

These are not altogether good days for trade and traders, but we do not hear that merchants and manufacturers who advertise are suffering. Advertising brings wet-weather custom. The reason of this is that on wet days it is important to know beforehand where to go to make purchases, and the newspapers are consulted.

THE TELEGRAPH GOBBLE.

Now that the Mutual Union is gobbled, we in Canada are entirely at the mercy of Jay Gould. For the most objectionable feature of the gobbling of the Montreal telegraph line and the Dominion telegraph line by the Great Northwestern is, not that a monopoly was created, but, that our Canadian telegraph system fell into the hands of Yankee stock jobbers, by the aid of unpatriotic Canadians, who, to entrap our people, came bringing presents in their hands. More than Greeks bearing gifts are thus to feared. When the Goulds and the Vanderbilts think that the time has come to try and annex Canada in their interests they will take just such measures, sending Canadians, whom they have enrolled in their service, with presents for our people. Of such gifts let them beware. The baths on the Island are a standing monument of the surrender of our independent and Canadian telegraph lines to the insatiable devil-fish of Wall street.

While a soldier or sailor oftentimes secures world-wide fame by a brave act performed in the face of danger, it is seldom a railway man gets more than mere mention, and too often he does not obtain that. Train hands are as cool, courageous, and self-denying as any other class of men. They do their duty fearlessly and faithfully, but while the public pay little heed to them, their employers are unmindful of their devotion altogether. They pay them their wages and that is all. Rewards for special acts of fidelity are rarely if ever heard of. If the men are maimed, the money that keeps them until they are cured, or, if killed, the wherewithal to pay for their funeral, comes out of a fund created by reductions from their own earnings. And yet if any people merit recognition of their devotion, and deserve well if the victims of disaster, they are railway men. Only within the last few days two of their number have distinguished themselves by their meritorious acts. The first case was at the Flint accident on the Grand Trunk railway, where the presence of mind of an engineer saved a passenger car from being burned, and its occupants from an awful death; the second case was at the Hamilton accident on the same railway, where Michael Clarke, a flagsman walking home, and, seeing that a collision was inevitable, managed to signal one of the trains and succeeded in getting the driver to slacken its speed, thereby averting a very much more serious accident than did happen. Both of these men deserve rewards for their coolness and promptness, and we would suggest that all railways start at onbe a reward fund, not made up, however, by pickings from the already insufficient salaries of the men themselves.

There is one effective way to cripple lotteries if the provincial authorities neglect to do it, and that is for the federal parliament to pass a bill prohibiting the transmission of circulars in connection therewith, tickets or prizes, through the mails. Such a bill is now being passed by congress of the United States.

The Phœnix park, the scene of the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, for which so many prisoners are now on trial, contains 2000 acres, and is entered, like Hyde park in London, by a stately gateway. It is surrounded by a solid coped wall, and is the play-ground of the Irish metropolis, civil and military, and contains bits of leafy bower and grassy glen, in which solitude, pure and simple, may be realized. It contains statues of Lord Carlisle, Lord Gough and a hideous granite obelisk, frequently referred to in the evidence, 200 feet in height, recording the exploits of Wellington. The spot where the assassination took place is about half a mile from the entrance, and is overlooked by the vice-regal lodge, the semi-official home of the lord lieutenant. A little further on is the official residence of Mr. Trevelyan and also of Mr. Burke's successor.

The inquiry at Sandwich into the cause of the death of Wm. Maher, which has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the two men Jones and Wilkins, has brought out the fact that there is a provision in the dominion statute, which declares that if a person makes another excessively drunk with a view of carrying an unlawful object into effect, and the person dies from drunkenness the crime is manslaughter.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says fifty-five thousand strangers visited that city to witness the Mardi-Gras festivities. It estimates that the strangers expended not less than one million dollars, which would only be twenty dollars apiece—not an extravagant assumption. Montreal's carnival drew about fifty thousand visitors, who, besides traveling expenses, must have spent at least ten dollars apiece. All this goes to show that it pays to be jolly, both for the pleasure of it and the profit of it. Is there no lesson for Toronto right here?

The Montreal Shareholder says: "In the meantime the supineness recently exhibited by the authorities in Canada towards these moral pests (lotteries) is naturally begetting a renewal of them on a still larger and more general scale." In Quebec Father Labelle is seeking incorporation for "the grand national lottery of Québec."

CULLINGS FROM DOMINION ACCOUNTS.

Lieutenant-Col. De Winton rendered an account to the dominion for ten cents expended for postage. He was paid.

* * *

The gentlemen who run the governor general's office do not condescend to take notice of orders in council. They spent $297 of the country's money on books of reference, despite an order requiring all books to be purchased through the government stationery office.

* * *

If not a party hack, the minister of militia is at all events a friend of hackmen. Last year he patronized them to the extent of $550. The dominion acted as footman to Mr. Caron on his jaunts, at least it footed the bill.

* * *

Things must be hot and brilliant at Rideau hall. The governor general gets away with $8000 worth of fuel and light at the country's expense in twelve months.

* * *

It took a million dollars to run the civil government of Canada the last fiscal year. Roughly speaking this is at the rate of twenty-five cents per head of the population. The machine is too costly for the service it renders.

* * *

An income tax of £50 levied in England upon Sir A. T. Galt was charged to the dominion. This is a stretch even upon that elastic and doubtful account known as "contingencies." Civil servants should pay their own taxes.

* * *

Canada very generously donated £5 to the Women's Emigration Society of England and £2 to the Royal Canadian Institute. At least our high and mighty commissioner at London did, and charged it to contingencies.

* * *

The gross cost of properties of the dominion is put down at $135,004,995.40, of which $99,054,822.57 has been expended since confederation.

* * *

There has been an expenditure of $69,821,360.01 on railways, the Canada Pacific gobbling up one-third of this amount. There's no telling how much more it will cost the country now that it is in the hands of the syndicate.

* * *

Our canals involved an outlay of no less $40,738,938.05, half of which was sunk in the Welland canals. The public works department owns property to the value of $17,443,179.69.

* * *

In twelve months T. G. Baker & Co., of St. Louis, got close on half a million dollars from the dominion for supplies to the Manitoba and North West Indians. This is fostering home industries with a vengeance.

* * *

The sum of $1,744,456 was realized on dominion lands, and payments amounting to $511,882 were made on account of the same.

That Husband of Mine.

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies, for complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

IT SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

FEATHER RENOVATORS.

N. P. CHANEY & CO.,

FEATHER & MATTRESS RENOVATORS,

230 King Street East

New Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows for Sale.

Cash Paid for all kinds of Feathers.

BOOKS AND STUFFED BIRDS

W. P. MELVILLE,

DEALER IN

NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS, STUFFED BIRDS.

Birds Eggs and all kinds of

Natural History Specimens and Supplies,

319 Yonge St. Toronto.

P. S. Birds and Animals Stuffed to order.

LACE GOODS.

THE LACE WAREHOUSE.

WHITE & COMPANY, Lacemen,

18 & 20 Colborne Street, Toronto.

We beg to announce to the Trade that we have now received the complete shipment of

EMBROIDERY IMPORTATIONS

for the approaching Spring Trade. Notwithstanding the great advance in these Goods we are able to sell almost

AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Our Stock is the largest and most comprehensive ever brought into Canada, and represents the work of nine months in some of the most important factories in Switzerland.

In Low Showy Goods We have a Full Stock
In Medium Goods We have a Full Stock
In Fine Goods We have a Full Stock
In Extra Fine Goods We have a Full Stock
In Insertions We have a Full Stock
In Matches We have a Full Stock
In Sets We have a Full Stock
In Book Embroideries, for Collars, We have a Full Stock
In Saxony Guipures We have a Full Stock
In Colored Embroideries We have a Full Stock
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WHITE & COMPANY,

18 & 20 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.

MEDICAL.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King-st. East (Office up-stairs), Toronto, Ont.

Sold by a druggists in Canada.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S G AND G CURE.

A guaranteed Cure for Gonorrhœa and Gleet. Safe, pleasant and reliable. No bad effects from its use. Does not interfere with business or diet. Price $1 per box, or three boxes for $2. Written guarantees issued by every duly authorized agent to refund the money if three boxes fail to cure. Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN & CO., 81 and 83 King street east, Toronto, Sole Proprietors.

$1000 FORFEIT!

Having the utmost confidence in its superiority over all others, and after thousands of tests of the most complicated and severest cases we could find, we feel justified in offering to forfeit One Thousand Dollars for any case of Coughs, colds sore throat, influenza, hoarseness, bronchitis, consumption in its early stages, whooping cough and all diseases of the throat and lungs, except Asthma, for which we only claim relief, that we can't cure with West's Cough Syrup, when taken according to directions. Sample bottle 25 and 50 cents; large bottles one dollar. Genuine wrappers only in blue. Sold by all druggists or sent by express on receipt of price. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors. 81 and 83 King street east Toronto, up stairs.

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All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, lack vital energy, physically drained, and unable to perform life's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without assumed medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. *The Medical World* says: "The old plan of treating Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., is wholly superseded by THE NEW METHOD." Every hopeless case assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation free. Pamphlet free. MARSTON REMEDY CO.,

CHATHAM, ONT.

$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containg 30 pills 25 cents. For sale by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 81 and 83 King street east, Toronto, up stairs. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

Private Medical Dispensary

(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purifacantia, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamped enclosed. Communication confidential. Address R. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

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$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,

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COAL AND WOOD.

RAIL COAL!

Fresh Mined. All Grades. Special Rates for car orders. Lowest rates present delivery.

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10 KING STREET EAST.

ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856.

P. BURNS,

COAL & WOOD

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Best Hard Wood (Beech and Maple) delivered to any part of the city at ... $5.50 per cord.
2nd Quality do do do do $4.00 do
Beech and Maple by carload on cars in Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway yard, ... $4.50 do

All descriptions Hard and Soft Coal. Best Qualities. Lowest Rates.

ORDERS LEFT AT OFFICES.

Corner Front and Bathurst sts. | 51 King street east,
Yonge street wharf, | 532 Queen street west.

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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BEST QUALITY

COAL AND WOOD - LOWEST PRICES.

OFFICES—Dominion Bank Building, Cor. Yonge and King Sts.; 413 Yonge St., 536 Queen St. W.; Yard, Cor. Esplanade and Princess Sts.; Yard, Niagara and Douro; Yard, Fuel Association, Esplanade St., near Berkeley.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO

Miners and Shippers, Wholesalers and Retailers.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The year 1882 has been a most successful one in the operations of the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. It has increased its Assets, its Surplus, its Amount Insured, and its Membership. In fact, 5,101 new policies, for $8,556,966.00 of insurance, were issued during the year. 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
Arkansas	5,000 00	Louisiana	25,714 00
California	56,640 63	Maine	37,160 00
Canada	154,738 27	Maryland	79,262 83
Connecticut	93,830 62	Massachusetts	96,014 93
Colorado	2,774 00	Michigan	26,867 56
Delaware	1,596 00	Minnesota	9,584 00
Dist. of Columbia	1,000 00	Mississippi	35,760 95
Florida	6,534 00	Missouri	26,789 20
Georgia	22,085 94	New York	257,337 57
Illinois	113,852 67	New Jersey	42,231 72
Indiana	21,357 18	New Hampshire	25,683 00
Iowa	15,541 17	Nevada	2,363 35
Kansas	8,498 30	Nebraska	499 00

North Carolina	$74,759 81
Ohio	72,499 00
Oregon	5,767 00
Pennsylvania	193,852 08
Rhode Island	13,366 00
South Carolina	2,623 00
Tennessee	60,192 85
Texas	51,013 01
Virginia	19,595 78
Vermont	20,732 00
West Virginia	7,376 64
Wisconsin	42,780 87
Washington territory	438 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	39,410
And in 1881, still onward and upward, by	56,340
In 1882 no half, 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 a 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.