VERYBODY
AN NOW AFFORD
A TORONTO DAILY.

THE TORONTO WORLD,

A FEARLESS AND INDEPENDENT

ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.

All the news every day on four pages of seven columns. Containing all the latest Cable and Telegraphic News, Market Reports, Shipping News and Independent Editorial Comments on all live subjects.

$3 per year, $1 for four months.

Sent on Trial for one month for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

TRY IT FOR A MONTH.

(Address)

THE WORLD,

18 King Street East, Toronto.

The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1882.

MR. MOWAT ON THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Nothing could be better in form and spirit than Mr. Mowat's reply to the recent deputation on this question. He admitted that up to a very recent period the existing law on the subject had not been familiar to him, but stated that he had, in view of the interview looked into it to some extent. That he had done so to some purpose was manifest from the clear and accurate supposition of it which he gave in his remarks. The present law and regulations on the subject, he reminded the delegates, were originally the result of a compromise amongst the representatives of various religious denominations acting in concert with the late chief superintendent of education. He reminded them also that they have remained unchanged for thirty years, the only recent official utterance on the subject being Mr. Crooks' answer to a deputation which waited on him a few years ago.

And how far do the regulations go? In the first place they make all clergymen school visitors. By giving a minister the right to enter a school whenever he pleases, and get as much information about its working as he can, they enable him to see how far the official recommendations are carried out, and give him the right to advise the teacher, trustees, and ratepayers on the subject. They enable him to devote himself to the improvement of the school in the matter of religious instruction without laying himself open to the imputation of being an intruder. How have the clergy availed themselves of this great privilege? How many of them even know that they have been constituted by law visitors of the public schools. How many of them have ever gone into the schools to see for themselves what kind of moral teaching is practised and what status is accorded to the bible? How many of them have talked this matter over with the school authorities, and endeavored in this way to secure more generous recognition of the scriptures in their own schools? Well might the attorney-general remind the delegates of the notorious remissness of the clergy in this particular direction. If there were more earnestness in the discharge of this obvious local duty there would be less of this helpless appealing to the secular powers to enable the clergy to recover their waning influence over the masses. How much harm the church is likely to receive from this publication of clerical faintheartedness time alone can disclose. Clearly some of the successors of the apostles have very little of the apostolic zeal and endurance. Fancy Paul appealing to the civil power for help. All he wanted from it was opportunity to preach unmolested.

In the next place the regulations not merely permit but urgently recommend the use of the bible and of certain religious exercises in schools. Is this nothing? The whole history of our school system shows that it is a powerful influence. Religious exercises are now conducted regularly in six-sevenths of all our public schools; would that proportion have become so great but for an official recommendation worded so strongly that it is often mistaken for a positive direction? And is it worth raising the whole question of state-churchism in order to force the performance of religious exercises on the few remaining schools? In all probability the clergy could, if they would exert themselves a little, secure the introduction of the bible in the great majority of the schools in which it has at present no footing. Suppose they all set to work this year and make the experiment; it would be interesting to note the statistics of 1883 and read the lesson they would convey.

On one point Mr. Mowat was much sounder than the interviewers. They represented intellectual culture by itself as an evil, since it would only make criminals more expert. This is utterly sophistical reasoning. It is practically impossible to train the intellect without inculcating morality either bad or good at the same time. We venture to say that in our schools there is an enormous amount of sound moral instruction given every day, incidentally if not intentionally and consciously. But even if a finely intellectual education were possible it would not be in itself a bad thing; quite the contrary. To believe anything else would be to believe in the power of evil to overcome good in the world and accept the doctrine of human depravity in a form which would make even "Holy Willie's" theological stomach which was certainly accustomed to "strong meat."

THE MAIL'S LOOSE TONGUE.

The readers of the Mail must be aware how very ready that organ always is to bring forward anything calculated to belittle our provincial secretary, or any other member of the Ontario government. The Mail recently copied from the Brantford Telegram an article in which Mr Hardy was accused of making false statements. Not only did it reproduce the article in full, but it added such epithets as these in the headings: "The Ready Lie," "One of the Great Garbler's Whoppers," and such like. It now turns out there was not a word of truth in the copied article, and the Mail acknowledges the fact and "cheerfully gives Mr Buck's denial." The papers of a country are part of its institutions as much as are its governments and schools and it is much to be regretted that what is recognized as one of the leading papers of Canada should find perpetual delight in casting out mean insinuations, and making petty accusations, and gross charges, some of which, like the present it is compelled to retract, while others are so flagrant and puerile that the good sense of the country laugh at them. The worst feature in connection with the Mail's loose and silly tongue is that the country at large is the sufferer. Even if the individuals themselves are not, the country is very much belittled in the eyes of foreigners. No one who has the welfare and honor of this country at heart can feel anything but contempt for such outrages on decency as the party organs of this country are guilty of.

THE LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

It is hardly worth while disputing about the nature of the interview between Sir John Macdonald and the delegation of the licensed victuallers. The demands of the latter and the promises of the former will be made public some time, and for that time the public can afford to wait. Enough is known to enable the people of Ontario to see that a determined effort is to be made to nullify provincial legislation regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks, and after this is settled the details of the method to be adopted are of little consequence. The question with which we are now brought face to face is not whether our license law is perfect, but whether any amendment to it that may be found necessary in the public interest is to be made hereafter at Toronto or at Ottawa. This is now the simple issue, and there is no possibility of shirking it.

Sir John Macdonald say the decision of the English privy council, declaring the Scott act valid, gives the dominion parliament power to pass statutes regulating the liquor traffic. This may be so without the provincial legislatures being deprived of that power. The British North America act declares that these legislatures "may exclusively make laws" in relation to certain matters, amongst which are:

"Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes."

Whatever the courts may have decided, or may yet decide, it has ever since confederation been understood that the right to regulate the granting of liquor licenses rests in the legislature. On this assumption the Sandfield Macdonald government had a license law passed, and on the same understanding the Mowat government had it amended by the Crooks act. That act works well, and can be made to work still better. Shall the dominion parliament be allowed to interfere with its working, or not? When Sir John Macdonald threatened in his Yorkville speech last summer to have the Crooks act repealed, it was evidently a case of *in vino veritas*. At all events he has determined to wage against the Mowat government the war he declared at the recent tory convention.

The Mowat government need no better fighting ground, and the recent by-elections are proof of the fact. They will in this contest have in their favor: (1) the moral sentiment of the community, which does not want and will not tolerate the slightest relaxation in the regulations affecting the liquor traffic; (2) the active sentiment of the temperance workers who prefer a good license law to a lax one, and regard the Crooks act as an excellent vantage ground from which to fight; (3) a large contingent of the licensed vendors themselves, who have a proprietory and financial interest in keeping the law subtantially as it is, and (4) the sympathy of all—and their name is legion—who do not want to see the provincial legislatures shorn of any of their powers, whether by direct spoliation, as in the case of the streams bill, or under cover of the *obiter dictum* of some court of law, whether the supreme court at Ottawa or the imperial privy council.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

The telegraph, telephone and electric light companies, which are disfiguring the streets and avenues of nearly all our leading cities and towns, attempt to defend their outrageous action by declaring that the underground wire system is still a dangerous and doubtful experiment. Nearly all the telegraph wires in Germany are underground, and experience of the companies and of the government there is all in favor of the plan which meets with so much opposition here. The city of Pittsburg has been making some experiments in this direction, and it is needless to say that they are entirely successful. This is a question which must be taken up in the very near future. The unsightly poles, no matter to what company they belong, must come down, and the wires must be put under ground.

THE 'VARSITY is a college paper and a good one; but it might have done better than publish an article sneering at young Canadians who would sing of independence and going out of its way to insult the Americans. The article looks as if it was written by a new-come-out Englishman. If it was he should have put his name; the 'Varsity should not have fathered such opinions as not one in a hundred of its supporters share.

SABBATARIAN VICE.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: It is very cheeing to find the society for the suppression of vice refreshed from its summer holidays prepared to attack the dreadful vice of Sabbath desecration. Here at least the attempt at suppression will do but little harm, for the public is well able to protect itself in the enjoyment of its liberties. If ancient, dead or dying laws are to be raked up and galvanized into seeming life a movement can be set on foot to have them abrogated. This is not a generation to be scared with seventeenth century "bogeys." The needless oppression of the miserable and vicious in the vain attempt to suppress them was a serious matter, and could not be viewed lightly. But this new departure in Pharisaic Sabbatarianism is likely to furnish food for mirth. Sunday photography, for instance, is one of the grave points of attack. It is indeed much to be deplored that the sun should shine on Sunday, and thus permit permit people either to task in its health-giving rays, or use these to fix on glass or tin a "counterfeit presentment" of those near and dear to us, whose hard and steady toil throughout the week affords but little opportunity so to use his rays. It is indeed a fearful "vice" in the poor photographer with bread to earn, to serve his fellow creatures thus on Sunday because they cannot employ him throughout the week. A man who has has three Sundays of weary waiting for customers during the week does not find it a hardship to work on Sunday; but he can hardly suppose it a compliment to have the most active member of this "suppression of vice society" set a policeman at his door to count the customers who bring his children bread. Odd ways—are they not—which modern orthodoxy takes to commend religion (!) to the masses.

It must be a sad blow to this society to find that "a traveller is any person who goes about for any purpose." To carry "travellers," it seems, is a business to which our Sunday laws do not apply, unless of course these "travellers" are not going about "for any purpose," but are merely drifting aimlessly about, on the surface of cars, steamers, omnibuses, or buggies. This vigorous society proposes to change all this by an amendment to the act which shall allow only those entering the province on Sunday to travel on out of it, or into it, to their destination. Thus a man found on the cars on Sunday morning, say on his way from Montreal thither, would require to carry a duly certified passport to show that he had entered this province after midnight on Sunday. The frontiers of our province would have to be guarded by a night-patrol; and alas! These men would have to work on Sunday.

Further, "excursionists from Buffalo," it was stated, "could not," under such an act, "return that night." He would have to seize and hold them of course; and next morning they would plead in court that Toronto was not their "destination," but Buffalo—that they were merely "traveling through" this province.

Moreover, this sapient society, after stating that the laws against Sunday labor exempt "the carrying of travelers," conclude that a "traveler" cannot be arrested, but that "the brakeman or conductor of a train could be prosecuted for working on Sunday." Possibly it might be pleaded by these men that they were in some measure instrumental in "carrying travelers."

It is best to begin a step at a time. "The suppression of vice society" would do well to initiate proceedings by proving to the satisfaction of the public that Sunday traveling is a "vice" before they clamor for its suppression. "J L F."

PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN.

(To the Editor of The World.)

SIR: I noticed a letter in your edition of Monday signed "A Father" in which he stated that he had in his house a "punishment room," where, with "judicial calmness and deliberation," he whipped his children.

I imagine, Mr Editor, that this fond and affectionate father must be a recent importation from England, where the barbarous habit of wife and child beating is so rife. I would suggest to "A Father" that instead of a "punishment room" he should have a room in his house where he would teach his children to love and respect him, otherwise I venture to predict that his "punishment room" will lay the seeds of present fear and future hate and rebellion in the hearts of the boys who with "calmness and deliberation get "whipped before they go to bed," and ere manhood comes they will fly from a home so distasteful to them and ever look back with abhorrence to that "punishment room" and the parent ever ready to use the lash.

My friend, abolish this fatal room of yours, teach your children by example, forbearance, love and kindness, and instead of your little ones hiding away with fear at your approach, as they no doubt now do, they will run with joyous gladness to meet and welcome you to a happy home.

He is a coward who habitually whips children.

Mr Editor, excuse my writing, but this is an important subject and your paper is ever open to the voice of the people.

J L F No 2.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

A writer in the Scientific American says: "We clean our premises of these detestable vermin by making a whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with a thick coat of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread we put the copperas, and scattered the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the same yellow wash is given to the cellar as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid fever attacks the family. Some people deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the pantry and cellar, and you will soon starve them out. These precautions, joined to the service of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as we can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling, they are so liable to die between the walls and produce much annoyance."

Thirteen Bridal Couples in Front of Washington's Tomb.

From the Washington Capital.

There have been in this city, at a quick estimate, more than fifty bridal couples during the week, and in one hotel yesterday there were sheltered eighteen brides and husbands. But they scatter while here, and one meets them even on top of Washington monument. But the trip to Mount Vernon concentrates them, brings them together as it were; for by the mysterious inspiration of a newly-wedded life it has come to be felt that a trip to Washington is special happiness, and a visit to Mount Vernon is a specially good omen. Yesterday Capt. Blake took thirteen couples down the river to the historic spot.

Perhaps the prettiest sight of the day was that witnessed at the tomb. The eager, pushing throng had gone up the hill ahead, and at the tomb were entertained by a very red-nosed man who had much to say about the sarcophagi, and who seemed to be a self-appointed guide. He had led the throng away when the young married people reached the tomb. They formed a phalanx in front of it, and the accuracy with which they ranged themselves was all the more striking because it was unpremeditated. There they were, man and woman alternating, standing before the tomb of the father of his country like thirteen couples before the altar.

The dresses of the brides were of various shades, russet brown predominating, and all wore jaunty hats. A little, slender bride on the extreme right actually laughed, but so merrily and innocently that the sound did not seem any more irreverent than the song of the bird in the oak over her head. A giant bridegroom seemed constrained and looked diffidently at the woman at his right, who was the other man's bride; and the boyish-looking groom at the extreme left, in the pepper-and-salt business suit, seemed to be saying sentimental things to the girl in drab on his arm. Now, the strange feature of all this was the utter unconsciousness each couple seemed to have of the others presence; but it was to be noted that when at last the giant and his peach-cheeked bride broke the line and started leisurely toward the house the others were not slow to follow.

An Irish Heiress Marries a Constable.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Two years ago Miss Eilard, the owner of a fine estate at Newtonellard, Ools, was fired at, but both she and her coachman fortunately escaped the bullet of the assassin. Shortly afterward police protection was afforded Miss Eliard, two sub-constables being drawn from the New Pallas station and appointed to that duty. The guards appear to have acquitted themselves to her entire satisfaction, and one of them, Sub-Constable Sheehy, a brave, dashing young fellow, proved himself so highly agreeable that she resolved to render his protection a permanent duty.

The young, wealthy and accomplished lady has, in plainer words, given her hand and heart to Sub-Constable Sheehy, who is now the husband of a beautiful wife and a landed proprietor, with an income, it is stated, of £10,000 a year.

The Stranger in London.

That the great city will ere long be hardly recognizable by its former denizens, all the world has heard. The visitor passing up the Thames now finds his eye gratified by the many handsome edifices recently erected. As he reaches the famous Victoria Embankment, there rises over him on the right hand the new Times office, and on the left hand the new tower-crowned Works of Messrs. James Epps & Co., both phases of Italian architecture. It may be said that these two buildings are types of the far-reaching business energy of the nineteenth century, for it has resulted from such means that these two establishments have brought themselves to the fore, and that the annual issue of each has come to be estimated by millions. During the last year the number of copies of the Times issued is estimated at 16,276,000, while the number of packets of Epps' Cocoa sent off in the same period is computed at 14,749,695. The latter is a large total, when it is borne in mind that in 1850 the consumption of cocoa throughout the whole kingdom was but 42o.382 lbs, there then existing no preparation of it such as this, which by the simple addition of boiling water would yield a palatable drink. Truly time may be said to work many changes. tf

The Southwestern Disposed of.

From the Winnipeg Sun.

We believe we are quite correct in saying that the independent existence of the Manitoba Southwestern railway ended on Monday last, when the contract was signed which handed it over to the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway company—not the Canadian Pacific railway company. This may be a distinction without a difference. We are inclined to think otherwise in this case is a material one, and that the future relationships of the St Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway company and the Canada Pacific railway company may not be so intimate as they have hitherto been. Mr Hill is gradually acquiring a larger interest in the former road. What the future of the Manitoba Southwestern will be must be left for time to determine. We believe however that at any rate its name must be retained. Will it push on to the west? Will it go to the boundary? Will it remain stuck where it has stood these many months past—at the end of the swamp? Will it be deflected so far south and only so far south as to join the Southwestern extension of the Canadian Pacific and there stop? We know nothing on these points. But we do know than an enterprise of great utility and promise has had at least to succumb to the pressure brought to bear up it.

Pot Hunting.

From the St. Thomas Times.

Some action should be taken to prevent the immense amount of pot hunting which is indulged in Elgin. During the past month scores of alleged sportsmen from Buffalo and elsewhere have been creating havoc amongst the game in the Aldborough woods, slaughtering thousands of squirrels, etc. and shipping them into United States territory. This is contrary to the law, but despite that, attention is yearly called to the presence of these Americans, no action seems to be taken to prevent their forwarding their bagged game.

By the Sea.

From Chambers' Journal.

Fierce on the white cliffs glows the August sun;
The fishing vessels anchored in the bay
Scarce heave upon the waters. The ripe ears
Of golden corn nod in the warm west breeze,
Dreamful of harvest; while a gentle haze
Wraps land and ocean in its silvery folds,
And throws a tender glory o'er the scene.

Smooth as a mirror, calm as childhood's sleep,
The sea lies shimmering, a sheet of blue
In the bright golden sunlight. Here and there,
In shadowy semblance, white and russet sails
Fleck the horizon.

On the yellow sand
The murmuring wavelets beat what time their crests
In tiny ripples break. With merry shout
The fair-haired darlings of our hearts and homes
Their mimic castles build—a fruitless toil,
Since the advancing, swift, destroying tide
Sweeps all before it—

Emblem of the schemes
Which we, but children of a larger day,
Plan for ours lives to find the fabric frail
As are those fragile castles of the sand!

To Ladies

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Send for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N Y.

Fallacies of Trade.

The dullness in the ready-made clothing trade in a number of the city houses is, no doubt, to be attributed to the fact that the public have become convinced of the very low prices at which the new firm of Petley & Petley are selling boys', youths', and men's clothing, and are making their fall and winter purchases at that well-known and popular establishment.

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.

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 53.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of eighth per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Friday, the First Day of December Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the board,

D. COULSON,
Cashier.

Toronto, 25th October, 1882. 1111

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA ROLLING STOCK COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria rolling Stock Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Osler & Hammond, 18 King street west, Toronto, on

Monday, the 6th Day of Nov., 1882,

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business.

OSLER & HAMMOND,
Managers.

MEDICAL.

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.

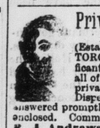
Sold by all druggists in Canada.

$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 containing 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.

$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.



Private Medical Dispensary

(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purificantia, 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.

TORONTO ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARM CO.,

151 BAY ST., TORONTO,

Received the only medal and first prize for Artificial legs and arms in the Dominion of Canada, for 1881.

Send for Circular.

STOVES.

ROYALS! ROYALS! ROYALS!

135

BUY

McCRARY'S FAMOUS STOVES,

BEST IN THE MARKET.

I Guarantee every Stove to give satisfaction. 3000 Royals are now in use in Toronto and not one complaint.

IF YOU WANT SOLID COMFORT BUY A ROYAL.

I have now the largest Stock of Stoves in the city and can fill orders promptly.

JAMES NOLAN,

58, 60 AND 62 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SIMPSON'S

Mens' Hand Made Lace Boots $2.50,

COR. QUEEN AND TERAULEY.

SIMPSON'S

Mens' Gaiters, hand made, $2.50,

COR. QUEEN AND TERAULEY.

SIMPSON'S

Boys' and Youths' Lace Boots, good value.

SIMPSON'S

Stock of Childrens' wear unequalled.

SIMPSON

Shows Ladies' Goods which can't be beat.

135

SIMPSON'S,

COR. QUEEN AND TERAULAY.

INSURANCE.

SOLID GROWTH.

Another year having elapsed, we now furnish a statement of the business of 1881, compared with previous years, showing the increasing favour with which the operations of the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are regarded in the Dominion of Canada.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.	Premiums Received.	Insurances in Force.
Year ending December 31st, 1877	$173,761 79	$3,240,281 00
Year ending December 31st, 1878	281,165 10	8,760,199 00
Year ending December 31st, 1879	307,847 00	9,230,325 00
Year ending December 31st, 1880	347,[illegible] 80	10,321,833 00
Year ending December 31st, 1881	$ 363,[illegible] 00	$11,270,699 00
As increase in 1882 of	4,465 31 &	539,998 00
And in 1880 a further growth of	73,681 00 "	929,136 00
And in 1879 a further increase of	39,[illegible] 30 "	1,075,563 00
And now a further increase of	56,340 70 "	1,015,112 00

During 1881 the Company paid for Death Claims in Canada $70,645 85—a considerable decrease upon the previous year.

Also, during 1881, to living assurers, holding matured Endowment Bonds $30,194—an increase of nearly Five Thousand Dollars.

Also, during 1881, in Cash dividends, or Profits, to Mutual Members, the large sum of $[illegible]—an increase of nearly Four Thousand Dollars.

SOLID PROGRESS DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Assets.
1866	$ 2,096,823 05
1867	4,401,523 36
1868	7,558,612 35
1869	10,339,512 23
1870	13,281,594 21
1871	15,120,656 11
1872	16,610,780 21
1873	18,077,510 06
1874	19,382,115 88
1875	20,657,503 56
1876	22,092,734 32
1877	23,357,648 95
1878	24,141,175 70
1879	25,120,804 21
1880	6[illegible]5,628,195 41
1881	26,[illegible],449 68
1882	27,[illegible],854 76

So productive are its Assets, and so carefully selected are its Lives, that the Interest Receipts alone more than defray the Death Losses, as the following figures for the past seven years will show:

Interest on funds, 1875 and 1876	$3,027,992 59
Death Claims paid, 1875 and 1876	2,548,561 65
Difference to the Good	$479,530 94
Interest on funds, 1877 and 1878	$3,145,072 61
Death Claims paid, 1877 and 1878	2,212,352 59
Difference to the Good	$932,720 02
Interest on funds, 1879, '80 and '81	$4,000,058 23
Death Claims paid, 1879, '80 and '81	3,744,662 42
Difference to the Good	$1,155,395 81

Policies issued in 1881, 4,783, insuring $8,207,220 00.
Policies now in force, 57,504, insuring $79,712,495,44.

All policies Non-forfeitable after two annual payments on the Endowment Plans and after three annual payments on the Life plans.

Endowment Deposits received in sums of $50 and upwards, carrying insurance of from $200 to $15,000 on a single life, from the age of 16 and upwards. Reader, if you are in good health (for none others are admitted) make application at once through the undersigned.

Western Canada Branch: Adelaide-st. East, Toronto.

WILLIAM M. ORR, Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 PER DOZEN

—FOR FINELY FINISHED—

CABINET PORTRAITS!

No other house in the city is making the same quality of work for less than double the money.

THOS. E. PERKINS,

Photographer, 293 Yonge street.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

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

KIDNEY-WORT

BILL POSTING.

WM. TOZER

BILL POSTER

AND

DISTRIBUTOR,

100 WOOD ST.

Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to.

TINWARE.

1000 10 qt. Dish Pans	10cts
1000 12 qt. do do	12cts
1000 18 qt. do do	25cts
200 Copper Bottom Wash Boilers	$1 35
200 Coal scuttles	3 50
200 Fancy Tin Chamber Sets (3 pcs.)	1 50

C. W. DENNIS,

213 Yonge Street.

ELECTRIC NECKLACES.

MOTHERS!

MOTHERS

Don't give your babies injurious medicine when they suffer from the effect of getting teeth. Why not use one of Norman's Electric Teething Necklaces, which will quiet and soothe the child without injuring it in the least? Ask your druggist for Norman's. Take no other. Price 50c. 146

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING.

PRESS

ADVERTISERS!

Will find it to their advantage to advertise in the

NEW GLASGOW PLAINDEALER,

A Liberal Conservative, weekly newspaper, the spiciest and best weekly paper in the Maritime Provinces. RATES LOW. Address, for rates, etc., W. D. TANTON, Manager Plaindealer, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

THE TORONTO WORLD

Is the brightest and most fearless daily paper published in Canada. It deals with men and measures without favor or timidity, and presents all the current news in brief and readable form. The daily edition will soon have the largest circulation of any journal in Canada. Every farmer and mechanic and all men of the so-called lower and middle classes should read it.

Sample copies will be sent on application.

TERMS.

Daily, per year	$3.00
" six months	1.50
" four months	1.00
" one month	25

THE WORLD, TORONTO.