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TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1885.

More About French Canadian Colonization.

Two or three days ago we took occasion to refer to the active steps being taken under the auspices of certain French Canadian priests to direct a stream of French Canadian immigration into those unsettled portions of Ontario which lie along the Canadian Pacific railway in the neighborhood of Lake Nipissing, and between the latter and Lake Temiscaming. We pointed out how undesirable it was in the interests of our growing nationality that a compact settlement of this kind should be formed in one of the most fertile regions of our unreclaimed territory, and how necessary it was that the attention of those inhabitants of our own province who desired land should be directed to the sections referred to. There are other objections to the scheme, besides the reasons naturally urged against any French Canadian immigration in bulk, such as is threatened. Not only is the territory proposed to be colonized Ontario soil, but the townships which the reverend fathers have appropriated and taken under their supervision have been surveyed and laid out by the commissioner of crown lands with Ontario money. The colonization roads now being built, and which will in the future be more and more required as settlement increases, are a charge on the revenues of this province. All public moneys spent in the district come out of the provincial chest, and the benefit accruing from such expenditures ought to go to the people of Ontario, and not to those of another province. We understand that many of the French Canadians brought in by Cure Labelle and his confreres by the proceeds of the lottery which they conduct in Montreal, are unable or unwilling to pay the government price for the lands which they take up, which they simply squat upon, to the exclusion of settlers able and willing to pay. The province in this way does not derive even the small pecuniary benefit arising from the sale of the land. It appears to us to be a very doubtful public policy which lays out the money of the province in surveying our waste lands only to allow them to be filled up—not by our farmers' sons seeking for a spot to build themselves homes, as their fathers before them did, not even for deserving immigrants from the old land, speaking the same tongue and upholding the same institutions as the majority of the people of Ontario—but by the inhabitants of another province, whose language and customs are foreign to us, and who profess their settled determination to maintain and disseminate every feature in which they differ from ourselves.

The possession of a direct route from Quebec in the Canadian Pacific gives the promoters of the scheme a temporary advantage, but as soon as the line from Gravenhurst to Callender is completed, the Nipissing and adjacent territories will lie at the feet of our farming population, and we trust to see them, instead of emigrating to Dakota or Manitoba, go in and possess this land.

To Be Shaken Before Taken.

The able and imaginative gentlemen who supply us with our rumors of war have hardly been up to their usual standard during the last past two days. Two weeks ago they had the hostile forces in the Balkans within striking distance of one another. A little less than a fortnight ago they reported that blows had actually been struck. They were quite positive of this, and equally positive of the consequences that must ensue. Among those consequences was to be a general uproar, in which Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, Turks, Russians, Austrians, and other parties too numerous to mention, were to mingle in a military delirium which should bring back the good old days when every private soldier carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. Now we are told by the same authorities that such things are not to be, but that instead of a dance of death we are to be given a meeting of christian gentlemen whose purpose it shall be to preserve yet a little longer the territorial supremacy of the unspeakable Turk. The only way in which we can account for the discrepancies between these statements of the gentlemen who furnish our war rumors is that they know nothing whereof they speak. In other words, a lot of diluted slush concerning British and continental politics is daily despatched across the cable, not for its intrinsic value, but for revenue only. Among the many impositions to which newspapers and their readers are constrained by force of circumstances to submit none is more imposing than the products of the cable slushery. Every speculation upon the European situation made in the cable despatches must be taken with more than the conventional grain of salt. Indeed, it would be none the worse of being put in brine until completely confirmed.

The Manufacture of History.

Gen. Grant reached middle life without accomplishing anything that would have occupied the pen of the historic muse for more than a moment. After the outbreak of the war of secession he made history rapidly, and suddenly achieved a position in romantic contrast with the period of eclipse that had followed his not altogether voluntary retirement from the regular army. The supreme merit of success became his, and honors and wealth were showered upon him only too lavishly. The financial reverses which ensued upon his connection with a bogus Midas were the first reminders that he received of the ebb of the tide, and then it occurred to him that it was due to himself, his family, and his country that he should put in form for publication his recollections of the tremendous struggle in which he played so triumphant a part. One of the most remarkable things about his literary work was the moderation, the generosity even, of the tone adopted towards those who had been opposed to him on the field. None of his contemporaries, friend or foe, suffered at his hands as a historian.

It is surprising that since his death his son should, by a roundabout method, have sought to manufacture an addition to Gen. Grant's history that reflects severely upon the loyalty and the good sense of President Johnson, whose futile impeachment by the republicans was one of the sensations of the years immediately succeeding the death of Lincoln. During the whole of the excitement attendant upon the impeachment trial Grant was, to all appearance, loyal and friendly to the president. He made no sign of any knowledge that Johnson was implicated in revolutionary designs against the established order of things. Grant's evidence before the house's judiciary committee gave no hint of such knowledge. He either did not possess it or else suppressed it. His son and his son's friend, Mr. Depew, now allege that he was at the time the depository of such information as would have sufficed to render successful the impeachment proceedings. If this is so, Gen. Grant did not tell the whole truth when under examination. Most people will hesitate to think thus of him, and will prefer to suspect that Depew and Grant the younger are endeavoring to manufacture history by a patent process. Grant's sons were more or less of a nuisance to him while he lived. They might let his memory rest in the respect of the reading world, now that he is dead. They seem to think that because they are the sons of their father it is their duty to trade upon the relationship. This is a mistake.

Mr. Phipps has been, as we see by our exchanges, sending some hundreds of letters to the different Ontario papers, suggesting to farmers that the fall is the time for many forestry operations in gathering and sowing tree seeds, and planting trees; and giving valuable hints as to how these can best be done. By this method, it is evident, an immense number of readers can be reached, and probably much good accomplished. The press appreciate these letters, as is evidenced by many favorable notices.

Many of our contemporaries wax merry over the reception given the Marquis of Lorne at Brentford. Had he been similarly treated in Canada the same papers would have rallied around the old flag with neatness and despatch. Had the Queen's son-in-law been egged in Ireland they would have "cried havoc, and let slip the dogs of war." They do these things more safely in England.

It is stated that the editor of an Irish loyalist paper is threatened with death. That's nothing. Lots of loyal papers in this country are threatened by debt.

James Trow, M. P. for South Perth, recently interviewed Poundmaker while the latter was weeding onions in the garden of the Stony Mountain penitentiary. Tears were brought to Mr. Trow's eyes by the spectacle of fallen greatness—or by the onions—we know not which.

From the sarcastic strain in which the Chicago News refers to a proposition to have the teeth of the school children of that city looked after by the dental society, we infer that the public school system of Illinois, like that of Ontario, is afflicted with accretions, the outcome of well meant but mistaken efforts after perfection. The young men and women who left the log school houses of this province twenty-five years ago or more may not have known much about clogies, but they generally had "a pretty tight grip of the handful of things they knew." We are all agreed as to the desirability of a higher education, but the primary school is not the place to obtain it. The proper place to acquire a college education is in a collegiate institution. A collegiate course is as much out of place in a primary school as the teaching of the alphabet would be in a collegiate institute. Our public school system tries to do too much to do it well.

ELEVATING, BUT NOT INTOXICATING.

The Blue Ribbon Beer Case—It Does not Paralyze.

The blue ribbon beer appeal case was continued Saturday before Judge Macdougall. Prof. Heys did not think 2½ per cent. of alcohol as diluted in the beer would intoxicate. A man under certain conditions might feel half per cent. but would not get drunk. Dr. Nattress thought if the beverage contained no more than 2½ per cent of alcohol, it was not intoxicating. Dr. Baines said 2½ per cent. of alcohol as diluted, taken by an average man with an average stomach, would not intoxicate. It might elevate him, but nothing more. Dr. Ellis analyzed two bottles of the beer in question and found that one bottle contained 1.96 per cent. of alcohol and the other 2 1/16 per cent. He asked to be excused from saying whether it would intoxicate or not. Dr. Thorburn was of the opinion the beer wouldn't intoxicate, because the alcohol was too much diluted. Dr. Sanderson was of the opinion that it would produce symptoms of intoxication, but seemed to think it wouldn't paralyze a man. Capt. Kemp, an experienced brewer, was certain the beer was not intoxicating. Mr. Milburn stated he had taken nine or ten bottles of the beer in question within seven hours, and it didn't "lift him up," but just quenched his thirst. Mr Crawford tested 22 glasses of the beer in 3½ hours, and he didn't see stars or hear harps afterwards. He merely drank it because he was thirsty, and because it was a nice beverage. Mr. Simpson, an employe at the gas works had taken a similar amount of the beer in the same time, but it did not bulge or obfuscate him. He couldn't drink enough of it to make him feel "high." E. J. Ogden, brewer of the blue ribbon beer, stated he aimed to have about 2 per cent. of alcohol in the beverage.

The case was called again yesterday but adjourned till to-day without any evidence being heard.

A St. Catharines Hunting Party.

Mr. Carroll, who a year or more ago did a lot of the engineering work on the Rocky Mountain section of the C. P. R., is now a resident of St. Catharines. In company with a friend of his from across the river whom he called "the sheriff," and Mr. Collier, sr., of St. Catharines, he headed a party of ten from that city up to the Nipissing via the C. P. R. on a moose hunt. This was three weeks ago. Carroll and the sheriff were seen yesterday taking the return train for St. Catharines rather disheartened. The whole party hadn't seen a deer, let alone shoot one. Carroll, who relates some pretty tall yarns about "grizzlies" in the Rockies, told a bear story of which Mr. Collier was the hero. He said that Mr. Collier had been on a runway all day without getting a shot; that at nightfall he missed his way to camp, and wandered about the bush until 10 o'clock at night, when he crept into the end of a hollow log; that after he had fallen asleep a bear crept in by the same hole and blocked the way; that in the morning, unconscious of the presence of the bear, Mr. Collier wondered what kept out the light; that at last, by the aid of a crack in the log, he discovered the form of the bear, which he succeeded, after hard labor, in kicking out; that the bear was loath to leave him, and persisted in running behind him almost to the very camp, which he found before 11 that morning.

EXTRAORDINARY BIGAMY CASE.

Trustworthy Witnesses Swear Contrary Ways.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The second trial of James Malcolm, meat salesman, alias Capt. McDonald, for marrying Emma Dash at St. James' church, Brighton, on April 4 last, after a few days' courtship, while his wife Elizabeth Malcolm was alive, resulted in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The first trial resulted in the disagreement of the jury. The case attracted great attention owing to the number of witnesses equally unimpeachable and equally positive who ranged themselves on either side to give evidence as to Malcolm's identity, and for the purpose of establishing an alibi. All the witnesses present at the marriage, including the clergyman who performed the ceremony, swore most unhesitatingly to the identity of Malcolm with Capt. McDonald, who married Miss Dash. On the other hand, a long list of witnesses were put forward, who swore that the accused was not and could not be easily mistaken for the lover of Miss Dash. Malcolm's wife could not, under the law, be called as witness, and her husband was thus debarred from the benefit of her testimony. The manageress of the Clarendon hotel at Brighton swore that Capt. McDonald slept there and had his wedding breakfast in her house on Saturday after the wedding, but she was equally positive that this man was not Malcolm. Other witnesses gave strong testimony tending to prove an alibi covering the period of courtship, marriage and the brief honeymoon. The facts laid before the jury were among the most romantic ever discussed in a criminal court.

Debility.

—Perhaps you are weak and weary, all run down, get tired with slight exertion, feel faint and dizzy, or dull and languid, then you need a good tonic regulator to make pure blood circulate and give you strength. Try Burdock Blood Bitters—it will not fail you. 246

THE FRENCH PREMIER.

A Man Who has no Respect for the Fifth Commandment.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A magistrate at Saulzsois, being summarily and unjustly dismissed from office by M. Brisson, appealed to Madame Brisson, the French premier's mother, to intercede with her son for his (the magistrate's) reinstatement. The lady replied frankly and imprudently, telling the magistrate she had lost all influence over her son; that four years ago he had broken off all relationship with the members of her family. "Be still," wrote Madame Brisson, "holds himself a stranger toward us, to our great grief. He allowed his father to die without visiting him, and although he attended his father's funeral, he totally ignored all the other members of the family." The injured magistrate of Saulzsois lost no time in revenging himself upon M. Brisson by making the contents of his mother's condemnation of him public.

PLON PLON'S LATEST.

He Issues a Manifesto Upholding the Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Prince Bonaparte (Plon Plon) has issued another manifesto to his followers. In this he congratulates himself for having held aloof from the recent elections. He says that at present the monarchists are powerless to either secure the government of France or overthrow the republic. They are determined however, he says, to precipitate the state of revolution towards which he declares the country is drifting. "The radicals are unable," continues the manifesto, "to govern without the support of the opportunists, and a government so managed must end in dissolution. Only a strong, persevering and united executive can assure the stability of the republic, which must either reform or perish." For these reasons the prince urges all good citizens to unite in upholding the republic.

Smallpox at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 24.—A case of malignant smallpox has been discovered in the person of a young French Canadian, who came here from Montreal four days ago. Many persons have been exposed to danger of the disease by contact with the sufferer.

Cured of Deafness.

—Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, was deaf for eight years, and also suffered with chronic rheumatism. After all else failed, Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured both afflictions. Yellow Oil is a reliable internal and external remedy for all painful and inflammatory complaints. 246

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Oct. 26.

On the local exchange this forenoon the following transactions took place: Montreal, xd., 201 at 200. Toronto, 10 at 188½. Commerce, 11, 5, 14, 20 at 128½. Standard, 7 at 117. British America, 10 at 89. Western Assurance, 20 at 114½. Dominion Telegraph, 30 at 88¾, and 20 at 89. Northwest Land, 100 at 42½. Western Canada, 50 new stock at 175½. Canada Landed Credit, 41 at 25. London and Canadian, 30 at 144, 265 at 143½. There was no afternoon board.

Stocks at Montreal to-day were unusually active, with higher prices. The sales in the forenoon were: Montreal, 1 at 204, 1 at 204¾, 5 at 204½, 155 at 205, 30 at 205½, 1 at 204; xd, 24 at 199½, 25 at 200. Molsons, 155 at 121. Toronto, 5 at 189. Merchants, 25 at 117½, 1 at 117, 25 at 118. Commerce, 25 at 129. Montreal Telegraph, 125 at 127, 125 at 127¾, 75 at 128, 325 at 128½. Passenger, xd. 125 at 123, 200 at 123½, 75 at 123¼, 214 at 124. Gas, 200 at 193½, 410 at 189. At the afternoon board the sales were: Montreal, 13 at 204¾. Commerce, 50 at 129½, 20 at 129¾, 25 at 129½, 30 at 129. Canadian Pacific, 100 at 49. Montreal Telegraph, 25 at 129½. Richelieu, 25 at 59½. Passenger, xd. 200 at 123¾, 125 at 123. Gas, 50 at 194½, 25 at 194¼, 25 at 195. Canada Cotton, 3 at 59½, 25 at 62½.

Oil opened at 109⅜ and closed 108⅝; the highest was 110 and the lowest 108½.

Northwest Land was quoted in London to-day at 40s. Hudson Bay stands at £19¾. Consols remain unchanged at 100 5 16.

Cox & Co.'s advices from Chicago to-day were: Wheat strong on good buying for New York account and on free covers by local shorts here reported that European stocks were declining on further political complications. It is reported that visible will not show over million and a half increase. The crowd were looking for two and a half to three million bushels. Our European advices all tend towards lower prices. Corn steady and firm. Provisions dull—Fleming & Boyden.

New York was fairly active to-day, but after a temporary spurt stocks generally showed more weakness than for some time past. An exception was Canada Pacific, which opened 1 higher at 48¾, touched 49⅜ and 48½, closing 49. New York Central opened unchanged at 102⅝, touched 103½ and 101⅞, closing 103½; sales 16,000. Lackawanna opened ⅛ higher at 18½, touched 19 and 17¼, closing 17½; sales 31,600. Erie seconds opened ⅜ lower at 83⅜, touched 84⅜ and 82½. Jersey opened ½ higher at 48, declined to 44¾, closed 45; sales 11,000. Lake Shore opened ⅛ lower at 81⅛, touched 82⅜ and 80, closing 80⅜; sales 68,000. Manitoba opened ½ higher at 105¾, touched 106¼ and 105, closing 105½; sales 2900. Northwest opened ½ higher at 109, declined to 107⅞, closing 107; sales 9200. Philadelphia and Reading opened ⅜ higher at 24½, touched 22 and 19¾, closing 19⅞; sales 26,500. St. Paul opened ½ higher at 85⅞, touched 86 and 84¾, closing 84¾; sales 26,500. Union Pacific opened ½ higher at 53⅜, touched 54 and 52⅞, closing 53; sales 16,600. Western Union opened ⅛ higher at 75⅞, touched 76 5 8 and 75, closing 75½; sales 37,200.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's report no special change in the general trade situation. The dry goods market at present is dull. Retailers are believed to be carrying the large volume of goods lately shipped from first hands awaiting the demand for consumption. There is a fair movement of wool at seaboard markets for consumption. The larger factories are well stocked, and the smaller ones are buying freely for near-by wants. There is less demand for currency from New York. At Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Burlington (Iowa), St. Louis and St. Paul there is less activity in commercial circles. The decline in the total volume of eastern rail shipments from Chicago is attributed in part to the maintenance of the advance in tariff rates. The wheat market has suffered a decline this week, cash at New York losing 2¾c. Free sales, increasing supplies in sight at home and abroad, and continued light exports contributed to this. Corn has been more firmly held owing to light stocks, but wheat flour has been weaker, loosing all of 25c. per barrel for export. Iron is quiet and unchanged either as to demand or price. Petroleum, unexpectedly to some, has nearly maintained its advance of last week, largely owing to the excessive short interest which followed the appearance of the quotation at $1.10 per barrel. Provisions have been dull and lower, and ocean freights without features. Dairy products are in steady demand for home consumption, but behind last year for export. There were 146 failures in the United States during the past week as compared with 164 the preceding week, and with 234, 209 and 137 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000. Canada had 24, an increase of 7.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

Montreal 206½, 204½; Ontario 110, 109½; Toronto 189, 188½; Merchants, 118, 117; Commerce 128¾, 128½; Imperial, 127, 126; Federal 97½, 96¾; Dominion, buyers 200; Standard, buyers 117, Hamilton, buyers 126; British America, 90, 88; Western Assurance, sellers 115; Consumers' Gas, buyers 159; Dominion Telegraph, 89½, 89; Northwest Land company, 12½, 42; Canada Permanent, 205½, 203¾; Freehold, buyers 167½; Union, sellers 133; Canada Landed Credit, buyers 124; B. & Loan Association, buyers 106½; Imperial S. & Invest., buyers 111½, Lon. & Can. L. & A., 145, 143½.

Montreal Stock Exchange—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 205½, 204½, xd. 200¾, 200; Du Peuple offered 70; Molsons 125, 120; Toronto, 190, 188; Jacques Cartier 100; Merchants 118, 117½; Commerce 130, 128¾; Canadian Pacific 49¾, 49; Montreal Telegraph 129½, 129; Richelieu 60½, 59½; Passenger xd, 123½, 122¾; Gas 194½, 193¾; Canada Cotton 68½, 67½; Dundas Cotton 60, 55½; Northwest Land 43s, 41s.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Cotton weak, 1-16c lower, middling uplands 9¼c. New Orleans 9 15-16c. Flour—Receipts 35,500 bbls: heavy, and in some cases shade lower, with less doing; sales 13,500 bbls; No. 2 $2.30 to $3.35, superfine $3.15 to $3 60, common to good $3.40 to $3.75, good to choice $3.80 to $5 50, western extra $3 to $5.25, fancy do. $5.30 to $5.60, extra Ohio $3.40 to $5 50, extra St. Louis $3.40 to $5.60, Minnesota extra $3 to $5.50, double extra $5.60 to $8.00. Rye flour firm; superfine $3.10 to $3.50. Buckwheat flour dull at $1.90 to 2.20. Cornmeal dull, yellow western $3 00 to $3.25. Wheat—Receipts 87,900 bush, exports 62,600 bush; spot ¼c to 1c higher, options opened shade lower, later ruled stronger, advanced ¼c to 1½c, closing firm; sales 5,024,000 bush future, 174,000 bush spot; No. 2 Chicago 92c to 93c; No. 2 red 95½c elevator, No. 1 white 96c. No. 2 red October closed 95¾c. November 95½c. Barley steady; ungraded Canada 80c to 82c. Corn—Receipts 137,200 bush, spot quiet rather weak, options ¼c to ⅜c higher, closing steady; exports 80,200 bush, sales 440,000 bush future, 234,000 bush spot: No. 2 32c to 32½c elevator, No. 2 October nominal, November closed 51½c, December 49¾c. Oats—Receipts 56,300 bush; ¼c to ½c higher, but less active; sales 165,000 bush future, 195,000 bush spot; No. 2 31c to 31½c elevator, mixed western 29c to 33c, white western 34c to 40c, No. 2 November 31½c, December 32½c to 32¾c. Eggs firm; Canada 20c to 21c. Pork steady; mess $9.50 to $10 for inspected. Lard a shade higher and more active; western steam spot $6 20 to $6 22½.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened ¼c to ½c higher on war rumors, sold off ¾c on reports of larger receipts at Minneapolis, started up again on good buying both on local and outside account, and closed ¾c higher than Saturday. Sales ranged: October 83½c to 85¼c, closed 84¾c, November 84½ to 85¾, closed 85¾c, December 86½c to 87¼, closed 87¼. May 93½c to 95c, closed 94⅜. No. 2 spring 84½c to 85½c. No. 2 red 89½c. Corn firmer; cash 41½c, October 41½c to 41¾c, November 39½c to 39¾c, year 36½c to 36¾c. Oats firm; cash 25½c, October 25½c to 25¾c, November 25½c to 25¾c, May 29½c to 29¾c. Pork 2½c to 5c higher, closing steady; cash $8.25 to $8.30, November $8.22½ to $8.27½, December $8.27½ to $8.35. Lard quiet and steady; cash $5.90, November $5.85, December $5.87½. Boxed meats fair demand; dry salted shoulders $3.40 to $3.50, short rib sides $4.80 to $4.85, short clear sides $5.20 to $5.25. Receipts—Flour 17,000 bbls, wheat 79,000 bush, corn 162,000 bush, oats 95,000 bush, rye 8,000 bush, barley 50,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 22,000 bbls, wheat 38,000 bush, corn 288,000 bush, oats 60,000 bush, rye 14,000 bush, barley 41,000 bush.

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VERDICT OF THE INSURED.

When you wish to get correct information about any institution, place or country, it is well to inquire about it from those who have been there. What is the report of those who have been for one or more years connected with the various Life insurance Companies doing business in Canada for some years past.

You cannot personally see all the members, but you can read their verdict in the Government Reports, sworn to by the officers as being correct. These Government Reports show, plainly enough, how well people keep up their policies in good companies, and how rapidly they get out of poor ones.

If the public desire to have good value for their money, they will select none but such Companies as shew a good record in the matter of giving satisfaction to their members, and inducing them to stay.

Experience teaches that from four to six or seven per cent. of all insurance in force, at the close of any year, drops out through business failures and hard times. Pretty much all above this may be considered as a beacon light, where it is seen, to warn the public off the shoals beneath.

The following figures show the proportions which the terminated insurance by lapse, surrender and change, bear towards the whole amount of insurance in force at the beginning of the year 1884, on the books of each company:—

Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.	Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.
ÆTNA LIFE	4.98	Ontario	13.60
Canada	5.23	Sun	16.08
Travellers	8.14	Citizens	23.12
Confederation	8.83	Life Association	25.88
N. Y. Life	7.91	North American	26.32
Union Mutual	10.28	Federal	54.57
United States	12.50		

The following table gives the same information respecting the Companies named, as to that portion of their business lying within the Dominion of Canada—showing how they stand, upon their merits as companies in the esteem of the people of Canada who have been insured with them:—

Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.	Name of Company.	Percentage of Lapse.
ÆTNA LIFE	5.58	London & Lancashire	15.87
Standard	7.35	New York Life	18.89
Union Mutual	12.28	British Empire	36.04
Equitable	12.24	United States	43.50

The first-class position of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, in both tables is nothing new. That is its usual, every day accomplishment. It sells a first-class article every time.

If 10, 12 or 15 persons out of each 100 who go in, are seen to quickly come out again, when only 5 or 6 should come out, it is good evidence that most of them found themselves in the wrong place, and were disappointed. But when 20, 30, 40 or 50 out of each 100 rush out again, what better testimony could be given to outsiders in favor of making a wise and discriminating choice of the best companies once for all. A good article is worth having. Get the best. In life insurance, the best policy costs a great deal less, in ten years' time, than the poorest and most uncertain article going.

On this latter point drop a card to the undersigned, at the Office of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, Toronto, for information.

612 WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

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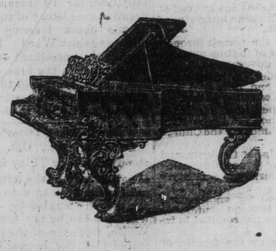

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