Summary of Fereign, Domestic and War Items-Concise, Pithy, and Pointed.

DOMESTIC. Great activity is observed in the Petrolia oil district.

It is stated that a permanent milita y school is to be established at Montreal.

Mr. Tarte withdrew his action of \$25,000 against Mr. Tardivel, proprietor of the Verite, for alleged libel.

General Lord Alexander Russel, C. B. will succeed General Sir Patrick L. McDougall in command of the Canadian forces. James McFarlane, ef West Nanticatte,

Pa, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., has been murdered by parties unkr.own.

UNITED STATES. The ravages of small pox still continue at

Bogata. white settlers in Grant Courty, Arizona.

Fifty whites have been murdered by Indians within four days in the Gila valley. Ninety women missionaries are working in the south, and claim six hundred converts annually.

The Cincinnati whiskey pool have decided to place the price at \$1.13, with a probable increase to \$1.14.

The Central American States have dethe question of Confederation.

At Dayton, Ohio, two members of the City Council challenged each other in open session, and fought with bare fists. The men recently convicted of violating

the graves in Lebanon, Cemetery, Philadelphia, were sentenced to two years. It is alleged that the children emp' and at the Tracy Mills at Darby, Pa., ...ve

been compelled to work twelve hours at night. It is understood that President Gonzales.

in his forthcoming message to the Mexican Assembly, will urge the greatest economy in administration. James Baldwin, of Buandon, Vt., and one

Gill, an old offender, have been arrested in New York for counterfeiting \$2,000 in counterfeit five-cent pieces. Morgan, a Mormon elder, has arrived at Chattanooga en route for Utah and Colerado

with one hundred and sixty converts from the Southern States. Wm. Washburn has been arrested at New York. He is one of the band of young

men charged with firing a dozen houses at Brewster's Station for fun.

South Carolina mountains. A verdict for \$5,000 has been returned against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad in New York. It was proven that hot coals dropped from the company's engines on the backs of horses which ran away and ran over

a boy, crippling him for life. At the investigation into the charges against the management of the Tewkesbury, Mass., Almshouse a former employee testified that a large number of infant bodies were sold to Harvard and other medical

GENERAL.

schools.

.Etna is giving signs of another eruption and earthquake.

Maceo, the Cuban refugee, will remain in confinement.

A triple alliance it is said, exists between Italy, Germany, and Austria against France.

Vannatelli, the Napal Nuncio of Brazil, will represent the Pope at the coronation of the Czar.

It is reported that the Suitan has appointed a Catholic Mindite Prince Governor of Lebenan.

Horace Davy, M. P., has been appointed Master of the Rolls, in the place of Sir George Jessel, deceased.

In the Imperial House of Commons a motion in favor of sixpenny telegrams was adopted by 68 to 50. The Government opposed the motion.

Lieut. Voy and other members of the the philosopher. American expedition sent to Patagonia to have arrived at L'verpool.

The Duke of Edinburgh, representatives of Oxtord and Cambridge Universities, and a great concourse of clergymen were present at the enthronement of Archbishop Benson.

A gentleman of Eton, of high position, has deposed that he saw Lady Florence Dixie the whole time she was standing on the spot were the alleged outraged was committed, and saw her walk away without anybody accosting her.

Interesting Experiments.

periments conducted with an instrument on We have no flaps now; then why keep the which the palm of the hand is placed and a but ons? Another rudimentary organ may downward pressure exercised. Sixty-four be found at the end of the sleeve. There is men, aged from 25 to 45 years, belonging to always a cuff marked, generally by a double the middle classes, and whose ordinary cc. row of stitches, which perform no useful cupation did not necessitate any sort of service, unless it be to remind us that our manual work, were prevailed upon to try grandfathers had fastenings to their sleeves. their strength. The strongest man was able and that those little buttons at the end were to produce a pressure equivalent to S5 kilo- of real use when the sleeve was tight at the grammes, the weakest to 40 kilogrammes, wrist. - West End Gazette. and the average was 56 kilogrammes. There was also an average difference of 10 kilogrammes between the strength of the right and left hand; but the shorter men were nearly as strong as the tall men, as an average difference of only three kilogrammes was noted. The number of women whose services were secured for exactly the same trial of strength was, unfortunately, not the that direction. Soon there was a terrible same. There were only fifty-two women, but these were taken from the same class of society. The force of the strongest woman amounted only to 44 kilogrammes, and that of the weakest to 16 kilogrammes, while the average was 34 kilogrammes. Thus it may be said that in this particular form of exercise women only possess three-fifths the strength of men. The difference of the right hand over the left in women amounted to 5 kilogrammes 50 grammes, while the smaller women proved to be a little stronger than their taller sisters.

An Insane Minister in the Pulpit.

The Selma (Ala.) Times says: The Rev. J. S. Pevy, a Methodist divine, in charge of the Brown Station circuit, was to have filled his regular appointment at the above named place on last Sabbath. At the usual hour he entered the putpit, kneeling as is customary with ministers, to offer a short prayer, but remained in that position for fully fifteen minutes, when he arose and opened the services by reading a hymn, | don. which was sung by the congregation. He then offered a short prayer, and immediately read the second hymn, when he closed his hymn b ok, opened the Bible, and placing both hands on the same as if resting, remained in that position fully half an hour, during which time the congregation sang three more hymns. He was then asked by a member to close the services, to whom he paid no attention, but remained metionless and speechless. The congregation in the meantime dismissed itself, a few gentlemen of the town. remain ng better to acquaint themselves with the strange actions of the pastor. Not replying to any interrogations, he was final The Apaches threaten to annihilate the | ly taken hold of to be seated, when 'e rather abruptly pulled away and seated himself. He was asked to accompany one of the gentlemen to his re idence, to which he neither gave assent nor refused, but remained mute as before. On being told that the church would be locked and clos d so n, that he could not remain where he was, and that he must move somewhere, he arose and accompanied them to the front steps, where he again made a long stop. He was finally induced to accompany them to the re idence cided to hold a conterence soon to decide of Dr. J. G. Groves. He spoke not a word to anyone until the next morning, when he appeared and asked for a pen and ink, as he wished to attend to a little business, and from th t time on he scemed to have returned to his semi-unc inscious state. At times he would appear, by look only, to be perfectly rational and intelligent, but the moment food, a particle of which he had not or would not touch during the while, was placed before him he would push it aside and gaze upon it in such an abstracted way as to exhibit fear of the same. At one time during the day he entered the room of Mrs. Groves and stood before the fire three hours without uttering so much as a syllable, when he left, only to roam in and about the yard as might a somnambulist. He was accompanied to this city by Dr. Groves, and in charge sf the Rev. M. Boland, presiding elder of this district, left on the Lucy Gastrail for the home of his mother, some miles below Camden.

The Kudimentary in Clothes.

Let us now turn a critical eye upon the male costume. One of the most obvious things about a man's everyday dress is its C. T. Hightower, an informer and a guide | ugliness. I say his everyday costume, beto a party of revenue officers, in search of cause, when on pleasure he is bent, he moonshiners, was shot and killed in the may wear pretty much what he likes, and, as a matter of fact, when footballing, boating, bicycling, cricketing, walking or otherwise enjoying himself, he does adopt a dress which is both sensible and picturesque. It is only when he wishes to make an impression, when he is on business, or paying a call, or going to worship, or performing some other conventionality, that he considers it absolutely nessary to be particularly inartistic and uncomfortable. Our Sunday best, our go-to-meeting clothes, are those most open to ridiclue, unless it may be our evening dress. Contemplate for a moment a man on his way to worship. He is a walking illustration of the doctrine of evolution. Were his hat, or his coat, or his trousers created? No, they were evolved. His hat —his top-hat—his chimney-top, his stovepipe—is but the carcass on which his ancestors were wont to display ribbons and knots, and other gauds. In itself it is both ugly and uncomfortable. In winter it proves a vast roof upon which rain and snow may collect in order to be better discharged upon the shrinking form beneath, or otherwise it has to be protected by an expensive umbrella. We first buy an expensive hat to protect a too often worthless head, and then we buy an umbrella to protect the hat. In summer it becomes less a roof than an oven, in which the head is slowly baked. Wether off or on, it is an encumbrance. When off, the question is what to do with it; when on, the question is what to do without it. And yet there is nothing so absolutely a symbol of civilization as the top-hat— a fact which furnishes some food for reflection to

The coat has several of what, I believe, take observations of the transit of Venus | are called "rudimentary organs." Just as in the human skeleton, the few useless end bones of the spine are held by science to prove that man once had a tail, so the buttons at the back of a man's coat have their tale. Few people know why they invariably appear. I once asked a fashion. able tailor what was their use. He replied, "To mark the waist." They are often put too low down to serve this purpose; but why should a man want his waist marked? And if he wants it marked in one coat, why not in another? As a matter of fact, the only reason for the existence of these two buttons is that they are a survival from the time when men buttoned back the long flaps From Paris we receive the report of ex- of their coats in order to walk more freely.

Florida Panthers.

On Sunday last three coloured men were out deer hunting near White's log camp, back of Rollstown. One of them was at his stand, and the dogs were heard coming in commotion in the bushes, the sound coming toward him. The darky, thinking it was a deer, stooped so as to get a fair shot, when suddenly a tremendous panther confronted him. Hearing a noise behind he looked around, and, to his surprise and horror, saw it." another in a tree, which he fired at and killed just as it was in the act of springing upon him. The other immediately escaped, much, as the darky says, to his delight. The one killed measured seven feet, and the negro estimates the male to have been twice as large. - Po'atka Herald.

NORTH-WEST NOTES

Carefully Cuiled from the Prairie Province Press.

Col sells at \$12.25 per ton at Fort Mac-Water retails at 50 cents a barrel at Ed.

Immigration has begun to flow in at Bran-

The price of wheatand oats remains unchanged at Brandon.

sells at 65 cents. For choice lots a cent or and fell dead. two more is paid. Business at Brandon is still improving,

spring trade. Emerson's unsettled state of municipal affairs is materially retarding the progress

The Provincial Government have notified the town of Emerson that they will give the \$1,000 still due from the amount placed in

the estimates last season. A government engineer will arrive soon from Ottawa to superintend the construction of the new railway and traffic bridge at Emerson.

The receipts for grain at Emerson for the past few days has been very light, little or nothing being offered. The prices still remain firm, wheat at 80c and outs at 36c.

The project of uniting Emerson and West Lynne under one name and corporation moves very slowly, but will eventually be consumated. The citizens on both sides of the river are enthusiastic on the question. But as yet no legal step has been taken.

Trade generally has shown marked signs of improvement at West Lynne during the pa tweek, and a large quantity of wheat, oats and flax has been marketed. Prices for the week were: Wheat, 75c; oats, 32 to 35c; flax, 85c; barley, 40 to 42c; cord wood, \$8; eggs, 35c.

It has been decided by the Council of Emerson to expend \$8,000 on the temporary bridge that has done service since the flood. It will be raised some four feet higher and will be, when completed, a first-class bridge. Considerable of the old material can be utilized.

Work on the new railway and traffic bridge at Emerson, is being pushed forward very rapidly. The contractors have a large gang of men at work driving piles. They are all driven for the centre pier and are cut off below the surface. Stones have arrived for filling in the centre pier and are being utilized as fast as possible.

The latest news from the North-West Territories would seem to indicate a scarcity of grain and other produce, as the amount raised is not sufficient to meet the demands of local consumption, owing to the large influx of immigrants last year. Oats and barley are quoted firm, at \$1.50, with an upward tendency. Hay is also becoming scarce, although the cut last fall was unusually large.

Wealth for a Car Company.

The old woman in the black and white shawl pulled out her wallet to get her fare. | galloping away. Then she began to hunt in the straw which Drowning a bear was a feat accomplished | would both respect. Both refused to littered up the car.

"Did you lose something?" "Yes, I dropped some money down here.

"Can't you find it?" "No, I can't find it. It's down here some-

"Letme look," and the man began poking over the straw with his cane. Then a man just across the aisle laid down his paper and watched the proceedings with evident inter-

"Lose something?" he asked. "Lady lost some money."

"Can't she find it?" "No; she can't find it."

"No, she can't find it."

"Might as well hunt for a needle in a hay mow.'

"Yes; can't find nothin' in this straw." Then a German half way down the car walked up and wanted to know what was

the matter. · Lady lost a ring or something," said the mannext to him, who had caught a little of

the conversation. "Vas dot so? Vell, vell; and she don't find it already, ain't it?"

Then a man reading a book near the back platform began to look around, and a colored man, with his mouth wide open and his eyes fastened on the spot, said the woman had dropped a diamond in the straw.

By this time everybody in the car was interested and watched the woman and the man with the cane as they turned over the straw. The conductor came in and said ne wanted his fare.

"I dropped some money down there," said the woman, and the conductor went down on his knees and buried the money deeper than ever in the straw.

"It's money; it ain't a ring," said the man next to the German.

"Yaw, it was money," said the German to the colored man.

"Dat am money; dat ain't no diamond, said the colored man to the man with the

The conductor grew tired of hunting in the straw and said he would like his five cents and went away. The old woman remarked that them conductors was sharks. They jest put down the straw to catch money, and she knowed a conductor what made lots of money by raking over the hay when he got out to the depot. Then the hunt was resumed until Yonge street was reached, when the woman said she would have to go.

"Did you find your money?" asked the man with the paper.

"No, I didn't find it," said the woman. "Didn't she find it?" asked the man with the book, as she passed out onto the plat-

"No, she didn't find it," said the colored

handed out t' e big basket. "No," said the woman; "you can have

"How much was it?"

"A ha'penny," and the passengers in the car who had been listening for the ply settled back in their seats and tried to put on an innocent look, just as if they hadn't taken the slightest interest in the thing, anyway.

ODD STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS.

As Stacy C. Sherman of Stockton, N. J., was about to shoot a rabbit, an eagle, swooped down and carried it off.

A chicken wentriloquist is one of the curiosities of Concord, Ky. He crows with clarion notes, and then makes echo-like repetitions of them, gradually dying away as if at an increasing distance.

The owner of a large Newfoundland dog in Louisville had him sheared, much against the animal's will. After the operation was finished the dog sprang to his feet, trotted At Thornhill and Manitoba City wheat | away a short distance, looked at his flanks,

Augustus Green of Chesterfield county, Pennsylvania, got lost in the woods while and everything promises well for a large suffering from delirium, and died there. When found, his setter dog, in an emaciated condition, was lying on his body, and could hardly be dragged away.

A colley pup belonging to a shepherd of San Antonio, Texas, will put between I,600 and 1,700 sheep in a pen without chasing or crowding any of them. When penning the sheep he has to work them down a long hill that slopes to a flat upon which the pen is

A Saginaw horse fell sick one night recent. ly, and, breaking out of its stable, made its way to the stable of a veterinary surgeon who had before treated him for sickness. The surgeon's stable was closed, and the sick horse, after standing at the door for hours, died there.

A rooster recently deserted his native barnyard near Warrenton, Va., and went to live in the woods with a lot of wild turkeys. He crows as usual every morning, and thus his master learns where the wild turkeys are, and so is able to have roast turkey as often as he wants it.

Among John C. Long's chickens at Columbia City, Ind., was a hen with a broad of little ones. Her coop had been raised high enough for her to pass in and out by means of a small piece of board. A large owl entered, and the frightened hen and her brood hastily ranout. The hen then flew against the prop, which fell, and made the owl a prisoner.

An Irish setter belonging to C.W. Sproul of Cartersville, Ga., scented a covey of birds, and came to a dead set right on the track of the Cherokee Railway just as a passenger train was approaching at full speed. Some negroes endeavored to drive the dog away, but the animal was trained never to flush birds, and could not be coaxed or driven from his post, but stood his ground till the engine struck and killed

In Georgia an old custom is still in vogue of carrying dogs to church. In the Presbyterian church in Macon, a ferocious bulldog entered and curled himself up at his mistress's feet. After awhile, as the preacher began to warm up, and i is voice rose to an unusually high pitch, the dog started for the minister, but his histre s coaxed him back. In the Methodist church in Albany, Ga., a pointer dog lay curled up for a nap near the pulpit. As the preacher became subjected, the Namaqua chief, Jan A emphatic he struck the Bible a resounding | kaner, asked the missionaries to help it whack. The dog jumped up with a yelp that startled the congregation and went

by James Humphrey, of Gohoes. While this. They were ready to make a part rowing on Long Lake he saw a bear on they said, and keep it, but they would be a small island in the middle of the the land, over which they had fought lake. He thus describes what followed: "I | hard, in common. The Herero chief, ha jumped ashore and loaded up with a lot of | ahorere, declared repeatedly that Jan my stones. I had just got back to the boat, live in any part of the land he chose at when Fred shouted, 'Here he comes.' I | the peace, and that he should expectate gave the bear a fusillade of rocks, but he proportion of his own people to be allow paid no attention to them, but started for to live in Jan's land. The peace contra the other shore. We followed, and I pep- ed on these terms lasted fully ten years. pered him pretty lively with the rocks, and finally drove him back again to the island. He again started for the other side. We headed him back with stones, and went for him. I gave him one that luckily stunned him. Before he recovered I grabbed him by the ears and held his head under water until he was dead. The bear weighed 200 \$14,000.

pounds." The Cologne journals tells a curious story made in the prisons of New York. The Knowing intimate of canine sagacity. Two dogs were caught stea ing rabbits. One was a large dog of the neighbornood, a cross between a St. Bernard and a large woolly colley, feared by all other dogs; the second was a stranger, a small terrier, just slender enough to get through the hole into the rabbit house. The big dog, who on other occasions never noticed his smaller comrades, had evidently come to an understanding with his little friend about the nocturnal rendezvous. The big dog scratched away all the grass and the stones, dragged up the board covering the entrance to the rabbit house, and let the terrier jump through the hole. The latter returned in a few minutes with a rabbit in his mouth, which he presented to his great friend, and both proceed to devour their supper undis

A singular combat between insects was witnessed by a traveller in South Africa. Pursuing a caterpillar was a host of small ants. An ant would mount upon the caterpiller's back and bite him. Pausing, the caterpillar would turn his head and bite and kill his tormentor. After slaughtering a tant. In Italy it is 11, in Austria, dozen or more of his persecutors the caterpillar showed signs of fatigue. The ants made a combined attack. Betaking himself highest place with 51 pounds to a stalk of grass the caterpillar climbed United States the amount per head? up, tail first, followed by the ants. As soon as one approached he seized it in his jaw and threw it off the stalk. The ants, seeing that the caterpillar had too strong a position for them to overcome, resorted to strategy. They began sawing through the about 40,000 births. The number of processing the same of the grass stalk. In a few minutes the stalk fell, ers arraigned in the police courts and hundreds of ants pounced upon the cat- .867, of whom 44,578 were held, and erpillar, and he was killed, and the victors marched off in victory leaving the foe's body on the field.

While looking for cattle in the timber hiils at the head of the Matilija, Ventura county, Cal., Senor Ramon Ortega and his to 20,575 out-door poor. little son were attacked by three large bears. Ortega jumped from his horse which ran off "Find it?" asked the conductor, as he about a hundred yards and stopped. Ortega killed the biggest bear at the first shot, and quickly silenced another, while the third took to the woods. Ortege's boy then went on foot to bring back the horse, but before he reached the horse a bear overtook him. As soon as the bear saw the boy he rushed at him, and the boy was too frightened to do anything but to stand still and call to his father to save him. Ortega seized his rifle and fired just as the bear had risen on its research.

haunches to strike the boy; the knocked the bear down, but he had again rushed at the boy, the bloods resident from a bullet hole in his side, and this he rushed at the fear-paralyzed boy bloodshot eyes and foaming, open mo With a despairing cry, "He's got me is er!" the frightened boy sank to the grow and the desperate father sent a builet in his repeating rifle crashing into the h With an almost human cry of agony fell backward and rolled down

Communism in Africa. The traveller, coming fresh from E

into Damaraland, is struck by the greater munistic freedom with which every man propriates the land and its natural production Roads have been worn through the thick by footmen and the heavy ox-waggons the chief villages are connected by a kind highway, but no one is obliged to keep to road if he does not want to. They are no more significance than the zebra or noceros tracks which led to the drink places before man appeared in the count and there is no reason why the travel should not make a new rad at pless The pasturage is free for the teamster's ha gry cattle, the wood for the fire needed cook his supper. If a stray spark sets s grass on fire, no one thinks of complaining hunter commits devastation among the the native may grumble at the waste is r, was 92,500. he will not imagine that his rights are h passed upon, or venture to interfere w the proceedings. The game is as much strange hunter's as his. If one sees a s that pleases him, he is at liberty to se upon it, and build himself a house the If any objection is made to the strang nothing worse happens than that something unreasonable is demanded of him. same way that people in other parts .: world are not ashamed to over-reach gers; this is not so easily done, hower if the intruder is a native cr a member of same tribe; and even a stranger, if he does ended the Company was allow himself to be scared away, is at permitted to remain undisturbed. With settles in any particular spot must, ever, expect that other persons, finding well supplied with water and pasture will bring there herds there too; and the practice of the Herero, when they wis get rid of an unwelcome neighbor, notes standing their communism, to bring up many herds and establish so many as ranges about his house that he becomes it gusted with the frequent intrusions, and obliged to go away from the exhaus tract. Some of the Herero chiefs have cently begun to drive single settlers awar force, but they are actuated by ulter political views. The people are not disps to grudge a stranger the particular spit lend he occupies, but they wish to drive: eigners out of the country altogether. incident from Damara history will helt illustrate the extent to which this sense communism goes. When the He eros i succeeded, after nine years of warfare shaking off the domination of the Nu quas, to whom they had previously be make a peace with them. The missionar proposed that the two parties should in boundary between themselves, which the FACTS AND FIGURES.

The two court theatres at Vienna paids airs of the Company had 500 during 1882 to authors and compose ring the year. He had be and the two court theatres at Berlin ?

Fifty thousands pairs of shoes daily side manufacturers claim to be unable ins son he could say t compete with the contractors.

New York annually imports if the Mediterranean about 110,000,000 oraș and nearly equal quantity of lemons, of invoice value of over half a million sterli besides a considerable quantity from West Indies.

The Spaniard drinks less wine that neighbors-14 gallons a day only, at a pared with 16 in Portugal and 25 m Fra He sends abroad yearly about 176,000 gallons, which may be valued at £9,000 sterling.

It is asserted that the Indians are "perishing race," the increase of this sp population being about 1,000 annua Not including Alaska, the number a vages in the United States is 261,851, 18 all of them being distributed among eight agencies.

According to Les Mondes the consumer the manager Mr. R. M of tobacco in Russia, France and English amounts to one pound yearly for each in the had been reduced, and and in Germany 3 pounds. In Belgium, amount rises to 4 4-5, while Holland pounds.

Of the million and a quarter people in New York city in 1882 about one hall their homes in tenament houses. were 37,951 deaths during the year, discharged. Of these 4,903 were chil wity crimes of violence. Three-fourth the entire number arrested had intemper habits. The police stations furnished was good the Hon. W. 1 ings to 118,657 persons, and relief was good. Acarthur, Mr. J. habits. The police stations furnished

Austria supports 70 schools of agriculta with 2,200 students, and 174 agriculta evening schools with 5,500 students. Find the schools with 30 to 40 publication. The Government pays the board each. The Government pays the board schools with 30 to 40 publication. each pupil, and allows him 70 francs 1) for clothing. Paris has 3 department schools of agriculture, horticulture, culture, and viticulture. Their first perimental agricultural station was lished in 1852; upward of 60 are not operation, each one having a special

messing of this at the Company's office on the 24th Ma s previously. From these

otal cash for the year \$254 increase over 1881 of \$72,3 he ratio of expense to ince nch was reduced to 19.3 p cent less than that of the The total new assurances Accident, were \$3, 661, ase of \$476, 635,00 over 1; the total assurance in force

Total 8 had been increas 00,000, totalling with the c up but available for the licyholders, \$1,073,577.94 arns made to policyholo s to policy holders at the The President, Mr. Thor. sidered the report a very moved its adoption. large increase in the busi

out that while the rev

ger than last year the

One of the marked

mpany to which he had ring, was the fact that all mptly and that there is te or litigation, and that pted the rule of paying al satisfactory proof of deat. Head Office. The succ the exertions of the Mana ey, but as he was present n to speak for himself. I o in referring to the staff given much satisf ction. Mr. A. F. Gault seconded report. He considered Company stronger than c gress has been sure and ectors were very particul. dications. Wherever t iht regarding a case the bt was given to the Co ectors also took great car tigations. The assets had 0,000 during the year. T

ets, including the real e loans, were in the ver The Hon. A. W. Ogilvie attention of the sharel that although the assets 6,077, the actual amount security of policy holder. the subscrib d capital to a was difficult to get good : mager was more alive the portance of securing men o agents. He believed in l would recommend every ten payment life plan. ets were less than those npanies, yet policyholders would get larger return y might invest with this The President here reat a te-President, Mr. M. I fired to be allowed to rectorate owing to all hea

animously decided to reta Board, even should he b nd the meetings. Mr. Charles Alexander anks to the President, Dir dical staff, agents and o the very successful man some years and could th regarding the great rectors gave to the busi Company were in safe ved that they had as hor

n to see the large proper Mr. Robert Anderson onded the vote of thank were a speaker he would the would simply say to ders that they had eve used with the officers at

taff of officers as could be

L Considering the huar

Company it was a matt

dr. Workman suitably the Directors, remark eir desire to so build u tit will be in existence centuries to come. He remark the great care ilkins as chief medical of the low percentage to w ected from mortality. are considered legiti careful management. H percentage of profits mpany was large in com competing companies, r nowments and Limited lowing what other compa able to institute com credit of the Sun Life. ong list of active agents es he had good reason to spoke very highly of M goved to Winnipeg, and vice there, where he ha assistance of the Mani

Aquila Walsh, Referri ter he said that all probable to be pressive particular to be pressive particular to the pressive part ive part in the proceed in the proce placed before been asked, he v

ade its trade amounting 1882, and its extent, [r ospect it opens up. Loc cannot but believe i