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The Toronto World.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1882.

YOU ARE WELCOME, GENTLEMEN.

The two Maritime gentlemen who edit the morning and evening Mail respectively feel somewhat hurt because The World said their home province (Nova Scotia) was too slow for the premier province (Ontario) We welcome these gentlemen to Toronto; we are glad to see Toronto having within its limits gentlemen from all the provinces: and if we poke fun at any of them or their follies we do it out of no sectionalism but out of brotherly love.

A DECIDED COMPLIMENT.

The World is run by too fast people.—Evening Mail.

Sorry we cannot return the compliment. It is not our fault that The World takes the lead and that the morning and evening Maritime partake of the seabound slowness and lack of enterprise that drove the two able editors of these sheets to look for pastures in the fruitful west. But there is hope for them seeing that they read The World and follow its style whenever possible. It is well known that the Lord of the Mail Tower constantly struts about and among his employes with a World in his hand and asks in a demanding voice, "Why don't you get out a paper like this!" The reason is, as they say, "The World is run by too fast people."

ARE BISHOPS LORDS.

The Kingston Whig claims that Bishop Lewis received the title "lord bishop," by letters patent from the queen "being the last Canadian bishop so honored." If that be so, doesit not seem very invidious for one Canadian bishop to take a title to which his other Canadian brother-bishops can lay no claim? The "letters patent from the queen" are known to have been a mistake emanating not from the queen of course, but from the official authorities who get up such forms. Hallam the highest authority on such matters, in his history of the English constitution, lays it down as a principle that no colonial bishop is a lord. Besides, such titles are invidious, quite out of character with Canadian institutions, a tag and remnant of colonialism. The bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States claims no title; they are not the less zealous and successful.

DRAWBACKS TO SUCCESS.

Whatever success may accrue to Mr. Blake in the struggle now impending he will owe to his personal character and his attitude on other issues than the fiscal one. Some think that Mr. Blake would not materially alter the main features of the N.P.; still the country has no desire for change and distrusts almost any tampering with the policy which the national common sense identifies with the prosperity which succeeded the eve of free trade and depression. For Mr. Blake personally enthusiasm has manifested itself; the conservatives have somewhat of the unpopularity that comes from long and secure tenure of power. They are identified with measures such as the boundary and gerrymandering, and with a persistent subserviency to the bleus. But Mr. Blake's chances are heavily handicapped by conduct on the part of some of the representatives of his party, which, if it be not conscious treason against his leadership in the very fatuity of obstinate blundering. Every morning the Globe comes out with four columns full of abuse of the fiscal system which enjoys the confidence of the great majority of Canadians, reformers as well as conservatives. Well may the liberal party prey for salvation from its friends. The Trojans with Cassandra incessantly prophesying evil, Sindbad laden with the Old Man of the Sea are feeble images of the present uncomfortable position of the liberal party.

THE AGE OF MIRACLES NOT PAST.

The Willard tract repository, Boston, has just published under the title, "Healing by Faith," two essays read before the Boston Methodist preachers' meeting in April last. The author, Rev. Mr. Gracey, recounts the promises of the gifts of healing in the gospel to the primitive christians, such as "they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." These gifts, Mr. Gracey claims for christians of the present day, if they only have faith to exercise them. Accordingly a lady who had been "for four years in poor health," and suffering from an affection of the throat which unfitted her for public speaking, is prayed over and anointed with oil in the name of the Lord, and forthwith is healed. All this may have taken place in perfectly good faith. A nervous affection of the throat might disappear under strong emotional excitement. But it needs only a moment's reflection to see the discredit likely to be thrown on rational religion by claims which when challenged cannot be substantiated. Another miracle has lately come to hand in the flock of the colored preacher who maintains against science and on biblical evidence, that "the sun do move," and "the earth do stand still." A boy guilty of profane language was suddenly stricken with a terrible swelling of the throat! Alas! if profanity is to be thus punished what an epidemic of sore throat would break out on election day!

THE NATIONAL POLICY. ITS AVOWED AND ITS SECRET ENEMIES.

(BY R. W. PHIPPS.)

"But for heaven's sake, my dear sir; don't think of such a thing. We're all sitting on it, and it's very high?"

"But I will have it cut down," yells an exasperated person. "John A., who is a vindictive monster, and forgot me, is sitting on the end surrounded by his revellers. Chop it down!"

"It is very true," says a stiff reformer, "that we are all upon the branches. But the Globe says the air will support us, and Mr. Blake evidently believes the angels will bear us up—all but John A's government. Cut it down!"

"Cut it down! down! down!" screams a third. "Boundary award! Ontario! Ontario! Gerrymander! Chop down the tree! Punish the wicked administration. Don't care if we all break our necks!"

"And we don't care much if pecuniarily they do," remark meditatively the various revenue tariff newspapers, producing sharpening stones and whetting their hatchets, "for the country is a great deal too well off and too saucy. Our foreign backers make more out of it when it's harder up. Down with the N. P. tree!"

"Pray, sir," asks a startled branch inhabitant of Mr. Blake, "why need you chop anything? I am sure we would be willing to let you attend to the garden, as you have the name of a gardener of ability, though by some unfortunate concatenation all your crops have always been blighted. We would like to change our present gardener for a better. But this is the National Policy tree, and as live in it, and pick fruit which is very good."

"Friends," declaims Mr. Blake, "there is rotten wood in the trunk of the tree. I wish to cut it away. But I will leave you all the sound wood; full an inch thick at one side, besides the bark."

There is a general scream at this, and several enraged persons shake their fists at Mr. Blake, declaring he shall never touch the tree by their votes. But there are others. Now the question is, since, at least so it appears to me, Mr. Blake must have known that if he had promised to leave chopping alone, and manure the tree instead, he would have got the gardener's job without difficulty, why, unless he had a particular spite to the tree, did he not ask it on those terms? And if he has a particular spite to the tree, shall we let him do the cutting he speaks of, when we are in the branches, and have most of us grafted private branches of our own on? For the bit of trunk he means to leave will never hold the tree up. I do not like the old gardener, and should like to get a new one. We have plenty of good ones. But the reform party would have none of them. Instead, comes along one who was a bad gardener for us before, and who now proposes to destroy a tree just bearing well, assuring me, in magniloquent language, that the apples have no connection with the tree, and that I shall pick them hanging in space every fall just the same. Was it not enough that John A. only half planted it and never half cared for it? Surely, never were mortals so beset for gardeners. One mismanages the trees, and lets his friends steal half the fruit. The other will mend matters by cutting them down! And half of us are praising each. We are clever fellows.

Permit me to take you into the dusty walks of historic political economy, and to point out to you a monster who used to infest one part of the grounds. He is an immense beast of many claws and many blood-suckers, sometimes called Free Trade, but often disguised under the name of Revenue Tariff, or Incidental Protection He is weak and harmless now for lack of food. For many years he fattened on Canada. She choked him off in 1878. But, if I understand Mr. Blake's meaning, he intends to stick him on again. I will show you how this monster works.

A foreign land of large capital, allowed to send its manufactures at a low tariff to a country of small capital, has many means of destroying the manufacturing establishments of that country, and compelling it largely to depend on the production of raw materials and food. That is the first step. The claws are fastened deeply into the flesh, every claw crushing an industry. Then the farmers, lumberers and miners, giving the product of much work for the product of little work, run into debt to the storekeepers. Now another set of tentacles, the blood-suckers, come into requisition. These are the money lenders, always sent from the same foreign land, mortgaging every man's farm that he may pay his store bill. So that in time you will find a great country with vast yearly interest coming in which she has lent a poorer country to pay its store-bills, and a quantity of industries supplying the weaker land, preventing it having them of its own, keeping it agricultural, keeping it poor, that it may owe store-bills, lending it money to pay them, till by-and-by the weaker land is owned by the stronger, pays it rent, and is—as we should soon have been, only that, in '78, we choked the creature off. That is the working of a revenue tariff, and that is what full many a money lender, many a wholesale agent, and many a newspaper are yelling, now the elections are on, in full sight of prey, to establish here again.

I do not see why; it is difficult to imagine reasons such as would induce any person intending to continue in Canada to act in such a manner. But the fact is that many leading men, determinedly now and for years back opposed to the National Policy, which was framed to rid the country of the monster aforesaid, and, ill-managed as it has been, has done much in that direction, have been re-nominated by the reform party for parliament. This has been largely done, not by that party itself, but by conventions which neither represent country nor party, but wire-pullers. However, these members, if the reform party win, are those who will represent it in parliament. The Globe, the chief organ of that party, is strongly opposed to the National Policy and to protective principles of any description. It has attacked the National Policy in all the forms of Proteus himself. A decaying manufacturer approaches you, complaining of the N. P., which will drive him to over-production and ruin. You are beginning to doubt the N.P., so admirably told is the tale, when, by a crack in the mask, you detect Mr. Brown, made up for the occasion. A poor workman, ground down by the exaction of the manufacturer, enriched and bloated by the N. P., grumbles harshly of his wrongs. You sympathize; alas, the too artistically developed tatters reveal Mr. Brown again. A farmer strides in, inveighing against the N. P. which has reduced the price of all that he sells; believe not the rough coat, it is the editor; an artizan declares the price he pays the farmer for bread is eating him up; the editor again, tools and all complete. In every guise he comes, and with declamations the most contradictory—the most outrageously contradictory, implores, till at last you know him in all shapes, and believe him in none. The Globe declares, shouts, screams, entreats, compasses sea and land, works as if its life depended, toils as journalist never toiled before. What for?—the N. P. is not such a grievance—many believe it a great blessing. It is not so doubtful an injury which can cause so certain an indignation. No; the Globe is pleading a case. It is not that Canada is not benefitted: it is that the foreign manufacturer and the foreign money-lender can no longer hunt in couples here.

These, then, are the open and avowed enemies of the National Policy—the Globe, its fellow revenue tariff journals, and the main body of the members nominated on the reform side. But it seems to me to have a very powerful enemy in Mr. Blake, and by far the more powerful that his enmity appears to be concealed. It may be denominated concealed, because the public have been led to believe that he will respect the protective tariff. Let me here point out to you that the protective tariff was not advocated to create vested interests for some manufacturers. It was advocated to draw hither a vast body of workmen, not one-third of whom are yet here. It was advocated to free us from the combined tyranny of the foreign money-lender and manufacturer, a work yet not one-third accomplished. It was advocated that we might in the older provinces have the opportunity of providing manufactured goods for the vast Northwest, which at great cost we are settling. It was advocated that we might, as a prime means of advancement towards national autonomy, possesses within ourselves the means of growing or of making all things absolutely necessary to our maintenance in peace and to our defence in war. He who looks at what are called the "vested interests" already obtained by manufacturers, and says merely, "I will not injure these"—though his followers and organs ominously add, "not suddenly, at least,"—may mean something very different to those intentions for which, as I have just stated, the National Policy was advocated, and in the promise of which the people voted for its institution. Nothing would sooner disgust Canada with the National Policy than the spectacle of a few manufacturers pampered by the free admission of all they choose to call raw material, and unaccompanied by the numerous manufactures not yet acquired by Canada, vital parts of the National Policy, and parts without which it must be inoperative for its greatest purposes. He who says "I will premote the National Policy to its original intention," is its friend and that of Canada. He who says merely "I will not injure what is done," is either the secret or the ignorant enemy of both. So far as we have advanced, the main object secured is the manufacture of many heavy, cheap, rough articles which we are easily able to make here. Mr. Blake, speaking for the poor man, declares his intention of changing this. Then he will stop most of these factories. The heavy tariff on these is not to make the poor man pay it; it is to prevent him from paying it, or any tariff, and to pave the way for giving him cheaper goods made here, and better ones. They are cheaper if he now gets more goods for a day's pay than he did. To change this would be to strike a most deadly blow at the National Policy. Is this secret hostility or is it ignorance? Mr. Blake speaks against the coal tax. To abolish it might not—it is a question—by one cent reduce the price we pay; strange to say, it might even increase it. But it would certainly do this—induce the Maritime Provinces to demand the repeal of the flour duties, a proceeding which would probably injure Ontario far more than the coal duty does. This is certainly an intention, secretly hostile or ignorat, of injuring the National Policy in a vital point. He will admit "prime necessaries" free. Grant this principle, and there are very many articles should be free. Sugar he would improve on, a proceeding tending to abolish for the second time the partly developed West India trade. These are simply various intended attacks on vital points.

In fact, taking his declarations all in all, it is impossible to doubt one of two things—either Mr. Blake is utterly unaware of the results of the changes he proposes, which as a shrewd man and clever lawyer appears impossible, or he is the secret enemy of the National Policy. Certain it is to those who know, that the results of his declared intentions, if executed, will prove him its most dangerous one.

THE TALK OF THE STREETS—THE CITY—THE TALK IN THE COUNTRY.

To THE WORLD: In the course of this day I have been spoken to by several very old citizens and freeholders. Within an hour past I met a freeholder from Yorkville whom I have known over thirty years there—not a partizan—but one desirous to do what is right for the country—a man o large property. who said:

"Mr. Durand whom should I vote for?"

"I am astonished" said I, "that you ask me this question, you who lived so long in Yorkville—with your intelligence." "Vote for the best man," said I; "for the man in whom you can place faith—whose conduct and principles are no disgrace to the country. That is what I do. I vote for principles, for the good of my country not for the behests of party tricksters."

"Well," said he, "I will vote for Mackenzie."

"You are right in this Mr. McK——," said I. "Mr. Mackenzie has his faults and weaknesses, and he has done political things in the past which I did not approve of, but this I know—he is a religious and an honorable man. He is a friend of Ontario. He is opposed to the infamous one-sided syndicate railway of the Northwest. He would not have been guilty of the mean tricky act of gerrymandering fifty-two constituencies in Ontario to subserve the wants of the political tools, such as support Sir John now.

Shortly before that I met a freeholder of large property in Toronto, who has a vote in nearly every ward, and is worth near $100,000—a non-partizan like the other, but who wishes well to Canada—an Englishman who has lived in Toronto over forty-five years.

He said, "Mr. Durand, I read one of your letters in The World—I want to know what side you are now advocating."

"I advocate," said I, "what I think is best for my country, irrespective of party. I am not for men, but principles. If I see a man full of mean political tricks stooping to low manœuvres for the sake of catching classes in the community such as Sir John A. Macdonald is doing, him I would in no way countenance."

Sir John has two political jackals running all over the country after him. One is a very poety Plumb from Niagara; the other is the well known lawyer, Mr. Boultbee—well known in Newmarket. These men are Sir John's shadows. The latter is trying to defeat the aged and talented Alexander Mackenzie in the contest in East York. Mr. Mackenzie was a mechanic and rose by his abiliti s from handling the trowel to adorn the forum and discuss great political and constitutional questions. The people of East York will have no difficulty in choosing between him and Mr. Alfred Boultbee of Sir John's choosing—whom to see is to judge, politically. The honest yeomen of Markham and Scarboro will not long hesitate between the tally ho! of Sir John's and the self made mechanic of Sarnia.

Several persons on the streets and in the shops have argued with me about the loss of the national policy, as if it was the only thing now agitating the public mind. It will, they say, be broken up if Mr. Blake comes into power. A jeweler on Yonge street, and a lawyer, opposed to Sir John on other grounds, have spoken to me of this within a day or two past. I say from conversations with several reform candidates, and from the assertions to me of a large stockholder in the Globe office, recently, that I am assured that the national policy is assumed to be the will of the people—the Globe to the contrary notwithstanding—excepting always that the excresences—the faults of the policy, such as the coal tax—and the duties on the absolute necessaries of life, such as sugar, may be the first repealed, and the last modified. What elector in Toronto wants this coal tax to remain?

I met this morning a voter who says to me, "Mr. Durand, I have read your letters in The World and believe in such politics, and although I have never voted before in Toronto I shall now do so against the Ottawa government."

Two well known citizens of Yorkville, of large property, said to me "The threat of Sir John against the interests of the temperance cause"—when he says to a licensed vitualler of Yorkville, 'I will introduce a bill at Ottawa doing away with Mr Crooks' Ontario license law—it is illegal and contrary to the confederation act,' is a shameful one—of a piece with his threat about the incorporation of the orangemen at Ottawa. Is ex-Mayor Beaty prepared to carry out Sir John's threats against the temperance cause?

CHARLES DURAND.

Toronto, June 10, 1882.

BOGUS MASONRY V. A MUZZLED PRESS.

To THE WORLD: Without perhaps being aware of the real state of affairs you boldly accuse a couple of newspapers of Thursday morning of being "muzzled," simply because they very properly declined to notice the recent doings of a certain so-called grand lodge of free masons. The Mail and Telegram both, are usually well informed on genuine masonic matters from the fact that they are enabled to distinguish between the authorized and spurious. The "Grand Lodge of Ontario," as it is dubbed, is an unrecognized institution of mushroom growth and existence recently started by a few dissatisfied members of the original and only recognized grand lodge in the province, and is unnoticed and uncared for except by the outsiders to whose ignorance may be attributed a precarious and uncertain vitality, and who, when they arrive at a knowledge of the truth, are only too anxious to get their heels out of it and seek admission into the true fold, generally, however, a difficult matter.

In proof of my statements I would refer you to the representatives of the grand lodges of the several countries of the world here and you will find that the "bogus masons" as they are called by the members of the genuine craft, have no show or pretensions but as a presumptive few stand deliciously independent.

The publication of this letter will no doubt have the effect of correcting any false impression occasioned by your remarks and at the same time serve as a note of warning to the uninitiated who might otherwise be gulled into allying themselves with a body possessing neither a habitation nor *a name*.

GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

[We cheerfully give "Grand Lodge of Canada" letter, as we would any other writer. The World did not discuss the merits of the "grand lodge of Ontario." It did not enter into the question of bogus or genuine masonry. What The World stated was merely a fact: that even as an item of news—which does not necessarily bind a newspaper to that opinion—the Mail and Telegram suppressed all mention of the matter alluded to. As before stated Mr. Bunting, who is at the head of what he calls the leading *news*-paper of Canada, admitted that he was muzzled in this respect and could not print the meeting as item of news.—ED. WORLD.]

SEE TO IT.—Chronic headache, sick headache, costiveness, wind on the stomach, pain in the head or back, distress after eating—all forms of digestion and liver troubles permanently cured with Zopesa from Brazil. Try a sample.

—Those in search of the latest novelties in photography should pay a visit to the establishment of J. H. Lemaitre & Co., 324 Yonge street, two doors north of Edward. Their extra rapid process is a perfect success and so quick in its action as to produce in the dullest weather, negatives of the highest delicacy and quality. Cabinets $3 per dozen; tablets, $5 per dozen.

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WORLD PRINTING COMPANY TORONTO.

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VOTE FOR

BEATY.

ELECTORS OF WEST TORONTO,

RALLY

To the support of

Good Government, the National Policy, Prosperity and Surpluses, and Just Rights of Ontario.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EAST TORONTO

THE FRIENDS OF THE REFORM CANDIDATE

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON,

Who will volunteer to provide vehicles for the polling day, June 20, will please send in their names and address as early as possible to

ALEX. E. WHEELER,
Sec. Centra Com., 170 King-st., east

East Toronto Election

LIBERAL CONSERVATISM.

POLICY:

PROTECTION

CANDIDATE:

JOHN SMALL:

ELECTORS OF EAST TORONTO.

The paramount issue you and the other electors of the Dominion are now called upon to decide is

"THE NATIONAL POLICY."

Be not deceived by side issues that opponents to this policy are attempting to raise at the pending elections.

If you feel that it has benefitted the Dominion, and laid the foundation stone of our nationality record your vote in favor of

Your obedient servant,
JOHN SMALL.

TO THE

Electors of East Toronto

VOTE FOR

JAS. BEATY, SR.

NO SURRENDER.

Grand Mass Meeting

—OF THE—

ELECTORS

Will be held in the

LIBERAL AMPHITHEATRE

ON

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AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be delivered by several well-known speakers.

Music by the Band and New Campaign Songs. 1

Support the Founders and True Friends of the National Policy

CENTRE TORONTO.

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for the re-election of

ROBERT HAY.

As member of the House of Commons for this Division.

Protect and Foster Home Industries.

ELECTION NOTICES.

East Toronto.

LIBERAL

Central Committee Rooms,

CORNER OF

KING & GEORGE STS.

THOMPSON and ONTARIO'S RIGHTS.

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HURRAH FOR

M'MURRICH.

NO COAL TAX.

EQUAL LAWS FOR RICH AND POOR.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of Mayor McMurrich will be held in

ST. ANDREW'S HALL,

This, Tuesday, Evening

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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THE ZOO!

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POLAR BEAR.

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COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882, AN elegant Wagner sleeping car will be attached daily, (except Sundays) to train leaving Toronto at 11.45 p. m., arriving at Detroit at 9.25 a. m., and Chicago at 7.40 p.m. the following day. Returning will leave Chicago daily (except Saturdays) at 9.10 p m, arriving at Toronto at 6.40 p. m

Passengers leaving Toronto will be able to take sleepers after 9 p m, at Yonge street depot.

For railway passage, tickets and sleeping car accommodation, apply to T. W. JONES, 23 York street; CHAS. E. MORGAN, 64 Yonge street, and at Ticket offices at the Union and Yonge street depots.

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UNDERTAKERS.

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All orders promptly attended to. New feather beds and pillows for sale; also a quantity of new mattresses. CHEAP. 246

TENDERS WANTED.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by registered post addressed to the City Engineer up to 3 o'clock p.m., of 20th inst., for the construction of cedar block roadways on the following streets:—

Lisgar street—Queen street to Saurin street.
Harbord street—St. George street to Huron street.
Lane (between Front street and Esplanade) Yonge street to Scott street.
Henry street—College street to Cecil street.
Bellevue avenue—College street to Bellevue Place.
Parliament street—Queen street to Gerrard street.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the City Engineer's office on and after the 15th inst.

A deposit in cash or a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for a sum not less than five per cent. on the value of the work tendered for under $1000, and 2½ per cent. over that amount must accompany each and every tender, otherwise it will not be entertained.

All tenders must bear the bona fide signature of the contractor and his sureties (see specifications), or they will be ruled out as informal.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN TURNER,
Chairman Committee on Works.

Committee Room, 9th June, 1882.

To Builders and Contractors

Tenders are requested for the several works required in executing certain alterations and additions to the following public schools, viz:

Church St., Givins St., Bathurst St., and Wellesley Schools.

Plans and specifications for Church street school may be seen at the office of Mr. D. ROBERTS, No. 17 Union Block, Toronto street; for Givins Street School at the office of Mr. W. STRICKLAND, No 12 Canada Permanent Building, Toronto street; for Bathurst Street School at the office of Messrs PAULL & SON, Trust and Loan Company Buildings Toronto Street; and for Wellesley school at the office of Mr. E. J. LENNOX, corner of King and Yonge streets.

The Tenders (on forms supplied by the architects) are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Public School Board on or before 2 o'clock on

TUESDAY, THE 20TH INST.

Each tender must be accompanied with an accepted bank cheque for ten per cent of the amount of tender up to $1000, and five per cent over that amount, which sum shall be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted, declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. A. MILLS, 246 W. C. WILKINSON,
Chairman of Com, Sec. P. S. Board

Tenders For Fire Hose.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned for the supply of from two thousand to two thousand five hundred feet of hose for the Toronto fire department will be received at the City Clerk's office up to noon of

THURSDAY, 15TH INSTANT.

Forms of tender and any further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the fire department, Bay street.

A marked cheque or a cash deposit equal to two and one half per cent (2½ per cent) on the whole amount of the tender must accompany each and every tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. ADAMSON,
Chairman Fire and Gas Committee
City Clerk's Office, Toronto, June 8, 1882.

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when you can get equally as good for one-third less money at

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Fourteen years experience in first-class houses of this city, New York and Boston. 462

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West of England Goods—Latest Styles. 246

STEAMERS.

NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, 22nd May.

The steamer Chicora will leave Yonge street wharf daily at 7 a.m. for Niagara and Lewiston, making close connection with New York Central and Canada Southern railways.

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