MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1852.

PRACTICAL PREE TRADE. In a letter which will be found in a column our correspondent "Re der returns to the charge, and objects to our calling Sir Richard Cartwright a free trader. He maintains, further, that we have given are inconsistent with each other.

It is of course clear enough that, to make free trade theoretically perfect, duties imposed upon imports, for revenue purposes only, would have to be balanced by corresponding excise duties on similar articles o nome produce. This would be what we may call the ideal perfection of free trade. But practical free trade may exist; we may have what to all practical purposes really amounts to free trade, without going to the ideal extreme of the system. A duty of twenty-five per cent upon tea and coffee, for instance, coming from all countries alike, would be practical free trade, except to the extent that it might reduce our consumption of these articles by making them dearer. No home industry would be protected by such a sumer. Again, suppose that some particular manufacture could not be made to pay in Canada without a protection of at least twenty per cent. At that figure it would just live, with very little of a margin for contingencies. Reduce the duty to ten per cent, and it would be killed off as effectually as if the duty were abolished altogether. No individual or company would knowingly enter upon a manufacture on which a loss of twenty per cent was certain; no, nor yet if the certain loss were one per cent only. The profits of different branches of business vary greatly, in some ten per cent on the whole turn over is sufficient inducement; while others there are into which capital will not be tempted short of a reasonable prospect of twenty or thirty per cent. But in no business whatever would capital be invested with the certainty of loss, even were the loss put at a very small figure. In varying profits there are varying degrees of inducement, but when we come to loss instead of profit the degree of loss is of no practical consequence. Put before capitalists three schemes, all involving a certainty of loss to the extent of twenty, ten and one per cent, respectively. They would all be rejected alike; nobody would touch the one per cent loss. There is a practical analogy between such cases and that of any particubut not enough for it to live upon and meet carried on; the refining of sugar had ceased altogether in the country. Sir Richard's reply was that there was then protection enough already, and not the smallest fraction more of it would be concede. And fining business in Canada; free trade complete and perfect could have done no more.

enough; it made a dead man of him the take a still better illustration, a fence only three rails high would leave a field practically open to the common, just as if there were no fence at all. A three-rail fence would leave free and open pasture; an insufficient tariff makes practical free trade, and the advocates of such a tariff are practical free traders. To the sugar refining business in Canada the old tariff was practical free trade, though there was nominally some degree of protection, more or less, on the letter of the statute book

Our "dictum," if "Reader" will per very simple one-that insufficient protection is practical free trade. Emigrants half per cent protection the cotton manufacture barely continued in Canada. Those who had sunk their money in it were holding on in hopes of a change; but nobody would throw any more money into it at the old figure. With something like twentyfive per cent protection it has more than trebled itself in three years; and it is this result, more than the mere increase of the duty by so much per cent, that has to be looked at. Raising the duty by seven and a half per cent has increased the home manufacture by more than two hundred per cent. Judged by results, the old tariff was practical free trade compared with the new one: and whoever advocates the old and opposes the new is practically a free trader. We must take a future opportunity of referring to other points touched upon by our correspondent

the sales of farming lands the immense sums she has spent in purchasing from the Hudson Bay company and in opening up the country, but who will repay these older provinces for manly energy and good money which are now flowing out of them in the duchy of Nassau, a distance of 500 (From the Stratford Advertiser.)

(From the Stratford Advertiser.)

(From the Stratford Advertiser.)

The Toronto World, which always takes the liberty of thinking for itself on all questions of public interest, and which has the courage to express its thoughts without ambiguity or attempts to beat about the bush, comes out manfully in favor of maning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9 10 (11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 11.40, 2.40, 8.40, 4.40, 6.4) (00, 7.40 8.40. 9.40 p.m.)

in a broad and rapid stream? Who will miles. Still, the popular fame of these give them back their noble young men ex- adventurers has already died away, so that ful ones never. Undoubtedly they an air ship is still at the mercy of the winds. will extend Canada and make her a greater and Burnaby really had no more appliances had been extended commerce it would hundred years ago. have paid infinitely better to let others colonize, and to spend our energies in securing railway connection with regions already settled. That we have not done this shows that we are governed not by calculation of gain, but by that blessed parental instinct which bids man replenish the earth and subdue it. When we have developed this new country we will have to contend for its commerce against all rivals just as much as for the commerce of Chicago or

St. Paul."

the dangers of speculation gone mad on land and town lots, and we may claim that, compared with its Toronto contemporaries, and many others besides, The World has done more than its share toward warning the public as to where dauger was. But people. Suppose the Northwest to be peculation has for its basis two thingsthe actual value of the territory for farming land, and the enterprise of the people who are rushing into it. In other words, it is an incident of the country's progress, and only by setting our faces as a whole people against progress could we prevent it. In the same way we might ecure ourselves against danger from fire then, would be civilization and progress?

To carry out to its logical conclusion the view presented by the Witness, it would view presented by the Witness, it would have to be argued that a country loses by progressing from small to great estate and population; that in fact the growth of our population; that in fact the growth of our we may ask, has been the result to the
American republic, of the long and steadilycontinued migration of untold thousands
of its most energetic people from east to of its most energetic people from east to lar manufacture which has some protection west? While not forgetting the

but not enough for it to live upon and meet the contingencies of the market and the varying turns and tides of supply and demand. The sugar refining business will do westwards has been for generations. We Richard Cartwright a free trader?

There are three forms of import duties, as usually understood by political economists—(1.) purely revenue duties, (2.) protective duties, and (3) prohibitory duties. large immigration from Europe, we for a case in point. With the sugar duties see now a nation of over fifty millions, Under the first no artificial protection is with a country extending from ocean to represented to the late government that the ocean, and across many degrees of latitude. manufacture could not be carried on in Is it a misfortune to the American nation that it has grown great, and that it is still growing.

Most emphatically do we protest against the view that, when we have developed to the revenue. This agrees with your own definition of free trade as actually in Great Britain.

Under the second the import duties, be they light or heavy, are protective; part of Canada. As a matter of fact it was not that it has grown great, and that it is still

this new country, we shall have to concend for its commerce against foreign rivals. right here we come to the proof of the Not if Canada knows herself, we beg to pudding. The insufficient protection of the reply. The N. P. firmly and faithfully old tariff wholly extinguished the sugar reour own people, the growing markets of our own country. Adopt the policy which Mercutio's wound was not as deep as a well, the Witness advocates, and the vast or as wide as a church door, but it was prospective custom of the Canadian Northwest would go to foreigners, and would in same as if it had been greater. Let a great part be lost to the country where it drove of hogs get into a ten acre field of rightfully belongs. But Canada will not ripe wheat through a gap in the fence, and a ter this commit such folly as it would be the consequences would be much the same to give our country's wealth away to as if the fence were down all round. Or, to foreigners while starving ourselves, as we take a still better illustration, a fence only were lately doing. And it may be con-

mercial independence for Canada. SHAVING CANADIAN BILLS

In Chicago Canadian bank notes are plenty, owing to the presence of colonists for Manitoba spending them there. But 10 per cent and more is shaved off every Canadian dollar. This should not be. mit us to indulge in such a thing, is this American money passes for par here. But jeet of we have so many different banks authorized to issue money that there is no telling would not knowingly come to Canada to whose notes are good and whose not, so our work for nothing; neither would they come neighbors shave them on account of the here to work for twenty cents per day. risk. All of which goes to show that we The insufficient inducement would keep them should follow the American example and away from our shores as effectually as no let the government do the bank-note inducement at all. With seventeen and a printing. By this not only would there be uniformity, but the country would reap the benefit that now accrues to the banks from lost notes, and our dollar would pass at par the world over.

WHY THE GLOBE CALLS "WOLF."

consideration of its position by the reform party. To stifle a proposition to modify the position of that party, on the tariff issue for instance, the cry of an early elèction is raised, the old Globular candidates are secured re-nominations, and the younger men who would not toe the Globe-Cartwright mark are crowded to the rear.

KHIVA BURNABY, whose aerial tour from Dover to a castle in Normandy is now much talked about, was by no means the first person to cross the British channel in a balloon. The same feat had been twice before performed; and the first time it was achieved THE OLD PROVINCES AND THE NORTHWEST. not by an Englishman, but by a French-The Montreal Witness conjures up a man and an American, almost a century gloomy prospect, and takes to wailing be- ago. In January, 1785, only two years cause of it. Maternity, says our contem- and a half after the Montgolfiers had foundporary, is a process in which the parent is ed the art of ballooning, Blanchard, a sacrificed to the offspring; and the old professional aeronaut, with Dr. John Jeffries provinces are now being sacrificed for the of Boston, accomplished what was then development of the northwest. We quote: the thrilling feat of crossing the channel 'She (Canada) will probably regain from from Dover to Paris, narrowly escaping be-

patriated just at the period of life when to most people Col. Burnaby's exploit is as they are ready for twenty or thirty novel as if it had never had a parallel. years of active productiveness? The Indeed, ballooning has made so little probroken down may return, the success- gress during the century of existence that country, undoubtedly they will add some of importance at command for his channel thing to her commerce, but if our object | trip than Blanchard and Jeffries, nearly a

IS SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT FREE TRADER?

To THE WORLD: I have read very care fully all that you have said in reply to my question, but I fail to see that you have answered it. I fail to see that you have given any substantial reason for asserting that Sir Richard Cartwright is a free trader, or that he must be thrown overboard by his party for having "committed the fatal blunder of accepting free trade as part and parcel of political liberalism." We quite agree with the Witness as to What is free trade? You have yourself given two definitions of it-the one old

and scientific; the other new but unscien-

tific and fallacious.

In your article of the 15th inst. you sav referring to free trade as in actual praction Great Britain, that it consists in imposing the evil is one that cannot be wholly avoided where a new country is to be developed by an industrious and enterprising people. Suppose the Northwest to be people. Suppose the Northwest to be worthless for agriculture, or to coning out of the principle of free trade." tinue inhabited only by Indians and trappers, there would be no speculation there, no land companies except the Hudson Bay concern, and no auction sales of village, town and city lots. The present ing out of the principle of free trade. In gree with you, but when did Sir Richard Cartwright advocate free trade as here defined? You have his speeches and his tariff; prove your charge if you can.

In your article of the 20th inst. you define free trade to be a system under which manufactures decline and "you to the had." manufactures decline and "go to the bad," and that whoever takes his stand on a trriff figure that is insufficient to keep them grow. ing is a free trader. "If our manufactures do actually grow and advance, we have protection; if they grow backwards and de-cline, we have it not." Well, I admire

one, we have it not. Well, I admire your assurance. You settle the whole controversy with a dictum.

As one cannot reason with a man with whom he holds no principles in common, I will not be so foolish as to argue the question from the transies of your discussions. by doing without fire altogether; and against the danger of being drowned by never going near the water. But where, then would be civilization and moures? I will ask you if British manufactures have made no advance in the past thirty years? I will ask you why the silk in years? I will ask you why the silk industry of the United States is not able to stand alone after the protection of a hundred years? why the city which is the chief seat of the industry is a bankrupt corporation, without municipal efficers because it cannot pay, their with its creditors at the rate of a few beg-

> the ocean? But to return to the question, is Sir Richard Cartwright a free trader ? given to home industry; they are subject to excise taxation of the the same percentage as the customs duties on similar articles of foreign merchandise, and the entire amount

the duties go to the native producer, and only part to the revenue. The products of the home manufacturer are untaxed, and he enjoys an advantage over foreign rivals

to the extent of the import duties:
Under the third there are no importations from abroad, consumers are at the mercy o native producers, and the revenue gets nothng. Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff was not

modelled on the first of these forms, nor yet on the last. But it was modelled on the second, and I have shown in a previous letter that in the five years following his increase of the customs duties from 15 per cent. to 17½ per cent. there was a decrease cent. to 1/2 per cent. there was a decrease in the value of goods supplied us by foreign countries amounting to \$155,000,000.

Under Sir Leonard Tilley's tariff, and in the United States. Yet you say, and I agree with you, that our manufactures are

advancing and spreading.

Looking at all the facts, does it not occur to you that the revival must be due to some more potent agency than high tariff figures? What this agency has been, and w Canadian industries stand in relation to foreign industries, I may make the subeet of another letter.

I will only plead meantime that Sir Richard Cartwright may not share the fate of one who called himself greater than Jonah—and upon false testimony. too.
READER.

THATTEMPERANCE COLONIZATION

To THE WORLD: We have for sev eral days been endeavoring to obtain some information respecting a projected company to be known as the Temperance colonization company, and have just ascertained the following facts: No charter has yet been issued, but it is allowed and will probably be issued shortly; For the reason that that journal fears any square acre of land to the projected company. Its directors have, however, been so sanguine of success that they have been taking subscriptions for stock, and first, second and other choices of land on the second and other choices of land on the understanding that the government will grant it a large area of probably some thirty townships. The confiding purchasers who are now buying at a premium those shares and priviliges to choose land should first ascertain the amount for which subscription has already been taken. Should the gov ernment decide upon only granting six townships instead of thirty, purchasers may find that they have been buying tickets in a lottery in which there are some prizes, but a great many blanks. We believe there is at present a law on our statute book against obtaining money by false pretences, but probably the enter-prising of secretary of this company has guarded against its application by reframing from taking deposits from subscribers. Intending purchasers of such claims who do not desire merely to gamble but to obtain a quid pro quo will do well to bear in mind the old legal maxim "caveat emptor."

LEX.

Not Afraid to Speak Out. (From the Stratford Advertiser.)

(From the Bobcaygeon Independent).
The World is one of the cleverest of the and in its issue of last Friday it expresse itself incredulous as to the statement made in the Independent that 125 farms in the county of Haliburton had been abandoned. The Independent sent to The World the official authority on which that statement had been made, and with that courtesy and politeness which was to have been expected om our metropolitan contemporary, The Vorld published our statement in correction of itself, acknowledged that its incredulity was not justified, and paid the Iudependent some compliments which we fear are not en-tirely deserved. How much better it is that journalists should treat each other with courtesy, than that they should fall foul of each other and descend to abuse. The urnalist ought to be regarded with as ich public respect as a clergyman, but this will not be the case until journalists respect each other. The World sets an ex-

It is understood that while the United States government is preparing to sweep away polygamy, the Mormons are trying to sweep away every evidence that that cus-tom exists among them. Those of them away each wife that monogamy deems uperfluous in a different house, and are nporarily resigning office in favor of Mor ons not amenable to the new law. Th ommissioners will there ore not have an altogether easy time when they begin to re model Utah. The two dead chiefs of Mor nonism, Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, inderstood strangely well how to manage the people, and Brigham, in particular was full of wiles and stratagems by mean which he nonplussed the best laid remains to be seen to what extent the present leaders will succeed in circumventing the provisions of the anti-polygamy bill.

Brilliant Scientific Triumph

Thousands cured of catarrh, bronchitis, a thma and lung disease by Dr. M. Souvielle's pirometer, an instrument which conveys nedicial properties direct to the parts ffected. These wonderful instruments letters must contain stamp for reply.

> Who is the Wrecker. (From the Brantford Telegram.)'

Brown the wrecker of the reform pasty. Sir Richard Cartwright will doubtless dis pute Mr. Brown's claim to this distinc

RAILWAYS. GRAND TRUNK. Union Station, foot of York and Sin

	Leave.	Arrive.
East. Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m
Belleville Local	5.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.n.
" Nigh tExpress	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m
Stratford and London Mixed	7.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.
" Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m
Stratford Local	5.25 p.m. 6.40 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Stations-Foot of Yonge and f	Leave.	Arrie.
N: w York Mail		
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express		4.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.n
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10-35 p.n
New York & Chicago Express.	111.45 p.m.	9.15 a.n
Trains leave Simcoe street fir SUBURBAN TR	AINS.	1 10
For Mimico, calling at Union st Parkdale, High Park, and	tation, Que	en's wharf ber, going

..... 4.50 p. m. 10.10 a m 12.45 p. m. 2.15 p.m 7.50 a. m. 9.40 p.m Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and rock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY. . 4.30 p. Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a m. and 12 noon.

ARRIVE From Orangeville, Elora and TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.
Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

7.15 a mª 11.15 a. m Teeswater, Mail Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express...... TORONTO AND NIPISSING. Leave. | Arrive Through Mail 7.45 a. m. 6.30 p. m 4.00 p.m. 11.15 a. m

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yongo street, p.m.

with advantage.

e which other journals might follow

(New York Telegram.)

RAILWAYS. MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA

are used in all first-class hospitals, and prescribed by leading physicians. Ful directions, for treatment sent by letter. and instruments expressed to any address It is only since Souvielle's invention that

The Toronto World dubs Mr. Gordon

-The first lot of new goods for early -The first lot of the spring wear are just received. They consist of the latest designs in fancy colored south springs. Gentlemen

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

and returning (every day except Sunday). Leave Yongestreet 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 m. Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a.m., 2.00,

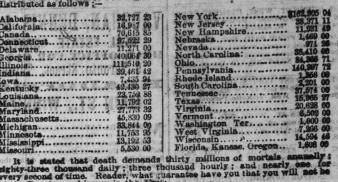
Southwest.12.30 a.m.
Express. To the West and

Leave. Arrive. 4.10 p.m. 9.50 p.m

STAGES EGLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m⁴. 30 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.29 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m
THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east 3.20 p.m.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yongo street, p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.
RICHMOND HILL STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.
Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.
Arrives 11 a.m.
KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,
Ledically Weedbing drighing park

INSURANCE



BEATH LOSSES AND ENDOWMENTS. Paid by the ATNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY during each year

The weekly Underwriter of Philadelphia says of the ATNA: "It is strong did, and under most efficient management. The public ought to appreciate a value of a life insurance in such an institution, and it does."

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882,

NOTICE.

THE MIDLAND OF CANADA,
THE TORONTO AND MISSISSING,
THE WILLIAM PORT PERRY AND LINDSAY,
THE VICTORIA,
THE GRAND JUNCTION,
THE TORONTO AND OTTAWA.

Express trains will leave the Union Station at 7 a. m. and 4:35 p.m., running to Orillia, Waubashene, Midland, Lindsay, and all intermediate points without change of cars.

Incoming trains will arrive at the Union Station to 10:30 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.

For the present tickets will be sold and baggage thecked by the Grand Trunk staff at the Union Station.

For further particulars see time cards. FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS. Orders for the collection of freight should be left at the offices of the Shedden Company or at the reight sheds, foot of Simcoe street, when they will be promptly attended to. For further particulars apply to the Company's Station Masters and Agents, or to A, WHITE, General Traffic Agent Midland

MANITOBA.

HOLBROOK EXCURSION | 202 YONGE STREET 204 FOR THE SEASON OF 1882 will run via the line of

Credit Valley & Canada Southern Railways, and leaving Union Depot, Toronto, 12.30 noon, TUESDAY. MARCH 28TH,

and thereafter every two weeks from March inclusive, for Fargo, Grand Forks, Winnipe Portage la Prairie, Brandon, and all points Northwest. Freightshipments made weekly. For rate tickets, and full information apply to D. A. HOLBROOK & CO., forthwestern Emigration and Real Estate Agent 64 King street East, Toronto. 624

MANITOBA.

The Fifth Special Colonist Train will leave the pe of this Railway for Winnipeg and the North

Wednesday, 29th March, 1882.

These special Colonist Trains have been arranged for the convenience of intending settlers and will run weekly until the end of April. Passengers are carried through in first class cand on fast Express Trains

No Freight Cars are attached to these trains. A reliable Agent of the Company will nese Special Parties through to Winnipe

For further particulars see small bills or apply to my of the Company's Station Masters or Agents. F. BROUGHTON, WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent. 12

BOOTS AND SHOES WM. CHARLES,

CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER 113 CHURCH STREET, 19 Adelaide "Street East.

STEAM DYEING

ESTABLISHED 1869. Ontario Steam Dye Works 834 YONGE STREET, Opposite Gould, TOX ONTO THOMAS SQUIRE, Prop.

The only housein Toronto which employs first-clar PRACTICAL MEN to press Gentlemen's Clothes. J. EYRES & SONS,

From . Puller & Sons. Perth. Scotlar DYEES TO THE QUEEN. STEAM DYE WORKS 329 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
nch Leader Lane, off King street East Silk and Woollen Dvers. Scourers. &c Gents' clothing, kid gloves and teathers a specialty Silks, velvets, damasks, repps, shawls, table covers and waterproofs, lustres. Mainoes cleaned, dye and pressed.

Toronto exhibition, 1879, awarded first extr *prize or dyeing silks, etc. 1886, d iploma—highest award possible.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

ONE

DAY IN THE YEAR WHEN PÉOPLE VIE ONE WITH ANOTHER IN BEING HANDSOMELY AND STYLISHLY CLAD IN GARMENTS OF NEAT, YET NOBBY PATTERN, THAT DAY IS UNDOUBTEDLY EASTER SUNDAY.

WE TAKE ESPECIAL PLEASURE IN DIRECTING ATTENTION TO THE FABRICS WHICH WE HAVE PLACED UPON OUR COUNTERS, CLOTHS WHICH FOR VARIETY OF PATTERN, BEAUTY AND FINENESS OF TEXTURE AND

RELIABLE WEAR, CANNOT BE MATCHED A SINGLE CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU. AS WE ANTICIPATE A RUSH OF ORDERS FOR CLOTHING WHICH WILL BE WORN FOR THE FIRST TIME UPON EASTER THE INPO TANCE OF SENDING IN ORDERS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE IS APPARENT. 612

IVI IVA LO ODORLESS EXCAVATO

Merchant Tailor,

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

INTERNATIONAL

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT.

OFFICES: 112 King Street West,

TORONTO, ONTARIO. WITH ITS ASSOCIATE OFFICES IN ALI important cities is now open and prepared to furnish employers with competent assistants if every branch of business and profession and all persons with situations and employment. Principa U. S. Branch Offices: New York, Buffalo, Detroit

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 112½ King Street, West,

Torento, Ont HAIR GOODS.

DON'T FAIL TO BE PERFECT For Christmas and w Years. There is nothing SARATOGA WAVES.

The largest and finest stock ever seen in Canad Also Switches, Coquets, Wigs, etc., and hundred of other fashionable Hair Goods, at reduced rate furing the holidays. A. DOREAWEND, Pari fair Works, 105 Yonge street, between King and delaide streets.

TEAS AND COFF ES.

SIGN OF THE QUEEN

RELIABLE GOODS The attention of hosekeepers is called to

Finest Dessert Raisins, Shelled Almonds. Grenoble Walnuts. Fresh Filberts. GENUINE LECHORN CANDIED PEELS. SPECIAL—All our Corking Fruit are sieved and cleaned for our Retail trade. Our Coffees are a treat, being all roasted on the premises. Finest Old Government Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee.

Parties wanting Pure Coffee can rely on JUST TO HAND. DUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP, TURKEY

PRUNES, DRIED SWEET COR

EDW. LAWSON,

WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS. VAN BUSKIRK & KEIZER,

Winnipeg, Manite Survey and sale plans made of landsin any part of the Province of Manitoba. Parties at a distance having properties in the Northwest will do well to consult this firm as to valuators, locality, etc. Mines in-vestigated and surveyed.

Alleys

to tal Chin be cicer

upor In t

which the which the Ch Was doze alley sides Haulegic its etion block Ti

by I mass ble in meet evide tribu they less press from the ment of severy ment of

MANICUSA ! MANITOBA ! MANITOBA SCOTT, BROWN & CO., REAB ESTATE AGENTS.

sp indence solicited. Office: 241 Main stre
peg. Man. P.O. address, box No. 3, Winnipe MANITOBA!

The undersigned will be pleased to attend to the purchase and sale of property in Manitoba and the Northwest. Correspendence solicited and promptly answered. JAMES AUSTIN.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, 346 Main Street, Winnipeg. VALUATORS ETO

GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO., Valuators and Investors. WEST LYNNE MANITOBA.

Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in

Southern Manitoba. Confidental Reports furnished owners and intending investors. Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited. Charges moderate. tf

WEST END **Hardware House** 313 QUEEN STREET WEST.

HARDWARE.

A large lot of Ruby, Blue and Enamelled Glass. Builder's and General Hard-ware in all lines.

JUST RECEIVED,

COME AND SEE ME.

J. L. BIRD ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

WM. BERRY. AND CONTRACTOR, Residence, 151 Lumley Street; Office Victoria Street, Toronto.

Night soil removed from all parts of the city SANTIARY The Excelsior Odorless Excavating Company, with their new and improved apparatus (awarded First Prize at the Centennial Exhibition), are prepared to arecute orders for removal of night soil in a more satisfactory manner than any other firm in the Domin'on. Head office, 9 Adelaids street east. York-ville office, J. Alberry, maddler, opposite Severn's Brewery.

S. W. MARCHMENT'S CO.,
Authorised City Contractor.

UNDERTAKERS W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker,

west. Funerals supplied in First-Class style at the Lowest Rates. The best Hearse in Toronto. Telephone communication with all parts of the City. M. M'CABE & CO.

ORDER STREET WEST.
ORDERS ATTENDED TO NIGHT AND DAY. MEDICAL

Private Medical Dispensary (Established 1800), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purideantia, Dr. Andrews' Female Fills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at he Dispensary' Circulars Free. All letters promptly, without charge, when stamp is Communications confidential. Address R. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont. BULTURE CURED

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

D.ZZINE88, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY. FLUTTERING INDIGESTION: JAUNDICE. ACIDITY OF ERYSIPELAS. THE STOMACH. SALT RHEUM HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN.

KIDNEYS, STUMACH T. MILBURN & CO., Proprieton,

MEETINGS. NOTICE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Association for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the hand office of the Association in the Mechanica' Estitute, Toronto, on Wednesday, 20th March, 1882, at 12 o'cleck neen. By offer, A. F. JONES, Secretary

and and have the besome and have these partitudes the seep partitu