THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1889.

THE DIFFERENCE. Yesterday the Mail in reporting the two meetings held on Tuesday night, devoted eight columns and a half to Sir John's meeting and one column and a quarter to Mr. Blakes ; while the Globe gave Mr. Blake's meeting three columns and a half, and Sir John's one column. The World gave an im partial report of over two columns to each meeting which shows the difference between a party organ and a newspaper.

NOT THE ONLY RIB-STABBER.

Albert Jackson, a colored man, having been appointed letter carrier in Toronto, the blue-blooded tories of the postoffice in that city would not show him the route, and Mr. Postmaster Patteson, the ex-rib-stabbing editor of the Mail, degraded Mr. Jackson and made him sweep out the office and act as general roustabout in the building. Human equality is unknown in tory ethics.—London Adver-

For a piece of "liberal" rib-stabbing the above is on a par with anything we know of. Mr. Patteson has proved an efficient postmaster, has kept politics out of his department, and what is more he is determined that every justice shall be done Jackson.

ARE LIBERALS ENEMIES OF MANUFAC-

The Daily Transcript of Moncton, N.B., is the latest addition to Canadian daily papers. It is well got up, and well written. and gives nearly a whole page to live editorial matter. It is liberal in politics, but moderate in its treatment of public questions. It has a long article defending the New Brunswick section of the liberal party from the charge of being enemies of manufactures. And so far as the New Brunswick liberals are concerned the Transcript makes out a good case. It is the Toronto Globe, the Hamilton Times, and the London Advertiser, all of Ontario, that must bear the opprobrium of trying to put the liberal party in that false position. They have been screeching about grinding monopolists, and the like for years. The Globe even told Canadians that to make a tariff to suit themselves was disloyal. At last these journals have changed their tune, and now they say different things. It was the liberals who repudiated the ideas of these journals and cast their votes in favor of the fostering of home manufacturers, that carried the election of 1878, and if the government is again sustained it will again be owing to their votes notwithstanding the question of provincial rights. We know as a matter of fact that the liberals who are opposed to the encouragement of native industries can be counted organist.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

should be privileged we have not seen clear-New York Sun expresses our ideas on the

Uncle Timothy Howe, postmaster-general, proposes to take the postage off of newspapers and magazines, and to carry them all free in the mails. Under the present law newspapers are carried free in the counties in which they are printed; and Mr. Howe's idea is to extend this system to

Now, this would be a convenient arrange ment for us, since it would save to the Sun from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year, which we now have to pay on account of postage but we cannot see the justice of it.

postoffice department has never ye

its running expenses. There

ways a deficit, which has to made up from money which the people have provided for other uses. It all comes upon the taxpayers at last; and if all newspapers and periodicals should be carried free, somebody would have to pay for it. To illustrate the point, we do not think it would be right to charge our \$20,-000 a year of postage to the general expenses of the whole country. The present system of carrying newspapers gratis in the counties where they are printed has never seemed to us a fair one. We do not think it would be just to extend it and to rease the levy upon the taxpayers which its extension would render necessary. We dare say Mr. Howe's proposition may be very well thought of in some quarters; but we are unable to give it our approba-

tion.

If Uncle Timothy would go for paying all kinds of taxes out of the treasury, we might perhaps applaud his inventive

If it is true that the miseries of the poor are viewed with indifference by the rich it is none the less axiomatic that the tribulations little sympathy among plain people. A bitter cynic once said that God illustrated his contempt of riches by the sort of people He selected to possess them and the history of the Vanderbilt family might be cited to justify the sneer. Only a few years ago the founder of that plutocratic family was put on trial after his death by his sons and what she considers her share of the second same advantage and he will see, or his descendants, the perfect developments which his friend Mr. Terry. Mrs. La Bau Berger contests this will and virturlly sends in a bill for services rendered to her deceased by predominates in this despised negro of America) And Mr. Editor, I would say in conclusion, the last conclusions the spised negro of America and he will see, or his descendants, the perfect developments which he accuses him of not possessing (for the Dr. must here remember that the traces of the European largely predominates in this despised negro of America) And Mr. Editor, I would say in conclusion, the last conclusions to the National club, where supper was partaken of and the proceed-ings enlivened by speeches by Companions. Orient Chapter, Comp. Hustwitt of Ontario Chapter and others. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

father's will. No Vanderbilt suit can be tried apparently without charging wickedness on the part of somebody and consequently the residuary legatee is accused by his dead friend's sister of having fraudulently influenced him. Mr. Terry is not a Vanderbilt, and if the public cares anything about the suit and takes sides at all he will certainly be the popular litigant.

One cannot help reflecting, however, upon the exhibition of family feeling in this case. Cornelius Vanderbilt's money seems to carry a curse with it. The older man was never as much despised during his life as he was after his death, when all his baser qualities were paraded by his children, and this second will contest only serves to recall the details of that edifying suit. The quesion that naturally arises is whether the ssession of millions deforms the character, or whether, the character being a fixed actor, the qualities of mind and heart which are exposed in these suits are essential to the acquisition of millions. At all events, all the Vanderbilt millions invested in all the perfumes of Arabia would be powerless to restore wholesomeness to the family name. The worthlessness of mere money was never more manifest. Beside these people such men as Longfellow, Emerand good old Peter Cooper are kings on thrones. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's entire fortune could not purchase one sigh of the millions that were breathed at Longfellow's grave for, like Abou Ben Adhem, he loved

POLITICAL POINTERS.

his fellowmen.

After another on contest night Mr. John Small was put up as the conservative candidate in East Toronto. Mr. W. B. Scarth was his opponent. Seven ballots were taken.

The liberals of Quebec are carrying out Mr. Blake's instructions to the letter, and dropping the tariff question almost altogether. -- Montreal Star.

The members of the Ontario governgeneral election and so have the local ministers in all the other provinces. The Ontario ones no doubt think that they are bound to do all they can for the reform party, seeing that the reformers have announced themselves as the guardians of the boundary award if returned to power.

The reform convention of North Oxford met in Woodstock yesterday. Ad large number of delegates were present. Messrs Sutherland, M.P., G. R. Pattullo and H. on the ten fingers. Sir Richard Cartwright | Parker of Woodstock, Messrs. Ballantyne is their chief and Gordon Brown their and Fisher of Stratford, and Mr. Stewart asked if they would abide by the result of the convention they all agreed, except Mr. Pattullo, who said the convention was ille gal and that it had been packed by the tories. Mr. Pattullo felt his position ly established, and the following from the keenly, having been defeated three times within a week, viz., at North Brant and in the South and North ridings of Oxford. The convention closed with a vote unanimously in favor of Sutherland, the present

> On Saturday next, Mr. Blake will address the electors of East Lambton at Watford

In Haldimand Mr. Thompson, liberal. will be opposed by William Hamilton Merritt who was put up by the conservatives

Jas. Beaty, the elder, got 75 more name to his requisition in East Toronto yester-

THE COLORED POSTMAN.

the closing epistle of the clever Dr. Mulvany. I cannot but feel pleased as well as amused to notice in your issue of May 31, that the assumed champion has at last concluded to retire in disgust from the contest he so recently started, and intends to refrain from replying to the clergical and negro abuse he has been made the victim of until the facts can be disproved. A very sensible conclusion. The doctor, who no doubt wishes to distinguish himself among a certain class of the anti-negro faction has no doubt entered a little to far in his speculative ideas, but he displays very poor taste in flying into such a passion and denouncing counter correspondence as impudence; he does not even wish to admit defensive arguments to his most foul and insulting as well as his unchristian assertions offer ANOTHER VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST. caused by superabundant wealth provoke as well as his unchristian assertions, offer ing a hollow theory of science to bear him out in his already overtuned arguments. I also, Mr. Editor, considered that the Dr.'s temper should have been composed of far better material, plunging into such a deep theory as the explanation of the formation of God's created beings. However, he forgets what constitutes British fair play. Remembering his admitance to allow the negro his rights as a citizen, surely he daughters, and all the wretched little meannesses and superstitious weaknesses of a mind epigramatically described as a "howling wilderness" were brought to light learned Dr. to take such a stand. I think in order to secure a slice of his leavings by his own flesh and blood. It was not a pleasing exhibition of filial reverence. To plain people the notion of bartering a dead father's reputation for even the large stakes involved in this case begiven to the part of the so-called and despised negro. Respecting his scientific theory, it has been very clearly and ably resented as being hollow by correspondent signing himself. Colorid Prince of the so-called and despised negro. involved in this controversy was anything respondent signing himself Colonial Priest. I do not claim to be a scientist, but I must but decorous. And now it seems that another lawsuit has been begun in the family.

Mrs. La Bau Berger, daughter of Commodera Cornelius and sister of Cornelius. modore Cornelius and sister of Cornelius, his son, the ally of the latter in his suit against his brother, comes into court for he will allow slight correction but insists in heading it as cleration abuse. And as rebranding it as clergical abuse. And as regards Mr. G. W. Smith's arguments, if not dead man's fortune. It will be facts, I would like if the illustrious Dr. remembered that this gentleman who would prove a denial, such as public sentiwas perhaps, the most amiable member of the family, died by his own hand quite recently, and that his death was probably intentional. He made a will bequeathing \$80,000 to two nieces, \$1000 to each of his sisters to purchase something to each of his sisters to purchase something to each of his sisters to purchase something to each of his continent the same advantage and he will see, or his department of the work, by an the companions theories of science, and it so they must detail of the work, by an the companions there was then closed with the chapter was then closed with the proceeding the proceeding the control of the work, by an the companions that the chapter was then closed with the chapter was then closed with the proceeding the chapter was the

sion the learned doctor has arrived at is the most sensible of all his anticles: that is to discontinue his abuses and insulting as-sertions without he can find better proof for his assertions. JOHN H. JACKSON.

DR. MULVANY GIVES IT UP. To THE WORLD: Dr. Malvany having started with the universal negative that negroes are by nature not the equals of the white man, and that they cannot be made so, was met by two or three affirmative instances to the contrary, which, of course, did away with the validity of his conclusion. He then took refuge behind theories built on the "prognathous" and "ape-like facial" development of the negro, and the veight of his brain, which proved him of an inferior race and fit only for the duties a barber, whitewasher or colonial bishop. t has been shown that colored men have that in common with colored men Irishmen are prognathous and the like, and that Dr. Mulvany as a colonial priest has not been deemed fit to hold the higher post of a colonial bishop already held by a colored category of those equally physiologically marked with the negro as members of an inferior race. Thus he is in one way on a level with the negro, in another—as regards his attaining higher ecclesiastical rank—inferior to him. Finding himself inferior to him. Finding himself involved in a dilemma, he throws up the sponge under cover of what may or may not be a physiological fact, and consoles himself with the idea that anyway a negro's brain is to that of the white man as nine to twenty-one," and that the "negro facial angle is ape-like. If so, the mere fact that the negro, in spite of these alleged cerebral and facial obstacles, can put him-self on a level with the white man and even get above him in the social and heirarchial order, goes far to disprove Dr. Mulvany's assertion as to the inferiority of the colored race. Some day, perhaps, Dr. Mulvany will acknowledge the truth of the epigra-

matic saying that "nothing is more falls cious than figures except facts."

A MERE COLONIAL PRIEST. ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

Chapter of Instruction-Re-union of the Companions of the Toronto District. One of the most successful masonic gatherings which has been held in this city for ment have thrown themselves into the years, assembled in the Victoria masonic hall, Victoria street, Toronto, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the occasion being the exemplification of the work in the degress of capitular masonry, as authorised by the grand chapter of royal arch masons of Canada. This is the first time that a chapter of instruction in royal arch masonry provincial rights, and are prepared to ratify has ever been summoned in Toronto distric or as far as is known, in Canada, and the happy results which meeting will probably lead to the inception masonic districts. The meeting was presided over by R. E. Comp, J. Ross Robe son, grand superintendent of Toronto dis seven o'clock on Monday evening. The hall was well filled by the prin of West Zorra, were nominated. When of all the city chapters, as well as a number from country districts. Amongst those

present were: R. E. Comp, Judge Macpherson, Owen Sound,

w S Robinson, Z Ontario Chapter. ... W S. Robinson, Zontario Chapter.
W Walker, Z Occident Chapter.
T F Blackwood, Z Ontario Chapter.
mp. Jas Wilson, P Z Occident Chapter.
C W Brown, Ontario Chapter.
J Morris, P Z King Solomon Chapter.
J Patton, H
W McLaughlin, H Georgian.

Owen Sound.
R Flood H Doric Chap Newmarket.

VE

Newmarket.

Jno G Robinson, P Z Ont.

R

"Jno Fisher, P Z York

"Jk Leslie, J ""

E Comp. A R Riches, J King Solemon Chapter.

"W Lowry, H Ontario Chapter.

"W Lowry, H Ontario Chapter.

"W Jackson, J Ontario Chapter.

"W Jackson, J Wills, J B Cloudsley, S Stephenson, W H Woodcock, J C Lander, C Postlewaite, Geo Vair, S Hustwitt, E Horwood, Joseph Jickson, R Lamon, F Donovan, W Bain, J W Cuilipp, T Moore, R L Patterson, G W Shields, E W Gardiner, G J Bennett, John Young, D H Watt, i oderich McLennan, P F Emerson, B S Barnard, John Roberts.

To THE WORLD: If not intruding on your already over-taxed columns on this chapter, with the following officers:

EComp A Patterson
John Patton
A R Riches
Francis Gallow
John A Willis
W H Woodstock
J R Cloudsley
J B Nixon
P J Slater
W S Robinson
J H Pritaband irritated question of color, I will respond to J H Pritchard THE PAST MASTER'S DEGREE was exemplified by the officers of Orien A Pany
A R Riches
Francis Gallow
A Hurst
J A Wills
Wm Bain
J S Pritchard

THE MOST EXCELLENT MASTER'S DEGREE was exemplified by the officers of Ontario

E. Comps. W S Robinson as W M W Lowery S W W Jackson I W Francis Gallow Secretary George Vair S D J C Lauder J D C Postlethwaite I G J S Pritchard T THE ROYAL ARCH DEGREE.

The work in this degree was exemplified on Tuesday evening by R. E. Comp. James Wilson of Occident, assisted by the officers of that chapter. The council of principals was opened at 7.30 o'clock, and the chapter at 8 o'clock. The following officers took part in the R. A .:

R E Comp Jas Wilson, Z. E Comp H J M Wilson, H. E Comp J T Jones. Comp W Turner. Comp R McLellan, S N. Comp F Donovan, P S. Comp A G Harwood, S.S. V E Comp W Walker, J S. Comp J H Pritchard. janite

The proceedings in the chapter hall were oncluded about 10 o'clock, the meeting being closed by the grand superintendent, who, in doing so, thanked the officers of the various chapters for their assistance and hearty co-operation in holding the chapter of instruction, and to the companions gene ally, for their attendance and attention to the exemplification of the work. He expressed his thanks to the chapters of the district for the courteous and fraternal manner in which he had been received when paying official visits, and trusted that the inception of this chapter of instruction would lead to

TEACHING THE YOUNG IDEA. School Statistics of the World-Array of Interesting Figures.

The United States contains 189,000 elenentary schools, having 9,729,000 pupils. The government expenditure for education is \$81.719,000. Austria-15,000 schools, 2,135,000 pupils, government expenditure pupils, government expenditure \$11,600.000.

Bavaria—7200 schools \$41,000 pupils, government expenditure \$4,000,000: Belgium—5700 schools, 688,000 pupils, government expenditure \$2,467,000 British India. ish India-15,000 schools; 616.000 pubils; government expenditure, \$6,626,000. England and Wales-18.000 schools; 3,896,0 pupils; government expenditure. \$13,749,-000. France—7400 schools, 4,949,000 pupils; government expenditure, \$22,000,000. Germany—80,000 schools, 7,200,000 puls ; government expenditure, not reported pils; government expenditure, \$2,300,000, reland -7500 schools; 1,032.000 pupils overnment expenditure, \$2,677,000. Italy government expenditure, \$2,677,009. Italy —48,000 schools, 2,058,000 pupils, government expenditure, \$6,000,000. Japan—25,000 schools, 2,163,000 pupils, government expenditure, \$1,181,000. Mexico—8100 schools, 349,000 pupils, government expenditure, unknown. Netherlands—3890 schools, 541,000 pupils, | Section | Sect government expenditure, \$10,000,000. Russia—28,000 schools, 1,213,000 pupils, government expenditure, \$9,000,000. Scotland —3000 schools, 534,000 pupils, government expenditure, \$1,736,000. Sweden—cook schools, 598,000 pupils, government expenditure, \$2,500.000. Spain—28,000 schools, 1,410,000 pupils, Government expenditure, unknown. Victoria—2300 schools; 258,000 pupils; government expenditure, \$2,844,000. Wurernment expenditure, \$2,844,000. Wurtemburg—3900 schools; 275,000 pupils; government expenditure, \$2,000,000. Sax ony-2100 schools; 41,000 pupils; govern ment expenditure, \$1,500,000. There are 220 normal schools in the United States,

f schools for secondary instruction, the United States with 2200 leads. Another on Baby Bunting (From the Port Hope Guide.) At last I've found a place to rest,
'Tis down in Durham West.
The Mail will stir 'em.
Still my heart does quail and quake,
For fear that I'll be bounced by Blake
From West Durham.

with 26,000 pupils. These figures surpasthose of any other country. In the number

Purposeless and Cruel.

Every thought of De Long and Chip , in Canada, and the have attended this of an expedition to search for the usele It was once in line with the equator let us wait until it swings back again t a temperate zone before more lives are lost in the purposeless and cruel search for its

ELECTION NOTICES.



EAST TORONTO ELECTION

Electors in St. Lawrence and St. Thomas' Wards Favorable to the Candidature of

THOS. THOMPSON,

The Liberal Candidate for

EAST TORONTO

ms, Corner King and George streets, this

THURSDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. For the purpose of Organization.

Rally for the Rights of Ontario!

Liberal Conservative Association, ST. JOHN'S WARD

bring them in

TO-NIGHT.

June 1, at 8 o'clock, and all favorable to Mr. HAY

A MASS MEETING

of citizens will be held in the

DOMINION AMPHITHEATRE

between James and Yonge streets on FRIDAY, JUNE 2nd ATSP.M.,

When the Liberal Candidates when the Elberal Camulates for Toronto, and other speakers will deliver addresses. Entran-ces are opened to Amphitheatre from both Queen and James EDUCATIONAL

MEMBERSHIP LIMITED.

T. B. BROWNING, M.A., R. LEWIS,

ald and his colleagues has been in force only three years, a brief period, indeed, in the history of a country. But I do not hesitate to declare, speaking from a tolerably wide experience, that it is doing its work efficaciously than the most ardent protectionist could have anticipated. Industries which under the assaults of American capital were compelled for five years to draw heavily upon their resources, are now paying a living profit; and the prosperity of the manufacturer is necessarily shared by the skilled artisan'and workman. The latter, instead of having to be content with three or four day's work per week, are now working full time for better wages. New industries have sprung up, and old ones which had ecome extinct under the one-sided free trade system have revived. Indeed, more factories have been established since 1878 than for twenty years previous. The country, from one end to the other, is highly prosperous, and while I acknowledge that this is due in a measure to beautiful crops and to the universal revival in trade, I claim fearlessly that the protective policy

about this happy state of affairs. It is because I am profoundly convinced that the reversal of that policy, or even a doubt as to its permanence, would be disasenterprise, that I again appear in Centre Toronto and seek your suffrages. I need hardly tell you that for a man in my position and at my time of life there is no charm in pursuit of politics. But I feel it to be my duty in the interest of Canadian industry, and I trust I may say without egotism in the interest of our common country, to put aside all private considerations and resist the attempt now being made at this election, if not to overthrow at all events to discredit the national policy. For that, in my opinion, is the real issue in this contest. As a large employer of labor, and one having a stake in commercial enterprises of almost every kind, l do not hesitate to say that the return the free trade party to power at this junccalamity. Capital, always timid, would take alarm; many new industries which are being nourished by the tariff would undoubtedly be ruined; old industries would suffer as before, and the general busi ness of the country would be thrown into confusion, and, not improbably, into

employer, and for every man dependent

OF

GENTLEMEN .- At the general election in 1878 I appeared before you as the vocate of a protective policy, and you were life a member of the reform party. But the helplessness of the Mackenzie adminis tration during the trying days between 1874 and 1878, and their refusal, or theoretical grounds, to give to Canadian interests that measure of protection which as every practical business man saw, had become absolutely necessary, led me, pre ferring country to party, to abandon old political associations and support the states men who stood pledged to a protective

The tariff prepared by Sir John Macdon-

These considerations, so grave for every upon his daily labor, have induced me, instead of seeking the repose to which, me to parliament once more. You know that I have no personal ambition or selfish end to gratify. But I am deeply anxious, in common I am sure with all. business men, no matter what their party affiliations may have been, to preserve and perpetuate the policy to which Canada already owes so much. The loss by the demoralization that would follow on the heels of the return of the free trade party cannot be estimated; nor can any estimate be formed of the loss the country would sustain through the flight of capital, which is awaiting the verdict in this election before investing in new and important enterprises to the launching of which the maintenance of the present tariff is essentially necessary. Upon these broad grounds I ask you for your votes, in order that the hands of Sir John Macdonald may be strengthened in the work that yet remains for him, and that the prosperity which now prevails may not 77 YONGE STREET can help it, by the fatuous policy that brought disaster upon us in other days. The national policy, according to the late first minister, is a "national folly and a

national crime," so that no man can be doubts as to the course Mr. Mackenzie N. P. CHANEY & CO and his leader would pursue should they, unhappily, be returned to power.

I may add that I warmly approve of the great vigor and energy displayed by the government in opening up and developing he Northwest. Their policy in that respect, although at one time derided by their opponents, has already met with unexampled success. Immigrants are pouring into Manitoba and the fertile region beyond it at the rate of fifteen hundred per week, and it is probable that not less than 60,000 persons will go up there this year. The peopling of those vast territories will add normously to the wealth and strength o the Dominion, and it is to the interest of the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of Old Canada that the trade policy which gives them control of the expanding markets of the Northwest should be maintained and rendered permanent, as it only can be, by a decisive expression of public

opinion at the polls: I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

KOBERT HAY

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awarded prize at Industrial exhibition



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FREE SHOWS NOTE IT!

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WM. EDGAR,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Gen. Manager.

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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.
Pasengers 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. MORGAM, 64 Yonge street, and at Ticket offices at the Union and Yonge street depots.

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