

GOOD

THE PUBLIC

IR WORKS,

street, Toronto.

would have returned from

with a large and fashionable

collection of hats and fancy

goods.

to be opened at

E STREET

185 YONGE STREET, are

to the public, especially the

crowd which is by far the

largest in these days ever

seen.

ENWEND.

WAYS.

RAILWAY

ANANDA

FARES!

BIRTHDAY,

May 24, 1882.

return tickets will be issued

single fare, good for the

round trip, and will station at

good until May 25th inst.

GEN. A. COY,

General Manager.

ern Railway

WIST TRAINS FOR

EMERSON,

PEG. BRANDON,

forth-West.

of this Railway on

ay 23, 1882,

ND.

NE 6TH, 1882.

pe, time-table, etc., apply

agents and Agents.

F. BRIDGTON,

Gen. Manager.

TOBA!

THE

EGIAL TRAINS

THE

nk Railway.

OF 1882.

leave weekly during the

APRIL, and at short in-

tervals.

COACHES ONLY

are attending all the

CLASS PASSENGER at the

and Live Stock

the same Train

ANSHIPMENT.

and also

the heavy expense of

going by other routes.

and Household Effects

received from the Com-

pany, General Man-

PH HICKSON,

General Manager.

TOBA.

EXCURSION!

SON OF 1882

the line of

Canada Southern

AYS,

Toronto, 12:30 noon

Y, MAY 1, 1882. AN

ing car will be attached

to the train leaving Toronto at

10:30 a.m., and returning

on Saturday at 9:30

a.m. It will be able to take

over 200 passengers, and

will be able to take

over 200 passengers, and

will be able to take

over 200 passengers, and

will be able to take

over 200 passengers, and

will be able to take

AROUND THE WORLD.

Lord Spencer is the first Irish

viceroy with a seat in the cabinet.

In the Spanish senate the foreign

secretary lately asserted that every Spaniard

was animated by a desire to see Gibraltar

restored to Spain.

The Duke of Athol strenuously

encourages the children on the estate to learn

Gaelic, holds an annual examination at

his castle, and gives prizes.

The lions from which Rosa Bonheur

copied her picture now on exhibition at

Letevre's, occupied a cage in her studio and

were her own property.

In the recent French municipal

election at Marseilles only 12,000 electors out

of 65,000 voted; at Toulon, 600 out of

15,000; at Avignon, 300 out of 7,000. Equal

results were shown in other places.

The annual campaign against the lo-

coms has been in progress some weeks in

the island of Cyprus. The rewards offered

by the government resulted in the collection

and destruction of more than 1200

tons of eggs.

Republican France maintains as many

embassies (as distinguished from ministries)

as imperial and royal France did, and pays

as good salaries. St. Petersburg, \$50,000

(which is more than England pays); Lon-

don, \$40,000 and a fine house.

English names and titles really do

seem an impossibility to the French. The

English correspondent of the Figaro writes,

on May 3, "Sir Leighton," alluding to

Sir F. Leighton, president of the academy,

and says that Lord "Cooper" is succeeded

by the "Marquis" Spencer.

Mr. Djijou, who had previously been

convicted eighteen times, and spent thirty-

five years in prison, lately set fire to

Valence cathedral, but the fire being quick

ly discovered, only \$7000 of damage was

done. He said he was tired of prison in

France, and wished to end his days in

New Caledonia—twenty years' penal serv-

itude.

The London Spectator sees in the

solitary life of Darwin in travel and at Down,

and the seclusion of Cayley at Craigknock,

the germinating periods of their lives,

and says that Englishmen too often forget

that what is for the average man the dull

and even stupefying life of seclusion is the

very condition under which great

genius is nursed into intensity.

M. Vareschagin, the distinguished

painter of battle pictures, has recently had

two singular compliments paid him by

continental governments. So vividly had

he depicted the horrors of the battle field

that in Russia the public exhibition of his

paintings was altogether interdicted, while

at Berlin the military authorities forbade

soldiers to pay them a visit.

Alphonsus, the history of his

books, which he is publishing in

French review, all but admits that one of

his earliest and most celebrated books was

based upon the leading idea of "David

Copperfield," namely, the life of a homeless

little boy greatest hardships of his way

through poverty and wretchedness to the

position of an author and journalist.

A number of Chinamen had become

portrait painters in San Francisco. The

chief merit of their work is cheapness.

They do not undertake to paint from life,

but only make enlarged copies of photo-

graphs, in oils, at \$2 each. These pictures

usually reproduce the likenesses of the

original with remarkable fidelity, and the

eyes are likely to be a trifle astat, yet they

sell.

A Montreal paper issued an account

of Catholic mission progress in Africa and

a receipt to make tomato omelet, viz: "They

The Chinese.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

The action of the United States govern-

ment in the Chinese matter has apparently

aroused the leaders of the Canadian hool-

igan party on the Pacific coast. Perhaps

the news that a large number of Chinese

emigrants had landed at Victoria, B. C.,

within the past few weeks, and the fact

that now that emigration to the United

States had been stopped there would be an

increased flow to the British provinces had

something to do with the general at-

tention. Whatever led to the reviv-

ing of the subject in parliament, Sir

John Macdonald's attitude is disclosed

by his reply to a question on the subject,

which eminently characteristic of him,

was anything but liberal to the Chinese

thinkers. Sir John Macdonald said that

the government had heard no complaints

of the emigration of Chinese labor upon

white labor; and, in fact, white labor

was not sufficient, without supplement

the government railway within the specified

time. Such a reply one would have

thought would have been sufficient to allay

the anxiety of any one honestly afraid of

the effect of Chinese immigration, and the

government might have contented itself

with saying as much. Sir John, how ver-

theless, would not leave the matter there

and the prospect, that is case of difficulty

arising, it would be within the power of

the parliament to take some such action as

had been taken by the United States.

This means that Sir John and the con-

servative party would not be averse to ex-

cluding Chinese emigration, altogether for a

term of ten or twenty years. Such a decla-

ration is a distinct invitation to the hool-

igans of the Pacific coast to raise a difficulty

which was perhaps lost sight of in the ager-

ness of the government's plea. Surely

have made some reference to the consider-

ation which should be given to the great

principles underlying the question, and the

result to the whole country, rather than

merely suggested that the

alleged evil was within the remedial power

of the state.

The Home of the Corset.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Bavaria has been called the home of the

corset, and although England, France, Ger-

many, and America are manufacturing

them largely, Bavaria still holds her own

in the market. There were imported to this

country in 1881 about 15,000 dozen corsets,

valued at not less than \$6 per dozen, and

over 50,000 dozen fell an average value

of 180 per dozen, and there

was levied and collected a duty

\$187,500, or about thirty-five per cent.

The cost price of the best quality landed in

this country was a fraction less than

seventy-five cents per corset, which, adding

the duty, made the cost over \$1 each.

One-third of the total value of all the exports

of Wurtemberg to the United States since

1875 has been in woven corsets.

The total annual production of 1880 of

corsets in the kingdom was 1,250,

000, and valued at \$750 require-

ing 40,000 pounds of cotton yarn.

The industry requires sixteen distinct pro-

cesses in the change of the raw material to

the finished corset. There are the follow-

ing, cutting out, stitching, stamping, weav-

ing, brooding, insertion of whalebone, punch-

ing, ironing, eyeletting, clamping, measur-

ing, and boxing. In the manufacture of

corsets are employed about 1700 male

weavers. All the work except the weaving

is done by female operatives at home. Fol-

lowing the close of the late war a great

number of corsets to the United States, had

MONNEY AND TRADE

WM. FARLEY. WM. MARA

HUDSON BAY STOCK

Bought and sold for Cash or margin.

FARLEY & MARA,

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

36 TORONTO STREET.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, May 18.—Banks—Montreal 108 1/2

and 109, 1/2; Dominion 107, 1/2; Toronto, 107 1/2

and 108, 1/2; Merchants, 107 1/2; Commercial, 107 1/2

and 108, 1/2; Federal, 107 1/2; 107 1/2; 107 1/2

and 108, 1/2; 107 1/2; 107 1/2; 107 1/2

and 108, 1/2; 107 1/2; 107 1/2; 107 1/2

and 108, 1/2; 107 1/2; 107 1/2; 107 1/2

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