The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2 1882

MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS.

BY. R. W. PHIPPS.

The address by Mr. Blake to the electors of West Durham is, of course, something more than the ordinary address of a candidate to a constituency. It is understood to embody the views of the opposition, and to foreshadow the course of the incoming government, should that opposition be triumphant. It is at this moment a very important manifesto, one long and anxiously waited for, and concerning which expectations were raised which I fear the document itself is not too well calculated to fulfill. I propose to consider its principal points in detail. We must remember that the questions are two, not only whether Sir John Macdonald's government should be opposed on these issues, but also whether Mr. Blake's would be likely to do better.

The first—the redistribution bill—is one which the electors, I consider, should unite in condemning. It would of itself furnish a full and sufficient reason for throwing out any government which was not certain to be succeeded by a worse. To express an opinion on that point we must look further.

Passing over some charges invariably made we come to the Pacific railway contract. No one disapproved more strongly of this than myself. I spent much time in writing and speaking against it, and would, at that time, so vast were the issues involved, have gladly seen the government compelled to resign on the question, even at the risk of what I should consider a great evil, the abandonment of the protective principle. But matters are now altogether changed. The contract for the line joining the two oceans is given. The consideration is largely paid. The lands are largely hypothecated. Mr. Blake would hardly annul, hardly venture by governmental force to modify it. He does not propose to. To have postponed the through line as Mr. Blake described, till we had intersected the rich prairie section with railroads and populated it largely with actual settlers—that would indeed have been an excellent, a statesmanlike plan; and had been frequently proposed, and not alone by Mr. Blake. But it was not the course he and his colleagues followed when in office, for, as you may remember, they advertised largely, though in vain, for a contractor to build the line. They had the great mass of virgin soil; they had a strong majority; they had power to borrow to build; to settle; immigrants in any number were then, as now, obtainable. In their term a vast extent of prairie country might have been occupied; a large population secured. They accomplished neither. Of dishonesty I never accused them; but of incompetency, of most useless and injurious slowness, of dawdling away valuable years each of almost priceless value, I always did, and I have never retracted the accusation. In two ways the Mackenzie government are responsible for the present railway contract. First, that when in power they did not, by pursuing, as they might have done, a rapid and statesmanlike course, render the present evil arrangement impossible. Second, that they refused to adopt the protective principle, after their defeat. Had they done that the people would have compelled an election on the syndicate question, and Mr. Blake would have gone in again.

Mr. Blake "challenges the land policy, which has in various forms given facilities for speculation, whereby great areas of the choicest lands are falling into the hands of middlemen, who will hold them till they exact from the immigrant large profits, thus at once retarding the development of the country and lessening the prosperity of the settler."

Excellent! could not be better. But will he do it? Can he do it? Did he do it? Alas, I know speculators who bought largely, held long and sold high, under his colleagues, and I know his own followers, a dozen of them, leading men among them—his old cabinet colleagues among them—who have bought largely since, and hold for a market—to "exact," "retard," "lessen," and all the rest of it. Now, let him in. Would not his followers force him to confine it, especially when, in office, they might get the first chance?

On the streams act I do not agree with Mr. Blake. Observe, I have not examined or have forgotten, the merits of this particular case. But that is not the question. It is, as Mr. Blake puts it, whether, on local affairs, nowise conflicting with Dominion interests, there should be that right of disallowance by the Dominion government, which is destructive of our provincial autonomy. Now, I want you carefully to follow me. This is a lumber case. Might not injustice arise. Government sell lumber. Might not a government be in collusion with a lumberer? Or at least, might it not be very unfair to another lumberer? Might it not pass an act to hurt him? I do not mean the angelic reform local which is in, but say the ferocious tory local which is out. Then an appeal is desirable. To whom; we have no senate? Where but to the Dominion parliament, composed of, it is supposed, a higher class of men—Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie left this for that—and certainly men less likely to be locally biassed? But they may be partizan! True; but if you reject for that, you must renounce legislation entirely. Make them less partizan; send independent men. It is you who are partizan; these be but your shadows.

Next, the boundary award. That is, I fear, altogether indefensible. It is not partizan—that is, not grit and tory—it is sectional—it is that unfortunate setting of French against British Canadian by which we have been plagued as long as I can remember. My good friends, if I could persuade you to encourage that quality of Canadian independence, which in my dull way I have been urging on you some weeks past, you would not allow any man to tie you in bundles and bump your heads together. But to our award. It is wrong. But shall we put in Mr. Blake therefore? Put in the men who occasioned it? "What," you will ask, "are they responsible?" Certainly. If I understood Mr. Blake's statement correctly, a "commission of eminent, able, and impartial men" were engaged during the course of several sessions in the investigation. Investigating what? Well, principally whether the word north-ward meant north. That was the *piece de resistance*, and the whole thing should not have taken three months unless amongst a nation of Methuselahs. If Mr. Blake had got his award in three months, had his commissioners on the territory and his stakes driven in another, and had his wagon trains of emigrants in by the fifth month *that* would have been statesmanlike, and when John A. got in some years after, there would have been no undoing the business.

And now we come to the tariff. Here is Mr. Blake upon it:—

You know well that I do not approve of needless restrictions on our liberty of exchanging what we have for what we want, and do not see that any substantial application of the restrictive principle has been, or can be, made in favor of the great interests of the mechanic, the laborer, the farmer, the lumberman, the shipbuilder, or the fisherman. But you know also that I have fully organized the fact that we are obliged to raise yearly a great sum, made greater by the obligations imposed on us by this government; and that we must continue to provide this yearly sum mainly by import duties, laid to a large extent on goods similar to those which can be manufactured here; and that it results as a necessary incident of our settled fiscal system that there must be a large, and as I believe, in the view of moderate protectionists, an ample advantage to the home manufacturer.

Our adversaries wish to present to you an issue as between the present tariff and absolute free trade

This is not the true issue.

Free trade is, as I have repeatedly explained, for us impossible; and the issue is whether the present tariff is perfect or defective and unjust.

I believe it to be in some important respects defective and unjust.

We expressed our views last session in four motions which declare that articles of such prime necessity as fuel and breadstuffs should be free; that the sugar duties should be so adjusted as to relieve the consumer from some part of the enormous extra price he is now liable to pay to a few refiners; that the exorbitant and unequal duties on the lower grades of cotton and woollens should be so changed as to make them fairer to the masses, who now pay on the cheapest goods taxes about twice as great in proportion as those which the rich pay on the finest goods; and that the duties on such an article as iron, which is in universal use, should be reduced, so as to enable the home manufacturer, to whom it is the raw material to produce cheaper goods, for the benefit of his home consumer, and the encouragement of his foreign trade.

I believe that by changes of the character I have indicated, monoply and extravagant prices would be checked, a greater measure of fair play and justice to all classes would be secured, and the burden of taxation would be better adjusted to the capacity of the people who are to pay.

Mr. Blake's position in his first nine lines has always puzzled me. Now, I have a hundred dollars, and Daniel Webster is alive, and I want to exchange that money in return for his pleading a case in Toronto for me. And here he is—the bag of books—the stalwart figure—the full, pathetic eye. But who is this in spectacles, who rushes in, stops the American, and remarks: "I beg your pardon, sir, but we cannot allow it?" "What!" asks the Yankee, "a tariff on talent! How much? I'll pay." "Oh," says Mr. Blake, "excuse me; but we have placed a prohibitory tariff on that. Bad law might creep in you know." "And goods," says Daniel, "soap, sugar, pipe-clay and gunpowder, some might be bad, but you don't prohibit." "Oh, we would not buy of the detected makers, sir." "And would not the incoming lawyer found ignorant be discovered and advertised! Would not that protect you as in goods?" asks Daniel. "It is incorrect to discuss it," says Mr. B. "You cannot plead here, sir." And I lose Daniel. Now, the fact is, our respected friend Mr. Blake is the very high priest in the temple of the best paying protected industry in the country—nay, if I mistake not, he is actually in a little inner ring protected against the other Canadian lawyers. Nobody grudges him what he has made, but if the restrictive principle is so good for the lawyer, why is it so bad for all other classes? For the rest of the paragraph, in what Mr. Blake has "fully recognized," he is, I grieve to say, entirely wrong. He might, if he chose, drop all duties on manufactures to the factory-killing 17½ per cent he had them at, and put on raw sugar, tea, coffee, and many other articles unmakable here, plenty to raise the sum—might raise the excise on liquors—add to the tobacco tax—might raise plenty of money, and yet knock our factories on the head by low duties as rapidly as he chose.

Skip to the next large paragraph—fuel and breadstuffs. Prime necessity, eh? Now, are you going to give us nothing but dry bread? If bread is of prime necessity, is'nt butter? And is not meat? And are we to have no vegetables? Why, in Canada, we all get them all, and none are more prime than the other. If any come free, all should. And there is the farmer's protection gone. Then he will give nothing on manufactures; and it's all gone. Then for fuel—that is the coal. There is not a town where it hurts—and it chiefly hurts the towns—but will vote strongly for the national policy—coal and all. And if those most hurt are willing, why meddle? The Nova Scotia men want the duty, and therefore grumble less at the flour duty, which helps our farmers. The truth is, the coal duty is a thing Ontario towns pay Ontario farmers to please the Nova Scotians. The fact is, Mr. Blake sees the protection cart rattling jollily along. "What," says he, "fuel—breadstuffs—these are your linch-pins—linch-pins are no good, add to weight, and carry nothing. And you've got an awful driver. Tell you what: let me drive; if you only knew how I can drive; I'll just throw away those useless linch-pins; and then I'll drive the protection cart as long as it will hold together, and you can't say that won't be trying the protection experiment fairly."

Next, sugar. Where's the enormity? I know this: I have been getting sugar at ten cents for years; it was eleven long ago; there has been no rise whatever, but if anything a fall.

Next, the high tariff on the fine goods—cotton and woollen—poor man, rich man, and so on. As to fine cottons—I was years in the trade, and really cannot understand this. The fine cotton is not the dearest—the weight of cotton has much to say in the matter—a heavy thread is often dearer than a fine, and both are about the same now—about eighteen cents for very good stuff, and if my memory is right, the same stuff thirty years ago would have cost the same. It would have been English then.

As to woollens, Canada grows a coarse wool, and can produce but little merino. Canada can make plenty of coarse heavy blankets, cloths, tweeds—good serviceable stuffs. But into the finest qualities she cannot as well venture. To protect them would need a very high tariff, and little would be accomplished then. What is on them is in the nature of a revenue tariff. What is on the coarser is protective, and is meant to protect what we can make. Now, Mr. Blake knows very well we were often told we meant to protect oranges and cocoanuts. Why is it that a reasoning man—a clever pleader—cannot see that we might as well protect oranges as fine goods we cannot make? We put duty on the poor man's goods; they are what we can make. The others, which we cannot, we put a revenue tariff on.

Next, iron. The duty on this Mr. Blake should be the last to object to. It is a revenue tariff; it is high not enough to protect, and by his own showing any tax on it is borne by the whole community—the object of indirect taxation. Of course if I, a protectionist, framed the tariff, I should protect iron by a high duty, and set the furnaces at work all through the land. That is one of the tariff points I do not approve of; but it should please Mr. Blake, a revenue tariff man.

I have much respect for Mr. Blake, but not for his statesmanship It is true, I believe him incapable of such an act as the gerrymander. But I am also compelled to believe him incapable of understanding the great principles on which are founded a protective course. I cannot think him capable of understanding these, for I and others have for years pressed them on his notice, willing to support his party if he adopted them; while he has continually answered in a manner evincing decided disbelief, a disbelief I consider capacity to apprehend would remove. It is, I fancy, a matter of training. The habit of clinging to precedent unfits the mind for certain studies, and for this very reason a good common or chancery lawyer can seldom be a good constitutional lawyer where the constitution is unwritten. Compare Sir John and Mr. Blake. Why, in our position, it is a question of who shall drive our carriage. Well, the old coachman has a lot of hangers-on who will likely pick our pocket; but he *may* get us safely round the precipice; while the new one, who is of unflinching integrity, will respect our pocket, but will to a dead certainty break our neck. Mr. Blake's course would be, I consider, to break the financial neck of the country. Do not suppose I think the present tariff a good one; it is better than it was, for time is curing the effects of ill-framing, but it is far from being the success it might be. A protective government needs a constant guiding hand; that is what we have lacked. Under this tariff—rather, under Sir Leonard, directed by the manufacturers—you are half poisoned by some bad articles of food, you are compelled to buy poor articles of clothing; you do not gain the money you could from a full protective system. What then? I cannot persuade you to force in competent men; but had you the spirit independence gives you would have done it long ago. I take the next best course. I say it is better to keep a declared protectionist government in power than to admit a gentleman like Mr. Blake, who virtually says, "I will endure the protection animal; but I do not like him; he would be improved by cutting off his head and his feet."

Were there any possible chance for a better, it would be well to overthrow this government; but it seems there is none. If the people would free themselves from their machine conventions, and send in independent men, there would be every chance. But what do we see? All over the county, the old reform clique being put to the front. They have plenty of protectionists; but we see none sent to the polls. What are coming are men who have for years violently denounced protection. Sir John has done many mistaken acts; and above all men I have no reason to speak well of him. But no personal motive must hinder me from saying that, in those now coming forward on the reform side I see no chance of improvement.

AMENITIES OF BRIGANDAGE.

It seems that the Italian brigands are very gentlemanly fellows after all. After capturing a nobleman and demanding a ransom of fifteen thousand dollars they continue to address him as "your excellency" and beg him to excuse them for talking so perpetually about their own affairs. At least this is the etiquette observed by the brigands around Palermo, and we presume that they may be taken as representative of the Italian bandits in general. It must be acknowledged that this is very pretty conduct. In a case of capture which recently occurred near the Italian city mentioned above, the captain of the gang in returning a watch to his prisoner offered to buy it of him, as it was an article of great taste and beauty. Such behaviour as this must have been almost enough to make one fall in love with captivity and to dread returning to a state of freedom where cheating is systematically practised with great politeness over the counter.

COAL MINERS' STRIKES.

Extensive as are the existing strikes in the Pennsylvania coal regions and among the iron workers, they may be surpassed a week hence by new movements. The miners' union contemplate ordering out 20,000 operatives on June 1, and for the same date the amalgamated iron and steel workers are preparing a strike which will throw out 30,000 persons. There are already fully 20,000 miners out, in the bituminous and anthracite regions combined; and the abolition of store orders and the establishment of regular and convenient pay days are insisted on with a vehemence which makes long strikes almost certain. The mining populations of other states besides Pennsylvania are engaged in like movements.

THE HAYTIEN BUTCHERIES.

The twenty-eight executions at St. Marc and Gonaives form a bloody climax for the rebellion lately undertaken against President Salomon; and at latest accounts fourteen more victims had been condemned to death. The poor marksmanship of the Haytien troops made some of the shootings at St. Marc almost as bungling and brutal as an ordinary hanging. This severity toward the insurgents may cause other outbreaks; for as General Salomon was himself long an exile, biding his time until he should be recalled and made president, so other exiles will perhaps improve any reaction of horror at his slaughters for fomenting their own projects of insurrection.

VEINTEMILLA is having some trouble to hold his place as dictator of Ecuador. The provinces of Tulcan and Ibarra are in arms; the insurgents lately held Pianguapi in force, after having overthrown the authorities at Esmeraldas. Veintemilla has laid stress on the fact that the revolt is without a head; still it is more significant that the purpose seems to be the destruction of his rule rather than the favoring of the personal fortunes of some rival.

MONEY AND TRADE

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, May 25.—Banks—Montreal 207¾ and 207½, trans 5, 25, 20, 25, 25, 14 at 207¾. 5 at 207¾. Ontario 68 and 67¾, transactions 100 at 68, Toronto sellers 180¾, trans 15 at 181, Merchants, 131 and 130½, trans 25 at 130¾, Commerce 148¾ and 148¼, trans 30 at 148¾, Imperial 138¼ and 137¾, transactions 10 at 137¾, Federal 164¾ and 164¼, transactions 10 at 165, 25, 10, 10 at 164¼. Dominion 213¼ and 213¼, trans 20 at 213¼, Standard 118¼ and 118¼, trans 30 at 118¼, Hamilton sellers 126, British America 135 and 134, Western Assurance 182 and 180¼, Consumers' Gas 154 sellers, Dominion Telegraph company 97 and 95, trans 30 at 96, 30 at 95¼, 33 at 95, Montreal Telegraph company 133¼ and 133, Union 136 and 132, Canada Landed Credit Company, 129¼ and 128¼, Building and Loan Association 109¼ and 109, trans 60 at 109¼, Imperial Savings and Investment sellers 113, Farmers Loan and Savings Company 126¾ and 126, London and Canada Loan and Assurance, sellers 139¼, National Investment buyers 110. Real Estate Loan and Debenture company sellers 109, London and Ontario sellers 120, Manitoba Loan 127 and 125, Huron and Erie buyers 161, Dominion Savings and Loan, buyers 120, Ontario Loan and Debenture sellers 133, Canada Savings and Loan sellers 131, London Loan 116 and 114, Brant Loan and Savings Society 105 and 103½, Ontario Investment Association 138 and 134¾, British Canadian Loan and Investment, buyers 104. Agricultural Loan and Savings Company buyers 121, Royal Loan Company, 120 and 116.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, May 25.—Flour, receipts 3400 brls, sales 200 brls; market quiet and steady; prices nominally unchanged. Quotations, Flour—Superior, $6 35; extra $6 25; spring extra $6 10; superfine, $5 60; strong bakers' $8 00; fine $5 10; middlings $4 20; pollards $3 75; Ontario bags $3 00; city bags $3 90; wheat red, $1 48; white $1 38; spring $1 45; corn 95c; peas per 60 lbs, 90½c; oats 44c; barley 70c; rye 90c; oatmeal $5 10; cornmeal $4; butter western 15c to 17c; eastern town-hip 20c to 22c; Brockville and Morrisburg 18c to 22c; creamery 28c to 34c; cheese 11c to 13c; pork $21 to $22; lard $14 to $15; bacon 13c to 14c; hams 13c to 14c; ashes pots, $5 05 to $5 15; pearls, nominal.

OSWEGO, May 25.—Wheat lower; white state, $1 40, red state $1 47. Corn unchanged; western yellow 88c. Oats quiet, Canada held 59c. Barley scarce, No 2 Canada, nominally, $1 07½. Rye quiet, Canada held at 87c in bond.

DETROIT, May 25.—Wheat No 1 white $1 24½ cash, $1 34 for May, $1 32 for June, $1 27 for July, $1 11½, $1 10½ for September $1 11½ for year. Receipts 13,000 bush; shipments none.

Grain and Produce.

TORONTO, May 25.—CALL BOARD.—Wheat steady, one car load of No. 2 spring offered at $1.36 with $1 34 bid, and a car of oats at 50c on track, without bids.

The receipts of grain on the street this morning were small, and prices generally without much change. Some 300 bushels of wheat offered and sold at $1 27 to $1 29 for fall, and $1 13 for goose. Barley dull and steady at 86c to 87c for 150 bushels. One jag of oats sold at 52c. Hay in good demand and firm, with sales of about forty loads at $12 to $15 for clover, and at $15 to $17 for timothy. Straw unchanged with sales of five loads at $8 to $9 a ton. Butter and eggs unchanged. We quote:—

Wheat, fall	$1 26 to $1 29	Lettuce doz..	0 40 to 0 50
do spring	1 32 to 1 36	Rhubarb dz..	0 20 to 0 35
do goose..	1 13 to 1 14	Radishes....	0 50 to 0 60
Barley	0 84 to 0 89	Asparagus doz	35 to 0 40
Oats	0 50 to 0 52	Beans, bu....	2 00 to 3 20
Peas	0 85 to 0 90	Onions, doz..	0 10 to 0 15
Rye	0 80 to 0 85	Cauliflr, doz..	0 00 to 0 00
Clover seed	4 90 to 5 10	Chickens, pair	0 70 to 0 80
Seed timothy	8 50 to 10 00	Fowls, pair...	0 55 to 0 65
do fcrc qrs	7 00 to 8 00	Ducks, brace	0 00 to 0 00
Mutton....	10 00 to 11 00	Partridge "	0 00 to 0 00
" carc	0 00 to 0 00	Geese	0 00 to 0 00
Lamb.....	12 00 to 15 00	Turkeys	1 25 to 2 50
Veal.....	7 00 to 8 00	Butter, lb. rlls	0 16 to 0 18
Hogs, 100 lbs	9 50 to 9 75	do dairy ..	0 13 to 0 14
Beets, bag..	0 70 to 0 80	Eggs, fresh ..	0 16 to 0 17
Carrots, bag	0 60 to 0 70	Wool, per lb..	0 20 to 0 21
Parsnips, bg	0 75 to 1 00	Hay	12 00 to 17 00
Potatoes, bg	1 40 to 1 50	Straw.....	8 00 to 9 00
Apples, brl	3 00 to 5 00		

TOLEDO, O., May 25.—Wheat—No 2 red $1 39½ cash, $1 29½ for May, $1 33½ for June, $1 10½ for July, $1 13½ for August, $1 12 for year. Corn—High mixed 79c, No 2 76½c. 73½ for May, 73½c for June, 73½c for July, 58½c for year. Oats steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—Flour 10s to 12s 6d, spring wheat 9s to 10s, red winter 9s 9d to 10s 3d, white 9s 8d to 9s 11d, club 9s 10d to 10s 3d, corn, 6s 5½d, oats 6s 6d, barley 5s 2d, peas 6s 10d, pork 57s, lard 58s, bacon 55s to 58s, tallow 43s 6d, cheese 60s.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, May 25.—Floating cargoes—Wheat steadier, corn, none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet, corn steady. Liverpool—Spot wheat slow, corn more enquired after. On passage to U.K. ports, of call and direct ports—Wheat 2,475,000 qrs., corn 200,000 qrs. Paris—Flour and wheat firm."

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton firmer, middling uplands 12¼c. Flour—Receipts 14,000 brls dull, unchanged, sales 13,000 brls. Rye flour weak unchanged. Cornmeal firm at $3 95 to $4 50. Wheat—Receipts, 105,000 bush, irregular; sales, 1,857,000 bush, including 174,000 bush. spot. Exports 22,000. No. 2 spring, $1 36, No. 2 red $1 42½ to $1 46, May $1 46½ to $1 47½, No 1 white $1 43½. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley nominal. Malt steady. Corn—Receipts 68,000 bush, weak; sales 1,886,000 bush including 72,000 bush spot, exports 8000 No 2 86½c to 87½, May 86⅞c to 87½c. Oats—Receipts 156,000 lower, sales 573,000 bush, mixed 59c to 64½c, white 62c to 69c, No. 2 May 59½c to 60½c. Hay dull at 65c to 70c. Hops quiet and unaltered. Coffee steady. Sugar weak and unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum weak, crude 6½c to 7½c, refined 7½c asked. Tallow firm at 8½c. Potatoes firm, peerlies $3 to $3 25, rose $4 to $4 25. Eggs higher at 18½c to 19c. Pork weak at $20 25 to $20 37½ new mess. Beef firm, cut meats firm, pickled shoulders 10½c, hams 14c, middles strong, 11½c. Lard lower at $11 70 to $11 72½. Butter dull. Cheese steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 25.—Flour firm. Wheat active and lower, No 2 spring $1 25 to $1 25½ cash, $1 25½ May. Corn lower 71c cash, 71½c May. Oats lower, 49½c cash, 49½ May. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Pork lower $19 50 cash, $19 45 May. Lard easier, $11 35 cash, $11 35 to $11 37½ June. Bulk meats higher, shoulders $9 50, short ribs $11 30, short clear $11 75. Whisky steady at $1 16. Freights unchanged. Receipts—Flour 10,000 brls, wheat 17,000 bush, corn 268,000 bush, oats 84,000 bush, rye 5000 bush, barley 12,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 13,000 brls, wheat 33,000 bush, corn 57,000 bush, oats 59,000 bush, rye 3500 bush, barley 12,000 bush.

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"The public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small per centage of working cost."—*British Board of Trade Report.*

For the latest reliable information on this subject consult our chart entitled, "TEN YEARS' RECORD." It makes a most striking revelation of the reasons why some companies

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Fourteen years experience in first-class houses of his city, New York and Boston. 4 6 2.

MEETINGS.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Association for the election of directors, and for other purposes will be held at the head office of the association in the Mechanics' Institute Toronto, on Tuesday the 16th day of May, 1882, a 12 o'clock noon, By order
A F. JONES,
Secretary.
The above meeting is further adjourned till TUESDAY the 23rd inst., at the same hour and place.

BOATS.

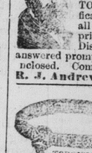
SAIL BOATS! SAIL BOATS
I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chaloupes 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. They are guaranteed safe and finished in galvanized iron. Address for price,
JEROME JACQUES,
BUILDER, ST. LOUIS DE LOTBINIERE
Quebec.

UNDERTAKERS.

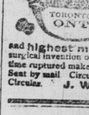
W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker,
213 Queen Street East, opposite Seaton Street.

M. NOLAN, 537 Queen street west. Funerals supplied in Furniture at the Lowest Rates. The best Hearse in Toronto. Telephone communication with all parts of the City.

MEDICAL.



Private Medical Dispensary
(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purificantia, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamp is inclosed. Communications confidential. Address R. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.



RUPTURE CURED
TORONTO, ONT.
The new truss invented by an eminent physician of the body. Presses Back the Intestines as a person would with the finger. With equal pressure the truss is held securely day and night, and radically cures certain. Retained by those wearing them and highest medical authority to be the greatest time ruptured makes no difference. *Easy, durable and cheap.* Sent by mail. Circulars free. Save your money till you get one. Circulars. J. WRIGHT & CO., Druggists, 308 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

LIME.

LIME WHITE & GREY PLASTER PARIS,
CEMENTS, HAIR, etc.
EDWARD TERRY'S
25 George Street. tf

HAIRGOOD

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
—OF THE—
PARIS HAIR WORKS,
105 Yonge Street, Toronto,
Mr. and Mrs. Dorenwend have returned from New York and Boston with a large and fashionable stock of the latest NOVELTIES of Hair and Fancy Hair Goods.
TEMPORARY STORE, to be opened at
77 YONGE STREET
Until the old premises, 105 YONGE STREET, are getting re-fitted. I invite the public, especially the LADIES, to inspect my goods which is by far the largest and choicest stock in these lines ever presented to the public in Canada.
A. DORENWEND.

RAILWAYS.

TO
MANITOBA!
VIA THE
POPULAR SPECIAL TRAINS
OF THE
Grand Trunk Railway.
SEASON OF 1882.
SPECIAL TRAINS will leave weekly during the months of MARCH and APRIL, and at short intervals for the remainder of the season.
FIRST-CLASS COACHES ONLY
will be run on these Special Trains, affording all the benefits of a FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE at the very lowest Emigrant Rates.
Household Effects and Live Stock
Will be carried on the same Trains
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT,
enabling Settlers to be with their families, and also to attend their stock on the way, arriving together at destination, thereby saving the heavy expense of Northwestern Hotels when going by other routes.
☞ Horses, Waggons, and Household Effects carried through at unprecedentedly low rates.
Every information can be obtained from the Company's Agents, or JAS. STEPHENSON, General Passenger Agent.
JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, Feb. 17, 1882. 5

MIDLAND RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
CHEAP FARES!
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
Wednesday, May 24, 1882.
On the above date return tickets will be issued between all stations at single fare, good for that day only.
On Tuesday, May 23rd, and Wednesday the 24th return tickets will be issued between all stations a one and one-third fare, good until May 25th inclusive.
A. WHITE, Traffic Manager.
GEO. A. COX, General Manager.

MANITOBA.
HOLBROOK EXCURSION!
FOR THE SEASON OF 1882
will run via the line of
Credit Valley & Canada Southern Railways,
and leaving Union Depot, Toronto, 12:30 noon
May 23rd and June 16th for Fargo, Grand Forks Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and all points Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly For rates, tickets tnd full information apply to
D. A. HOLBROOK & CO.,
Northwest Emigration, Real Estate, and Ticket agents, for Credit Valley and Canada Southern railways, 62 King-st. E, Toronto. 135

Great Western Railway
SPECIAL COLONIST TRAINS FOR
ST. VINCENT, EMERSON,
WINNIPEG, BRANDON
And the North-West,
will leave the line of this Railway on
Tuesday, May 23, 1882,
—AND—
TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1882.
For full particulars, maps, time-tables, etc., apply to the Company's station-masters and Agents.
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass. Agent.
F. BROUGHTON, Gen. Manager.
5610612

Great Western Rail'y
Sleeping Car Arrangements Between Toronto and Chicago.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882, AN elegant Wagner sleeping car will be attached daily, (except Sundays) to train leaving Toronto at 11.00 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.
WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent.
F. BROUGHTON. General Manager.

TOBACCOS

FRESH SUPPLIES
OF
LEMESURIER & SONS'
TOBACCOS & SNUFFS
ARE ARRIVING.
ROBERT SHIELDS & Co
Agents, 36 Front Street East, Toronto.