The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 188

A VOTE ON THE FUSION QUESTION.

We print in another column an article from Bradstreet's on the Grand Trunk and Great Western fusion scheme. Respecting a main point made, it seems almost a miracle of perversity that Great Western proprietors in England did not clearly see it months ago. Here are the facts: From the beginning the Great Western has had its Canadian connections limited to the Ontario peninsula. It was stopped short at Toronto; farther east it could not go. Such was the case for a quarter of a century and more. Now observe what happens. Something new turns up, the Quebec and Ontario road is put on the cards, offering to the Great Western, for the first time, an eastern outlet through Canadian soil. Scarcely anything more auspicious for the Great Western could have been contrived. For its proprietors the new situation did not perhaps hold within itself the potentiality of riches beyond the dreams of avarice, but it did carry with it a reasonable hope that the Great Western would be stronger than ever before. More than a reasonable hope, indeed, a certainty that, with a new eastern outlet through Canadian soil to the Canadian seaboard, the prospects of the Great Western would be revolutionized. Such an opportunity never came to the Great Western before ever since it was a road at all. Now for the astounding, almost incredible part of the story. At the very time when these new prospects are opening up, with a certainty of revolutionizing the whole situation in favor of the Great Western, the shareholders get frightened and sell out to the Grand Trunk! In railway history there is probably not a more complete give-away upon record. At the very time when the Great Western was about to obtain new and most important advantages the proprietors "cave in" and retire from the nobly-maintained contest of twenty-five years. How they happened to be caught, and to do this most extraordinary thing, they will never be able satisfactorily to explain, either to themselves or anybody else. As we said at the time, their fusion vote of a few weeks ago will stand as one of the most unaccountable surprise party decisions on record.

The surprise party vote, however, is not finally binding, it may possibly be reversed at the special general meeting which must yet be called to determine. But, let this turn out as it may, perhaps the vote of the people of Ontario may count for something. The Dominion elections are on. In every constituency, candidates must appeal to the people and say where they stand. No better opportunity could be wanted; if legislative sanction be needed for fusion it is the Dominion parliament that must consent or refuse. Now, we beg to put before the people of Ontario, candidates, election managers, voters, and all, this plain, straightforward issue. We say that there is not in any constituency, from Ottawa to the Detroit river, any candidate who dare stand up before the electors and declare that he is in favor of amalgamating the Great Western with the Grand Trunk. If such there be, go mark him well. But we do not think he will be "there." Among all our aspiring politicians there is no such daring individual. The courage required for the effort transcends anything that is going. We repeat it—no candidate, *dare* stand up any where in Ontario and tell the electors that he is in favor of fusion; let it be tried, however; let us see the candidate who will *dare*. We are positively aching for the sight of him. It may almost be called a godsend that a popular vote on the fusion question is within reach, and just at this time. The occasion should be improved instantly, immediately, and with all the vigor that a regard for Canadian interests in a great crisis can inspire.

AN INTERESTING ECLIPSE.

A brief cable despatch, announcing the success of the observations of the solar eclipse on Wednesday by the European astronomers who went for the purpose, contains two very interesting statements. The first is that the spectrosopic observations of the French astronomers indicated the existence of a lunar atmosphere. If this atmosphere is of considerable extent, these observations may result in some change of opinion concerning the physical condition of the moon Many have held that there were indications of a slight atmosphere in the moon, but we have been so long accustomed to hear our satellite spoken of as an "airless and waterless desert," and a "dead world," that it would be a genuine surprise should it turn out, after all, that the moon is not quite dead. Still, even if the moon has an atmosphere, it is probably greatly rarefied, so as to be capable of supporting the higher forms of light with which the earth is stacked. The absence of signs of water upon the moon also militates against the notion of its being inhabited. Those who believe, however, despite the apparant absence of the first requisites for the support of life, that the moon is not destitute of inhabitants have always been maintained, with a show of reason, that we ought to limit the existence of living beings to such conditions and surroundings as our earth presents. Because we cannot survive unless we have certain gases mixed in certain proportions, or, in other words, what we call water and air, we should not assume that all life is restricted in the same manner. In fact, the earth itself furnishes sufficient examples of the very various conditions under which life may exist to warn us against jumping at any conclusions concerning its ultimate limitations. If it turns out that the observations just made in Egypt have demonstrated the existence of a considerable atmosphere surrounding the moon, the believers in the theories of lunar habitability will feel greatly encouraged.

The other announcement that possesses special interest is that during the eclipse a fine comet was discovered close to the sun. This could not have been the Wells comet, which is still at a considerable distance from the sun, being, in fact, more than three weeks from its perihelion. If it is a new comet how happens it that the astronomers, who are constantly sweeping the heavens in search of such objects, have let it slip into the neighborhood of the sun without being detected? We do not recall any other instance of the discovery of a comet during an eclipse.

The important part that photograpy has played on this occasion is another interesting feature. The observers, it is said, succeeded in photographing the spectrum of the corona, and also in determining the place of the new comet by the same means.

There is thus every indication that the full story of the doings of these astronomers who went down into the land of Egypt armed with the marvellous instruments of modern science will prove of extraordinary interest.

JUDGE ARMOUR AND MR. GOLDWIN SMITH

Mr. Goldwin Smith publishes a letter setting himself right in regard to a criticism of his position on trial by jury made by Judge Armour and reported in the Globe. As usual the Globe, in its haste to get a point against the professor, misreported the judge. But the latter in open court at once repudiated the Globe's report and expressed his high opinion of Mr. Smith. The professor, in his reply, probed the whole matter when he says: "It would be unsafe to assume the veracity, in any matter in which I am concerned, of a journal which its proprietors allow to be used for the purpose of personal malice."

IS THE N. P. SETTLED?

The Telegram says so; and so does Mr. Mayor McMurrich. The former never has any opinion; the latter doesn't want to have any—on the N. P. But Sir John Macdonald says the issue before the electors is the N. P. Shall it be continued? So does the Globe say it is the issue. And the reformers of St. Patrick's ward thought so at their meeting on Saturday night when they began questioning Mr. McMurrich. Let every candidate give a straight answer on this issue. There must be no trimming or avoiding the issue, or begging the question.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE—THE NOMINATING OF CANDIDATES.

[BY E. W. PHIPPS.]

I wish, in this article, to comment on one particular form of dependence, from which, in their progress towards political and national self-assertion, it is most desirable that Canadians free themselves. I would impress on the minds of all who read this that it would be an excellent thing, a movement towards independence, an exercise of self-assertion, if the constituencies could contrive to have some voice in the selection of the members who are supposed to represent them in Parliament.

I shall be met, of course, with the reply, "Why, the constituencies *do* select them?" But I must answer. That is a popular delusion. You, my friend, have been a voter most of your life. Did you ever, in your life, select a fellow-citizen from the many you considered fit for the position, and vote for him as your parliamentary representative? You will answer, "Well, now it is put in that way, I cannot say I did; but I often voted for the one I liked best of the two who were running." Well, who set them running? Had you any voice in that? "Well, no; that was done by the nominating cooventions." Now we are come to it. Who are they?

I think my readers will agree with me that, throughout the country, though these conventions are supposed to be selected from the body of the citizens, they are not so selected. The mass of the people do not put themselves forward to get into, or even to send people to, these caucuses. They are composed generally of those persons who are said to "take an interest in politics." I will merely say of them, which few will deny, that they are not fitted to have the entire dictation of the choice of candidates in their hands. Yet they have. And the same people, or nearly so, continue every year to come forward as nominators, so that if the place be stated you can tell beforehand what names will be on the nominating list. Then, before the nomination of candidates, these conventions are carefully canvassed by two or three wire-pullers who want to get "their man" chosen. So that all ends in this: in every constituency two or three irresponsible persons really select the candidate. If a tory get in, they have selected him. If a reformer, it is still they, that is, their fellows of the same class in the opposite caucus, who have selected him. But most emphatically, the electors did not select either. They had their choice of two. But from the other twenty thousand or so in the constituency they were forbidden to choose. Yet in that twenty thousand are men of patriotism, of oratorical force, men who would be valuable in the house. And were these qualities in demand as they should be, there would be many more possessing them. But are they in demand? Surely not among the nominating wire-pullers, for by the men sent we see they have chosen such and many of such as sit unheard in the house the whole session, or have to read a speech if they make it. (It is a mistake to say they are workers. Whether in committee rooms or in the house, the transmission of intelligence should be by vocal and impromptu utterance, and he who cannot use such, and in good and grammatical language, is not fit for parliament. The dummy, by not being fit to take his share, leaves the floor free for the perpetual gabbler, who otherwise would not be endured.)

Why, then, are not better men selected? Simply, because the mode of nomination supplies quite a different motive for parliamentary action than that generally supposed—the good of the people. The member must think of something else. Those he is chiefly responsible to are those who can manage the conventions. They select candidates; they fan the agitation; they "work up" the constituencies. He must keep their favor. How is he to do it? By being as useful and agreeable as he can to the leaders of his party, who in return can be useful to his friends, perhaps, some time or other.

From such a system as this what must result? This, a member is not sent by a caucus to advocate the views or interests of his constituency, nor to deliver his own opinions. "What then?" you will ask. "These," you will naturally say, "are the very things he is supposed to be sent to do. What else is he sent to do? What else i s he wanted for? My good reader, I reply, look through the papers. Look at the nominating reports. Will you find me one member nominated to express, in parliament, the opinions he himself or his constituents entertain on public questions? I doubt it. But what will you find everywhere? They are sent to support the Hon. Edward Blake, or the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald. Why are they so sent? Because the party leaders are each in their turn the fountains of place and advancement, such as they are. Then the chief winning wire-pullers write to some leading man in Ottawa, and congratulate him on the result of the elections, and get replies back, fully agreeing, and complimenting the wire-puller on his own effective co-operation in "the cause," which the honorable gentleman can assure him "is fully appreciated in the most influential quarters, and will not be allowed to fade from their memory." "No," says the wirepuller on getting the letter. "I'll take care it shan't." He thinks he is one of the inside ring. He does not always know that from one leading man or another ten—yes—twenty thousand such letters go after every election—that of the twenty thousand recipients perhaps two hundred will after long waiting get some little gratification; that the nineteen thousand eight hundred, and probably himself, will get nothing, and pass their lives, the *ignis fatuus* ever floating gold-like in the distance, while customer after customer go over to their rivals with the remark, "Oh, so-and-so thinks so much of politics that his goods are not well chosen nor his work so reliable as it was."

And the member—what is the effect on him? He goes to Ottawa bound hand and foot. He is not to follow his own opinions nor to suggest what he thinks best. He is to obey his leader, or the small politicians who send him will get no credit for sending a man "to support the Hon. Mr. Chatterbox, whose course, etc.,—undying gratitude of an appreciative country, etc." for continuation see any political address. And he finds also that this is surely the way to his own personal advancement, for after a number of years steady support of his party, he may get some place or other, generally a contemptible thing when he does get it, generally he never gets it, but the expectation keeps him in line. So you see the member is under strong pressure to do two things—to please, first the crowd of nominators, wire-pullers, people who "take an interest," who "work the constituency," and who sent him. How is he to please them? By following his leader. Next to advance his own hopes. How is he to advance them? By following his leader. This naturally results in the ridiculous state of affairs you observe at Ottawa, where the proceedings might be described in burlesque as follows:

Mr. Blake advances and scratches his left-ear contemplatively. The opposition advance, and scratch their left ear, contemplatively.

Sir John advances, and holds out his right arm dictatorially. The ministerial supporters advance, and hold out their right arms, dictatorially.

(At this stage of the proceedings, it is observed that Mr. X. of the ministerial party, has held out his *left* arm, dictatorially. His neighbors immediately look astonished at Mr. X. Extremely black visages are turned towards Mr. X. Sir John is advised of the fact, looks very grave, and directs the ministerial whip to interview Mr. X that evening. In the meantime, the other members do not speak to Mr. X.)

All resume their seats.

Mr. Blake advances and stands on his head. His followers advance and stand on *their* heads. They then sit down.

Sir John advances and sings Rule Britania. The ministerial party advance and sing Rule Britania.

Mr. Blake sighs three times, solemnly. The opposition sigh three times solemnly.

The house adjourns.

Is it much better? Can we point to any independent action—to any individual member coming forward with a will of his own and for the good of the country proposing certain measures to which his party leaders object? Dare they do it? What will follow? They will be marked men, and will not rise. And so, year after year, the paltry show still is exhibited on the Ottawa boards; and so, year after year, the country drags slowly on, always a mere strip, always a weakling population, always overmastered and looked down upon by our great neighbors to the south—a people whom we have land, harbors, minerals, climate, resources to emulate, but whom we never will, until we can send men to parliament to attend to our affairs, and not, as at present, to those of a small clique and to their own.

Of course, on the surface, matters are different. There you hear nothing but speeches, read nothing but editorials, full of zeal for the country, and promising innumerable benefits to it. But session after session, year after year, quarter century after quarter century goes by and you learn too certainly that the fine talk was for the ears of the voters, but that deep below and carrying all before it, runs the dark current of clique and caucus, party and self.

How is the spell to be broken? How is this night-mare of paltry dictation by a few of our by no means best qualified citizens, under which we are governed, ruled, and ordered about, our progress hindered, our resources wasted, to be stayed? How is it to be checked?

I answer, by encouraging the spirit of independence, and by manifesting that spirit by coming forward, overruling the dictation of the nominating conventions, and choosing candidates for yourselves. There are in every constituency in Canada a large body of independent voters, perfectly aware of the clique dictation under which they lie helpless and bound, and very anxious to obtain their freedom. If requisitions were carried round by energetic men, in very many constituencies independent candidates could be brought out, and in many they would be returned. We should not be deterred from this by the party cry that independent men are only men who wait to sell themselves. Better that some of them should, than that they should be as at present, all secured before hand. When chosen by yourselves for independence of character, you are far more likely to get what you want than a convention who choose men for the opposite quality, and in whose eyes independence of character would be a blemish.

If but a few independent men could be introduced into our legislature—men who would examine into the questions arising, state the facts in the case, in that clear, lucid, impromptu language which many of our citizens are well able to use, these speeches would have influence on the house, they would be reported through the country, and the utterances of these men would have more weight, though there were but a dozen—nay, though there were but one—than all the declarations on either side of speakers "supporting their leader." And from that nucleus would soon arise a large body of independent members, in whose presence it would be impossible to do many things such as our present house has found it only too possible to do.

I have stated that those who meddle much in politics lose by it. They do. But on the other hand, remember, it is largely because the main body of the people do not come orward to take their part. If every independent, patriotic voter, (and we have many) would assist to set this matter right, it is impossible to over-estimate the advantage to be gained.

PICTURESQUE QUEBEC.

Picturesque Quebec. A Sequel to "Quebec, Past and Present," by J. M. LeMoine. Dawson Bros., Montreal, 1882.

This last venture of Mr. LeMoine's will fully sustain the reputation which the author long ago built up for himself—the reputation of a painstaking and enthsiastic collector of facts with reference to the quaint old spot where the greater part of his life has been passed. As indicated on the title-page, the book is intended as a sequel to "Quebec, Past and Present," by the same author, which appeared a few years since, and is now out of print. It brings the city's history down to the present time, and abounds in details, many of which have a permanent historical interest. Like former treatises from the same hand, the present work is largely eclectic in its character, and brings together in a convenient form the observations of many writers who have here and there recorded their impressions of "Picturesque Quebec." The portion devoted to the environs is specially interesting, and contains a good deal of matter that is new to us. Some instructive plans accompany the volume, which moreover contains that great desideratum of all works of this kind, a full and carefully prepared index. Mr. LeMoine has certainly deserved well of his fellow-citizens for his efforts to disseminate a knowledge of the attractions of their beautiful capital, and we trust that fame will not be the only recompense of his useful labors.

A word as to the *tout ensemble*. The appearance of this book, inside and out, indicates that the reproach of slovenly workmanship is not necessarily inseparable from the mechanical part of bookmaking in Canada. It is a simple matter of justice to the publishers to say that in respect to both of typography and binding," "Picturesque Quebec" is fully equal to the standard historical works turned out by the best houses in New York and Boston.

—The seeds of disease are sown widely by carelessness, and the opportunity for a vast deal of severe suffering is created by neglect to attend to the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism and banish the cause by using St. Jacob's Oil, the great preventive remedy of the times and the stand-by o the people.

—TO ALL STRIKERS.—Strikers would do well to consider Guinane's liberal offer before going elsewhere. They are in sympathy with the present movement, and to show that they are they agree to supply from their splendid assortment—the largest in the city—of boots and shoes, trunks and valices, any goods strikers need at actual wholesale prices, which they will guarantee is 25 per cent below the retail price. Need we say Guinane's immense boot and shoe emporium is at 214 Yonge street, three doors south of Albert. 246

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

—Let all them who have old sewing machines and new ones call at the Wanzer depot, 82 King st. west, and see the light running Wanzer "C" before buying; R. M. Wanzer & Co. pay no duty on their machines and are therefore more liberal in allowance for old machines than the American firms. More Wanzer machines are selling in this city than any other make, because they are lighter running, noiseless and have most valuable improvements. 246

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

ANTI-LIQUOR POWDERS.

Make a tonic drink that removes the effect of bad liquor and over-drinking. They also check the craving for liquor, remove bilious headache and nervous depression, improve digestion and regulate the action of the liver. 8 Powders in packet, 25 cents. 2 for sample 10 cents, mailed for stamps. W. HEARN, Druggist, Toronto.

INSURANCE

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS, January 1, 1881, at cost $25,227,066 28

RECEIPTS.

Premiums in 1881	$2,394,650 29	
Interest and from other sources in 1881	1,456,664 71	$3,851,315 00
		$29,078,375 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims paid	$1,231,680 36	
Matured Endowments paid	724,065 24	
Dividends to Policy-holders, and for Sur. Policies	723,733 42	
Re-Insurance	8,009 43	
Commissions	239,288 69	
Agency Expenses, Med. Ex. and all other expenses	146,613 23	
Dividend on Stock, earned in Stock Department	75,000 00	
Taxes, and Profit and Loss	152,276 93	$3,300,667 29
ASSETS, January 1, 1882, at cost		$25,777,707 99

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$ 543,473 71	
Cash on hand and in banks	3,829,214 18	
U. S. Bonds and Bank Stocks	2,205,279 42	
Railroad and Other Stocks and Bonds	888,807 63	
State, County, City and Town Bonds	5,427,821 02	
Mortgages on Real Estate, value over $34,000,000	9,539,672 54	
Loans on Collaterals (Market Value, $916,835)	662,429 31	
Loans on Personal Security, and due from agents	31,422 48	
Loans on existing Policies, value over $7,000,000	2,649,517 70	
ASSETS, January 1, 1882, at cost		$25,777,707 99
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1881	$ 441,019 49	
Premiums in course of collection	68,606 82	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums	120,722 78	
Market Value of Securities over cost	647,797 68	1,278,176 77
GROSS ASSETS, January 1, 1882		$27,055,884 76

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims accrued, but not yet due	$ 208,588 05	
Dividends to Policy-holders, not due	86,118 49	
Reserve for Re-Insurance on existing Policies	22,435,142 29	
Loading on Deferred and Unpaid Premiums	37,895 94	$22,868,944 76

SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS:—

By Connecticut and Massachusetts Standard	$4,187,940 00
By Standard of N.Y. and Canada, exceeds	5,690,699 00
Policies in force January 1, 1882, 57,561, insuring	79,772,425 54
Policies issued in 1881, 4,753, insuring	5,297,220 00
An increase over 1880 of 465 for	1,148,874 00

Western Canada Branch: Adelaide-st. East, Toronto.
WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

ASSEMBLE.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD.

A meeting of Reformers will be held in the hal corner King and Sherbourne streets on

MONDAY, 22nd INSTANT,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.,

to appoint delegates to the Liberal Convention for East Toro to.

FALL INTO LINE!
WEST TORONTO.

Dominion Election!

St. Stephen's Ward and St Andrew's Ward.

Supporters of Ontario's Rights and the policy of

The Hon. Edward Blake

WILL MEET AT THE

OCCIDENT HALL,

QUEEN ST. WEST, ON

Monday Evening, 22rd inst.

At 8 o'clock sharp to appoint Delegates to the Liberal Convention to nominate a Candidate for West Toronto.

Men of Ontario Attend and Support your Rights.

NAVIGATION.

NIAGARA NAVIGATION CO.

Palace Steamer

CHICORA,

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, 22nd May.

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

Tickets and all information at W. R. Gallaway, 20 King street west, and 25 York street, and Barlow Cumberland, 35 Yonge street, and 24 York street.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

TIES,
SCARFS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
BOATING JERSEYS, &c.

ALSO THE

Dolphin Swimming Club

SUITS.

461

Cooper & Meeking,

125 YONGE STREET.

TONSORIAL.

OLD DOLLY VARDEN.

CAPTAIN JACK

Has opened a fine Shaving Parlor for the west end at

456 QUEEN STREET,

Near Denison Avenue.

MERCHANT TAILORS

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY

MERCHANT TAILOR,

221 QUEEN STREET WEST,

TORONTO. b

SAMUEL FRISBY,

SCIENTIFIC TROWSER MAKER,

249 YONGE ST.

West of England Goods—Latest Styles. 246

WHY GO

TO

KING STREET MERCHANTS

FOR YOUR

ORDERED CLOTHING

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

R. BALDIE'S,

19 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

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

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

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CANADIAN DEPARTMENT.

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WITH ITS ASSOCIATE OFFICES IN ALL important cities is now open and prepared to furnish employers with competent assistants in every branch of business and profession and all persons with situations and employment. Principal U. S. Branch Offices: New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis. Call and see us or send circular.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
112½ King Street, West,
tf Toronto, Ontari

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 n galvanized iron. Address for price,

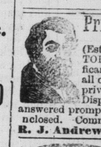
JEROME JACQUES,
BUILDER, ST. LOUIS DE LOTBINIERE,
Quebec.

UNDERTAKERS.

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

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

MEDICAL.



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(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 he 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

This new Truss adapts itself to all positions of the body. Presses Back the Intestines as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. Declared by those wearing them. TORONTO, ONT.

and highest medical authority to be the greatest surgical invention of the century. Age of person or length of 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.

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.

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

MANITOBA.

HOLBROOK EXCURSION!

FOR THE SEASON OF 1882

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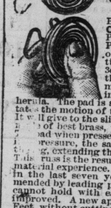

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