The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1882.

THE ISSUE BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

The prorogation speech settled that we are to have a general election, and the statement of the Hamilton Spectator yesterday that the nominations are fixed for June 21 and the election for June 28 may be taken as a still more exact announcement of the fact.

We are then just forty days from one of the hottest election contests this country ever experienced.

What is the issue to be fought out in this near-at-hand contest?

Let us first take the conservative announcement. And we give them credit for having stated it briefly and pointedly so far as they are concerned. In the prorogation speech we read:

"I heartily congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. I am, however, advised that their progress would have been still greater were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured, if not destroyed, by a change in the trade and fiscal policy adopted by you in 1879. In order therefore to give the people without further delay an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this policy, and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of representation in the house of commons, it is my intention to cause this parliament to be dissolved at an early day."

And in the Hamilton Spectator of yesterday we read

"The live issue in the present campaign is the national policy. That is the principle on which the government will stand or fall. The conservative party is for it; the reform party is against it."

The reformers on the other hand say the issue is something else. But for the present let us try and see what their position on the national policy is.

The conservatives have not only undertaken to say what the issue is, but they have undertaken to say what their position on that issue is, and still further, what the position of the reformers on that issue is. They say in the words of the Spectator: "The conservatives are for the national policy; the reformers are against it."

In saying that the reformers are against the national policy whom do they give as their authority?

The Globe every time. They take good care not to quote the real leaders or the more moderate organs of the party.

Now what the reformers are bound to do is first of all put themselves square before the country on this question of the N. P.

We know as a matter of fact that the Globe does not speak for the reform party on this question.

We know that there are not six reform candidates in Ontario who are standing on the same tariff plank as the Globe. We have already challenged the Globe to name them and it cannot.

We know that the Globe does not speak Mr. Blake's opinions on this question.

We know that Æmelius Irving and Dennis Moore, the reform candidates in Hamilton, have given the voters to understand that if the reformers are victorious the tariff will not be altered in its principles though it may be in its details.

We know that reformers who secretly averred that the Globe brought about the defeat of 1878 are now openly asserting that if the Globe "keeps on" it will bring about another defeat this year.

We know that not one of the reform candidates that will come out in Toronto desires the Globe's support. They wish to be left severely alone in this respect.

We know still further that the very directors of the Globe are themselves repudiating the false position that Mr. Gordon Brown is putting the Globe and them in in its mad opposition to the N. P.

All of which, we think, shows conclusively that, judging reformers by their present actions, the Spectator has no sufficient ground for saying that "reformers are against the national policy." But just where they are on the question we will not attempt to say. Within a few days Mr. Blake will doubtless see his way to declare the position of himself and his party on the tariff question.

But are there no other questions at issue? The Spectator says not. It wishes to get rid of the boundary question, the streams bill, the gerrymandering act, the land policy, the railway policy, of the government by saying that these are unimportant issues. The people of Ontario are aroused on all these matters, and they have got hold of the popular end on all of them, and therefore are entitled to make all they can out of them.

But what they will make out of the whole contest depends on how they will combine their position on these with their position on the national policy. Their prudence now is at stake.

THE BANK QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The time is drawing near when the charters of the American national banks will expire, and a bill dealing with the renewal of these charters is now before the house of representatives. It was expected that a vote on the pending bill might have been reached on Wednesday, but so far the fact is not announced in the despatches. The drift of the debate may be partly gathered from the New York Tribune's Washington correspondence relating to Tuesday's proceedings in the house, some paragraphs of which we quote:

Among the reasons given by Mr. Hewitt (Democrat) why this bill should pass was that if the banks should be compelled to wind up their affairs and then reorganize, the process would involve the distribution among their stockholders of the $138,000,000 accumulated by the banks, the effect of which would be to reduce the volume of business in the country at least one thousand million dollars for the ensuing year. "And," he continued, "even if the banks should then reorganize, it would be at least ten years before they would again be as secure and strong as they are to-day." The passage of a three per cent. refunding bill, Mr. Hewitt thinks is quite as necessary as the passage of the measure under consideration. He warned the majority that as the Republican party was responsible for the failure of the Refunding bill passed by the last Congress, that paltry would be held to a strict account for the disaster which he believes will surely overtake the country if the Refunding bill is passed at this session.

Mr. Hewitt believes that the national banking system is "the best system that man ever yet devised," and, as banks are a necessity, he desires to see the system continued. With this in view he unfolded certain suggestions, which, although they might seem crude, he had made the subject of much thought and study, and upon the feasibility and security of which, if adopted, he was willing to stake his reputation as a business man. The main features of the suggestions were the following: (1) The amount of Government bonds required to be held by a national bank to be reduced to $50,000. (2) Circulating notes to be issued to a bank to the amount of 90 per cent. of its capital stock, and these notes to be a first lien upon all the assets of the bank. (3) Stockholders to be liable to the amount of their stock and 100 per cent. in addition, the circulating notes to be a first lien upon this amount also. (4) Each bank to be required to deposit in the United States treasury in coin an amount equal to 10 per cent. of its circulation. (5) All the national banks as a whole to be responsible for the circulating notes of each individual bank. (6) Providing for the assessment of the banks to pay losses.

Under Mr. Hewitt's plan, supposing the whole number of national banks to be 2000 and the entire circulation, as at present, say $360,000,000, they would be required to hold $100,000,000 in government bonds as part of their assets, and also to maintain in the treasury of the United States a coin reserve amounting to $36,000,000 for the redemption of their notes.

The Tribune has the following editorial remarks on certain proposals now pending:

"Mr. Randall's amendment is a partial revival of the outrageous Carlisle section, which caused the panic of February, 1881. It re-enacts sections 5159 and 5160 of the Revised Statutes, thus requiring all banks, whether they have use for much circulation or little, or for none at all, to keep constantly on deposit United States bonds in par value equal to one-third of their capital. The provision was originally useful to make a market for government bonds in time of public danger. It had some pretext as part of a bill to refund the debt at 3 per cent., because it would force some banks to buy $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 of the proposed bonds. In the present circumstances it has no apparent object except to force a number of banks to withdraw from the national system. The same amendment prohibits any surrender of circulation by a national bank without ninety days' notice. This would prevent banks taking out and issuing circulation to meet any temporary need of commerce, because, if once issued, it could not be withdrawn until three months after the fact had become apparent that it could no longer be profitably used. The effect might be to influence some banks to surrender at once a circulation which they judge will be found unprofitable through the summer."

There is reason for believing that the American national banks are to a considerable extent suffering in public estimation because of the sins of other corporations, not their own. A gigantic anti-monopoly crusade has been started, and war is waged against railway companies, telegraph companies, and banks all together. All are alike denounced as monopolies, but on a little reflection a very important difference in favor of the banks may be observed. There may, for instance, be a monopoly of railway traffic between Toronto and Montreal; circumstances may be such that the company in possession has a firm hold on certain advantages, which render it all but impossible for any new rival to get on the track and compete. But banks have not to deal with such large material circumstances as the right of way, the volume of traffic to be expected, and actual physical connections east and west. By such physical or material circumstances the building of new railways is largely controlled. But, say that there were exactly a dozen banks in Toronto or Montreal, and that people having an aggregate sufficiency of means desired to start a few more. Their material requirements consist merely of buildings in which to do business, and these can always be obtained to any extent wanted. The difference may be further illustrated in this way:—Sugar refining may become a monopoly; the expensive plant and rare skill required, and the large risk involved should mismanagement occur, tend to keep the business in few hands. But in the grocery business, in the selling of sugar by retail, monopoly is impossible. If grocers on one side of the street attempt extortion, a dozen may start on the other side of the street in opposition. There are practically no physical, material limits to the number of banks, or of retail grocery stores. But there are material limits, and of a very serious kind too, to the number of railways that can be built and operated; and the number of sugar refineries is limited in a somewhat similar way. People of ordinary intelligence can surely see the difference.

THE IMPORTATION OF MECHANICS.

To meet the Globe's charge that English mechanics have been imported by the Dominion government, some of whom have found themselves in a state of destitution in Canada, the Mail publishes a statement of advertisements for "mechanics wanted" in last week's Toronto papers. From this it appears that the city papers contained a total of 202 such advertisements for the week. This does not look as if the importation of mechanics had been carried to any serious extent, or so as to appreciably interfere with the employment of those who were here before. The Mail rightly enough says that bricklayers who come here expecting from twenty to thirty shillings a day, and grocers' assistants who say they were promised from $3 to $4 per day, ought to read the papers, if they can, and get better information. The Globe's case is a weak one; nevertheless we make no doubt that "some one has blundered" in telling old-country people ridiculous stories about the extraordinary wages going in Canada. We scarcely think, however, that exaggerated statements of this kind were really made or endorsed by so diplomatic and so well informed a man as Sir Alexander Galt. In this connection the following remarks, which we find in Lloyd's Weekly of a recent date, and which appear to refer to emigration direct to the North-west, are of interest:

"In an old country like England, no matter how successful may be the majority of men, there are always a certain number who fall out of the ranks and drift into destitution. It may be that the fault is none of their own, but the result is the same. For such people emigration offers the best chance of redeeming mistakes and recovering lost positions. We are glad, therefore, to see that a helping hand is to be held out to this class through the agency of the lord mayor. The appeal made to the public is a moderate one, since only £6000 or £7000 are asked for in order to remove two hundred families (or about 1000 souls) from the over-crowded metropolis to the more hopeful atmosphere of our Canadian colony. Work is promised them then for six months, and the rest will depend upon themselves. Too much must not be expected from the movement, and the Lord Mayor is, we fear, over-sanguine, when he accepts the statement that 'once properly organized the scheme will in the future be comparatively self-supporting by the aid rendered by the emigrants to their friends at home.' Sir Alexander Galt, while offering all the aid in his power, is careful to guard against possible dissappointment 'Canada,' he says, 'cannot afford to relieve England of its paupers, but they are anxious to give an opportunity to able-bodied and industrious men to help themselves.' If the Lord Mayor's promise to select 'suitable men' is carried out, there will be hope both of present and permanent good being effected. Any neglect of such precautions can only end in vexation and dissatisfaction."

THE HIGH PRICE OF BEEF.

From Chicago we learn that inquiry as to the cause of the present high price of beef has elicited the following points from persons who profess to understand the matter: Probably as many as 15 per cent of the cattle on the plains were killed by the extraordinary bitter weather of the winter of 1880-81. These were chiefly the younger animals, as being the least able to bear and survive the exposure, and the loss thus fell among the class of cattle which come into the states in the fall. It is reported that $30 per head was paid about a month ago in Montana for 2-year olds to be taken upon ranches where the destruction had been the most severe. Also, the large immigration of last year caused a much larger demand for cattle to stock new farms, which was a further drain upon the available supply. The scarcity of corn in many sections, and its high price everywhere, has prevented a great many cattle from being fed into killing condition. There were thus fewer to market, and those that were marketed cost more to fit them for the hands of the butcher. The number of animals that were kept waiting for grass-feed was sufficiently large to make a decline in prices probable when they came freely on the market. From New Year's day to date, Chicago receipts of cattle are larger than for the corresponding time in 1881, but during the last three or four weeks this has been reversed, and the smaller supply is met by an increasing demand for export of animals and meat. From 5000 to 6000 animals leave the States weekly for Europe. There has recently been an increased demand to supply the manufacturers of canned beef. Two new factories have been established in Chicago during the past few months. The growing demand for canned meats is possibly connected with the falling off in the export movement of pork products. A steady increase in the range of prices at the union stockyards is noticeable during the past three years. In 1880, the average price per hundred-weight during the last week in April was $4 to $5 for shipping grades and $3 to $4 25 for butcher's grade; in 1881, $5 to $6 25 for shipping and $3 25 to $4 75 for butcher's, and in 1882, $6 25 to $7 75 for shipping and $4 to $6 for butchers'.

THE CHINESE.

This is what the Montreal Witness, professedly a Reform journal and a "religious daily," thinks of the Chinese invasion:

"The action of the United States government in the Chinese matter has apparently aroused the leaders of the Canadian hoodlum 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 fear 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 renewal of the question. Whatever led to the revival of the subject in Parliament, Sir John Macdonald's attitude, as disclosed by his reply to a question on the subject, though eminently characteristic of him, was anything but satisfactory to liberal thinkers. Sir John Macdonald said that government had heard no complaints of the encroachment of Chinese labor upon white labor; and, in fact, white labor was not sufficient, without supplement from Chinese labor, to finish the the government railway within the specified time. Such a reply one would have thought would have been sufficient to allay the anxiety of anyone honestly afraid of the effect of Chinese immigration, and the government might have contented itself with saying as much. Sir John, however, could not leave the matter thus. He held out the prospect, that in 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 conservative party would not be averse to excluding Chinese emigration altogether for a term of ten or twenty years. Such a declaration is a distinct invitation to the hoodlums of the Pacific coast to raise a difficulty. This was perhaps lost sight of in the eagerness of the government to please. Surely a wise and liberal-minded leader would have made some reference to the consideration which should be given to the great principles underlying the question, and the broad results to the whole country, rather than have merely suggested that the alleged evil was within the remedial power of the state."

THE ARTICLE on Chinese immigration from the Montreal Witness, which was referred to in our editorial yesterday, but crowded out, will be found in the present issue.

THE GROWTH of the mania for house decoration is illustrated by the fact that a London firm of upholsterers has just failed, with liabilities of a million dollars. Not many years ago it might have caused wonder that such liabilities could be incurred by a firm of upholsterers.

WE PLEAD GUILTY, but not very much. Yesterday, through a slip of the pen, we referred to the Chatham Planet as speaking of the present "immature state of public opinion" on the G. T. R. and G. W. R. fusion question. We should have written—"the present immature state of public information as to details." But making this correction does not mend the matter for the Planet. True, we need more information as to the details of what is doing in London, but merely in order to judge how far probable it is that the fusion scheme will actually be carried out. But as for judging of the policy of the scheme, and its injurious bearing on Canadian interests, we have already all the information we want. On such information as the public here have had for years, fusion is universally condemned in Canada.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The sensation of yesterday among reformers of Toronto was the sudden change of heart in Mr. Mayor McMurrich. Judged by his use of the words "our cause" and "us" and "we" at the St George's ward meeting he is very anxious to be considered an out-and-out reformer. The liberals will perhaps be delighted to learn this, but they will "all the samee" ask his worship to pledge himself before going into convention.

* * *

In these days of pronounced partyism, a candidate is not aided in his object if their is a taint of the trimmer about him. Party men do not take off their coats and fight for such a one; they may give him their nonchalant votes.

* * *

Every citizen knows Ald. John Hallam as a sound reformer and there is a strong probability of his carrying the banner of his party in East Toronto. He has hosts of friends; he has many positive qualities; if not an elegant speaker he is one who always has something worth listening to; and he is honest politically.

* * *

He ought to be able to beat Brummagem Bunting if that seat-hunting worthy and Alfred Boultbee can convince the conservatives of the east that Mr. Platt's shoes fit him. He tried to put on George Brown's shoes once and fell through them.

* * *

Mr. Bunting's weak point is that he can't hold his friends; his one time friends are now his sworn foes, and no wonder he calls them "literary assassins."

* * *

While speaking of East Toronto we would just like to ask if anybody has seen Nicholas Flood Davin since Monday. Some say he has been making a political exhibition of himself.

* * *

Coming to Centre Toronto, Mr. Hay may be considered as out on the conservative ticket and Mr. Edgar is his likely opponent. As to Mr. Edgar's political faith no one has any doubts, and against his political record no one can bring a serious charge.

* * *

If Mr. Edgar is selected the contest will be one of the best fought battles in the whole election. It will be a fight of arguments and organization. There will be meetings every night, and a full discussion of all the questions at issue. The "ample theatre" warfare will be revived, and in many another riding the contesting parties will take their cue from Centre Toronto.

* * *

Dr. Widdifield has been tried and found lamentably wanting. The way he deserted North York has already become proverbial. He hadn't enough "sand" in him to ballast even a "schooner"—of lager.

* * *

His antithesis is Mr. Mulock, who has gone into North York to win. As far as organization goes he will present a model front, and he will have all the prestige that a chivalrous course gains for the one pursuing it.

* * *

In the ambitious city the two present members—Robertson and Kilvert, the former a Dundas and the latter a Hamilton lawyer—will carry the conservative banner again. Opposed to them are Æmelius Irving, Q. C., and Dennis Moore, a large iron founder.

THE INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto. A body of French and English physicians are in charge. Great reformation in medical science. The spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Montreal, and ex aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys medical properties direct to the seat of the disease, has been proved in the leading hospitals of Europe to be indispensable for the cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and lung disease. Dr. Souvielle and a body of English and French surgeons and physicians are in charge of this most scientific institution on this continent. We wish country practitioners who have not had sufficient practice to distinguish the different forms of lung disease to bring their patients to our institute, and we will give them free advice. This institute has been organized by this body of scientific men to place Canada in a position to compete on scientific views with any part of Europe, and to protect the people from the hands of insignificant men. Dr. Souvielle's spirometer and its preparations, were invented after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis and used in hundreds of cases to prove its effects. He has the sole right in France, England, the United States and Canada. Last year over 1000 letters of thanks were received from all parts of Europe, Canada and America for the wonderful cures performed by the Spirometer. Hundreds of the leading people of this country given as references. Write or call at the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto, and you will be received by either of the surgeons. Consultations free to physicians and sufferers. Call or write enclosing stamp for pamphlets giving full particulars free. 135

TEAS AND COFFEES

SIGN OF THE QUEEN.
RELIABLE GOODS!

The attention of housekeepers is called to our splendid stock of Christmas Groceries.

Finest Dessert Raisins,
Shelled Almonds,
Grenoble Walnuts.
Fresh Filberts
GENUINE LEGHORN CANDIED PEELS.

SPECIAL—All our Corking Fruit are sieved and cleaned for our Retail trade. Our Coffees are a treat, being all roasted on the premises. Finest Old Government Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee.

Parties wanting Pure Coffee can rely on getting it.

JUST TO HAND.

QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP, TURKEY PRUNES, DRIED SWEET COR

EDW. LAWSON,
23 King Street East,
Noted for Teas and Coffees. 135

MILLINERY.

To Her Royal Highness
PRINCESS LOUISE!

Continued from Thursday, 11th, till May 23rd inclusive

GRAND SPRING SHOW OF MILLINERY,
Feathers, Flowers and FANCY GOODS,
In Her New Store, 251 Yonge Street,
OPPOSITE TRINITY SQUARE, TORONTO.

MISS STEVENS,
Mourning a Specialty.

ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

SANITARY.
The Excelsior Odorless Excavating Company, with their new and improved apparatus (awarded First Prize at the Centennial Exhibition), are prepared to execute orders for removal of night soil in a more satisfactory manner than any other firm in the Dominion. Head office, 9 Adelaide street east. Yorkville office, J. Albery, saddler, opposite Severn's Brewery. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO., 246 Authorized City Contractor

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
CANADIAN DEPARTMENT.
OFFICES:
112½ King Street West,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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

NOTICE

TEMPERANCE
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The committee appointed by the subscribers to the second and last third, wish to intimate that they are proceeding to an arrangement with the directorate, (but no result has been arrived at yet), which will be submitted to subscribers at a meeting to be called at an early date.

GEO. A. SHAW, Chairman. ARCH. J. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the TORONTO SILVER PLATE COMPANY will within one month make application to the city council for exemption from taxation under the resolution referring to new industries.

J. A. WATTS, President.

Toronto 8th May, 1882.

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, at 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.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Stockholders of the Toronto Paper Manufactory Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at 6 Church street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY. The chair to be taken at 3 o'clock. By order of the Board.

EDWARD TROUT, Sec.-Treasurer.

Toronto, 15th May, 1882.

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 enclosed. Communications confidential. Address E. 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 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. Obtain. J. WRIGHT & CO., Druggists, 60 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

ARTS.

Ontario Society of Artists,
14 King Street West.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF
Paintings and Drawings,
Now open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Admission - - - - 25c.
ART UNION OF CANADA,
14 King Street West.
Subscribers wishing to have their names registered for the
ANNUAL DRAWING
which takes place at 3 p.m.
SATURDAY, 20TH INST.,
can obtain tickets at the Art Rooms up to 5 o'clock p.m. 19th inst. 345
GEORGE HALLEN, Sec.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto will, in pursuance of sections 551 and 552 of the Municipal Act, as amended by 43 Vic. Cap. 27; 44 Vic. Cap 24 and 45 Vic. Cap. 23 Statutes of Ontario, pass a By-law to provide money for acquiring the land taken for opening

Eastern Avenue, Eastward

from Leslie street, as established by By-law No. 1127, passed by the Council on the 21st day of NOVEMBER, A.D. 1881, and for assessing and levying the amount thereof on the real property benefitted thereby, unless the majority of the owners of such real property representing at least one-half in value thereof, petition the council of the said corporation of the city of Toronto against such assessment within one month after the last publication of this notice, which will be on the 18th day of May, 1882.

H. J. HILL, Acting City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Toronto, May 11th 1882. 11-18

AUCTIONEER

AUCTION CIRCULAR.

PETER RYAN,
(Successor to Sutherland & Co.)
Financial Agent, Trade Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
29 Front street West, Toronto.

Arrangements have been made which will enable me to extend the business to which I have succeeded by undertaking in addition to the

Ordinary Trade Sales

Sales by Auction of Every Description of Property and Effects.

TRUSTEES, AGENTS, AND OWNERS OF

REAL ESTATE

having the same to sell by auction will have the property well placed on the market, the sales well conducted, and a moderate scale of charges.

Bank and railway shares and bonds, municipal debentures, mining, building and loan society stocks manufacturing company's shares, vessel property, machinery, and plant of every description sold by auction at any time or place.

PETER RYAN,
Trade Auctioneer and Financial Agent.

EDUCATIONAL

Toronto Elocution Society.

Applications from ladies and gentlemen for admission to above society will be received by the undersigned till the 10th May next.

MEMBERSHIP LIMITED.

T. B. BROWNING, M.A., President. R. LEWIS, Lecturer
134

TORONTO SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION,
118 Bond Street.

MISS CATHARINE G. LEWIS, Graduate of the Philadelphia National School of Elocution and Oratory, Teacher of Elocution in Mrs. Nixon's Ladies' School, the City Model School, &c., has resumed her professional duties. Engagements made in Public and Drawing-room Readings.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WM. CHARLES,
CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
13 CHURCH STREET,
LATE
19 Adelaide Street East.

TONSORIAL.

DICK AND RUBE

Beg to inform their friends and public generally that they have removed to their specionsly fitted SHAVING PARLORS, No. 22 KING STREES EAST, which have been fitted up in the most modern style, including baths, &c.

R. JABKSON, P.H.D.C.M.
456 R. CUSTALOE, T.A.F.O.C.A

OLD DOLLY VARDEN.

THE NOTED CAPTAIN JACK has opened a fine Shaving Parlor for the west end. 246

453 QUEEN STREET,
Near Denison Avenue.

BILL POSTING.

WM. TOZER,
BILL POSTER
AND
DISTRIBUTOR,
100 WOOD ST.
Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

J. N. O'NEIL,
PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER
109 CHURCH STREET.
Orders Personally and Promptly attended to.

LIME.

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

HAIR GOOD

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 at 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.

W. M. EDGAR, Gen. Pass. Agent. F. BROUGHTON, Gen. Manager.
5610612

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

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JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

MONTREAL, Feb. 17, 1882.

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FOR THE SEASON OF 1882
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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 Rail'y

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

WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent. F. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

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