The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1882.

TORONTO'S PERIL.

Unless prompt action is taken Toronto will have no harbor, and what is still worse no city front.

The Island is in momentary danger of being swept away. We are not sure that our citizens will see it this morning.

And if the Island goes the wharves and storehouses, the boat houses and railway tracks on the city front will suffer serious damage if not annihilation, in the next storm.

The mayor should call a meeting, public, or of the council forthwith, and send an urgent deputation to Ottawa to induce the federal authorities to take action. A day's further delay and it may be too late. Immense damage has been already done. Where one dollar timely spent would have only been required, twenty now will hardly be sufficient.

Politics must not interfere with the city's peril; all must join in the duty of urging immediate action on the part of the government. And the citizens themselves must at once be prepared to assume their full share of the cost of the work.

A QUESTION OF MAGNITUDE.

In the matter of the crisis in Irish affairs which has been precipitated by the event of Saturday last, public opinion seems to be branching out on two different lines. Some take the view that, while great excitement and a heavy outburst of public indignation there must be for a time, under the circumstances, all this will quiet down by and by, and after a bit sensible people will come to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone's great work of pacifying Ireland will go on again as hopefully as before, if not more so. Another view is that though the mere excitement part of the affair must soon wear itself out, yet the more serious part is still to come. Mr. Gladstone, fighting the tories, is supported by whigs, liberals, and radicals. If by radicals is meant those who follow Mr. Chamberlain's lead, they will back the premier in conciliation to any extent. But is he as sure of the continued support of liberals generally, who do not call themselves radicals, or of the whigs? Lord Hartington remains in the cabinet, even after all that has happened, a fact which seems to indicate that the whigs are still "there," that is, with Mr. Gladstone. But will they stay there? is what has to be asked.

The question as to the probable effect is one of magnitude mainly. If we take the view that the event is not so very great a catastrophe, after all, we may believe that the crisis will soon be tided over. If on the other hand we view the event as a great one—one of those events that make turning points in history—we shall be led to the conclusion that the half has not yet been told, and that there is a great deal more to come. The first surprise over, will public feeling run upon a *diminuendo* or a *crescendo* movement? It is not the pleasantest view to take, but we must record our conviction that the real direction and the full force of public opinion regarding the recent crime have not yet been developed. We believe that the magnitude of the event will grow in public estimation instead of diminishing. Time will tell.

THE CHINESE BILL AND WHY IT HAD TO BE PASSED.

The Brooklyn Eagle thus briefly states what the Chinese bill just passed at Washington provides for, and why it was necessary to pass such a bill:

"With what reluctance General Arthur affixed his signature to the anti-Chinese bill those who read his argument for the conservation of the interests of capital by free Chinese immigration, attached to his veto message, may judge for themselves There is not a clause in the law as it stands, with the exception of the duration of the suspension of the treaty, that it did not contain before. Skilled and unskilled laborers from China are excluded for ten years; registration of those who are already here is enforced, for the purpose of keeping out immigrants from British territory; naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited; penalties of a severe kind are imposed upon masters of vessels who shall bring unauthorized Chinamen here, as well as upon persons who alter or forge certificates of identity or otherwise attempt to neutralize the laws. The workingmen of this country now feel easier and the Pacific states are better satisfied. They know that the republican majority passed this bill under coercion, and it is an open question whether the change of front by the party will save those states. Of course there was no motive save that of self preservation in this act. We cannot afford to complicate our civilization by undertaking new enterprises. We have no feeling of hostility to the Chinese themselves. According to their civilization they are "belly goodee Chinamen," but we have other business on hand at present and that must be attended to. We shall continue to buy of them and sell to them whatever is necessary, treat them as good neighbors with courtesy and respect, but simply insist upon running our own institutions to suit ourselves, which we could not hope to do if they swarmed in upon us by the million. We have stopped their immigration just in time to prevent a flood, without waiting as the dwellers along the Mississippi do, until the crevasse begins to wash away by attrition of a small stream. It would be useless to take action when the country was full of Chinese cheap laborers. The present is the time to stop, and happily the sense of the American people has stopped it."

THE "GLOBE" DISCOVERY.

The Globe is making discoveries, as appears from the following remarks in yesterday's paper:

"One effect of the passage of the bill to suspend for ten years the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States, which has just received the assent of President Arthur, will be to stimulate the influx into British Columbia. The Chinese who wish to obtain employment in the United States will simply take passage for Victoria and cross the frontier inland. True, the provisions of the measure are very stringent in providing a system by which every Chinaman now in the country or who may be lawfully brought in is to be identified and to receive a certificate of identity. But there will be practical difficulties in the way of carrying out any such plan. In the first place it is almost impossible to distinguish one Chinaman from another, and the proposed certificates will be of little use in identifying the holders. So astute a race as the Chinese will very soon find out how to forge or alter these passports so as to make them available for new comers."

To any one only moderately well posted on American affairs it might have been evident months ago that a Chinese bill of some kind or other was sure to become law during the present session of congress. The World has time and again advised our own people to prepare for an event that was surely coming; but where was the Globe on the Chinese question then—what had it to say? We may ask—where is the Globe now? for it omits to say whether an invasion of Chinese is to be looked upon as a blessing or a curse to Canada.

MURDER ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

The evidence is gathering force that the dastardly crime of Saturday last in Dublin was not only of American contrivance, but that it was carried out and completed on the American plan. The weapon used was the American bowie knife, and the victims were stabbed at once both before and behind, there being four murderers concerned in the deed. A decidedly American feature in the crime is thus pointed out by the New York Tribune:

"The plan of the murders at Dublin seems to have been copied after methods well known to criminals and policemen in this city. And to that extent, we are sorry to say, it bears out the theory that American fenians may have had a hand in the dreadful work. The method may be called the 'hired cart' plan. It has been successfully used on three occasions within a few years in this city and Brooklyn, in robberies. The criminals hire a covered express wagon or a grocer's delivery cart, drive alongside the victim, execute the crime, and drive furiously away. The last time, it was when several men in a covered wagon overtook a brewer's clerk in a quiet place in Lexington avenue, robbed him of the bag of money he was taking to the bank, and then got away. The assassins apparently carried out this plan in detail. They approached their victims in a public car, common in Dublin, did their work and drove off rapidly. The crimes on the 'hired cart' plan in this city have never been so serious as to cause the police to make every owner of a public vehicle tell where he was at the time the deed was committed, but in Dublin now no trouble will be considered too great. Among many other suspected persons, a car driver has already been arrested."

ANOTHER MORMON EVIL.

One of the facts which will hold prominent place when future histories of Mormonism are written is the custom which that peculiar people have of sending forth their young married men in order to make proselytes in the various civilized countries of the world. When a young Mormon is thus selected there is no appeal from the decision of the priesthood, and if he ventures to represent that he can scarcely leave his wife and child, he is told that one wife is as good as another, and advised to get another somewhere else. It is thus that happy households are ruthlessly broken up and all that is most sacred and most cherished in domestic life is scattered to the winds at the bidding of a conscienceless set of Mormon priests and prophets. The wonder is that any man, particularly any young man, can remain a Mormon after such exactions having been made of him, or that he can have enough heart and head left to preach to others the doctrines that have brought such misery upon himself. This is an experience which has been repeated *ad nauseam* among the peculiar sect of which Joseph Smith was the founder.

A FEW of the personal friends of Postmaster General O'Connor at Ottawa, lately presented him with a handsome phaeton for his "eloquent silence" during the present parliament—even during the debate on the Costigan Irish resolutions—it is to be presumed. It is now in order for Welland to follow in a like direction. Mr. Bunting is equally deserving, and for a like reason. And besides, a phaeton would be found very convenient during the next campaign.

WORKINGMEN AND CHINESE.

TO THE WORLD: Your timely editoral on the Chinese question in this morning's issue suggests to my mind that active and immediate steps should be taken, particularly in large cities and towns, to give expression to the views of those whose interests will first and most seriously suffer by the wholesale importation of the "heathen Chinee" into our Dominion—I mean the working classes generally. The "Toronto Trade and Labor council," representing as it does, over eight thousand wage-earners, with a large following to be provided for, should take prompt action in calling public meetings to discuss what steps to take in repression of the threatened influx of this very undesirable immigration. Since "protection" has been and is the battle-cry of the political party now in power, surely its leader will not be slow to grant "protection" in this matter, to the working classes of our Dominion. That the Ondérdoncks—the employers of labor—in our cities and towns will do little to prevent the importation of Chinese laborers must be very evident to those most interested. Just imagine, "33,000 by August 1," and "80,000 coolies now at Hong Kong awaiting shipment to America"—meaning Canada, as the United States is practically closed to them. As an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, now is the time to apply the adage. Stirring remonstrances against the wholesale immigration of Chinese into any part of the Dominion should be forwarded to the government at Ottawa from all quarters. Now is a very opportune time, as, in the event of receiving the stereotyped answer that "the subject is under the serious consideration of the government," during the anticipated general election campaign the working classes may be able to "hurry up the consideration" with much more effect than after the contest is over. To my mind this subject is of paramount importance to all other questions to which the trade and labor council of Toronto could apply their immediate and energetic attention. Will that body be equal to the object of its organization? Your many readers of the working classes are waiting to see, and none with more anxiety than A. TOILER.

May 11, 1882.

TO THE WORLD: In your article in this morning's World, under the head "Chinese Columbia," after dealing with the subject at some length, and ably, you say: "They might go to Central America to help to build M. De Lessups' canal across the Isthmus, but we have nothing to indicate that such is their intention, or rather the intention of their *owners*—the masters *to whom they belong*." The italics are mine. Are they slaves? If so, is slavery to be tolerated in our fair Dominion? Just in proportion as Chinese are brought by their owners into competition with free labor in Canada, so will the very best of our population in that field be driven to the broad domain of our neighbors across the lines. After some bitter experience the American nation has learnt that the presence of the Mongolian in large numbers is not conducive to the best interests of the country, and hence its prohibitive legislation. With the experience and action of the American people, in re Chinese immigration before us, should not prompt action be taken to prevent their exodus into Canada in large numbers? I trust The World will not let this subject rest, as it more seriously concerns the future welfare of the whole people of Canada than even the "Gerrymandering," or which political party carries the next general election. CANADIAN.

May 11, 1882.

THE REIGN OF POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION—CONFEDERATION A FAILURE.

TO THE WORLD: The object of the gerrymandering act at Ottawa is as manifest as the sun at noonday. It is so to manipulate the Ontario constituencies that the corrupt crew—a harsh term, yet a true one—at Ottawa may reign and live on the plunder of our treasury a little longer. They may talk of the old Pacifice scandal of 1872 in which they say Sir John A. corrupted certain constituencies of Upper and Lower Canada, but I look upon the present proposed redistribution of seats as infinitely worse than that scandal. Sir Johnamander makes no bones now of political matters in the counties. No! no! He is fixing the seats for his friends every where, and hiving the Grits, or reformers in territories of their own. It is said you must not play with edge tools—as two may play at the game. Mr. Mowat may play the same game with the coming Ontario provincial elections, for it is likely they will come off after next session at Toronto. Then should Sir John Gerrymander succeed in getting a majority of his tools in in 1882 in Ontario again—and it looks that way now—there will surely be a revulsion in 1887. Then the man of that day—be he who he may—will just have to undo the dirty political work of this trickster of Ottawa—and go to work and gerrymander the constituencies of 1887 after the fashion of the crew that plunder at Ottawa to-day. So you see corruption begets corruption, as the ancient word of God says, "He who sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." There is no getting round the doom of God on corrupt acts. I would use a homely phrase, "Our sins come home to roost in the trees we have planted." Banish patriotism from the heart and you make devils of men. Many wonder at the ills of Ireland now, its terrible crimes, and sufferings, and poverty. Alas, the sins of absenteeism, landlordism, oppression, disregard for popular rights have come home to roost among the rich. So great was the corruption, so infamous the men at Rome, soon after the time of Augustus the emperor, that it is said Nero (a name that stinks in the world and will forever) murdered his own mother and played on the fiddle whilst the great city was in flames! Virtue, patriotism and morals cannot be trampled into the dust with impunity; and as "the blood of the martyr" is the seed of freedom in political and church matters, so trampled down civil rights will spring from the earth in revolution and reassertions of their just claims. Remember the "Lord God omnipotent reigneth"—although too many may sneer at the assertion. That was seen most conspicuously in the late civil war among the Americans. No party ought to trample upon the rights—the civil rights of others—as is now being done at Ottawa, and Sir Johnamander if his acts and policy, as to the Northwest and Ontario award, were unpopular in the Dominion, especially in Ontario, he should have bowed like a patriot to the public will. The public will in a free country must be obeyed or it is no longer a free country. Now, if any of my readers have not read the gerrymandering act—buy it—and read it, and you will certainly agree with me that it is simply infamous—glaringly demoralizing politically, and any house of commons that would sanction it ought to have a mark set upon its history, as God put one upon Cain. I believe in fair play, in British and American freedom, and I lament to see in this noble land such corruption stalking abroad.

Can it be said now after the trial of 16 years that confederation is a success? We in Ontario are the workers—the payers of the revenues—we are highly educated—and intelligent—we dare to think and have our opinions—and for all this we are to be crushed politically—to be gerrymandered. A year ago last winter I helped to hold some meetings in Toronto and write against the infamous syndicate job, and ventured to say that the people in a free and fair election would vote down the politicians that passed it. As surely as truth will prevail ultimately this would have been the case in a fair field. But now we see the means used to defeat the voice of the people.

I say that if the confederation is to stand, if its life is worth a five year's term, that the only way it can do so is by giving us honest government and letting the people fairly govern. When corruption universally reigns people have to fall back upon first principles.

I see by the debates at Ottawa that very strong language is used by Mr. Charlton—not too strong—and by Mr. Cameron of Huron, and by Mr. Blake and Mr. Mills, and it makes one think of the life of this confederation. Ontario, the magnificent province of freemen will not be trampled into the dust by unjust legislation.

CHARLES DURAND.

Toronto, May 11, 1882.

An Example for Lobbyists.

(From the New York Telegram.)

We in spite of our habitual proclivities toward peace and good humor and our profound respect for the proprieties, heartily commend the example of General Hammond of Canada, for the emulation of all American legislative lobbyists. General Hammond is the president and the lobbyist of a railroad, who on account of having recently given a member of the Canadian parliament a thrashing has been formally excluded from the precincts of the house of commons under pain of arrest. In the interests of public morality and of the public funds we would like to see all railroad presidents and other lobbyists excluded from the precincts of legislation. To this righteous end, as the condition precedent, we are even willing to see the requisite number of legislators thrashed. Many of them unquestionably deserve whatever whipping they may get.

—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 of the people.

LITERARY NOTES.

Robert Browning is approaching his seventieth birthday.

During Mr. Aldrich's absence in Europe The Atlantic will be edited By Mr. H. E. Scudder.

Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," has in press a work entitled "A Paladin of Finance; or, Monsieur Cosmo: A story of the Era."

The recently published correspondence of George Sand contains a letter breathing the warmest language of admiration to "mon bon enfant et frere," M. Franz Liszt.

The Zuni Indians are strictly monogamous and the women own the houses. When a man marries he goes to live with his wife, and if dissatisfied with him she has the right to send him away. Therefore a husband is pretty careful to keep in his wife's good graces.

The I. C. and the Grenadiers.

(From the Irish Canadian.)

Last week we gave currency to a statement which, on further enquiry, we find to be incorrect. We stated that the band of the Royal Grenadiers, while the regiment was proceeding from church to its quarters on the previous Sunday, played a well-known Orange air—the "Boyne Water." When we made this statement we said we should be happy to correct it if we were in error; and now that it has been shown we are mistaken, we cheerfully make the *amende honorable*. The Royal Grenadiers, with their gallant colonel, will, we are convinced, acquit us of any sinister motive in our former reference, and accept the expression of our regret, which we frankly tender here, for having, even unwittingly, done them an injustice.

Parties in Manitoba.

(Winnipeg Letter in Owen Sound Advertiser.)

Parliament is now in session and the discussion of the disallowance of the south-eastern railway charter is very warm, both in the house and outside. A large meeting was held last night to organize the liberal party for the coming election. A strong Manitoba first party is being formed of conservatives who resent the injustice done to Manitoba in the above and other matters.

An Old Timer.

(From the Owen Sound Advertiser).

Old Jimmy Beaty, who was with Noah in the ark, is making a canvass of East Toronto, and will run as an old Baldwin reformer. It is perhaps unnecessary to remark that Baldwin is dead.

Independence.

(From the Irish Canadian.)

Nor is it venturing beyond the range of possibility to say that the independence of Canada must in the near future be one of the great issues which make or mar parties.

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 Topesa from Brazil. Try a sample.

—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.

INSURANCE

SOLID GROWTH.

Another year having elapsed, we now furnish a statement of the business of 1881, compared with previous years, showing the increasing favour with which the operations of the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY are regarded in the Dominion of Canada.

CANADIAN BUSINESS.	Premiums Received.	Insurance in Force.
Year ending December 31st, 1877	$279,701 79	$8,240,281 00
Year ending December 31st, 1878	284,165 10	8,760,190 00
Year ending December 31st, 1879	307,847 00	9,359,325 00
Year ending December 31st, 1880	347,226 30	10,824,888 00
Year ending December 31st, 1881	$463,587 00	$13,370,000.00
An increase in 1878 of	4,463 31	519,248 00
And in 1879 a further growth of	23,681 90	599,136 00
And in 1880 a further increase of	39,469 30	1,465,563 00
And now a further increase of	56,346 70	1,545,112 00

During 1881 this Company paid for Death Claims in Canada $70,645 85—a considerable decrease upon the previous year.

Also, during 1881, to living members, holding matured Endowment Bonds, $36,104—an increase of nearly Five Thousand Dollars.

Also, during 1881, in Cash dividends, or Profits, to Mutual Members, the large sum of $54,553—an increase of nearly Four Thousand Dollars.

SOLID PROGRESS DURING THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Assets.
1866	$ 2,036,823 05
1867	4,401,433 86
1868	7,538,612 35
1869	10,359,512 23
1870	13,284,594 21
1871	15,120,686 11
1872	16,640,796 24
1873	18,077,540 06
1874	19,482,415 88
1875	20,607,505 56
1876	22,092,734 32
1877	23,357,648 95
1878	24,141,175 70
1879	25,120,304 24
1880	325,636,195 41
1881	26,493,440 68
1882	27,055,884 76

So productive are its Assets, and so carefully selected are its Lives, that the Interest Receipts alone more than defray the Death Losses, as the following figures for the past seven years will show:

Interest on funds, 1875 and 1876	$3,027,992 59
Death Claims paid, 1875 and 1876	2,548,561 65
Difference to the Good	$479,530 94
Interest on funds, 1877 and 1878	$3,145,072 61
Death Claims paid, 1877 and 1878	2,212,352 59
Difference to the Good	$932,720 02
Interest on funds, 1879, '80 and '81	$4,900,058 23
Death Claims paid, 1879, '80 and '81	3,744,662 42
Difference to the Good	$1,155,395 81

Policies issued in 1881, 4,753, insuring $8,297,220 00.

Policies now in force, 57,564, insuring $79,772,425.44.

All policies Nonforfeitable after two annual payments on the Endowment Plans and after three annual payments on the Life plans.

Endowment Deposits received in sums of $10 and upwards, carrying insurance of from $500 to $15,000 on a single life, from the age of 16 and upwards. Reader, if you are in good health (for none others are admitted) make application at once through the undersigned.

Western Canada Branch: Adelaide-st. East, Toronto.

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

NOTICE

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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Currie, late of the city of Toronto, boiler maker, who died on or about the twenty-second day of January, A.D. 1882, are to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of May, 1882, a statement containing their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims and of the securities (if any) held by them; and that after the said last mentioned date the administrator of the estate and effects of the said James Currie will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto; regard being had only to the claims of which notice has been given as above required; and that the said administrator will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims shall not have been received by the said undersigned at the time of such distribution. This notice is given in pursuance of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter one-hundred and seven, section thirty-four.

BLAKE, KERR & CASSELS,
Solicitors for the Administrator.
JAMES CURRIE.

Toronto, 29th April, A.D. 1882. 333

TOBACCOS

LAMESURIER & SONS,

Tobacco Manufacturers,

150 to 157 St. Paul's Street,

QUEBEC.

Robt. Shields & Co., Agents,

36 FRONT STREET EAST,

TORONTO. 246

CONFECTIONERY.

HARRY WEBB

482 Yonge st., Toronto,

CATERER,

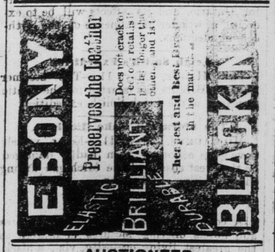
—AND—

Ornamental Confectioner!

Special attention given to supplying Weddings, Evening Parties, &c. A full supply of all requisites, including Cosaques, Silver Dishes, Centres, Cutlery, Table Linen, Table Napkins, &c, constantly on hand.

Wedding Cakes and Table Decorations

OUR SPECIALTIES. 86



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 their 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.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS FOR COAL.

FOR THE

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO, FOR 1882.

The Treasurer for the Province of Ontario will receive tenders addressed to him at the Parliament buildings, Toronto, and endorsed "Tenders for Coal," up to noon of

Wednesday, May 17, 1882.

for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions named, on or before the 1st July 1882 (except at the institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, where delivery is not to be commenced until 1st August), viz:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

Hard coal, 900 tons large egg size, and 175 tons stove size. Soft coal, 400 tons.

Central Prison, Toronto.

Hard coal, 400 tons small egg size, 25 tons chestnut size, and 35 tons stove size.

Reformatory for Females, Toronto.

Hard coal, 100 tons stove size. Soft coal, 500 tons.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

Hard coal, 260 tons, large egg size, and 60 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1,250 tons, for steam purposes, and 150 tons for grates.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

Hard coal, 800 tons large egg size and 10 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 300 tons stove size.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

Hard coal, 88 tons stove size and 20 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1100 tons for steam purposes and 100 tons for grates. N. B.—200 tons of the steam coal to be delivered at the pumping house.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

Hard coal, 60 tons large egg size and 20 tons stove size. Soft coal, 600 tons.

Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

Hard coal, 400 tons large egg size and 200 tons stove size.

Agricultural College, Guelph.

Hard coal, 275 tons large egg size and 50 tons stove size. Soft coal, 80 tons for steam purposes, and 20 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required, to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. All coal to be delivered in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole supply specified or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted check for $500, payable to the order of the Treasurer of Ontario must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursars of the institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. C. WOOD,
Treasurer of Ontario.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May 1 1882.

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.

SAFES.

WINNIPEG FIRE!

ALL THE SAFES IN

IMPERIAL BANK, WINNIPEG,

stood the severe test of Friday last and

SAVED THEIR CONTENTS.

These Safes all Manufactured by

J. & J. TAYLOR,

TORONTO SAFE WORKS.

Extract from telegram just received from Winnipeg:

WINNIPEG, May 1, 1882.

OPENED

Imperial Bank Safes

this morning. Everything in good condition.

456123 W. T. McCLAIN, Agent.

J. & J. TAYLOR.

RAILWAYS.

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 9th, 16th and 23rd for Fargo, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and all points Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly. For rates, tickets and 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. 136

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 11.45 p. m., arriving at Detroit at 2.25 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, 22 York street; CHAS. E. MORGAN, 64 Yonge street, and at Ticket offices at the Union and Yonge street depots.

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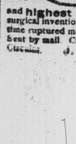

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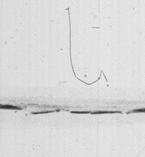

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