The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1882.

TEN YEARS OF OUR SCHOOL HISTORY.

Dr. Kelly, school inspector of Brant, has just handed in his annual report to the county council, and in it he takes occasion to review the educational progress of the past ten years. Dr. Kelly is a graduate of the provincial university, a well-known public writer, and of high reputation as an educationist.

He says the school act of 1871 was the point of a new departure. County inspection was established, uniformity introduced, and the common schools, the grammar schools and the university have been made to fit into one another and to form a completed whole. In the matter of school accommodation a marked change for the better has taken place. Brick schools, of superior architecture, and improved grounds, are the order of the day throughout the province.

In the matter of teachers' examinations satisfactory progress is also noted. Every teacher now has to undergo professional training.

The entrance examinations of the high schools, are credited with being an excellent test of the work done in the public schools.

In the ten years a normal school and a model school have been started at Ottawa, and forty-nine county model schools put in operation, and county teachers' institutes have been opened in several counties.

Dr. Kelly next refers to the university. Within ten years it has been put under the management of a senate, partly elective, to the improvement of that institution. The school of science has been erected near by. Reference is made to the marked increase in the number of matriculated students of the provincial university, an evidence of the increased efficiency of the high schools as feeders of the former.

To the same period we are also indebted for the foundation of the agricultural college at Guelph, the institute for the instruction of the blind at Brantford, the institute for the instruction of the deaf and dumb at Belleville, the military college at Kingston, all public institutions—Pickering college, and colleges for the higher education of young ladies at Ottawa, Whitby, Brantford, and St. Thomas, denominational institutions.

A project is now in contemplation, says Dr. Kelly, to make Upper Canada college, our only great historic school, a provincial model grammer school for the professional training of high school masters.

Besides all this progress the writer says "there has been an appreciable advance also in school organization, in classification of pupils, in methods of instruction. Problems that were wont to puzzle high school pupils ten years ago, are now readily solved by the fourth and even by the third classes in our public schools. Questions in history and geography, sentences in analysis and parsing, which would have appeared difficult then, are considered comparatively easy now. School houses and school equipment then deemed amply sufficient are now discovered to be behind the age—of a truth this is an age of improvement. 'The school master' is indeed 'abroad' in the land. The 'Promethean fire,' fabled to have been filched from Jove, is now burning freely upon innumerable altars, and is shedding its radiance and projecting its invigorating influence into the remotest and obscurest corners of the country. Still there is room for improvement."

EXPORT DUTIES.

With reference to what is called protection we are at the present time mostly concerned with duties on imports. But there is another aspect of the protection question; we may have to consider export duties as well.

There is a time coming, when governments shall have been educated up to popular requirements. A time when the export of valuable raw material from any country will be, not merely discouraged, but prohibited. The time will come when no civilized country will permit the export of raw material unless under exceptional circumstances. Of course backward countries must permit this, but advanced countries will not. What particular shape this future imperative reservation of home raw material for home purposes may take, who knows. But this general shape it will unquestionably take—the prohibition of export of commodities, the supply of which is fast running out, or may run out, sometime soon.

The elm log dispute is up now. Canadian manufacturers ask that an export duty be put upon elm logs sent out of Canada. The Globe says no—let elm and all other timber be exported to the States without let or hindrance. Put on the export duty, the effect will be, to compel a large amount of manufacturing which would otherwise be done in the States, to be done in Canada, heave it off, and the manufacturing will be done on the other side, not here. Once upon a time, an ancient Roman asked, "Gods, can a Roman senate long debate, which of the two to choose, slavery or death?" We may ask now, can Canadians of common sense long debate, whether the manufacture of elm and other timber should be carried on here or on the other side? That is all the difference, in the long run it won't matter a cent's worth to the owners of the timber. Defeat the Canadian movement, and the Yankees will have Canadian logs and stones at their own prices. Some people are awfully blind. We still doubt, however, whether the present Dominion government is enlightened enough and courageous enough to take the true patriotic Canadian ground on this export duty question.

THE ANTI CHINESE EXCITEMENT.

We were not mistaken in saying that monster public meetings and rousing speeches would follow President Arthur's veto of the anti-Chinese bill. The latest despatches convey screams of indignation. A certain deed has been done by a republican administration, such is the case. What more natural than for the democrats to take up the popular cry, and to carry the country? They could do it, and do it easily, were they to shake themselves clear of that "Old man of the sea"—freetrade—which still hangs on to the neck of the party. Protection to home labor and opposition to the influx of slave labor from China are in fact one issue; and as such the American people will undoubtedly recognize them. As for what is called "freetrade," it has not the ghost of a chance over there; in the face of the demand that American work shall be for American workmen. Whether Canadian work should be for Canadian workmen is a suggestion in order.

DESERTED FARMS.

The letter of Mr. Eby of Sebringville, and the account of the exodus from Millbrook, both published in this issue, throw a lot of light on the question of deserted farms in Ontario. It is a fact that our farmers are carrying a burdensome load of interest, and it may be that so grevious is the load that they are not slow to throw it off when they see that they can do better by starting anew in the Northwest.

We must have lower interest in Canada—we must get nearer the European figure if we are to borrow money to advantage.

Of course President Arthur does not give possible retaliation by the Chinese government as a reason for his veto of the anti-Chinese immigration bill. He has to state other reasons, which will bear proper diplomatic translation. But the true reason remains all the same—the Chinese government may adopt shut down measures on the American tea trade, which would transfer it to Great Britain. The United States cannot afford this, and must take time to think about it.

CHRONIQUES.

The costliness of the almost useless office of lieutenant-governor continues to attract attention. Even that conservative journal, the Kingston News, is opposed to it.

* * *

In Ontario the governor receives $10,000 out of the federal purse; it costs the province an additional $12,000 to $15,000 a year for his assistants and keeping government house in order; the orignal cost of government house was over $100,000; and since that large sums have been laid out upon it.

* * *

And then there is the block of land whereon government house is erected worth anything from $200,000 to $400,000. All this money is lying idle in connection with an almost useless office.

* * *

We have shown before that the governors of the states of the American union get no such salaries as are paid in Canada. There, the office is one of honor with a grant attached to it sufficient to meet the actual necessary outlay of the incumbent.

* * *

And in none of the states is there an expensive government house, erected on a valuable site. In all their state buildings there is a suite of offices for the governor and his secretary and clerks, and if he wishes to occupy a grand house and entertain the aristocracy, the bureaucracy, and the democracy he is free to do so—at his own expense.

* * *

And so it should be in Canada. If we must have governors of provinces give them one third of their present salaries, give them offices in the provincial buildings, and let them find their own houses to live in.

* * *

Mr. Mowat has abandoned his intention to erect new provincial buildings. It is a good thing that he did. For new buildings should not be erected without first settling this question of government house.

* * *

By the time he is ready to again undertake the task Mr. Mowat will find that the wish of the people is that government house be abolished, and that its site be taken for the new parliament buildings. It is the most central and best located site in the city.

MANITOBA ITEMS.

Wolf, the Winnipeg auctioneer, will be in Toronto this week.

Three more policemen have been added to the Winnipeg force.

J. H. Rogers, furrier, of Toronto, has purchased a part of the Bishop and Shelton property on Main street, Winnipeg, for $19,160.

Messers. E. & C. Gurney are doubling the capacity of their warehouse in Winnipeg. They are importing a number of brickmaking machines.

Langdon, Shepard & Co. are having three boarding cars built on the C. P. R. workshops. Donald Grant will superintend their track laying. Fifty miles will be ironed west of Flat Bush by May 1st.

The salaries of the Northwest mounted police are: commissioner of police, $2,600; assistant do., $1,600; each superintendent, $1,400; each inspector, $1,000; each surgeon or assistant, $1,400; each veterinry surgeon, $700; staff constables $1 50 per day. other non-commissioned officers, $1 per day; and constables, 75c. per day.

According to the rules which govern the bar in Manitoba, no outside barrister is allowed to practice in that province without having first resided there one year and passed an examination. A short time since it was announced that the eldest son of Sir Charles Tupper and the son of Sir John Macdonald intended going to Winnipeg to practice their profession. It now appears that they are going to apply for an act of the local legislature to have this restriction removed in their case.

Mr. Gilbert St. Luc writes to the editor of Le Manitoba a letter of acknowledgment of a remarkable instance of generosity on the part of Mr. Roger Goulet. He states that Mr. Goulet purchased from him fourteen years ago a farm which he had recently sold at a handsome profit. Meeting the former owner of the land Mr. Goulet generously gave him a cheque as a present on the occasion of his fortunate speculation. On presenting the cheque at the bank Mr. St. Luc was not a little surprised to find himself the recipient of $10,000.

THE TORONTO HARBOR.

BY R. W. PHIPPS.

Toronto has bound herself to borrow little more till her assessment rises, which, as city property does not seem to increase in value, and improvements are to a great extent rather outside than in the city, cannot be very soon. The trunk sewer (an absolute necessity) and the waterworks additions will absorb the whole which can yet be borrowed. We are told, however, that the city must raise one-third of the six or seven hundred thousand dollars, the harbor repairs require. It is not fair to place Toronto on the same one-third scale as other harbors. It is more a Dominion port—one of the main stays of lake competition, which, destroyed, would take hundreds of dollars in extra railroad charges out of the pockets of every farmer and substantial citizen in Canada. But, passing that by, let us look at the harbor.

The harbor—what is left of it—is a monument to virtue—a testimony to the patience with which Canadians endure misgovernment. In the year 1848 I remember walking to the present island across the neck of land which then formed the peninsula. A short time afterwards a storm made a slight break, which successive tempests enlarged. Up to this time the peninsula had only to meet the shock of the waves in front, and with slight repair would have met them forever. But the gap once made, the wall was taken in flank by every eastern sea, as it widened they poured on it in front, flank and reverse at once; it was driven into the bay, it was driven out of the bay, till the whole eastern portion of our peninsula, our chief former harbor defence, either lies in the bottom of the bay choking the anchorage it once protected, or in a great shoal at the mouth, far to the west of the old harbor, and useless and injurious for harbor purposes. For thirty years this destruction has continued. It might at any time have been checked. It never was. Grit and Tory looked complacently on, fervent in belief that as their respective leaders of the day had promised to save the country they were sure to save the harbor.

Thirty years! And we have seen every year our members of parliament for Toronto take their seats with precision, pass through the session with decorum, draw their pay with exactitude and depart for home with punctuality. Thirty years! Candidate after candidate has expatiated on the necessity of its repair; has been returned, has repaired to Ottawa, has repaired back to Toronto, but has never repaired the harbor. Had this important city possessed in all that time but one representative such as such a city should have—a man capable of examining into the state of the case, getting the ear of parliament, and obtaining popular backing in his efforts, the work had long since been done. But no man at the orders of a government is fit for such work. The men needed are such as, when their party was in power, and their leaders able to reward, have fearing neither the voice of the populace nor the word of the minister, acted as they considered their duty demanded. One such man would be worth more to Toronto—more to Canada—than all the party hacks who ever cheered a minister or coughed down an oppositionist, placed in one universal assemblage together—and the more universal the more contemptible. Six or seven hundred thousand dollars, apparently, is the fine Canada is to pay in the matter of Toronto harbor, for having, instead of sending representatives to attend to the interests of the country, sent them to attend to the orders of the minister.

We have ventured far into the sea of politics. Let us now return to our harbor, if there be still any of it left. It appears to me that, as the city is to be asked to find nearly a quarter of a million, and does not know where to find it, if it could be found on the island itself it might answer every purpose. It is generally the way, after public improvements, that some clever persons make large fortunes out of the increased value the citizens have been taxed to produce. Would it not be well that, in this case, we should quietly take stock of what is going to be made at our expense, and see whether, instead of letting it slip through our fingers to any speculator, we could not sell it beforehand, and pay the required quarter of a million out of the proceeds? We all know in what demand, of late years, lots on the island have been, and what a range of little summer residences was going up. Much of the land is unleasable till raised; and what is leased is renewable at no long date. On whatever plan the preservation of the harbor is attempted, it must involve the restoration of the old protecting bar, either by embankment or other means, and where this is done, in many cases, and possibly in this, land soon can be formed again. In many countries, where the waves, unprevented, would have destroyed the shore, the same waves, assisted by cheap artificial expedients, will repair and add more and more land to the coast, which has been retained and heightened by additional earth protected by banks, fascines, brushwood, stone or timber, as was expedient, till what was a great expanse of moving sand and shallow water became a broad area of grass-grown land, with roads, gardens, rows of little villas stretching away on either hand, and on the shore a depth of water as great as was chosen to embank out to. How far this can be done here is matter for examination. We have not the tidal deposits largely used in Europe for this purpose, but our rivers and lake shores change, carry and deposit very large amounts of earth which might in many instances be used. At the first date I have mentioned a very large acreage might easily have been secured.

When what government propose to do with the large sum mentioned is known, scientific men can easily calculate what possibility exists of retrieving fresh land and improving the present. If then the right to the peninsula or island were granted to a company, were one found willing to undertake the work, which should engage to carry from the city the vast quantity of earth and refuse now yearly deposited along our city front, and which does no great good there, it is not impossible that the undertaking might be very remunerative on both sides. For instance, could three hundred acres be utilized and sold at $500 per lot of 50 by 150 feet, it would bring $750,000. Such a company might well afford to pay the city share of the harbor restoration, while the city, it should be remembered, would gain largely by the right of taxation. In process of time, our bay might be surrounded by a broad, long and solidly embanked peninsula, pierced at the east end or not, as might be, secure against the force of the waves, and covered by gardens, trees, and residences. Entering on the work now, while comparatively unowned and in a state of nature, such roads, esplanades, and lake views, might be planned as were desirable, and would all enhance the value of land. It would give Toronto that which she naturally had, but which commerce and manufacture have destroyed—a fresh promenade and driving road on the lake shore, free from the foul odors which, of necessity, pollute the old city front. In a new country, the resources of nature are generally seized by the speculator, and turned, irrespective of the general good, to the service of private gain. That in one matter this may be prevented, and a measure taken which should be extremely useful to Toronto, should help to pay the loss inflicted by careless legislation, and should infinitely add to the beauty of the city as seen from the lake, has been the object of this article, the practicability of the suggestions in which, however, depends of course entirely on the nature of the projected government improvements, and the willingness of those who plan them to work in connection with the objects here proposed.

500 PEOPLE STRONG.

The Sowden Party for the Northwest—A Lively Scene at Millbrook.

(From the Peterboro Review, April 4.)

For some time past as the majority of our readers are aware, extensive preparations have been making at Millbrook and vicinity for a wholesale exodus to the great Northwest, to settle on land secured from the government by Mr. Snowden and his confreres.

After the false alarm last Tuesday, caused it is said by the snow blockade between St. Paul and Winnipeg, Millbrook has been the centre of a genuine hum, but nothing however like what was witnessed in that quiet village to-day.

The work of loading commenced on Monday and was carried on almost uninteruptedly until the hour of departure, more being accomplished during the quiet hours of the night, than during the day. Cattle and coal oil cars, with the greater number of the interstices boarded up, to keep out the cold snow, box cars packed to the ceiling, passengers coaches, covered all the available track, and around each car clustered old men, young men, women, boys and girls, all by their incessant chatter adding to the noise made by the hammers and the bellowing of the oxen. Of the latter we never saw so many together before and it appeared to the unitiated that the Milbrook excursion party had secured all the oxen to be obtained in the Province. They were to be seen everywhere, every fence, post, lane and in fact streets, were hidden by them and the hoarse voices of the drivers as they made their pets stand around, made one think that fully one hundred elephant trainers were at work.

The cattle cars were all filled with oxen, horses and cows. In the box cars were stored household goods and utensils, farming implements, machinery of different kinds, and waggons taken apart so that they would not occupy as much space as if they were in running order. The articles taken were almost innumerable, and comprised many of rather antiquated manufacture.

We have been in Millbrook when the village was crowded, but certainly we never saw as much bustle and excitement, or such a crowd as was there this morning. The villagers turned out en masse, and appeared awe stricken as they gazed at the crowd soon to join "the fleeting army." It appeared, in fact, as if the entire surrounding country was to be depopulated, and when we state that fully five hundred persons left on the excursion, living within a radius of ten or twelve miles of the village, it will readily be seen that their fears had some foundation. Every person who left had four or five friends at the station to see them off, so that the number present did not fall short of 4000.

A large number of sheep, calves, dogs and hens were taken, so that the thrifty settlers intend to commence farming in earnest, at once. A large quantity of seed grain of all kinds was taken, as well as patent plows to break the prairie sod, and a conspicuous object, cropping out in all kinds of unexpected places, was the "neck yoke," soon to adorn the necks of "Buck" or "Bright," which appeared to be the favorite names applied to the oxen.

As the train left the station the immense throng assembled fairly cheered themselves hoarse, and those on the train perched in all positions from which they could see the crowd lustily returned the compliment.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths TWENTY CENTS.

BIRTHS.

MAUGHAN—On the 2nd April, at 72 John street, the wife of J. W. MAUGHAN, of a son.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Friday, 31st March, at her father's residence, HATTIE E., beloved wife of WILLIAM ALEXANDER, and only daughter of Geo. H. Gould, Oshawa, aged 22 years and 4 months.

PRESTON.—At his father's residence, 252 Simcoe street, on Monday, April 3, JAMES ROY PRESTON, aged 14 months.

KAY—At Waterford, of membranous croup, on Sunday, April 2, SAMUEL, son of Rev. JOHN KAY, aged 8 years and 4 months.

BALDWIN—At Laskay, Ont., on Monday, April 3, 1882, JOSEPH BALDWIN, a native of Yorkshire, England, aged 75 years. Funeral on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

CARR—On April 3, at the residence of his son, Burnhamthrope, Toronto township, MR. SAMUEL CARR, in the 81st year of his age.

MOORE—At Laprairie, Province of Quebec, on the evening of Saturday, April 1, of typhoid fever, ANNA MAUD, youngest daughter of Lieu-Colonel MACLEOD MOORE, in the 8th year of her age.

CROSBY—On Tuesday, April 4, of inflammation of the lungs, JANE E. LINWOOD, beloved wife of ISAAC CROSBY, Merchant, Richmond Hill, in the 40th year of her age. Funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

BONDIDIER—Mrs. Bondidier, at the residence of her son, Joseph Bondidier, aged 83 years. The funeral on Good Friday, from 30 Shuter street, at 2 p.m., to St. Michael's Cemetery.

ROWE—At Maple Grove, Whitby, on April 1, Sarah Jane, relict of the late Captain Rowe, in the 57th year of her age.

MARRIED.

GILMOUR—MOORE—At the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Potts, Thos. H. Gilmour, B. A. of Winnipeg, to Jennie, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Moore, of Kingston, and niece of John Moore of this city.

INSURANCE

GOOD DEEDS.

During the past year the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid to the families of its deceased members $1,231,630 36. These payments we distributed as follows:—

Alabama	32,727 23	New York	$152,905 04
California	16,957 00	New Jersey	38,371 11
Canada	70,645 85	New Hampshire	11,931 49
Connecticut	97,522 29	Nebraska	1,469 90
Delaware	11,271 00	Nevada	971 36
Georgia	40,064 30	North Carolina	38,410 00
Illinois	111,549 20	Ohio	84,366 71
Indiana	39,461 42	Pennsylvania	149,397 79
Iowa	7,435 94	Rhode Island	1,358 00
Kentucky	42,430 27	South Carolina	2,201 00
Louisiana	22,759 88	Tennessee	37,574 00
Maine	11,792 02	Texas	15,965 27
Maryland	27,773 32	Virginia	20,628 00
Massachusetts	45,830 09	Vermont	6,502 00
Michigan	33,844 00	Washington Ter	1,000 00
Minnesota	11,753 95	West Virginia	7,236 00
Mississippi	13,192 53	Wisconsin	14,584 46
Missouri	5,530 00	Florida, Kansas, Oregon	1,608 00

It is stated that death demands thirty millions of mortals annually; eighty-three thousand daily; three thousand hourly; and nearly one for every second of time. Reader, what guarantee have you that you will not be next. Be wise, and insure in the ÆTNA.

DEATH LOSSES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Paid by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY during each year from 1863 to 1882.

Paid in 1864,	$1,472 28	Paid in 1870,	$1,244,415 89	Paid in 1876,	$1,634,300 62
1865,	91,477 76	1871,	1,219,314 61	1877,	1,747,753 69
1866,	342,206 39	1872,	1,396,531 78	1878,	1,751,558 00
1867,	513,881 50	1873,	1,664,037 04	1879,	2,155,713 00
1868,	855,034 23	1874,	1,392,235 35	1880,	1,907,922 03
1869,	1,005,062 79	1875,	1,670,421 92	1881,	1,955,745 62

TO BROKERS AT HOME—That's right. If you are making money, give part of it away, and give generously and nobly. There are enough who need it. Extend your charities according to your prosperity, but don't forget one thing—"Charity begins at home." Do not forget that the beginning of it is a round sum of insurance on your own life for the security and safety of your own family, or the comfort and consolation of your own declining years.—*Exchange.*

Of a hundred qualifications that go to make up a good business man, the resolution to get his life insured for a good, solid sum—and then to keep it insured—may count for fifty.—*Daily Stockholder.*

The weekly *Underwriter* of Philadelphia says of the ÆTNA: "It is strong, solid, and under most efficient management. The public ought to appreciate the value of a life insurance in such an institution, and it does."

RAILWAYS.

Credit Valley Railway

REDUCED RATES.

EASTER HOLIDAYS!

RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued between all Stations on

Friday and Saturday, April 7th and 8th,

Good to return until 11th APRIL, 1882, at

One and One-Third Fare.

Children under 12 years of age half fare.

JAMES ROSS, General Superintendent.

J. W. LEONARD, General Passenger Agent.

MIDLAND R'Y of CANADA.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

On April 7th and 8th return tickets will be issued at all regular offices of the Company at one and one-third fare, good to return up to and including April 11th.

GEO. A. COX, General Manager.

34

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,

every two weeks from March 14 inclusive, 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., Northwestern Emigration and Real Estate Agents, 64 King street East, Toronto. 624

Great Western Rail'y

MANITOBA.

The Seventh Special Colonist Train will leave the line of this Railway for Winnipeg and the Northwest on

Wednesday, 12th April, 1882.

These special Colonist Trains have been arranged for the convenience of intending settlers and will be run weekly until the end of April.

Passengers are carried through in first class cars and on fast Express Trains.

No Freight Cars are attached to these trains.

A reliable Agent of the Company will accompany these Special Parties through to Winnipeg.

For further particulars see small bills or apply to any of the Company's Station Masters or Agents.

F. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent. 12

Toronto, Grey & Bruce RAILWAY.

REDUCED FARES.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at ONE FARE AND ONE-THIRD will be issued at ALL STATIONS

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY,

7th and 8th April, Good to Return up to Monday, 10th April, inclusive.

EDMUND WRAGGE, General Manager.

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INTERNATIONAL

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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, [illegible]

EDW. LAWSON, No. 93 King Street East, Noted for Teas and Coffees. 135

STEAM DYEING

J. EYRES & SONS,

From Fuller & Sons, Perth, Scotland

DYERS TO THE QUEEN.

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329 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Branch Leader Lane, off King street East

Silk and Woollen Dyers, Scourers, &c

Gents' clothing, kid gloves and feathers a specialty. Silks, velvets, damasks, repps, shawls, table covers and waterproofs, lustres. Moiroes cleaned, dyed and pressed.

Toronto exhibition, 1879, awarded first extra prize for dyeing silks, etc. 1880, diploma—highest award possible. 246

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WM. TOZER,

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DISTRIBUTOR,

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Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba.,

Survey and sale plans made of landsin any part of the Province of Manitoba. Parties at a distance having properties in the Northwest will do well to consult this firm as to valuators, locality, etc. Mines investigated and surveyed.

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The undersigned will be pleased to attend to the purchase and sale of property in Manitoba and the Northwest. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

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346 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO.,

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WEST LYNNE MANITOBA.

Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba.

Confidental Reports furnished owners and intending investors.

Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited. Charges moderate. tf

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WEST END

Hardware House

313 QUEEN STREET WEST.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large lot of Ruby, Blue and Enamelled Glass.

Builder's and General Hardware in all lines.

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ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

WM. BERRY,

ODORLESS EXCAVATOR AND CONTRACTOR,

Residence, 151 Lumley Street: Office Victoria Street, Toronto.

Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates. 246

SANITARY.

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