THE TORONTO WORLD

AN INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS

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ADDRESS

THE WORLD,

TORONTO.

The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1882.

THE MIDLAND AMALGAMATION.

The more the Midland railway amalgamation business is looked at, the worse it appears. Power is asked to consolidate six railways into one, namely: the Toronto and Nipissing; the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay; the Victoria; the Toronto and Ottawa; the Grand Junction; and the Midland—and it is perfectly well understood that the annexation of the whole to the Grand Trunk is to follow. The Grand Trunk already controls the Lake Ontario front from Toronto eastwards; the proposed measure will hand over to the same corporation the whole back country, that is, going back until the rails of the Canadian Pacific is approached. Up to the present time the Grand Trunk has been content with the practical monopoly of the Midland district conferred on it by the fact that there was no other road at all running through from west to east. But now that a new east and west road—the Quebec and Ontario—is soon to be built, it is seen that the men who have it in hand have secured the money and mean business; and the Grand Trunk scents danger to its monopoly of the Midland district. To "beat" the coming competitor a new and aggressive movement is resolved upon. The Grand Trunk makes arrangements accordingly to get under its control the six local railways named, for the express purpose of preventing any of their traffic going to the Quebec and Ontario, the new rival whose advent it dreads. Suppose the latter road built, all the local roads between Toronto and Kingston remaining independent, these roads, covering an important section of country, would each and all be free to send traffic either by the Grand Trunk or the Quebec and Ontario, having the choice of two through lines to do business with. This would be competition, but competition is exactly what the Grand Trunk people don't want to see, and they determine to do something to choke it off. Their first move was to try and stop the building of the new road altogether, but that attempt has conclusively failed, and the latter will now be built sure and certain. This attempt having failed, the next move on the board is to get hold of the local roads of the Midland district, so that the Quebec and Ontario, when it is built, shall get none of the traffic sent by these local roads. A new through line, or an important link in the whole line, connecting the Ontario peninsula with the Canadian seaboard, is to be built; and, if no amalgamation were allowed, the former monopoly which the Grand Truhk has long enjoyed in the section of country named would be at an end. But it is not Grand Trunk policy to allow competition if by any means it can be squelched or strangled, and so the local roads are bought up, in order that the Quebec and Ontario may do that section as little good as possible. If the house sanctions this Midland consolidation bill, knowing, as every member cannot help but know, that the whole concern is to pass under control of the Grand Trunk; it will be voting in effect that competition must be put down with the strong hand, and that amalgamation and monopoly is the thing for this country.

It is truly a striking piece of inconsistency to see the same parties, or others well-known to be working with them, pressing the house for two different charters for roads to compete with the Great Western between Toronto and Buffalo. Against this latter proposed competition we have taken our stand, on grounds that are plain and intelligible, and that ought to be conclusive We denounce the proposed schemes for new roads between Toronto and Hamilton, on the ground that these schemes are part of the Grand Trunk plan to force the Great Western into amalgamation. The bait of new competition along a certain forty miles of distance is held out, but it is a part of a deep-laid scheme for extinguishing competition altogether along a thousand miles, through various sections of western Ontario. As we have before said, for the sake of a few pennyworth of competition we are asked to put at hazard a pound's worth, with almost a certainty that the substance will be lost if we accept the shadow which is offered us. It will indeed be a case of penny wise and pound foolish if the house consents—the old story of the dog and the shadow over again. These are our grounds for opposing the Toronto and Hamilton railway bills: these bills are part of a huge scheme, not for giving a little more competition, but for destroying it in the peninsula altogether.

The inconsistency of the promoters of these schemes is really something to admire for its cool, outrageous audacity. The men who say, "let us give the public competition along the lake shore west of Toronto," are the very men who are strangling competition east of this point. The house should severely insist upon an explanation of this extraordinary inconsistency—competition west, combination east.

There are among these combinationists some men of political influence, known until now as conspicuous advocates of popular rights, liberal principles, the interests of Ontario in particular, and the good of the country generally. It will now be in order for them to reconcile their professed principles of a lifetime with their present move for handing the traffic of an important section of country over to the Grand Trunk, unchecked and uncontrolled. It will be for them to explain why, not content with trying to prevent any new competition arising throughout the Midland district, they are now doing their best to strangle what already exists. They owe it to the public to explain the really extraordinary position they occupy to-day, as professed friends of the people and still monopolists of the worst degree. And members of the local house had better be thinking what answer *they* can give to their constituents, as a justification of the Midland district Grand Trunk monopoly scheme now before them.

SLAV AND TEUTON.

Skobeleff who emerged from obscurity during the Russo-Turkish war and attracted the eyes of the world by his dare-devil bravery seems to carry the same recklessness into the salon which he displayed on the battlefield. He recently obtained leave of absence and in addressing some servian students plainly told them that the day was not distant when they would be re-united on the battlefield in the endeavor of the Slavs to humiliate the Teutons. This was a deliberate menace to Germany, and it is so regarded by the Berlin press. Skobeleff is now in Paris and seems desirous of effecting an alliance of the Slavs with the French in the hope of humiliating Germany, in whose abasement Skobeleff affects to see the only hope of maintaining the balance of power in Europe. Declarations much less warlike than these provoked the Franco-Prussia war, and if Russia do not draw back from the position into which she has been placed by Skobeleff the relations between Germany and Russia, already bearing considerable tension, may become so strained that diplomatic intercourse may cease. Austria has her hands full at present in trying to suppress the insurrection in Herzegovina, the movement of the troops being slow owing to the weather and a defective commissariat. Upon the speedy success of the Austrian arms depends, possibly, the safety of Europe. Should the insurrection spread it is not difficult to foresee a conflict of the great powers. Germany has invested the sick man with the order of the Black Eagle, which may be taken as a bid for what aid the Turkish army may be able to render. Poor Austria, whose whole desire for a century back has been to avoid war, is likely to be rent asunder should the great war break out, for with a semi-Teuton, semi-Slav population, in a war of races she is bound to be disintegrated. The situation is one of much gravity and if the czar do not repudiate Skobeleff, should he try to escape from the nihilist conspiracy at home by stirring up the national feeling with a war of races, the fiery cross may pass through Europe within a few weeks.

GLADSTONE AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sir Stafford Northcote probably expresses the feeling of the aristocracy upon Gladstone's home rule utterance when he says that it is something between a dream and an electioneering move. Gladstone however does not appear to the great world outside the privileged caste, either a dreamer or a schemer. The liberal leader is known to be in favor of decentralization as far as it can be carried without prejudice to the central authority. His idea is that the government of a people should begin as near to their homes as possible and converge in the commons chamber; the conservative idea, on the other hand, is that the government of the people should be concentrated in the house of commons. Gladstone wishes authority to ascend to, and the conservatives wish government to descend from, the house of commons. Gladstone is the friend of local institutions, and the conservatives look with disfavor upon them. Gladstone thinks they are the foundation of a nation's strength. The conservatives think them the sources of a nation's weakness. That Gladstone intends to do something before he retires to relieve parliament by extending local institutions is known to leading liberals in Britain. In speaking as he did on the Irish demand for home rule he merely gave expression to convictions which he has long entertained. As soon as he can see his way clear to extend local institutions without impairing the central authority Gladstone will introduce measures applicable to the whole kingdom.

A WORD FOR OSCAR.

The 'Varsity of last week makes a point in favor of Oscar Wilde and his school. Those who don't know what æstheticism is, or who have formed their ideas of it from Punch cartoons and Gilbert's clever rhymes in Patience, or young men who never read but have powerful and original minds, may think it smart to ridicule Wilde and his knee breeches, or imagine that the "æsthetes" love "attenuated forms and unnatural attitudes" and that they gaze inanely at lilies.

Oscar Wilde, outside of his idiosyncracies and hobbies, belongs to a school which includes John Ruskin and William Morris, a school the object of which as defined by young Wilde, is "to teach the poor, the working people, to create beauty by educating them in design, and endow them with fine and permanent taste in handicrafts." The great schools of art and design that have been established in Great Britain, the lectures of Ruskin to workingmen, the art schools in Boston, the flourishing art and design school even in Toronto, are all more or less connected with the "new craze."

If, therefore, we are disposed to laugh at the weak points of some apostles of æstheticism, let us at least respect them for the noble part of their mission.

MR. GIROUARD'S bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not creating much stir at Ottawa this session. It will likely pass the commons, as it did last year, by a substantial majority and there seems no reason why the senate should again throw it out, as they have now had the time which they desired to consider it. Eminent Roman Catholic dignitaries in other lands are not opposed to such marriages and in many cases, especially where the people are poor, readily grant the dispensation necessary. It remains to be seen if the Roman Catholic church of Quebec, which remains practically in the same state as was Roman Catholicism in Europe at the time of the treaty of Utrecht (1713), will oppose the bill. At present such marriages in Canada are not illegal and what Mr. Girouard's bill aims at is to make them undoubtedly legal. Even if his bill were passed it would not prejudice the authority of the Roman Catholic church, for with them, unlike the protestant churches, marriage is a sacrament beyond control of the civil power.

THE HEAD of the Greek church has had penetration enough to see that the seclusion of the czar is teaching the Russians that they can get along without him. Having pointed this out to the czar in a letter more outspoken than courteous, the czar has come to the conclusion that he can get along without the metropolitan. An interesting feature will be added to the Russian revolution now impending should the temporal and spiritual power be brought into conflict. With the loyal people disunited the time would have come for the nihilists to make a big push. The metropolitan of Moscow having told the czar that his conduct suggests poltroonery the breach between church and state may be not distant.

THE DIFFICULTY in the way of the instant suppression of polygamy in Utah is not a lack of any desire to do so, but the fact that the constitution of Utah must be annulled before the evil can be reached. The federal authority has nothing to do with the morals of the people. The constitution of Utah, like that of any state in the union, confides in the local government the right to make its own laws affecting public behaviour. It is probable that a commission will investigate, and upon their report congress will act. Were if possible to break the local power of the mormon elders, the federal authority would not need to proceed to such an extreme measure as revoking the constitution.

THE CORRESPONDENCE laid upon the table of congress in relation to the Peruvian company, shews that a deep-laid conspiracy was afoot to throw the political influence of the United States into the settlement of the triangular war in South America, with the view of imposing upon Peru a recognition of the preposterous claims of Shipherd and those associated with him. The names of almost every prominent operator in New York has been interjected into the correspondence of Shipherd with Minister Hurlbut, and now there is a wholesale denial of all connection with or knowledge of Shipherd. The game was a big one and the stakes were high, but the knaves were detected in time to save the honor of the republic.

THOSE LAND GRABBING SCHEMES that are being put forward in the name of religion and temperance are meeting with severe criticism from the independent press. The Man of Bobcaygeon denounces them in good plain Saxon, and the Ontario correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press, rumor says he is a well-known retired preacher—has the following: "When a fellow mouths and rants and tells his neighbors not to lay up for themselves treasures on earth, and then goes in for making his own pile out of a mighty grant of land for which he and his associates propose to pay nothing, one has queer thoughts about what sort of an idea such people must have of God Almighty after all!"

THE LAW in New York is that employers are bound to provide seats for saleswomen, and the law is being enforced. It would be welcome relief for many a weary woman in this city were employers compelled to provide seats behind the counters. Standing as they have to do, is more fatiguing than if they were constantly on the move. It will pay the employers to treat saleswomen more humanely—a jaded saleswoman makes slow sales.

OF SEVEN new cardinals to be created at the next consistory, three only are Italians, although there are five Italian vacancies. The pope is unwilling to have more cardinals resident in Rome than those actively taking part in the government of the church as holders of offices. This is a part of his policy of gradually getting rid of all sinecures.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Winnipeg letter: It is almost as much as a man's life is worth to speak derogatory of the Ottawa government here, as they are looked upon as the saviours of this country. Even the liberal newspapers dare not say anything very harsh of the present administration for fear of loss of patronage.

Stratford Beacon: Still that is no reason why Ontario people should throw their hard-earned money into the mud holes around Winnipeg. There is no sure way of getting on in the Northwest or any other place but by steady and persevering labor.

Monetary Times: The steam plough, which costs $5500, is what is more than anything wanted in Manitoba and the Northwest. This want ought not to remain unsupplied another season.

Guelph Herald: We should much like to see the Ontario government introduce a bill repealing the act passed, giving municipalities power to grant bonuses to manufacturing institutions.

—"Don't give up the ship" were the memorable words of Commodore Perry. We repeat, "Don't give up the ship," poor, despairing invalid, but try Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures others, why not you? It renovates, regulates and tones all the organs of secretion, and restores lost Vitality.

SUNDAY SHAVING.

The Court of Common Pleas Declares it to be Illegal.

Judgment was given by the court of common pleas Saturday in the application to quash a conviction against one Taylor, a barber at Yorkville, who had been fined for shaving customers on Sunday. Chief Justice Wilson voicad the judgment of the court in the following language: The defendant is in my opinion a workman—one of the class of persons named in the statute. The act of shaving he is charged to have performed as a barber, is an act which was done by him in the ordinary course of his business as a barber, and it was done on the Lord's day, and was not a work of necessity or charity. It was that kind of worldly labor which the statute expressly forbids being done on that day. A barber cannot lawfully exercise his calling on Sunday anymore than any other workman may. I do not say that a barber connected with a hotel or boarding house may not by arrangement with the hotel or boarding house keeper follow his ordinary calling on Sunday in such hotel or boarding house, and be considered in the light of a servant kept in a private family to do the family work on Sunday as on other days. In this case we cannot do otherwise than discharge the motion, but without costs.

Barbers will now probably govern themselves accordingly and lay aside the razor and the mug for one day in the week.

THE QUESTION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

The Students of University College Declare Against Them—Medals Another Incongruity.

At a meeting of nearly one hundred students of University college held about a week ago, after long discussion the following motion was carried:

That a petition be presented to the senate of the University of Toronto in favor of the abolition of medals, scholarships and prizes; such petition to be presented to another meeting of undergraduates for ratification.

The great argument used against these scholarships and medals is that over $5000 is annually taken from the endowment fund where otherwise it would be distributed over the whole of the students and given to a very few, who are supposed to be needy students, but who are not by any means the "poor students." It is a notorious fact that those who have parents able to give their boys good preparatory educations, and able to buy them books and other aids, are the ones who generally get the scholarships. The poor student is more often behind than ahead of his work, due to teaching school for six months of the year and he without book and.

As to the medals: nearly $500 of the endowment fund is as good as thrown into the lake in sending it to London, England, every year for twelve or fourteen trumpery gold and silver medals which are distributed at commencement. The students attach no value whatever to them; their only value is that they show a man's standing; and a man's standing is best shown by the class lists.

And yet all the while here is nearly $5500 annually as good as wasted, while the college is starving for money to be used in teaching. As Principal Buchan pointed out, the great need of the college is teaching facilities not medals and "forced" students.

MONEY AND TRADE.

WM. FARLEY. WM. MARA

FARLEY & MARA,

26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Stock Brokers, Commission & General Agents.

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Buy and sell on commission Canadian and American stocks; also grain and provisions on the Chicago and Toledo Board of Trade for cash or on margin.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—Banks—Montreal, 206 and 204; Ontario, 61½ and 61; Molsons, buyers, 126; Toronto, 169½ and 168; Merchants', 128½ and 128½, transactions, 10 at 128½; Commerce, 142½ and 142½, transactions, 7 at 142; Imperial, 136½ and 136, transactions, 20, 30 at 136½, 10 at 135½, 10 at 136, 10 at 136½; Federal, 150½ and 160½, transactions, 10, 24 at 160, 10, 30, 15 at 160½; Dominion, 196½ and 196, transactions, 134 and 195½, 100, 50, 20, 20 at 196; Standard 114 and 113½, 50, 16, 20, 90 at 114; Hamilton, sellers, 123; Hamilton dep., 50 per cent., buyers, 112; British America, sellers, 136; Western Assurance Company, 179 and 178½, sales, transactions, 50 at 178½, 6 at 178½; Canada Life, buyers, 360; Confederation Life Association, buyers, 251; Consumers' Gas Company, 155 and 154½; Dominion Telegraph Company, sellers, 93½; Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, 225½ and 225; Freehold Loan and Savings Company, buyers, 176; Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, 187½ and 185½; Union Loan and Savings Co., sellers, 134; B. & Loan Association, 107½ and 107½, transactions, 20 and 20 at 107½; Imperial Savings and Investment Company, 112½ and 111; Farmer's Loan and Savings Company, 126 and 125½; London and Canada L. and A., sellers, 148½; National Investment Co., sellers, 111; Peoples' Loan Co., buyers, 112½; Real Estate L. & D. Co., 100 and 99; London and Ontario, buyers, 115; Toronto H. B., buyers, 142; Manitoba Loan, buyers, 115; Huron and Erie Loan Company, buyers, 156; Dominion Savings & Loan Co., sellers, 122; Ontario Loan & Debenture Co., sellers, 133; Canadian Savings and Loan, sellers, 132½; London Loan, sellers, 110½; Hamilton Provident, sellers, 144; Brant Loan and Savings Society, buyers, 101½; Ontario Investment Association, 135 and 133.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—Closing prices—Banks—Montreal, 205½ and 205½, sales 185 at 205½, 25 at 205½, 20 at 205½; Ontario Bank, 61½ and 61; Banque du Peuple, 99 and 98 ex-div.; Molson's Bank, 128 and 126½; Toronto, 170 and 168; Banque Jacques Cartier, 115 and 110; Merchants' Bank, 129 and 128½; sales 75 at 128½, 25 at 128¾, 175 at 128½; Quebec Bank offered, 108; Union Bank, 95 and 93½; Bank of Commerce, 143 and 142, sales 10 at 142; Federal Bank, 161 and 159; Montreal Telegraph Company, 125 and 124½, sales 5 at 124½; Dominion Telegraph Company, asked 96; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 54 and 53; City Passenger Railway Company, 135 and 134½ sales 40 at 135; Montreal Gas Company, 167½ and 167½, sales 190 at 166, 12 at 168½, 221 at 167, 25 at 167½, 175 at 167; Dundas Cotton Co., 128 and 124 ex-div.; Ontario Investment, 136 and 132; St Paul M and M, 110½ and 110.

E. STRACHAN COX

STOCK BROKER,

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Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commission.

Also represents the Grain and Provision House of Messrs. D. H. Denton & Co., Chicago, through whom orders are executed on the Board of Trade either for cash or on margin.

Receives telegraph quotations of the New York, Chicago and Montreal markets, daily reports and financial papers.

Grain and Produce Markets.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—CALL BOARD. Oats were offered at 42c; 42c was bid for oats delivered.

OSWEGO, Feb. 18.—Barley quiet, nominally unchanged; No 1 Canada $1 08, No 1 bright Canada $1 10, No. 2 Canada $1 06, wheat, white state, $1 33, red state $1 37, corn unchanged, western mixed 72c, oats scarce, No. 1 state 47c, rye quiet, no barley shipped, barley in store about 630,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—Wheat, No 1 white $1 29 cash, $1 29½ March, $1 31 April, $1 31 May, $1 29½ June, $1 29½ July. Receipts—3000 bush; shipments 5000 bush.

TOLEDO, Feb. 18.—Wheat, No. 2 red, $1 29 cash, $1 29 Feb, $1 29 March, $1 30 April, $1 30 May, $1 29½ June, $1 18½ July, $1 14 year. Corn 60c cash and Feb, to 61c March, 63½c May. Receipts—Wheat 5000 bush; none 2000 bush, oats 274 bush. Shipments—Wheat 1000 bush, corn 17,000 bush, oats 800 bush.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—Wheat, $1 23½ March, $1 24½ April—Receipts—Flour 12,700 brls, wheat 27,000 bush, corn 2000 bush, oats none, rye 2000 bush, barley 11,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7200 brls, wheat 1000 bush, corn 6000 bush, oats 8000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 9000 bush.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—Flour—Receipts 600 brls; market quiet and weak; no business to speak of; prices nominal. Quotations: Flour—Superior $6 75, extra, $6 15; spring extra $5, superfine $5 75, strong bakers' $7 75, fine $4 75, middlings $4 10, pollards $3 75, Ontario bags $2 90, city bags $2.

wheat, red $1 33, white $1 28, spring $1 49, corn 65c, peas per 66 lbs 76c, oats 37c, barley 70c, rye 90c, oatmeal $5 15, cornmeal nominal; butter, western 18c to 23c, eastern township 21c to 26c, Brockville and Morrisburg 20c to 25c, creamery 28c to 34c, cheese 11c to 13c, pork $21 to 22, lard $14 to $15, bacon 12c to 13c, hams 13c to 14c, ashes, pots $4 90 to $4 95, pearls nominal.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, Feb. 18.—Floating cargoes—Wheat steady; corn firm; cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; corn firm. London—Fair average mixed, American corn, prompt shipment, was 52s 6d, now 52s; cool cargoes California wheat off coast was 48s 6d, now 49s. English and French country markets generally cheaper. Liverpool—Spot wheat quiet, steady; corn turn dearer; 1d better. Paris—Flour and wheat turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—Flour, 10s 6d to 13s; spring wheat, 9s 10d to 10s 6d; red winter, 10s to 10s 10d; white, 10s to 10s 5d; club, 10s 6d to 10s 10d; corn, 57s 11d; oats, 6s 4d; barley, 57s 2d; peas, 6s 11d; pork, 78s 6d; lard, 55s 6d; bacon, 46s to 47s 6d; tallow, 44s 6d; cheese, 64s.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 22,000 brls, dull, 5c to 10c lower; sales 12,000 brls. Rye flour weak and unchanged. Cornmeal nominal. Wheat—Receipts 22,000 bush, heavy; sales 3,392,000 bush; exports 80,000 bush. No 2 spring $1 31, No 2 red $1 32 to $1 35½, No 1 white $1 39 to $1 39½, No 2 red Feb $1 32 to $1 34. Rye dull and nominal. Barley firm. Malt steady. Corn—Receipts 20,000 bush, irregular; sales 686,000 bush, No 2 67½c to 69c, Feb 67c, yellow 67½c to 68c. Oats—Receipts 60,000 bush, lower; sales 219,000 bush, mixed 47½c to 50c, white 50c to 54c. Hay firmer, 65c to 70c. Hops firm, New Yorks 22c to 28. Coffee higher, Rio 9½c to 12. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum lower, crude 6½c to 7½c, refined 7½c. Tallow and potatoes unchanged. Eggs higher, 26½c to 27c. Pork steady, new mess $17 75 to $18 25. Beef steady; cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard weak at 11c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Flour nominal. Wheat lower, No 2 spring $1 29½ to $1 29¾. Corn weaker at 56½c to 57c. Oats firm at 42c to 42½c. Rye higher at 82c. Barley unchanged. Pork weak at $17 37½ to $17 50. Lard weak at $10 00. Bulk meats weak, shoulders $8 45, short ribs $9 40, short clear $9 65. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour 14,000 brls, wheat 21,000 bush, corn 87,000 bush, oats 35,000 bush, barley 37,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 13,000 brls, wheat 10,000 bush, corn 144,000 bush, oats 30,000 bush, barley 9000 bush.

RAILWAYS

MIDLAND RAILWAY

OF CANADA.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for a term of one, two, or three years for the

TRAIN NEWS AGENCY

of the Midland railway of Canada, and also for the privilege of placing advertisements in the stations of the company, covering the following divisions:

TORONTO AND NIPISSING,
MIDLAND,
WHITBY,
GRAND JUNCTION,
TORONTO AND OTTAWA.

Tenders for the above should be addressed to A. WHYTE, general traffic agent, Midland railway, Peterboro' on or before FEBRUARY 28th, 1882. The company will not necessarily bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

312 GEO. A. COX, general manager.

SOMETHING NEW AND STARTLING.

FREE TICKETS

TO

MANATOBA

And the Golden Wheat Fields of the Great Northwest.

The Western and Northwestern Land and Immigration Association represented at Winnipeg by G. A. Winks, banker; Emerson, Hon. Thos. Carney, M. P.; Bismarck, Dak., S. D. Heywood & Co.; Fargo, Dak., Wm. Fry; Grand Forks, Dak., D. J. Tallant; Jamestown, Dak., Van Cleve & Wadsworth; Minneapolis, Minn., Hamlin & Brown; Fergus Falls, Minn., Robt. Miller; Crookstown, Minn., Chas. E. Hamilton; St. Paul, Minn., S. D. Heywood, is composed of Real Estate men, all being entirely reliable, no others being admitted to membership, who pay particular attention to location of Colonies and can furnish land adapted to every kind of agriculture. Any of our agents will personally show you the lands offered for sale free of charge, and on presentation of Rebate Receipt will direct you to an hotel with which we have arrangements for half fares.

5,000,000 ACRES

Of the finest agricultural land in the west and northwest, consisting of fine improved farms, railroad lands, unimproved lands, and houses and lots in the best towns. Terms of purchase—Unimproved lands, $1.25 to $6.00 per acre. Improved lands, $6.00 to $15.00 per acre, on long time, at low rate of interest, or liberal discount for cash.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

as your entire ticket fare from all points in Canada to Manitoba will be unconditionally free to all who purchase land through our Association. For further particulars write or call on W. R. CALLAWAY, City Passenger Agent Credit Valley Railway, 20 King street west, or 52 York street, Toronto. Or to C. E. COOK, General Manager, 18 and 20 Franklin street, Chicago, Ill. 123456

CREDIT VALLEY

RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER

Thursday, Feb. 16th 1882,

Trains will leave Union Station, Toronto, at 7.30 a.m. and 12.30 noon, for main line; 8.45 a.m. for Orangeville and Elora branches, and 4.30 p.m. for main line and branches.

Trains will arrive at 10.50 a.m., 6.20 p.m., and 10.30 p.m.

J. W. LEONARD, Gen. Pass. Agent. JAMES ROSS, Gen. Supt.

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GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

MANITOBA.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SPECIAL Colonist trains this season for FARGO, GRAND FORKS, EMERSON, WINNIPEG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, BRANDON, and points in the NORTH-WEST, will leave the line of this Railway on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, 1881.

(TORONTO, AT 1 P. M.),

And will be accompanied by a responsible agent of the Company through to Winnipeg. These trains, which have been specially arranged for the convenience of intending settlers in the Northwest, will be continued during the months of March and April, leaving on Wednesday of each week, and will be run through on express time, reaching Winnipeg, it is expected, on the following Saturday. Freight train for general merchandise, and settlers' effects will leave Windsor on Fridays during the same months previous to the starting of passenger trains. For further particulars as to passenger and freight rates, time tables, maps, etc, apply to any of the Company's station masters and agents.

WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass. Agent. F. BROUGHTON, Gen. Manager

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS!

Parlor Seances held at 104 RICHMOND STREET WEST every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 p. m.

Admission, - - - - 50 Cents.

Arrangements can be made for Private Seances.

$500 REWARD!

For an Ache, Cut or Sore on Man or Beast that Kennedy's Lightning Remedy will not cure, if the Directions with each bottle are followed. It cures Sick Headache in 5 minutes; Toothache in 1 minute; Earache in 5 minutes; Neuralgia in 5 minutes; Rheumatism in from 1 to 10 days. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. Office: 116 King Street West, Toronto.

MERCHANT TAILORS

JAMES NOBLE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 100 Yonge Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES

CONSUMERS'

Wholesale Tea Co.,

REMOVED TO

52 COLBORNE STREET.

Teas and Coffees wholesale to families Fine India Teas a specialty. Coffee roasted on the premises and ground when sold.

CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE TEA CO.

SIGN OF THE QUEEN.

RELIABLE GOODS!

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