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TO THE PUBLIC.

hwest and the prontion of Fassengers or some days to come Coloraist Train adeave the line of this Wednesday, the 26th reelled. The next

MAY 2nd, 1882.

NITOBA. EXCURSION

SEASON OF 1882 & Canada Southern

Railways,

ERTAKERS.

e Medical Dispensary

RUP : URE CURED

COLONIAL INDEPENDENCE

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CANADA'S CLAIM TO MAKE TREATIES.

No United Empire if Granted. The Dis-

a treaty with France broke down we pointed out one very serious objection to treaties of commerce, in so far as this country is concerned. The British empire includes a number of self-governing communities, which we cannot affect to bind in regard to their commercial legislation. They frame tariffs for themselves without regard to our pleasure; and indeed some of them exempire is not only free to set up a different pleasure; and indeed some of them expressly legislate to keep out our manufactures. As we do not venture to prevent them from imposing duties upon our own goods, it is not likely that we shall attempt to coerce them where foreign goods are concerned; and therefore we have no option but to leave the colonies out of our commercial treaties. But in excluding them we practically treat them as foreign communities. Moreover, we seem to shut they out from henefits which we seek to obtain the property of the British empire is not only free to set up a different traiff, but also to enter into a separate convention with each independent country of the world, the unity of the British empire is at an end, and an important step is taken towards the disintegration of the British empire is not only free to set up a different traiff, but also to enter into a separate convention with each independent country of the world, the unity of the British empire is at an end, and an important step is taken towards the disintegration of the empire. Moreover, as we have just seen, if the colonies are entitled to enter into such arrangements there is no principle upon which we can take our stand to prevent ourselves from being placed at a disadvantage in the colonial markets as compared with foreigners. If it comes to be a question of bargaining those who can offer the then out from benefits which we seek to obtain for ourselves; and it is not unnatural, the best terms, and as we have already therefore, that they should think that if a given all we have to concede, we shall find commercial treaty is good for us it is like- ourselves in the long run shut out. wise good for them, and that they should try to obtain its advantages. But to allow the colonies to negotiate for themselves is in fact to make them independent. If in fact to make them independent. It Canada has a right to enter into a commercial convention with France so have all the other colonies, and if they make ar rangements which in practice are disadvantageous to our own trade the integrity of the empire is violated and the first important step towards.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COLONIES is taken. Some of the colonies in truth have greater interest in negotiating a commercial arrangement with France than Canada. Canada's exports are grain and timber, and although France every now and then requires to import a considerable quantity of wheat, yet France usually does not afford a very large market for the wheat of America. It is true that the Canadian mercantile marine is large, and that Canadians naturally wish to obtain employment for it in the French trade; still the commercial intercourse between the two countries is not likely, for some time to come at least, to prove very large. Australia is much more interested in obtaining access to the French markets. Australia is one of the greatest producers of wool, and the THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COLONIES the greatest producers of wool, and the French are among the best buyers of this wool. At present the Australian wool is sent to London, and at the public sales is sent to London, and at the public sales is bought by the continental manufacturer. It would be an advantage to the Australian wool grower if his wool were sent directly to France, as it would thus escape charges it has now to bear; and therefore the probability is that the demand would be augmented. It would also be a great advantage to the French, since they would be able to buy wool more cheaply at home than in London; but the loss would be considerable both to our own banks and to our shipping. Probably any arrangement our shipping. Probably any arrangement between France and Australia would con-tain a stipulation giving a preference to wool imported in French bottoms. The question, therefore, is a large one—both question, therefore, is a large one—both commercially and politically—and it is desirable that it should be seriously reconsidered before any steps are taken which

sidered before any steps are taken which cannot be retraced.

SIR A. T. GALT'S POSITION.

It may be answered that Sir A. T. Galt has been introduced by Lord Lyons; and is in fact negotiating as a British delegate. When we, ourselves, negotiated with France, we sent experts to assist our diplomatists; and so it may be said Sir A. T. Galt is as regards Canada an expert. But the argument, though plausible, will not bear examination. In our negotiations with France or any other country for a commercial treaty we send experts only to arrange details which regular diplomatists cannot understand; but the broad principles govering which have already been decided by our government. The duty of the expert is simply to apply the principles to the details; to work out in reference to

separate agreements are advisable. But this argument will lead us farther than its supporters may perhaps be prepared to go. If we are bound to help our colonies to obtain commercial understandings for themselves, not only as good as those which England obtains, but as good as those which obtain for themselves were they independ-obtain for themselves were they independent, it follows that we shall have to ent, it follows that we shall have to countries, and therefore they are able to

offer to another protectionist country like France concessions which we have not the power to make and which the free trading colonies likewise are unable to grant. Canada and Victoria therefore can obtain concessions from France which England cannot obtain. The consequence will be that France or Germany or the United States

No United Empire it Granted.—The Discussion and Outcome of Galt's Mission.—Our Trade Relations with France.—"Protection" is Severing the Ties to Great Britain.

London, April 12.—The Daily News in an editorial says: The recent visit of Sir A. T. Galt to Paris, which is understood to have been undertaken for the purpose of negotiating a commercial convention between France and Canada, forces upon the people of this country a reconsideration of the system of commercial treaties, as well as of our commercial relations with the colonies. At the time the negotiations for a treaty with France broke down we pointed out one very serious objection to treaties

WEARINESS.

ONE OF LONGFELLOW'S SWEETEST AND MOST PATHETIC O little feet! that such long years
Must wander on through hopes and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load;
I. nearer to the wayside inn
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road!

O little hands! that, weak or strong, Have still to serve or rule so long, Have still so long to give or ask; I, who so much with book and pen Have tolled among my fellow-men, Am weary, thinking of your task.

O, little hearts: that throb and beat With such impatient feverish heat, Such limitless and s rong desires; Mine that has so long glowed and burned, With passions into ashes turned Now covers and conceals its fires. O, little souls! as pure and white And crystaline as rays of light Direct from heaven, their source divine; Retracted through the mist of years, How red my setting sun appears, How lu-id looks this soul of mine!

Longfellow and His Poem "Evangeline." The following correspondence passed between the parties named in the month of February last:

MONTREAL, February 7, 1882. W. H. Longfellow, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—I am certain you will ex-DEAR SIR,—I am certain you will excuse the liberty I take in writing you, when I tell you that I am a descendant of the Acadians of Grand Pre; that I have often read your Evangeline with ever-increasing interest, that I have just returned from Grand Pre full of enthusiasm over the details of that wonderful history, and that now I am very anxious for further information in reference to that people.

If it be not taxing you too much, you would do me a great favor by giving answers to the following questions:

1. Were you ever at Grand Pre? Everybody I saw in that region of country insists that you never were:

| Were you ever at Grand Pre? Everybody I saw in that region of country insists that you never were:

| Were you never were: | Were you never were: | West | details of that wonderful history, and that now I am very anxious for further information in reference to that people.

If it be not taxing you too much, you would do me a great favor by giving answers to the following questions:

1. Were you ever at Grand Pre? Everybody I saw in that region of country insists that you never were:

2. How did you obtain the facts—as I suppose they must be facts—in relation to suppose they must be facts—in relation to the suppose the sup

suppose they must be fects—in relation to Evangeline? 3. If the story of Evangeline and Gabriel her father, be true up to the time of the father's death, may the same be said of her subsequent wanderings and death at Philadelphia?

A few words from you, sir, will greatly delight a grandson of one of the fellow sufferers of Evangeline. Louis N. Beaudry, French Missionary. CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 9, 1882. DEAR SIR,—The poem of Evangeline is so far historical only as it is founded on the dispersion of the Acadians. The story itself of a maiden separated from her lover and, after life-long wanderings, finding him dying in an hospital, is a legend, or tradition. The name Evangeline is of my own invention, as are all the details of the

channot under the plea government. The duty of the expert is simply to apply the principles to the details; to work one in reference to each class of articles, in short, the principles settled by the diplomatists. In the case of Canada, on the contrary, the principles are not, settled by our own government. Of course no conviction binding upon Canada can be enfered into without the Canada ministers have to negotiate with the Imperial government for its consent to certain principles. But the broad fast remains, nevertheless, that the negotiations are set on foot, not by the Imperial government for its consent to certain principles. But the broad fast remains, nevertheless, that the negotiations are set on foot, not by the Imperial government, though they have government of Canada, and that the principles upon which the convention is to be drawn up are also decided by the Canadian government, though they may have to modified in deference to imperial exigencies. It is not a case of expers, then; it is a cash rather of bargain grows and will be assistants to decide how tar is will allow Canada to carry out the policy which the Canadian ministers wish to see adopted; and the experts, when they are called in, will also be Canadian will be assistants of the convenience of

MONEY AND TRADE.

HUDSON BAY

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, April 25.—Banks—Montreal 2117, and 211, transactions 25, 10 at 212, 20 at 2114, Ontario 684, and 68, trans 29 at 68, 3 at 674, 29 at 68, Toronto 1764 and 175, Merchants 1334 and 132, Commerce 1453 and 1694, Imperial 1394 and 1884, Federal 1604 and 1694, trans 15 at 1694, Dominion 213 and 2124, trans 25 at 2134, 20 at 213, Standard 120 and 1184, Hamilton sellers 130, British America offered 138, Western Assurance Company 1814 and 1804, trans 50 at 1804, Confederate Life Association offered 190, Consumers' Gas Company 1558 and 155, Dominion Telegraph Company 1558 and 155, Dominion Telegraph Company 1558 and 155, Dominion Telegraph Company 1658 and 155, Dominion Telegraph Company 242 and 240, trans 20, 25 at 240, Freehold 188 and 1814, Western Canada Loan and Savings Company 242 and 240, trans 20, 25 at 240, Freehold 188 and 1814, and 131, Canada Landed Credit Company, 131 and 129, Building & Loan Association 1674 and 1603, trans 20 at 107, Farmers' Loan and Savings Company 214 and 129, and 1294, sales 30, 8 at 129, London and Canadian Loan and Aid Company 1414 and 141, National Investment Company sellers 1104, Peoples Loan Company 113 and 112, sales 8 at 113, Real istate Loan and Debenture Company 103 and 984, London and Ontario buyers 121, Ontario Loan and Debenture Savings and Loan buyers 121, Ontario Loan and Debenture Savings and Loan and Savings Company 195 and 164, Ontario Investment Association, buyers 165, British Canadian Loan and Investment Devers 163, British Canadian Loan and Investment Loan and Savings Company, buyers 164, Kanitoba Loan and Investment Loan and Savings Company, buyers 165, Karintoba Loan and Investment Loan and Savings Company, buyers 165, Karintoba Loan and Investment Loan and Savings Company, buyers 165, Karintoba Loan and Investment Loan and Savings Company, buyers 165, Karintoba Loan and Investment Loan and Savings Company, buyers 121. Toronto Stock Market

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL, April 25.—Closing Roard—Banks—
MONTREAL, April 25.—Closing Roard—Banks—
Montreal 211 and 2103, sales 40at 2103, Ontario
Bank 68 and 673, Banque du Peuple asked 91;
Aerchant. Bank 1343 and 1324, sales ex div 31 at
1304; Union Bank 1451 and 1443, sales 225 at 145;
Montreal Te'egraph company 132 and 1313; Richelieu and Ontario Na igation company 624 and 614;
City Passenger Railway company 1493 and 148;
Montreal Gas Company 166 and 1655.

1 bright Canada 81 11; Rye quiet; Canada held at 89c, in bond.

TOLEDO, April 25. — Wheat — No 2 red \$1 30 cash, \$1 30 April, \$1 32\$ May, \$1 36 June, \$1 174 July, \$1 144 August, \$1 12 Sept. \$1 12½ for year. Corn—high mixed 78c, No 2 77c for cash, 76c April, 74c May, 73c June. Oats ats 51c.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Flour firm; wheat quiet; Chicago \$1 35 to \$1 37; Milwaukec, \$1 41 to \$1 51 ; No. 2 red \$1 48 cash; \$1 49 April; \$1 49 May; \$1 49 June; \$1 32½ July; \$0,000 bu at \$1 32½ August; corn \$72c to \$90; catssteady Receipts—Flour 12,740 bris; wheat 32,000 bush; corn, 16,000 bush; cats, 11,000 bush; rye, none; barley, 4400; pork, none; lard, 528; whisky, 354.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Wheat, \$1 32½ May; \$1 33 June.

"Brown's Household Panacca," has no equal relieving pain, both internal and external. It or Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Thr Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kin a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonder!" Brown's Household Panacca," being ackowled as the great Pain Reliever, and of double strength of a y other Elixir or Limiment in world, should be in every family handy for when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains

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

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Wheat, \$1 32½ May; \$1 33 June.

MONTREAU, April 25.—Flour—Receipts 3200 brls, Market quiet but firm. Quotations—Flour superior \$6 60, extra \$6 40, spring extra \$6 20, superfine \$5 90, strong bakers \$8 00, fine \$5 25, middlings \$4 50, pollards \$4 40, Ontario bags \$3 00, city bags \$4, wheat red \$1 50, white \$1 41, spring \$1 45, corn 90c, peas per 60c Ibs \$1 00, cats 43½c, barley 75c, rye 90c, catmeal \$5 20, cornmeal \$4 00, butter western 15c to 18c, eastern township 25c to 26c, Gramery 28c to 34c, cheese 11c to 13c, pork \$21 to 822, lard \$14 to \$15, bacon 13c to 14c, hans 13c to 14c, ashes, pots \$5 to \$6 20, pearls nominal.

CHICAGO, April 25 —Wheat \$1 31¼ May, \$1 32½ June, \$1 20¾ July, \$1 00 August, \$1 07 year. corn 58c year; 73½c May, 72½c July, 73c. Oa's 40½c May, 44½ June, 44½c July; 76c August, pork \$18 17 May, \$18 32½ June, lard \$11 17½ May, \$11 32½ June.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, April 25.—Float-West super and steady: maize none pork \$18.47 may, \$10.52\text{y} dute, tate \$42.17\text{y} 2.51.132\text{y} June.

BEERBOHM SAYS:—"London, Apr'l 25.—Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet and steady; maize none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize firmly held. Arrivals off coast for orders, Wheat and maize none. Liverpool—spot wheat slow; California average red winter and spring opening cheaper. Paris—Flour and wheat quiet."

MOTHERS: MOTHERS: MOTHERS:
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOJ'HIN SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer in mediately—depend upon it; there is no mistabout it. There is not a mother on earth who ha ever used it, who will not tell you at once that will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating lik magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taske, and is the prescription of om of the oldest and best remale physicians and nurse in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

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

have seen the Wanzer new family "C" and "F" for dressmaking and tailoring puroses; all latest improvements, nickleplated in all bright parts, simple, durable,
noiseless, and guaranteed ten years. 84
King street west. Toronto. 246

—Those in search of the latest novelties TOBACCOS ETC.



STILL GOING ON

AT THE

TORONTO, April 25.—Oalle Board.—Three cars of bran offered doday at \$20 without bids. Superior extra flour, old standard, offered at \$010 with \$8 bid, and casts at \$7 con track without bids. The street markets to-day went of the street markets to-day to barret street went of the street markets to-day went of th

186 YONGE STREET,

Where everybody and their aunts are buying their Boots, Shoes and Slippers for the summer season at prices that are away below anything ever offered before on the continent, and don't forget it.

KENNEDY & FORTIER,

First door south Mrs. Bilton's Fruit Store.

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LEE & SON, 10 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.

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Am receiving daily ex Toronto, Grey & Bruce railway 100 cords of Hard Wood, and will for one week to save cost of piling and hauling from cars INDIA RUBBER GOODS IN THE DOMINION. to my yard, deliver to any part of the city at following rates:

BEST HARD WOOD, (Beech & Maple), long, \$5.00 Per Cord

2nd QUALITY,

Orders left at Offices, Cor. Bathurst and Front Sts., 51 King St. East, Yonge St. Wharf, and 532 Queen St. West, will receive

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First Prize.) HAVE NO OTHER LEADER LANE, Toronto.

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Gents' clothing, kid gloves and feathers'a specialty Silks, velvets, damasks, repps, shawls, table covery and waterproofs, lustres. Me moes cleaned, dy and pressed.

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Just arrived ex-steamships Bolivia, Republic and Mosel, from England and Germany, a large and well selected stockof

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AMERICAN OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING. by the Graton and Knight Manufacturing Co. of Worcester, Mass. All sizes kept

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