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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1885

Will the Job be Consummated?

It is to be hoped that the city council will adhere to the original decision of the board of works and award the contract for paving the roadway in the Yonge street College avenue to Mr. Godson. To withhold the contract from this gentlemen would be manifestly unfair. Ald. Carlyle, than whom no honester man ever sat in the council, and who presides over the most important committee in the body, has taken a firm stand on the matter, and is rightly indignant at the action of the executive in attempting to defeat the decision of the works committee. It may be all very well to invest the power of veto in the executive, but when an intelligent committee like the board of works considers the question from every standpoint and awards the contract in the very best interests of the city, it is not right for the executive to interfere as it has and is trying to do. All of the tenders have been made public and to attempt to have the bids reopened, or to defraud Mr. Godson out of his rights, would be an everlasting disgrace to the city council. The sooner that the aldermen stringently adopts the only fair method of awarding contracts, viz., throwing out all informal tenders and accepting the lowest, the better for all concerned. This loose practice of overlooking informal tenders, even if they are sometimes a little lower than the others, will work incalculable injury to the city and open the way to various forms of dishonesty on the part of contractors. Let justice be done.

Poor Old Mr. Gladstone.

The grand old man fought bravely, but the tide of human events runs strongly, and it has at last engulfed even him. Of course it is possible he may "bob up serenely," especially when we are told that he met the house yesterday in good spirits and calmly announced that he had sent a communication to the queen. At all times there is a sentiment of regret among English-speaking people for a beaten man, and when he has struggled bravely against seemingly overwhelming odds, that sentiment often not only does its best to heal the wound it itself has inflicted, but so effectually does so as to make its object a greater hero than ever. Mr. Gladstone to-day probably looks upon himself as a martyr to his own good purposes. Every well meaning man does so in the hour of defeat. But the nation at large in a critical moment cannot afford too much sentiment. It is a luxury for which the penalty is too great, for which the penalty is, in fact, absolute ruin. No matter how sorry the English public may feel for the ending of all the G. O. M.'s struggles it cannot afford to let that regret get the mastery. The welfare of the nation is the first consideration and if that welfare demands the sacrifice even Mr. Gladstone must go. But his defeat is something more than the ordinary rout of a government. No man, not even Bismarck, has within the last few years attracted so much attention, but the attention has been unhealthy. With his glittering generalities he has dazzled the six hundred and fifty odd members of the house of commons, but with his vacillation and instability has earned the contempt, or something nearly allied thereto, of every foreigner, every bystander—except, perhaps, one—who has learnt to look below the surface, who has discovered that the bluster of to-day would be the "dignified withdrawal" of to-morrow. His reign commenced with an apology to Austria for words rashly spoken in the heat of an election campaign; it has ended, or met with at least a severe check, in the midst of disaster, for who can view, be he insider or outsider, bystander or principal, the abandonment of the Soudan under existing circumstances and the concessions to Russia in any other light?

The Rebel List.

Since the commencement of the rebellion in the Northwest, the Globe has weekly treated its readers to a funereal list of killed and wounded loyalists. In that list advantage was taken of any report of a wound; indeed its list always contained the name of one young scout who fell from his horse and was according to its own columns "uninjured, but might have been killed if, &c."

It has now begun publishing the list of the rebels killed and wounded. We suppose this is to prepare the public for the new "cheap-John" stories it threatens to inflict on its readers during this summer. Unfortunately for the Globe's purposes the information is obtained from rebel sources.

Now that our contemporary has done its best to humiliate the volunteers by printing in large black faced type that the rebels have killed and wounded many more loyalists than the loyalists have of the rebels, we suggest that it detail special correspondents to go through the Northwest and ascertain from the halfbreeds and Indians themselves who of them were in the various battles and massacres. The information would certainly be considered as reliable as its "rebel" list of rebel killed and wounded.

General Middleton himself saw in the small part of the battlefield visited by him no less than twelve dead rebels, and one of the priests certified to fifty-one killed at Batoche. Another priest certified to eleven killed at Fish Creek, exclusive of the Indians found on the field and in the ravine.

The query is what object has the Globe in view? Is it trying to buy the rebels up—for next election? Is it bidding for the few rebel sympathizers in Quebec? Is it seeking to belittle our volunteers and thus work in a shot from its old Queen Bess against the hon. the minister of militia, because the troops have done such execution with the Snider rifle? Surely it must be at long range; but we fear it is too high.

Why Toronto is Popular.

No better example of the popularity and attractiveness of Toronto can be found than the fact that so many conventions are held within its limits every summer. Nearly all the important national and international bodies have, or intend to, hold one of their annual gatherings in the city. We have unlimited and first class hotel accommodation, plenty of buildings of beauty, a noble bay, pleasure crafts of all kinds, handsome drives and an hospitable and enterprising city full of people.

It is to be hoped our health authorities will bear in mind the old adage about an ounce of prevention. Disease is prevalent at several points across the border and at Montreal. It is our duty not only to see that the city sanitary arrangements are as perfect as they can be made, but to keep the door rigidly closed against the importation of anything like contagion. We must not wait for the advent of the destroyer, but as far as lays in our power provide a barrier against his coming.

The best sort of a reception would be to have the band meet them at the station, march to the drill shed, dismiss the men without a single speech or address, and then let the band proceed to the park and play during the evening, leaving the men at liberty to stroll around and chat with their old acquaintances and friends. Formal addresses be bothered.—London Advertiser.

While we sincerely hope our city authorities will spare us the infliction of any addresses, we trust that they will treat the gallant volunteers on their return in a more hospitable manner than that suggested by the Tiger. Our contemporary may possibly estimate the services of the noble 7th as worth merely a few strains of music, but we think they should be valued infinitely higher, and if the regiment will only stop over long enough Toronto will doubtless gladly invite its members to share in the reception she intends to give her own men, to whom, in common with all who have gone to the Northwest, the whole country owes a debt of gratitude that can scarcely be estimated.

Johnston street is closed up to public traffic, the mayor and the city have been beaten by Mr. Peils, and all this for the sum of three hundred dollars. Nearly twice that amount has been spent in law expenses over the wrangle.

The New York Times acts the part of a Job towards the dominion in the following manner:

As the population of the dominion increases these difficulties will not disappear, for nature will perpetuate and intensify them. The dominion will expand from east to west, between the United States boundary and the cold and uninhabitable regions of the north. The settled country will be 3000 miles long and only 300 or 400 miles wide. Owing to the narrowness of the long band it will be more difficult to reconcile the conflicting interests of the provinces in it than it has been to bind our States in an harmonious whole. The problems which the government must solve may be made more difficult of solution by the constant influence of our example upon complaining provinces north of the boundary. Nothing but the wisest action at the centre of power will satisfy the new provinces, whose people will have only to look across the line to see Americans who are engaged in similar industries enjoying all the benefits of local self-government in the states that are soon to be formed there.

The air of superiority our United States contemporaries affect when speaking of Canada is scarcely calculated to gratify our amour propre, but still we do not think it will induce us to take many leaves out of their book. We can assure the Times, however, that we are profoundly thankful for the promise that "The task of the dominion statesmen will not be made more difficult by the desires or actions of any considerable body of citizens on this side of the boundary."

The Winnipeg Times gives a most glowing account of the crop prospects in Manitoba. It says: "Reports from all parts of the province show that the prospects were never better. The season is fully six weeks in advance of last year. The weather was unsurpassed for seeding, being dry and favorable in every way. This has been succeeded by opportune rains, which hastened vegetation to a remarkable extent, and when the June rains are past, they will no doubt be succeeded by a period of hot weather which will rapidly bring the grain to maturity. From every district the report is that the prospects were never better. * * * This will be the year for Northwest farmers to win. Those who have increased their acreage will be able to congratulate themselves on the result."

Riel Will Not Hang.

Editor World: Time is proving the correctness of my position as to the disposition to be made of Riel sooner than I expected. The rescue of Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney, unharmed, from captivity, has saved me the trouble of answering one of the principal arguments of my critics. The supposed fact that women had been outraged and murdered by Indian rebels, on which so many passionate outcries for blood have been based, turns out to be a mere sensational rumor. It remains to be seen how many more of the stories set in circulation when the war furore was at its height will prove equally baseless on examination.

"But Riel was an alien who had no business to interfere in Canadian affairs." Technically an alien perhaps, but from compulsion rather than from choice. The halfbreeds were his own people; he was born and reared among them. He did not come back to Canada uninvited but at the urgent request of a deputation who had confidence in him as a leader. This confidence was justified in view of what was accomplished in Manitoba by the former rebellion. Is it surprising that the policy which resulted in the halfbreed grants, parliamentary representation, school endowments, etc., in Manitoba should have been repeated in the Northwest when all other means of impressing the government with the reality of half-breed grievances had failed, or that the leader of the first insurrection should have been sent for to lead the second?

I do not believe that either the halfbreed or the Indian rising was the result of Riel's agitation, or that any agitation anywhere, under any circumstances can incite an insurrection unless there are just grounds for popular discontent. The talk about "agitators" emanates from the same dull-witted superficial mouthers of conventional catchwords who would fain have us believe that the troubles in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands and in fact all movements of resistance to oppression everywhere have no deeper foundation than the passionate declamation of a few busy-bodies. The fools who are misled by this sort of twaddle must know little of human nature. One thousand "agitators" could not under present circumstances incite a rebellion in Toronto—simply because they would have nothing to work upon, because the people do not feel that overpowering sense of wrong which can alone urge them to such a desperate step. It doesn't require an agitation to tell men that they are starving, that they are being robbed of their means of subsistence and crowded to the wall when such is actually the case.

The announcement recently made that Riel's trial cannot possibly begin this month as it will take a long time to collect evidence shows how things are working. The government do not mean to hang Riel, and looking at the matter purely from the politician's standpoint of balancing the respective losses and gains of party capital, why should they?

Sir John knows well enough that the French are Frenchmen first and politicians afterwards. They mean business every time they threaten to desert him if he does not comply with their demands. He knows too that his Ontario followers when they swagger and bluster do not mean business, that they can be conciliated by appealing to their party feelings or bought off by the distribution of a few offices among the most clamorous. Why then should he run the risk of alienating the French to please the Ontario tories who are always his obedient servants no matter what he does?

As for the grits I believe that half of them, if they spoke out their honest convictions, would take the same view of the matter I do, and the remainder will be satisfied to see Riel escape because they vainly fancy that it will give them a chance to make capital in Ontario.

Oh, no, Riel will not hang! The result of the Orange incorporation movement ought to convince any student of politics of that.

PHILLIPS THOMPSON.

Hon. Mr. Finch's Billingsgate.

Editor World: It is the nature of a cur, quadruped or biped, to squeal when whipped: hence the unseemly language applied to a respected citizen by Hon. (sic) Mr. Finch of Nebraska, paid advocate of prohibition. That intemperate individual's insolence at the St. Andrew's hall Scott act meeting jumped exactly with your editorial of Monday protesting against the tyranny of the act he represents, and may be taken as a warning by those whose indifference alone has enabled prohibitionists to foist their intolerance upon an unwilling public. Quick to impute the most unworthy motives to those who differ from them, Mr. Finch and men of his kidney abandon themselves to undignified howls the moment they are confronted and confounded, and the well merited but courteous rebuke administered by Prof. Goldwin Smith to Mr. Finch has only produced the mendacious billingsgate that might have been expected from such a quarter. I venture to think, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Finch has by his conduct done more to damage the cause of prohibition than all the work of the Liberal Temperance union, and if he is not disowned by his employers they must not complain if they too are branded as unfit to be met in controversy. Your outspokenness upon the tyranny of prohibitionism is creditable not only to your understanding but to your courage. With one exception, no other prominent journal has dared to question the methods of these noisy pseudo-philanthropists, although it is perfectly well known that the intelligence of even the counties under the terror of the Scott act is against that sumptuary measure. Where in force the Scott act has practically been obtained by false pretences—by representations to thoughtless voters that it was a panacea for drunkenness; and it has been adopted, not by majorities of the voters, but by majorities of those who recorded their votes—in many cases intimidated to that action. And it is doubtless for this reason that prohibitionists so violently resist all proposals which would have the effect of getting at the real feeling of the community.

Toronto, June 9. ANTI-HUMBUG.

A Good Word for the Mounted Police.

Editor World: So much has been said within the last few days about the mounted police, and nearly every remark casting a slur upon them, that it is only fair to state that many of the junior officers and nearly all the men would be as good soldiers as any to be found in the best British regiments, were they properly drilled and officered. The men have done hard and dangerous duty for years and rarely grumbled. I am certain that the men who have been cooped up at Prince Albert were and are heartily ashamed at being obliged to obey the orders keeping them there instead of having a rap at the rebels. I could, had I space, tell many brave things they have done and hardships they have gone through, but merely write these few lines in defence of as fine a body of young men as Canada could produce and to state that if placed under a proper commander (say Osborne Smith) they would do as good duty as any men in the world. Lack of training and poor commander (since Macleod left) has been the ruin of the force, but it is not too late to put them on a proper footing. Do not disband them, but let them have a fair show.

H. E. L.

For Rosedale Annexation.

Editor World: I noticed a letter signed Fair Play in this morning's issue, and I regret he does not give his right name; however, I think I can locate him. The most of his arguments show the necessity for annexation. The state of things when he purchased his lot ten years ago has wonderfully changed. Land which he bought for $10 per foot is now worth $35. What has he done towards bringing about this increased value? I laid a sidewalk along his property, costing about $60, and if he be a good accountant he can tell how the account now stands.

If these anti-annexationists had been practicing fair play by assisting with these improvements of which they receive the benefits, annexation might have been postponed for a short time; but they have been the cause of that which they now complain, and so have brought the house down about their heads. However I trust they will have reason to be thankful.

Toronto, June 9. EDGAR J. JARVIS.

The Most Sentimental People on Earth.

London Cor. New York Times.

To-day one gets a fresh exemplification of the French saying that really the English are the most sentimental people on earth—for the one comment you hear on all sides is, "Poor old Mr. Gladstone." The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday went perilously near the border line of pathos in its indignation that young, able-bodied men like Dilke and Chamberlain should be so cruel as to bullyrag and threaten the poor old gentleman, at the very moment when he was most distracted by an aggregation of foreign woes and wranglings, and public opinion to-day seems to have fallen into the same way of looking at it. Such swift and unaccountable lurches of public sentiment are possible here that it would by no means be surprising if a fortnight hence Messrs. Dilke, Chamberlain, Childers and Sir Lefevre should find themselves estopped from any further manifestation of independence by a practically unanimous cry of pity for the venerable premier. To an outsider it might appear that when a statesman engaged in the most responsible and arduous work that surely any human being is entrusted with, gets to a point where nobody can disagree with him without being charged with irreverence toward old age it is high time he retired, and turned over affairs to some man young enough to give and take blows without pleading second childhood as a defence. Secretly, that is the opinion, too, of many very close to him, officially and politically, for of late he has become petulant, overbearing, fickle, and yet despotic to an almost unbearable degree. But there is a glamour about the "grand old man" to the English public which veils all these considerations, and it is quite as likely as not that tenderness for his aged sensibilities will, after all, outweigh the existing radical resolve to make a stand for intelligent action in the matter of Ireland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, June 9.

Consols opened at 99 9-16, and closed 99 3-16 for money and 99⅞ for account.

Canadian Pacific shares in London declined ⅜ to 39⅝.

American civil opened 79¾, the lowest, closed 79⅞, highest 80.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were moderate, and prices without much change. About 800 bushels of wheat offered and sold at 87c to 89c for fall and spring, and at 75c to 77c for goose. Oats easier, there being sales of 300 bushels at 37c to 38c. Peas easy, with sales of two loads at 64c and 65c a bushel. Barley and rye purely nominal. Hay in good supply and easier; forty loads sold at $12 to $13 for clover, and $16 to $19 for timothy. Straw steady, with sales of a dozen loads at $11 to $12 a ton. Hogs unchanged at $6.25 to $6.50. Beef, $4.00 to $5.50 for forequarters and $7.00 to $9.00 for hindquarters. Mutton, carcase, $8.00 to $9.00.

The New York sterling exchange was unchanged at 4.88 for three days and 4.87 for sixty days.

The volume on the local stock exchange to-day was 131 shares, only 20 of which were bank stocks. The market for stocks is very flat and inactive.

The visible supply of grain, according to Chicago figures, is: Wheat 41,270,432 bush., corn 5,084,844 bush., oats 2,225,350 bush. New York figures: Wheat 37,234,271 bush., corn 6,487,155 bush., oats 2,814,136 bush.

A despatch from London at 4 p.m. says: "The defeat of the government has produced a general depression of the stock exchange."

The failure of ex-Governor Hale of New Hampshire is attributed to bad railroad investments. It is estimated that his liabilities may reach a million.

The June crop report of the Ohio board of agriculture, based on returns from about 900 regular township correspondents, gives the following estimates: Wheat, probable bushels, with good weather till harvest, 20,900,000 bushels, or 51 per cent. of an average crop, or 20,000,000 short of the 5 years' average; 8,000,000 short of the April estimate, and 2,000,000 short of that for May. Rye, condition, 71 per cent. Barley, area, 81; condition, 72. Oats, area, 106; condition, 92. Clover, area, 85; condition, 80. Corn, area, 105; condition, 94. Potatoes, area, 96; condition, 95; Pastures, condition, 90. Meadows, condition, 85. Apples, prospects, 77. Peaches, 5. Pears, 80. Grapes, 69. Spring lambs, number, 80; condition, 92. Spring pigs, number, 94; condition, 75. The wheat figures are the result of two independent estimates, one by percentage on the known crop for five years; the other by estimated bushels per acre on the known acreage, both worked by counties with great care, and agreeing almost exactly in total bushels for the state.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales June 9.

MORNING BOARD.

20 Bank of Commerce 122½
25 Can. Landed Credit (new stock) 113
35 Land Can. L. & A. (20.15) 137
20 Dom. Savings and Loan 116

AFTERNOON BOARD.

6 Consumers' Gas 155
30 B. & Loan Association 104

Toronto Stocks at the Close.

Bank of Montreal 190¼, 184¼; Ontario 106½, 105½; Toronto, buyers, 176; Merchants' 111, 110; Commerce 122¾, 122½; Imperial 124½, 123½; Federal 96½, 95½; Dominion, buyers, 196; Standard, buyers, 113½; Hamilton 120, 118½; Western Assurance 88¾, 88¼; Consumers' Gas, 159, 154; Dominion Telegraph, buyers, 86½; Northwest Land 39½, 38½.

Montreal Stocks Closed.

3.50 p.m.—Bank of Montreal 190¼, 190¼; Ontario 105½, 104¾; Du Peuple 62½, 58; Molsons, 115, 114½; Toronto 177, 176½; Merchants 110¾, 110½; Union 60, 42½; Commerce 123, 122; Montreal Tel. 122, 121; Richelieu 57¼, 57; Passenger 115½, 114½; Gas 182¾, 182½; Dundas Cotton 50; Northwest Land 39½., 37½.

SALES.—Morning Board — 80 Bank of Montreal at 190, 10 at 190½; 54 Merchants at 110½, 6 at 110; 30 Commerce at 122½; 25 Richelieu at 57½; 450 Gas at 182, 25 at 182½. Afternoon Board—3 Bank of Montreal at 190, 2 at 190½, 50 at 190½; 1 Molsons at 116, 70 at 115½; 75 Merchants at 110½, 125 at 110½; 35 Gas at 182½.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph

MONTREAL, June 9.—Flour—Receipts 800 brls. Sales none reported. Market quiet at unchanged rates. Grain and provisions unchanged.

OSWEGO, June 9.—Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada at 78c; No. 2 extra Canada at 78c.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Cotton firm middling uplands 10¼ Orleans 10 12-16. Flour—Receipts 29,000 brls.; more active; shade higher; sales 15,000 brls.; superfine $3 to $3.60, common $3.40 to $4.10, good $4.15 to $5.40, extra Ohio and St. Louis $4.40 to $5.40, Minnesota extra $4.75 to $5.25, double extra $5.30 to $5.50, rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 267,000 bush.; spot 1c to 1c higher, options opened heavy, afterwards became excited, advanced 1c to 1½c, closing firm; sales 7,216,000 bush., future, 140,000 bush. spot; exports 30,000 bush.; No 2 spring 93c. No. 2 red June, $1.01⅜, July, $1.02½. No. 1 red state $1.09, No. 1 white $1.01. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn—Receipts 23,000 bush.; spot 1c to 1½c, options ½c to 1c higher, closing weak with partial reaction: sales 1,261,000 bush. future, 210,000 bush. spot; exports 124,000 bush. No 2 54½c cash and June, 54½ July. Oats—Receipts 92,000 bush., higher; sales 295,000 bush. future, 160,000 bush. spot; No. 2 39½c to 40c for cash, 39½c June, mixed western 40c to 41c, white state 44c to 45c. Hay, hops, coffee, sugar, molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow, potatoes and eggs unchanged. Pork stronger, mess spot $11.50 to $11.62½. Beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard higher at $6.85 to $6.90. Butter firmer, state 13c to 19c. Cheese firmer, eastern 5c to 7c.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened ⅛c lower, sold off ⅛c additional, rallied 1½c, fluctuated and closed ⅛c over yesterday; June closed at 88⅝c, July 90⅝c, August 92⅝c, to 93⅛c 2 spring 88⅝c to 89⅝c. Corn generally higher; cash 45½c, June 46½c to 47⅛c, July 46½c to 46⅝c. Oats higher, cash 34c, June 33½c, July 33½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 65c. Barley nominal. Pork ruled steady, cash $10.60 to $10.65, July $10.67½ to $10.60, August $10.67½ to $10.70. Lard higher; cash $6.65 June $6.62½ to $6.65, July $6.65 to $6.67½. Boxed meats steady; shoulders $3.50 to $3.55; short ribs $5.45 to $5.47½; short clear $5.80 to $5.85. Whisky firm, unchanged. Receipts—Flour 9000 brls., wheat 58,000 bush., corn 210,000 bush., oats 192,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 8000 bush. Shipments—Flour 7000 brls., wheat 46 000 bush., corn 132,000 bush., oats 220,000 bush., rye 2000 bush., barley 1000 bush.

Afternoon—Wheat strong, higher; June 89½c, July 91c, August 93½c. Corn ½c, oats ⅛c to ¼c. Pork 5c to 10c higher.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Spring wheat, 6s 9d to 7s; red winter, 6s 9d to 7s 2d; No. 1 California, 6s 10d to 7s; No. 2 California, 6s 6d to 6s 8d. Corn, 3s 8½d. Peas, 5s 3d. Pork, 57s. Lard, 34s. Bacon, long clear, 27s; short clear 28s 6d. Tallow 31s 6d. Cheese, 36s. Wheat dull, poor demand; supply large. Corn quiet, poor demand. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 405,000 centals, of which 279 were American; corn, 45,200 centals. Weather dry and warm. Cotton flat: uplands 5 13-16d, Orleans 6⅛c.

BERNRATH'S DESPATCHES:—"London, June 9.—Floating cargoes—Wheat firmly held; maize steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat firmly held; maize firm. Weather in England rainy. 3 p.m.—Cargoes on passage—Wheat quieter; maize not much demand. Liverpool—Spot wheat easier; maize depressed. No. 1 California at 6s 11d, No. 2 California at 6s 8d—both unchanged; red winter at 7s 2d—1d cheaper; W. M. at 7s 4d—unchanged; spring at 7d; maize 5s 6d—both 1d cheaper. Paris—Wheat and flour quite and steady.

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CONSULTATION AND OPINION FREE.

NOTICE.

Dr. Kergan and his Medical Council have no connection with any Medical or Surgical organization in Canada or the United States, except the British American Medical & Surgical Institute, headquarters corner of Woodward and Gratiot avenues, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

No. 1 Clarence Square has been selected as offices during the visit, in accordance with the wishes of numerous patients, Ladies especially, for less publicity than is naturally attached to hotels, at which we have hitherto stopped. Separate Reception and Consulting Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

If unable to call, write either to Detroit or Toronto.

To the People of Toronto and Surrounding Country.

For seven years it has been our aim to so conduct the Canadian part of the Institution over which we have so long presided as to merit the confidence of the public in general, and especially those requiring our professional services. The new Association, organized and conducted by the oldest and most experienced members of our former staff, is the result of a rich experience in the specialties we have so long treated. While we do not claim to be able to cure ALL cases, nor even to undertake the treatment of every case requiring aid, we do present our claims as experts in the departments of CHRONIC DISEASES and Deformities. And while the majority of the members of the British American Surgeons' Staff are graduates of British and Continental Universities, the remainder of the Staff are member of leading American Medical and Scientific Societies. This, with the recognized fact that American institutions, as a rule, are liberal in the expenditure of money for the investigation of NEW IDEAS and the obtaining of ALL modern aids that assist in the cure or alleviation of human suffering, must be considered a great advantage. In this connection we desire to call attention to a SENILE charge made against us by some of our would-be imitators and competitors, viz., that we are a "Yankee institution." In answer to this awful accusation we have to say, that every responsible member and owner of the institution were British BORN, who, like thousands more of their fellow-countrymen, sought new fields to conquer. This success, therefore, if a compliment to their native land as well as to their own energy, is the great competitive race for reputation and public favor. And it is a well-known fact that the name of Dr. Kergan and his International Medical Council is a household word in the United States and almost as equally well known in Canada. The Toronto offices are situated at NO. 1 CLARENCE SQUARE, corner of WELLINGTON AND BROCK STREETS, and easily reached from the R.R. Depots and steamboat landings as well as from all points of the city. Drs. W. H. Graham and B. H. Lemon (Physicians in charge), and other leading members of the British American Surgeons, will be daily in attendance from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 3).

CONSULTATION AND OPINION FREE.

Dr. Kergan and his International Medical Council have examined, TREATED AND CURED more persons suffering from Chronic Diseases and Deformities than any other institution in America, and more than all their would-be imitators in Canada COMBINED.

We herewith enumerate 35 of the most common of Chronic Diseases and Deformities, all of which WE CURE:

Fits, Cross-Eyes, Deafness, Catarrh, Asthma, Eye Disease, Bronchitis, Consumption (1st stage), Consumption (2nd stage), Heart Disease, Stomach Disease, Indigestion cured, Liver Complaint, Spinal Disease, Dyspepsia, Tape Worms removed, Kidney Disease, Spinal Curvature, Hip and Knee Joint Disease, Club Feet successfully treated, Diseases peculiar to men, Female Diseases, Rectal Diseases, Hernia or Rupture, a Radical cure by our method, Tumors, Ovarian Tumors, Scrofulous Tumors, Goitre (Thick Neck), Cancer, Blood Disease, Skin Disease, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Private Disorders Opium Habit cured in 21 days.

If you have any reason to believe that you are afflicted with any of the foregoing or any other form of disease, call for a FREE consultation with DR. KERGAN'S CONSULTING STAFF.

OUR WALKING ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ THEM.

We never give references without the express permission of the persons referred to.—Among the thousands we have cured, there are many who kindly permit the use of their names, and we give a few such references below. WE ARE ABLE TO GIVE NAMES OF PERSONS CURED BY US OF EVERY DISEASE WHICH WE TREAT—cured after others had failed to benefit them, and we shall be pleased to supply any references desired to inquirers. If you have any doubt as to our skill and success, write to those we have cured and be convinced or call at offices, NO. 1 CLARENCE SQUARE.

Skin Disease Cured.—Miss Hattie Cameron, of Kemptville, Ont., having been treated for a disfiguring skin disease by us says: "I am entirely cured of the disease for which I was treated, and owe you a debt of gratitude for what you have done for me."

Disease of the Eyes Cured.—Mr. William Dafoe, of Avon, Ont., having been cured of eye disease of many months' standing, which caused great weakness and pain in the eye and dulness of vision, says: "May you always continue to work for the good of suffering humanity, and thus earn the honor and respect due your untiring efforts."

Catarrh, Asthma, and Heart Disease Cured.—Mr. Walter Shunamberg, of 819 Dearborn street, Chicago, says: "When I commenced your treatment I was greatly troubled by catarrh, asthma, and heart disease, and broken down in health. I consider myself cured, and heartily commend your institute as being fully entitled to public esteem."

Bright's Disease Cured.—Mr. L. N. Grimes, a commercial traveler, of Hamilton, writes: "I have been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form. It has been coming on for several years, and first manifested itself in a constant desire to urinate, although only a little was passed at a time. I tried every known means that my medical adviser could think of, but all in vain. My symptoms became daily more alarming. I became feeble, morose, and anemic, and after spending over $2,000 in search of relief, I gave up in despair. At this juncture I was informed of the success of Dr. J. D. Kergan in such cases, and, though I had no hope of a cure, I decided to give him a trial. The result is that I am now well."

Female Weakness Cured.—Mrs. Catharine Franklin, of Bustington, Ont., suffered from torpid fever, congested kidneys, ulceration, and falling of the womb, weakness, and palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, and catarrh. She compained of pains in the left side, small of back, and between shoulders, nervousness and biliousness, pain over kidneys, headache and cold feet, inability to sleep on the left side back very weak, feeling "as if there was a load against it" in the morning; ached from small of back to knees; often felt as if her heart would stop, and as if she would smother. Has every symptom of female weakness. After her case had been abandoned as hopeless by several physicians, she took treatment of us. She now says.—Benefit my suffering sisters by publishing the facts of my case. I am now entirely cured."

Fistula Cured.—Mr. Garrison Shadd, of North Buxton, Ont., had been troubled with a fistula for several years. We treated him in December, and he recently wrote us as follows.—"I am permanently cured of the fistula for which you treated me, and have been at hard solid work most of the season.

Nervous Debility, &c., Cured.—Mr. A. W. Newman, of Prescott, Ont, recently wrote us as follows: "I desire to express my gratitude to you for the great benefits I have received from your medicines, convinced that with the blessing of God, I owe my life to your skill. Being in a most pitiable condition, badly broken down, nervous system shattered, unable to do the least work for six months, my friends thought I was sinking with consumption; a constant cough, pains in the back and limbs, chills, nervous debility, and exhaustion, foretold approaching death. After trying several local physicians and many kinds of patent medicines, without any benefit, but getting worse, I decided to try your skill; and now, after three months' treatment, I feel that I am a strong man again, aged twenty-eight, and able to work hard on the farm. I would advise the afflicted everywhere to apply to you, and not give up hope, even after other doctors fail to cure."

Goitre (Thick Neck) Cured.—Write Mrs. Jas. Johnstone, Windsor, Ont. Cured by us in six weeks.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.—Write Mr. Thos. Hawthorne, of Milverton, Ont. Cured by us.

Kidney Disease Cured—Write Mr. Geo. Roadhouse, Kilron, Ont., whom we cured of kidney disease of the worst form.

Write the Editor, Mr. I D. Bordman, editor of the Petersburgh (Mich.) Bulletin, and see what he says. We cured him of CONSUMPTION after he had been given up to die.

Write the Preacher.—Rev. A. J. Richards, presiding elder of the M. E. Church, residing at Bay City, Mich., was cured by us of Cerebral Anemia after all the Bay City and Saginaw physicians pronounced him beyond help.

Write the Doctor.—Dr. J. G. Yemens' wife was suffering from Dropsical Diabetes, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, etc., cured by us after the Doctor himself and his brother ("regular") physicians had failed to help her. Post Office, Stratford, Ont.

Thousands of Testimonials, Canadian or American, received from persons Cured by our Treatment can be produced.

Communications addressed to DR. J. D. KERGAN, either Detroit, Mich., or Toronto, Ont., will receive prompt attention.

Our latest "Golden Monitor" and "Monitor Lectures" for Ladies and Gentlemen sent free on application.