The Toronto World.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1882.

THE GREAT RAILWAY DEAL.

Private information received in this city by cable, from London is to the effect that at the Great Western meeting yesterday the fusion party carried the day. The Great Western therefore ceases to be an independent road, and passes into the hands of the Grand Trunk. This is not the result that in the interest of Canada we have wished to see; we have contended that for the country's good we should have three through roads—the Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and the Great Western, with new eastern connections. It would have been worth the country's while to have made an effort to secure this, but the opportunity is gone, and now we must lay our account with having only two great through lines in all Canada—the Grand Trunk and the Pacific. Three would have been better—a very great deal better—for the Dominion generally, and for the province of Ontario above all. We must now content ourselves with two, and make the best of it.

Current rumors are to the effect that the Quebec and Ontario road will certainly be built within two years, and that it will have for western connections the Credit Valley and the Canada Southern, to the east connecting with the Canada Pacific at Ottawa. Vanderbilt, it is said, will give the benefit of his extensive western connections to the Credit Valley, as a means of fighting the Grand Trunk. To the east the same road will have in its favor connection with the Quebec and Ontario and the Canadian Pacific, so that it will be "pretty well fixed" at both ends. A changed prospects, this—greatly changed indeed from what it was when the Credit Valley not long ago was considered a "gone up" concern. The Credit Valley road has not passed into the hands of the syndicate exactly; but it is said that Mr. George Stephen, the head of the syndicate, holds as his own private property a controlling interest in it. The future disposal of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and the Northern and Northwestern, is matter for speculation; whether these roads, or either of them, will join the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific railway, or remain independent, remains to be seen. The probabilities appear altogether in favor of a junction with one or other of the two great railway powers of Canada.

To-day, no doubt, the Globe will come out raging, and will storm its loudest to the effect that the free people of this Canada never, never will permit the fusion scheme to be consummated; and that public opinion will compel parliament to refuse its sanction to the arrangement. We don't think that anything that parliament is likely to do will amount to much as a means of preventing the amalgamation, if the proprietors of both roads respectively be determined upon it. They will insist upon their right to do what they please with their own, and they will find means of doing it, too, in spite of anything that parliament is likely to attempt. The Globe's vaporing about locking the stable door after the steed has gone, will amount to nothing at all. Had our big contemporary three months ago taken the line that the World then took, and thrown all its influence against the bills then before the local house for amalgamation east of Toronto, and competition west of it, there might have been another tale to tell to-day. But the Globe was then, as it always has been, possessed with the idea of free trade in railways, and argued that every charter applied for should be granted, if only no demand was made for public money. There are reasons for believing that railway legislation in the local house last session, when every bill that favored the Grand Trunk and every bill calculated to injure the Great Western was passed, has weighed heavily with Great Western proprietors, causing them to take the view that the fight for preserving the separate identity and independence of their road was hopeless, and that they might as well give up and take the best the Grand Trunk could be induced to give them. These local railway bills, all favoring the Grand Trunk and directed against the Great Western, were the few last straws that broke the camel's back. And the Globe may reflect on the fact that it helped to pile them on.

The deed is now virtually done, however, it is no use crying over spilt milk; rather let us accept the situation, as indeed we must, and make the best of it. We are to have only two great railway powers in Canada, the Grand Trunk and the Syndicate. Our efforts should now be directed to the securing of perfect fair play to both, the proportion of competition between the two and the prevention of amalgamation. To secure all this is the interest of the Dominion generally, and of this province in particular. And we may suggest that the local interests of Toronto, as affected by the great railway deal, may well engage the immediate and very earnest attention of our citizens. The World has for some time back been reiterating this important truth, that the new Pacific railway arrangement, with the accession of the Syndicate, was precipitating a railway revolution in Canada. The view was advanced that in creating the new company and handing over the Pacific road to it we were not merely providing for connection with Manitoba and other provinces yet to be in the Northwest, but were also revolutionizing the railway system of the old provinces—that of Ontario above all. Perhaps some of the sleepy heads of the press, who say nothing of all this three or four months ago, may begin to "see it" now.

A LABOR PARTY IN CALIFORNIA.

A San Francisco dispatch of yesterday's date says that the assembly of labor unions of California and Nevada has effected permanent organization there. Delegates representing 9,000 members were present. Fifteen delegates of the Denis Kearney faction have been excluded, as were also Babcock, the Republican secretary of state of Nevada, and Judge Halley, a democrat, on the ground of not coming from regular labor organizations. The object of the convention was to agree upon action regarding the prohibition of Chinese immigration. It was decided to ignore any political party refusing to aid the proposed measure. There is not a professional man or politician in the convention.

This account reads as if the new organization meant business. Professional men and politicians are excluded, and only bona fide working men are admitted, it appears. It is likely, however, that this movement of working men on the Pacific coast will be powerfully supported by their brethren on this side the Rocky Mountains. Immediately after President Arthur vetoed the twenty years anti-Chinese bill we said there would be trouble, and the trouble has quickly followed. A ten years bill has since been put through the house at railway speed, and is now before the senate. That it will pass the senate too, possibly with some amendments, is totally certain. And President Arthur will shortly decide whether he dare venture a second veto or not. It is not likely that he will dare; but such demonstrations as the one referred to are evidently intended to help him to make up his mind on the subject.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Mail was a respectable journal and respectably written in 1872, the year of its inception. There was no use of words like "disloyal," "seditious," "knaves," "charlatans," etc., toward political opponents, and there was no place found for such pretentious swashbucklery as now fills its editorial pages. Well, after refusing to swallow the columns of wretched stuff that has been offered to Mail readers of late on the boundary question, it is a pleasure to turn to the early numbers and read such an opinion as this:

[Mail, April 4th, 1872.]

"For this as well as for other reasons, any unnecessary delay in coming to a settlement of the boundary question is to be carefully avoided.

We have only to say that the people will tolerate no delay in coming to a conclusion, and therefore, feel sure that any thing to relaid the developement of the mining region, will be equally avoided by both governments."

THE GREAT WESTERN.

If the reported fusion results in the obliteration of the identity of the Great Western there will be a feeling of sadness all over Ontario, west of Toronto. Well equipped, well run, well managed, it was a source of pride to every man and child in that section of the province. Will it be run as well hereafter? Many will doubt it. The Great Western was once the great glory of Hamilton: worked from head offices in Montreal or Toronto, the ambitious city will grieve for days that are past.

As a general thing a Western employe considered himself the superior of a Grand Trunk man. Now the latter will crow over the former. There will be any amount of head-cutting-off among the employes. One of the great arguments in favor of fusion was a promised saving of one million dollars a year in running expresses. Heads must fly to carry this out.

HOW THE QUEEN'S OWN ARE TO BE TREATED.

It seems, according to the Whig, that Col. Otter, of the Queen's Own does not desire that the citizens of Kingston shall do more than give them a welcome and a cover under the roof of the city buildings during their celebration visit on the Queen's birthday. But the Kingstonians are too hospitable for that. And already committees of the ladies of the limestone city have been struck to bake an abundance of pies, cakes, tarts, and freeze ice cream. The butchers have volunteered all the roast ox and spring lamb the visitors can consume, and the householders are beseiging the mayor with offers of feather beds and down comforters, for the use of the young bucks from Toronto. The Kingston girls have already begun to wear Glengarry caps.

DR. GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG.

Professor Young of University college needs no honorary degree to mark his scholarly worth, though in conferring on him the degree of doctor of laws Queen's university, Kingston, has taken a graceful way of recognizing it. In presenting him for his degree Professor Williamson referred to Mr. Young's great services to education as well as to his mental attainments. But he struck the real key note of his character when he said that it could be safely said that no one in this province had taught so many young men to think. The professor of mental and moral philosophy at University college is pre-eminently a young man's man.

TORONTO HARBOR.

To The World: Over a year ago I sent a letter to the council on the subject of the Toronto harbor. As the scheme I proposed differs somewhat from others perhaps you will deem the letter of sufficient public interest to publish it. It reads as follows:

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1880.

To the Mayor and Council of Toronto.

Gentlemen,—As the Dominion parliament will meet in a few days permit me as a citizen to draw your attention to what in my estimation will be the most efficient system of protecting our magnificent harbor from destruction. Every citizen will approve of any action whereby this harbor will be made the best and safest on the lake, which it can be. In its present exposed situation there is imminent danger should a long continued severe easterly wind storm (or a succession of such,) prevail, that the Island might be washed away. Now it seems to me the best way of preventing an extension of this opening will be to put a pier across the eastern gap and turn the outlet of the Don river to the east of the island and close up the present outlet. This would cause the deposits brought down the river to be carried outside the island and would prevent the filling up of the harbor by these deposits and the washings from the eastern opening, and do away with the necessity of dredging out the same from time to time. A channel should also be opened through the island in a line with Yonge street, having a width of 200 to 300 feet and a depth of 25 to 40 feet. The excavation therefor could probably be easily accomplished, as the island is most likely a recent formation. There should be constructed a good substantial pier on each side of the channel extending far into the lake. These piers would form the best possible safeguards against the washing away of the island, as the sand would accumulate to the east of them, and form a gradually widening stretch of beach; the piers would also increase the dimensions and security of the roadstead west of the island, and thus render it a much safer haven than it is at present, though now a good place of retreat from storms. The lighthouse could be placed on the end of the pier at the entrance, and this system completed would make our bay a permanent, safe and easily accessible harbor of refuge, without doubt the best on the lake. This channel would also materially shorten the course of boats leaving the city to go down the lake, or crossing to Niagara and Port Dalhouse. The deposits from the Don being driven shoreward by the action of the wind and water would connect the mainland with the island, and an avenue could be made forming a beautiful walk and drive from the city to the lake. The cleanings from the streets could be carried on the island, and deposited in low places, and in time there would be formed a fertile piece of land capable of growing vigorous shrubs and trees and producing a most excellent park beautifully located between two magnificent sheets of water. Trusting this subject will receive immediate and serious consideration from you, and that you will call upon our city members to urge the Dominion government to grant an appropriation during the next approaching session to secure our harbor against further damage, and to make it as permanent, safe, and accessable as possible.

I am, your most obedient servant,

Geo. B. Boyle.

I do not know whether the Dominion has any particular interest in the harbor, but as there seems to be a revenue derivable from it, if it were turned over to the Dominion and made entirely public property, the government might feel disposed to undertake the construction and whole expense of the works requisite to render the harbor secure; and if by so doing the works were begun and completed at an early day, whereby, only one vessel's crew or one human being were saved from drowning the necessary expenditure would be well made. I remain,

Yours truly,

GEO. B. BOYLE.

CANADIAN IFDEPENDENCE.

To The World: The Globe has at last abandoned its futile attempts to stem the tide of popular sentiment. Tis but a few months since it stated that Canada was in the enjoyment of all the freedom she required, and failed to check even the little streams of sentiment which trickled down through the valleys of progress, and the clear waters of which have now assumed the dimensions of a broad and flowing river which must have way. And Sir John A. Macdonald, with all his host of followers, cannot, however much they strive, turn back the current. The coming general elections will undoubtedly decide the question whether Canada shall henceforth manage her own affairs or whether she shall continue in that state of semi-dependency which she now is in. If Canada is not capable of hewing her own way, and of shaping her own destiny, who is? And if the present time is not opportune, when is it likely to be? We are nearly 5,000,000 in number, with plenty of room to expand to ten times as many more. Out of the many little kingdoms in Europe, one might roll the populations of three into one, and then have no more than Canada has. We are told by men in high positions, who ought to know better, that England can make treaties for Canada better than she can make them herself. Now it would be just as reasonable for those men to tell us that England could fix our tariff for us better than we can do it ourselves. But would a man doing a general business in Toronto deem it prudent to entrust the management of his affairs to a house in London. I think not. Now, although the Globe has not avowed itself in favor of commercial independence it no longer opposes it. And we may safely predict that it will ere many weeks are past openly and forcibly advocate Canada's right to treaty-making. Therefore, instead of being the leader of public opinion, it but follows in its wake and barks at its heels. In the debate on Mr. Blake's motion on Canada's relations with foreign countries. Sir John A. Macdonald said: "So long as Canada is a dependency of England there is no use of her trying to negotiate treaties of commerce with foreign countries, for they will not treat with a dependency." Here then is a sufficient reason why Canada should hasten to free herself from the present position, and raise her political status to a point which shall be not only recognizable, but of that character which shall command the respect of those powers which Sir John A. Macdonald says are particularly anxious to maintain the dignity of their diplomatic service. According to these statements our quasi-diplomatic agent is not after all clothed with powers, which would enable him to approach within speaking distance the august presence of the French marquis or the Spanish don. Therefore his usefulness as a diplomatic agent is nil. The sense of the house shows most distinctly that growing desire among all classes throughout the country, of which we have so frequently called attention, namely, Canadian independedce.

SYDNEQ SMITH.

"DISCRIMINATING JUSTICE."

To The World: The women of Toronto are too much in earnest to be deceived with any gilded tinsel of justice. Mr. Fenton has found a law of the thirty-fourth year of the reign of King Edward III., which enables him to "hand over for future good behavior persons who frequent houses of ill-fame, or keep suspicious company." The Globe seems to imagine that this law "refutes the charge that the law discriminates against immoral women, while allowing equally guilty men to escape." But the Globe forgot to give prominence at the same time to the fact that of the two women of the house lately raided, one was sent six months and the other nine months to the Mercer reformatory, while the man was only bound over for future good behavior. Truly this is a sample of how the law does not discriminate (?) But if for once we reverse the judgment and send the man to a reformatory for nine months and bind over the women to future good behavior it might practically illustrate to some men who will not see otherwise what women think discrimination, in such cases, means. Will Mr. Fenton kindly inform the public what this law enacts as the penalty for women inmates of houses of ill-fame? Or are they not mentioned at all, or included under the class "persons" who may be bound over for future just behavior?

The Glasgow (Scotland) police act, which has been found to work admirably, condemns the occupier or proprietor of such houses, to a penalty not exceeding £10, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding sixty days. And if I mistake not, all who are found in such houses when entered by a constable under a warrant of the magistrate, are liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days. This is very different from the law in Toronto, where without any proper trial, women are condemned without option of a fine, to six, nine, fifteen or twenty-three months imprisonment in the Mercer reformatory; and the men is handed over for future good behavior—probably his own bail or security is taken—who knows? After the case of the woman Polly Hamilton, appealed and decided before the supreme court at Ottawa, it seems a complete and wilful setting aside of British law and justice, to continue sending such women to prison at all. Law must be just and equal if it is to do any good at all. For the sake of men, to raise their moral tone, the law must make it plainly evident that the sin is equal in man and in woman or let it alone altogether. Till such time each case of injustice as it comes up must be fully exposed.

JUSTITIA.

"CANADA."

The Prize Poem of Queen's College, Kingston, 1882.

The following is the prize poem, by Mr. W. F. Shunks, read at the closing ceremonies of Queen's college, Kingston, on Wednesday.

Goddess of Freedom! Canada! on thy
Fair brow she offering of a wreath of song
I twine. Shall England's glories live in verse,
And Scotia's bard with glowing pathos sing
Of nestling homes 'mid Scotland's rugged hills,
Or Erin's harp wake slumbering homes again,
And I not sing of thee? Fond hearts grow warm
With homage to thy matchless loyliness.
Land of the forest, lake and stream! upon
Whose shores on either side an ocean rests;
Thy charms have been like hidden gems, unsung,
Unread. For ages long thy forests heard
The echoes of the lonely Indian's tread,
Or, wrapt in silence, stood in vast array.
For countless centuries thy rivers rolled
With ceaseless force and grandeur on to where
The ocean's arms received their burden. Long
The virgin beauty of thy tree-clad isles
Lay mirrored in the depths of silvery lakes.
The redskin wandered here and there, but o'er
The majesty of nature triumphed not.
No voice, save that of plumaged songster, woke
The sleep of summer—bleak the winters fell
And bound the vast expanse with icy chain.
But lo! th' unbroken mine of nature's wealth
Is spread at length before the Eastern world.
The prize is grasped—and changes great are wrought
On fair Canadian soil. Behold the speed
With which great cities rise; the forests, too,
Yield tottering to the woodman's axe, and soon
The plains are strewn with peaceful hamlets, where
The industrious yeoman tills the fruitful soil.
Anon the white-winged sails of commerce fill
The inland waters. Swift the iron horse
Impulsive, speeds o'er hill and plain, and joins
Remotest parts together. Villages
Upon his path spring up, and deck the rich
And smiling valleys; while true comfort reigns
In homes of happy thousands, far and near.
Hail! favored land! thy sons are free indeed,
No tyrants dare their sacred rights destroy,
In their own hands they hold the wand of power
Which rules and guides the nation's destiny.
Each man on thy free soil his manhood feels,
And lives a virtual king. Dark ignorance
And error flee, like mist at noonday sun,
Before the spread of knowledge. Virtue dwells
Where education's free alike to all.
Her halls of learning are to Canada
Her mightiest safeguard, and the truest pledge
Of future greatness; when the rolling years
Shall crown the western world with all the pomp
And glory of a golden age. From thee!
Thrice-favored country! shall th' oppressed receive
A generous welcome to thy kindly shores.
No despot thrives beneath Canadian skies,
Nor can the gall of slavery's chains be felt
By men, whose heritage is Britain's laws.
From every clime they come, from ev'ry land
The human tide flows swiftly towards the west,
With loyal people's, working out with faith
The destiny which god has given to thee,
Thou coming Queen of Nations! Could we pierce
The veil which shrouds the future from our view
And look upon thee in thy coming might.
What pen could point the grandeur there beheld
When, struggles o'er, the youthful Canada,
Her lottier rivals in rear, has merged
Into the stately empire. Nations come
And go, like ebb and flow of tide, but thou,
Fair Canada! art in thy youthful glow.
Thy bounding pulses throb with vigor; Hope
Is grav'n upon thy armor, and the light
Of coming greatness shines upon thy brow.
But let thy sons the lessons of the past
Take well to heart, and learn the lesson
Of every nation's greatness. Mark the rise
And fall of ancient Empires, how they stood
Like giant arbiters of human weal,
And then enfeebled, faded from the scene
Of human action. Read their history well
And let the imperishable legacies
Of Honor, Truth, and Justice mould the deeds
Of all thy statesmen. Future ages then
Shall call thy patriots blessed, and the star
Of Liberty, which twinkled at thy birth,
For e'er shall shine, Blest Canada! on thee.

ACROSS THE GARDEN WALL.

I looked across the garden wall,
And saw her there—I see her yet!
A little thing that played at ball.

What mattered fright? what mattered fall?
I climbed—I broke the peach-tree's net—
I looked across the garden wall,

Curls and pinafore and all,
Behold her—never to forget—
A little thing that played at ball.

Grave has she grown, discreet and tall,
Since, when the morning dews were wet,
I looked across the garden wall—

Since she was five years old, and small,
With slipping sash all crooked set,
A little thing that played at ball,

But still, sweet wife, when I recall
How first we loved, how first we met,
I watched across a garden wall
A little thing that played at ball.

—The seeds of disease are sown widely by carelessness, and the opportunity for a vast deal of severe suffering is created by neglect to attend to the premonitory symptoms of rheumatism and banish the cause by using St. Jacob's Oil, the great preventive remedy of the times and the stand-by of the people.

—Those in search of the latest novelties in photography should pay a visit to the establishment of J. H. Lemaitre & Co., 324 Yonge street, two doors north of Edward. Their extra rapid process is a perfect success and so quick in its action as to produce in the dullest weather, negatives of the highest delicacy and quality. Cabinets $3 per dozen; tablets, $5 per dozen.

The International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto. A body of French and English physicians are in charge. Great reformation in medical science. The spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Montreal, and ex-aide surgeon of the French army, which conveys medical properties direct to the seat of the disease, has been proved in the leading hospitals of Europe to be indispensable for the cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and lung disease. Dr. Souvielle and a body of English and French surgeons and physicians are in charge of this most scientific institution on this continent. We wish country practitioners who have not had sufficient practice to distinguish the different forms of lung disease to bring their patients to our institute, and we will give them free advice. This institute has been organized by this body of scientific men to place Canada in a position to compete on scientific views with any part of Europe, and to protect the people from the hands of insignificant men. Dr. Souviell's spirometer and its preparations, were invented after long and careful experiments in chemical analysis and used in hundreds of cases to prove its effects. He has the sole right in France, England, the United States and Canada. Last year over 1000 letters of thanks were received from all parts of Europe, Canada and America for the wonderful cures performed by the Spirometer. Hundreds of the leading people of this country given as references. Write or call at the International Throat and Lung Institute, 75 Yonge street, corner of King, Toronto, and you will be received by either of the surgeons. Consultations free to physicians and sufferers. Call or write, enclosing stamp for pamphlets giving full particulars free. 135

INSURANCE

MONEY SAVED.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned." When insuring one's life it is well to SELECT THE BEST medium. It costs less to be in A GOOD COMPANY than in a poor one.

We now propose to furnish practical proof of the above statements, by citing one out of many thousands of cases existing all over the land.

IN A POOR COMPANY.

H. B., of Peterboro', insured his life 13 years ago for $1,000, (the profits to be added to the policy) in a company still doing an active business in Canada, and whose name is found, in our chart for the guidance of insurers entitled "TEN YEARS' RECORD." He has paid, in premiums, during the 13 years, $328 28, and for his policy and the bonus additions thereto, he can now obtain from the company a paid-up policy—that is, a policy with no more premiums to pay upon it—of only ..... $250 00.

IN A GOOD COMPANY.

Rev. D. K., of Sackville, N. B., and Mr. W. M., of Orangeville, Ont., and scores of others, insured in the Ætna Life at the same age, in the same year, and for the same amount as H. B., and they have each had to pay only $139 17, and each is entitled, should he wish to drop his full insurance, to a paid-up policy for ..... $368 00.

Add to this the difference in the cash paid by H. B., and the interest thereon during the 13 years—equivalent to an additional ..... $314 00.

THE DIFFERENCE.

For the same money, therefore, on the same life, the same insurance could have been obtained from the Ætna during the 13 years, and, ceasing payment, there would be left to the family, payable at his death, as above, a paid-up policy of $682 00
..... 250 00
Whereas, H. B. can now obtain only $432 00

Difference in favour of dealing with an economical company, ... $1,000

Which is More than 170 per cent.

Many people, who do not take the trouble to investigate, believe that all companies are about alike; and because all charge about the same premium, they absurdly imagine it is as well to insure with one as another, or with the office or the agent nearest their own door. There could be no greater mistake, as the above figures, from a thirteen years' experience, so clearly show. So long as intelligent business men allow themselves to be drawn into expensively managed companies, so long will there be a poor investment, instead of a good one, to most of the insured.

"The public cannot be misled if, when seeking an office in which to effect an insurance, they select one which transacts its business at a small per centage of working cost."—*British Board of Trade Report.*

For the latest reliable information on this subject consult our chart entitled "TEN YEARS' RECORD." It makes a most striking revelation of the reasons why some companies

YIELD GOOD VALUE,

and others do not, and should be carefully studied. Copies sent to any address on application to

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager, Toronto.

MERCHANT TAILORS

JOSEPH DIMBLEBY

MERCHANT TAILOR,

221 QUEEN STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

SAMUEL FRISBY,

SCIENTIFIC TROWSER MAKER,

249 YONGE ST.

West of England Goods—Latest Styles. 246

Messrs. Kennedy & Co.,

TAILORS

91 KING STREET WEST,

Have on hand a full assortment of

FALL TWEED,

Worsteds, Serges, &c.,

and are turning out the finest work at the

Lowest Prices in the City.

Remember the Address:

KENNEDY & CO.,
246 91 King St. West

WHY GO

TO

KING STREET MERCHANTS

FOR YOUR

ORDERED CLOTHING

when you can get equally as good for one-third less money at

R. BALDIE'S,

19 ADELAIDE STREET EAST.

Fourteen years experience in first-class houses of this city, New York and Boston. 462.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

RAILWAY SHOW CARDS

A SPECIALTY AT THE

MAIL JOB DEPARTMENT.

Designs and Sketches Furnished.

Commercial, Railway, Law, Show, Book and Job Printing,

Of every description executed promptly in first class style.

Entrance to Job Department on Bay street. Telephone communication.

BOOTS AND SHOES

WM. CHARLES,

CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

13 CHURCH STREET,

LATE

19 Adelaide Street East.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

CANADIAN DEPARTMENT.

OFFICES:

112½ King Street West,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

With its associate offices in all important cities is now open and prepared to furnish employers with competent assistants in every branch of business and profession, and all persons with situations and employment. Principal U. S. Branch Offices: New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis. Call and see us or send for circular.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
112½ King Street, West,
tf Toronto, Ontario

NORTH WEST PROPERTIES.

Vaughan, Dennis & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

HEAD OFFICE FOR ONTARIO,

9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE

MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

MANITOBA LANDS,

VAUGHAN, DENNIS, & Co., of Winnipeg, have established local agencies in nearly every town of importance in Ontario where the sale of Manitoba properties is made a specialty. This firm are now doing the largest land business of any private corporation in the world. Head office for Ontario, 9 Toronto street, Toronto.

Vaughan, Dennis & Co.

have opened a branch of their Winnipeg office under the immediate attention of one of the members of the firm, at

NO. 9 TORONTO ST.

TORONTO,

where lists of from 25,000 to 75,000 acres of wild lands will be found. Lots in every town plot in the province for sale.

MONEY INVESTED.

Send 3c stamp for list.

Winnipeg Property.

A number of choice pieces of Winnipeg Property for sale,

INSPECTION INVITED: TERMS REASONABLE

VAUGHAN, DENNIS & CO.

9 TORONTO ST., TORONTO,

SEND A LIST OF ANY

PROPERTY

YOU WANT SOLD TO

VAUGHAN, DENNIS & CO.,

9 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO,

With price and terms. They advertise all properties placed in their hands for sale through all the legal agencies

FANCY GOODS.

SPECTACLES

EYE GLASSES.

C. POTTER, Optician,

31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

Makes a specialty of giving an easy fit so that he will not touch the eye. 30 years' experience. 2 6

SHIRTS.

THE PARAGON SHIRT

First Prize.)

HAVE NO OTHER

LEADER LANE, Toronto.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

J. N. O'NEIL,

PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER

109 CHURCH STREET.

Orders Personally and Promptly Attended to.

SHAVING PARLOR.

OLD DOLLY VARDEN.

Captain Jack is about opening a fine Shaving Parlor for the west end. 246

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

456 Queen Street, West, near Denison Avenue.

WINNIPEG ADVERTISEMENTS.

VAN BUSKIRK & KEIZER,

SURVEYERS AND MINING ENGINEERS

Winnipeg, Manitoba.,

Survey and sale plans made of lands in 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.

MANITOBA! MANITOBA! MANITOBA

SCOTT, BROWN & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Correspondence solicited. Office: 241 Main street, Winnipeg, Man. P.O. address, box No. 3, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA!

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

JAMES AUSTIN,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

346 Main Street, Winnipeg.

VALUATORS ETC.

GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO.,

Valuators and Investors.

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

RAILWAYS.

MANITOBA.

HOLBROOK EXCURSION!

FOR THE SEASON OF 1882

will run via the line of

Credit Valley & Canada Southern Railways,

and leaving Union Depot, Toronto, 12.30 noon,

May 2nd and 9th, 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, Removed to 62 King street East, Toronto. 136

TO

MANITOBA!

VIA THE

POPULAR SPECIAL TRAINS

OF THE

Grand Trunk Railway.

SEASON OF 1882.

SPECIAL TRAINS will leave weekly during the months of MARCH and APRIL, and at short intervals for the remainder of the season.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES ONLY

will be run on these Special Trains, affording all the benefits of a FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE at the very lowest Emigrant Rates.

Household Effects and Live Stock

Will be carried on the same Trains

WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT,

enabling Settlers to be with their families, and also to attend their stock on the way, arriving together at destination, thereby saving the heavy expense of Northwestern Hotels when going by other routes.

Horses, Waggons, and Household Effects carried through at unprecedentedly low rates.

Every information can be obtained from the Company's Agents, or Jas. Stephenson, General Passenger Agent.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1882. 6

EDUCATIONAL.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION,

118 Bond Street.

MISS CATHARINE G. LEWIS, Graduate of the Philadelphia National School of Elocution and Oratory, Teacher of Elocution in Mrs. Nixon's Ladies' School, the City Model School, &c., has resumed her professional duties. Engagements made for Public and Drawing-room Readings.

STEAM DYEING

J. EYRES & SONS,

From Pariser & Sons, Perth, Scotland

DYERS TO THE QUEEN.

STEAM DYE WORKS

329 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Branch Lead Plane, 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. Moreen cleaned, dyed and pressed.

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

UNDERTAKERS.

W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker.

has removed to 213 Queen Street East, opposite Senton Street.

M. M'CABE & CO.

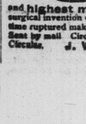
UNDERTAKERS,

333 QUEEN STREET WEST.

ORDERS ATTENDED TO NIGHT AND DAY.

M. NOLAN, 537 Queen street west. Funerals supplied in First-Class style at the Lowest Rates. The best Hearse in Toronto. Telephone communication with all parts of the City.

MEDICAL.



Private Medical Dispensary

(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET, TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purificantin, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at the Dispensary. Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamp is enclosed. Communications confidential. Address R. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

RUPTURE CURED

This new Truss adapts itself to all positions of the body. Presses Back the Intestines as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure results. Declared by those wearing them, and highest medical authority, to be the greatest surgical invention of the century. Age of person or length of time ruptured makes no difference. *Easy, durable and cheap.* Sent by mail. Circulars free. Save your money till you get ours. Circulars. J. WRIGHT & CO., Druggists, 308 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.