STATUTES OF ON PARIO. The statutes of Ontario (passed at the recent session of the provincial legislature), 45 Victoria, have just been is sued by Mr. Notman, queen's printer. We would like to write a critical review of the book, as a well-known local humorist once did of the Toronto directory, but do not find the plot interesting or the story connected. But Mr. C. Blackett Robinson the printer, and Mr. Warwick, the binder, seem to have done their share of the book in a workmanlike way. Nevertheless we still think it a pity that Governor Robinson, Mr. Mowat and Mr. Hardy did not infuse a little more 'go' into the production.

THE ONLY ISSUE.

Irishmen are monopolizing most of public attention just at present. The Blake speech on the Costigan resolutions upset the calm; then Costigan was taken into the cabinet and sent to Toronto, where Peter Ryan met him; next John O'Donohue appeared at the ampitheatre; somebody asked Sir John "what about Paddy Hughes;" he told him; thereupon Mr. Hughes wrote a sharp letter to the Mail; the Mail me out with some hard things about Mr. l'ughes and a dish of questionable stuff meant as taffy for the Irish ; that journal : so announced that an Irish Catholic from Untario would be taken in-to the cabinet : and now Mr. Donovan is out with an appeal to the Catholic electors of the province. Where is it all going to end?

THE COLORED POSTMAN.

Certain gentlemen have been writing to the papers about the case of Albert Jackson, recently made a letter carrier. They have discussed pro and con the desirability of having a colored man appointed to such a position. But besides these there have been a number of others who have been dragging politics into the question, trying in short to make a stink over the matter. Has it never struck these pretended fault-finders that the "menial" duties performed temporarily by Jackson have all along been performed by some white man, also and equally appointed a letter carrier. They must be done by somebody. Bank messengers stand pretty high in the community; why shouldn't the postal messengers ? Is Jackson better than a white man that he should not condescend to such duties? The public as a general thing sustain the appointment and the pestoffice officials are respecting public wishes in the matter, so that it is time ill-advised friends or officious mischiefmakers ceased trying to create a difference between Jackson and his employers. The man, as we know, is perfectly satisfied

to the country. The air is full of talk the world. about the Irish vote and the Orange vote; prejudices are appealed to in claptrap edithe meeting of the Orange grand lodge is the meeting of the Orange grand lodge is and joy.

This declaration uncrowned kings, and for political reasons; and the whole country seems to be turned into a second Ireland. We hope the day is fast coming when Irish votes and Orange votes will be these sorry issues of other unfortunate lands into this Canada of ours. As a general thing it is "old country people" who are doing this; the young Canadian to the manner born repudiates this trafficking in race and creed votes. Are we never to become Canadians

SEASONABLE NOTES.

The wedding season is now in full blos.

We remember the soldiers and thinkers—
the heroes of the sword and pen. They
had the brain and heart, the wisdom and rily all over the land. The month of roses, which began vesterday, will witness more words: "Governments derive their events in the matrimonial line than any of its predecessors. No month can be more favorable or desirable for a brilliant tour than dent truth the war was waged and won.

Inne as nature wears her most brilliant.

To-day we remember all the heroes, all June, as nature wears her most brilliant aspect and those stars of the field and garden, the flowers, are peeping out in their

What may be termed the athletic season longed and spasmodic exertion of any sort | reverent and relentless hands. after a day of sedentary occupation may do more harm than good. It's not even do more harm than good. It's not even the principal adopted in horse training. If you really want to cultivate health and a general diffusion of strength to all parts of the body, go slow, boys, and take it easier.

A few adventurous individuals, in a A few adventurous individuals, in a of a new nation was acknowledged, the spirit of desperation, have begun to wear great truth for which our fathers fought

There can be no doubt whatever of the excellence and usefulness of a watering cart. It lays the dust in this very dirty city and prevents one from being blinded them with the citizens of other nations.

ON DECORATION DAY AT THE ACA.

DEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.

onel Robert G. Ingersoll said: This day is sacred to our heroes

Upon their tombs we have lovingly laid the wealth of spring. This is a day for memory and tears. A

mighty nation bends above its honored graves and pays to noble dust the tribute of Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds

its perfume in the heart. To-day we tell the history of our country's life-recount the lofty deeds of vanished vears -the toil and suffering, the defeats and victories of heroic men-of men who made our nation great and free.

We see the first ships whose prows we gilded by the western sun. We feel the thrill of discovery when the new world was found. We see the oppressed, the serf, the peasant and the slavemen whose flesh had known the chill of chains—the adventurous, the proud, the brave, sailing an un-known sea, seeking homes in unknown

We see the settlements, the little clear ings, the block-house and the fort, the rude and lonely huts. Brave men, true women, builders of homes, fellers of forests, founders of states!

Separated from the old world—away from the heartless distinctions of caste—away from sceptres and titles and crowns, they governed themselves. They defended their homes, they earned their bread. Each citizen had a voice, and the little villages became almost republics. became almost republics.

Slowly the savage was driven, foot by foot, back in the dim forest. The days and nights were filled with fear, and the slow

years with massacre and war, and cabins' earthen floors were wet with blood of mothers and their babes. But the savages of the new world were kinder than the kings and nobles of the old; and so the human tide kept coming, and the places of the dead were filled.

places of the dead were filled.

Amid common dangers and common hopes, the prejudices and feuds of Europe faded slowly from their hearts. From every land, of every speech, driven by want and lured by hope, exiles and emigrants sought the mysterious continent of the west.

Year after year the colonists fought and toiled and suffered and increased.

They heren to talk about liberty, to read

toiled and suffered and increased.

They began to talk about liberty—to reason of the rights of man. They asked no help from distant kings, and they began to doubt the use of paying tribute to the useless. They lost respect for dukes and lords, and held in high esteem all honest men.

There was the dawn of a new day. They have the drawn of independence.

began to dream of independence. They found that they could make and execute the laws. They had tried the experiment country and free from those prejudices known as Orange and Irish, must be sickened at the spectral that is now presented.

The old world wished to dominate the new. In the care and keeping of the colonists ened at the spectacle that is now presented | was the destiny of this continent-of half

On this day the story of the great strug-gle between colonists and kings should be told. We should tell our children of the torials; the politicians and wirepullers are working Mr. Blake's Irish speech and Sir John's calling to the cabinet Messrs. O'Donohue and Costigan for all they are worth; the mention of the Contest of

wrested from the hands of titled tyranny the sceptre of usurped and arbitrary power. It superseded royal grants and repealed the cruel statutes of a thousand years. It gave the peasant a career; it knighted all the sons of toil; it opened all the sons of unknown to the new nation that we are the paths to fame and put the star of hope supposed to be building up. Certainly above the cradle of the poor man's babe.

England was then the mightiest of na tions—mistress of every sea—and yet our fathers, poor and few, denied her

To-day we remember the defeats, the victories, the disasters, the weary marches, the poverty, the hunger, the sufferings, the agonies, and above all, the glories, of the revolution. We remember all—from Lexington to Valley Forge, and from that midnight of despair to Yorktown's cloudless

We remember the soldiers and thinkers just powers from the consent of the gov-

In defense of this sublime and self-evifor the generous and chivalric men who came from other lands to make ours free.

Of the many thousands who shared the gloom and glory of the seven sacred years, not one remains. The last has mingled with the earth, and nearly all are sleeping on land and water again commences. It may be well to remind young men that pro-

revolution.

Let us be truthful; let us be kind.

When peace came, when the independence white hats. One or two have had the temerity to don straw, but neither the white nor the straw hats have become anything like common. Indeed, most people turned and gazed at this headgear in am izement, and many no doubt felt that the ment, and many no doubt felt that the wearers had some faint hope of forcing the years of want and war. In peace the cloud weather to improve and the sun to shine more warmly than it is doing at present.

White hats will not rush the season.

We was forgotten and the pillar blazed unseen. Let us be truthful; all of our fathers were not true to themselves. In war they had been generous, noble and self-sacrific-A wet sheet and flowing sea are what the daring yachtsmen of this port hanker after at present. We hope the season will be a flourishing one.

There can be no doubt whatever of the There can be not great the great truths as having universal can be not given by the process and greed. They were not great enough to appreciate the grandeur of the principles for which they fought. They can be all the great truths as having universal can be not great truths as h "white;" they obliterated the word "all."

Let us be kind. We will remember the

fathers fought for the freedom of the seas, for the rights of the American sailor.

We remember with pride the splendid victories of Erie and Champlain, and the wondrous achievements upon the sea— achievements that covered our navy with a achievements that covered our navy with a chievements that covered our navy with a chievement of the constraint of the

To-day we remember the gallant men who bore our flag in triumph from the Rio Grande to the heights of Chapultepec.

Leaving out of question the justice of our cause—the necessity for war—we are yet compelled to appland the marvelous courage of our troops. A handful of men—brave, impetuous, determined, irresistible—conquered a nation. Our history has no record of more daring deeds.

Again peace came, and the nation hoped and thought that strife was at an end.

We had grown too powerful to be attacked. Our resources were boundless and

tacked. Our resources were boundless and the future seemed secure. The hardy pioneers moved to the great west. Beneath their ringing strokes the forests disappeared, and on the prairies waved the billowed seas of wheat and corn. The great plains were crossed, the mountains were conquered, and the foot of victorious adventure pressed the shore of the Pacific.

In the great north all the streams went singing to the sea, turning wheels and spin-dles and casting shuttles back and forth. Inventions were springing like magic from a thousand brains. From labor's holy altars rose and leaped the smoke and flame, and from the countless forges rang the chant of

from the countless forges rang the chant of rhythmic stroke.

But in the south the negro toiled unpaid, and mothers wept while babes were sold, and at the auction blocks husbands and wives speechlessly looked the last good-bye. Fugitives, lighted by the northern star, sought liberty on English soil, and were by northern men thrust back to whip and chair.

The great statesmen, the successful politicians, announced that law had compromisted with crime, that justice had been bribed and that time had barred appeal. A race give and guarantee simple justice to each was left without a right, without a hope.
The future had no dawn, no star—nothing but ignorance and fear, nothing but work and want. This was the conclusion of the statesmen, the philosophy of the politicians —of constitutional expounders. This was decided by courts and ratified by the

We had been successful in three wars. We had wrested thirteen colonies from Great Britain. We had conquered our place upon the high seas. We had added more than 2,000,000 of square miles to the national domain. We had increased in population from three to thirty-one millions. We were from three to thirty-one millions. We were in the midst of plenty. We were rich and free. Ours appeared to be the most prosperous of nations.

But it was only appearance. The states-

men and the politicians were deceived. Real victories can be won only for the right. The triumph of justice is the only right. The triumph of justice is the construction of the construct who ensiaves another cannot be free.

who attacks the right assaults himself.

The mistake our fathers made had not been corrected. The foundations of the re
corrected the re
corrected the re-

perity, but the cornerstones were crum-bling. Four millions of human beings were

blood shed by a master's lash outweighed a There were a few men, a few women, who had the courage to attack this monstrous crime. They found it entrenched in constitutions, statutes and decisions, barri-caded and bastioned by every department and by every party. Politicians were its servants, statemen its attorneys, judges its

menials, presidents its puppets, and upon its cruel altar had been sacrificed our country's honor.

It was the crime of the nation—of the whole country-north and south responsible To day we reverently thank the abolitionists. Earth has produced no grander

men, no nobler women. They were the real philanthropists, the true patriots.

When the will defies fear, when the heart applauds the brain, when duty throws the gauntlet down to fate when honor scorns to compromise with death-this is

The abolitionists were heroes. He loves his country best who strives to make it best. The bravest men are those who have the greatest fear of doing wrong.

Mere politicians wish the country to do something for them; true patriots desire to held at Sherbrooke, Que., on June 6, has

and conscience, patriotism and principle, heart and brain. barbarous clause that stained, disfigured and defiled the federal pact—and made the monstrous claim that slavery was the nation's ward. The spot of share the mation's structure of the spot of share the mation's spot of share the nation's ward. The spot of shame grew red in northern cheeks, and northern men declared that slavery had poisoned, cursed and blighted soul and soil enough, and that the termiteries must be found in the matter at all, but merely to suit the purposes of a few ritories must be free.

The radicals of the south cried: "No

union with ut slavery!" The radicals of the north replied: "No union without liberty!" The northern radicals were right. Upon the great issue of free homes for free men, a president was elected by the free states. The south appealed to the sword and raised the standard of revolt. For the first time in history the oppressors rebelled. But let us to-day be great enough to forget individuals—great enough to know that slavery was treason, that slavery was rebellion, that slavery fired upon our flag

ship that bears the hope and fortune of The first shot liberated the north. Constitutions, statutes and decisions-compromises. platforms and resolutions. made, passed and ratified in the interest of slavery, became more legal lies, mean and meaning-less, base and baseless

and sought to wreck and strand the mighty

Parchment and paper could no longer stop or stay the onward march of man. The north was free. Millions instantly resolved that the nation should not die—that freedom should not perish, and that slavery should not live. Millions of our law should not live. slavery should not live. Millions of our brothers, our sons, our fathers, our husbands, answered to the nation's-call.

The great armies have desolated the we say Gumane's infiniteless door and show emporium is at 215 Younge street, three doors south of Albert.

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Those in search of the latest novelties

The History of the Great Republic Told in Brilliant Periods — What the People Fought For.

May 30 was observed throughout the adjoining republic as decoration day. In New York the celebration was unusually large. In the evening Col. Robert Ingersoll delivered the oration of the day at the academy of music before Gen. Grant, President Arthur, and many of the most distinguished men of the States:

When the enthusiastic applause which creeted his appearance had subsided, Col.

Meremember the victories nor defeats of the future can dim. We remember the heroic services and sufferings of those who fought thn merciles savage of the frontier. We see the midnight massacre, and hear the war-cries of the allies of England. We see the flames climb round the happy homes, and in the charred and blackened ruius we see the mutilated bodies of wives and children.

Peace came at last, crowned with the victory of New Orleans—a victory that "did redeem all sorrows" and all defeats. The great victory for human rights—the greatest of all the years—had been won; won by the union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and by those who union men of the south, and the provided the p With courage, with enthusiasm, with devotion never excelled, with an exaltation

It means that this dedicated to freedom.

It means universal education—light for every mind, knowledge for every child.

It means that the schoolhouse is the fortress of liberty.

It means that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"—that each man is accountable to and for the government—that responsibility goes hand-in-hand with liberty. It means that it is the duty of every burden-to take part in the affairs of his town, his county, his state and his

of the covenant-that the source of au thority must not be poisoned.

It means the perpetual right of peaceful

It means that every city of the republic -native or naturalized-must be protected; at home, in every state-abroad, in every land, on every sea.

It means that all distinctions, based on birth or blood, have perished from our laws—that our government shall stand between labor and capital, between the weak and strong, between the individual and the cor-

It means that there will be a legal remedy for every wrong.
It means national hospitality—that we must welcome to our shores the exiles the world, and that we may not drive them back. Some may be deformed by

them back. Some may be deformed by labor, dwarfed by hunger, broken in spirit, victims of tyranny and caste—in whose sad faces may be readthe touching record of a weary life-and yet their children, born of liberty and love, will be symmetrical and fair, intelligent and free.

That flag is the emblem of a supreme will of a nation's power. Beneath its folds the weakest must be protected, and the

strongest must obey.

It shields and canopies, alike the loftiest mansion and the rudest hut.

That flag was given to the air in the revolution's darkest days. It represents the sufferings of the past, the glorions yet to be; and like the bow of Heaven, it is the

public were insecure. The great dome of the temple was clad in the light of pros- who gave their husbands, to the mothers who gave their sons.

Here in this peaceful land of ours—here

bling. Four millions of human beings were enslaved. Party cries had been mistaken for principles—partisanship for patriotism, success for justice.

But pivy pointed to the scarred and bleeding backs of slaves; mercy heard the sobs of mothers reft of babes, and justice held aloft the scales, in which one drop of blood shed by a master's lash outweighed a prought to pass the dreams; they realized They fulfilled the prophecies; they brought to pass the dreams; they realized

the hopes that all the great and good and wise and just have made and had since man was man.
But what of those who fell? There is no language to express the debt we owe, the love we bear to all the dead

who died for us. Words are but barren sounds. We can but stand beside their graves, and in the hush and silience feel what speech has never told. They fought, they died, and for the first time since man has kept a record of events the heavens bent above and domed a land without a serf, a servant, or a slave. It would only mar the speech to indicate the points of applause, they were so frequent. Every word was eagerly listened to, and cheer after cheer went up as the eloquent speaker concluded.

THE ORANGE GRAND LOUGE

Postponed on Account of the Elections-Suiting a Few Wire Pullers. The Orange Sentinal announces that the annual meeting of the M. W. grand Orange

do something for their country.

Courage without conscience is a wild beast; patriotism without principle is the prejudice of birth—the animal attachment to place.

These men these women had courage. These men, these women, had courage tions are coming on, that is no reason why orangeism should be made to stand aside. Delegates had made their arrangements to merely to suit the purposes of a few wire-pullers who are more interested in politics than they are in orangeism, and who invariably make their orangeism play second fiddle to their political creed.

"Hong Kong." The omnious words "Hong Kong" were prominently written under all the gas lamps on King, Yonge, Bay and other principal streets last night with chalk. Many people stopped and read the legend and asked what it meant. An old man at the corn of Yonge and King streets at 11.30 o'clock last night explained that that the govern ment was trying to "Hong Knongize" (patent applied for) Canada by flooding the ountry with Chinamen.

-To ALL STRIKERS. -Strikers would do vell to consider Guinane's liberal offer be fore going elsewhere. They are in sympathy with the present movement, and to show that they are they agree to supply from their splendid assortment—the largest in the city—of boots and shoes, trunks and valices, any goods strikers need at actual wholesale prices, which they will guarantee

them with the citizens of other nations.
They made merchandize of men. They sowed the seeds of war. But they founded this nation.

Let us gratefully remember.
Let us gratefully forget.
To-day we remember the heroes of the new silk dress.

To-day we remember the heroes of the new silk dress.

They made merchandize of men. They sowed the seeds of war. They waged war for the establishment of J. H. Lemaitre & Co., 324 Yonge street, two doors north of Edsake of place and pillage, pomp and power, for the ignorant applause of vulgar millions, for the ignorant applause of vulgar millions, for the ignorant applause of vulgar millions, for the flattery of parasites, and the adulation of sycophanis and slaves.

Let us gratefully forget.

To-day we remember the heroes of the second war with England—in which our time the greatest, the grandest, the noblest specific contractor.

AUOTIONEER

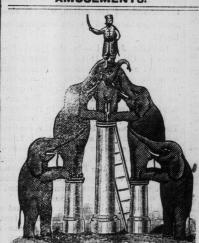
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Financial Agent, Trade Auction-eer and Commission Mer-chant. 29 Front street West, Toronto. Arrangements have been made which will enable to extend the business to which I have succeed by undertaking in addition to the

Ordinary Trade Sales Sales by Auction of Every Des-cription of Property and Effects. TRUSTEES, AGENTS, AND OWNERS OF

REAL ESTATE having the same to sell by auction will have the property well placed on the market, the sales well conducted, and a moderate scale of charges.

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BELLE CELESTE The famous Winged Fairy and Golden Flying God-dess of the Clouds.

Grand Oriental Spectacular Pageant Through the principal streets each day, over solid mile in length. Four-4-Grand Free Shows-4-Four 10,000 happy joyous people, coming hundred miles daily, on vast excursion trains, to witness only mammoth exhibition in the world that

FREE SHOWS very day, in each town where they exhibit, our eir monster pavilions, in the open air, NOTE IT!

BOOK THE DATES. owen Sound,.....June 5 Lindsay..... Peterborough,... HAIRGOOD



PARIS HAIR WORKS, 105 Yonge Street, Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Dorenwend have returned from New York and Boston with a large and fashionable stock of the latest NOVELTIES of Hair and Fancy Hair Goods.

TEMPORARY STORE, to be opened at 77 YONGE STREET Until the old premises, 105 YONGE STREET, are getting re-fitted. I invite the public, especially the LADIES, to inspect my goods which is by far the largest and choicest stock in these lines ever presented to the public in Canada.

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will run via the line of Credit Valley & Canada Southern Railways,

and leaving Union Depot, Totonto, 12:30 noon May 23rd and June 16th for Farg., Grand Forks Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and allpointe Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly For rates, tickets that full information apply to D. A. HOLBROOK & CO., Northwest Emigration, Real Estate, and Ticket igents, for Credit Valley and Canada Southern railways, 62 King-st. E. Toronto.

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SPECIAL COLONIST TRAINS FOR ST. VINCENT, EMERSON, WINNIPEG. BRANDON And the North-West will leave the line of this Railway

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1882

For full particulars, maps, time-tables, etc., apply to the Company's station-masters and Agents.

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YOMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882, AN COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 1, 1882, AN elegant Wagner sleeping car will be attached daily, (except Sundays) to train leaving Toronto at 11.45 p.m., arriving at Detroit at 9.25 a. m., and Chicago at 740 p.m. the following day. Returning will leave Chicago daily (except Saturdays) at 9.10 pm, arriving at Toronto at 6.40 p.m.

Pasengers leaving Toronto will be able to take sleepers after 9 pm, at Yonge street depot.

For railway passage, tickets and sleeping car accommodation, apply to T. W. JONES, 23 York street; CHAS. E. MORGAN, 64 Yonge street, and at Ticket offices at the Union and Yonge street.

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The Only ONE CENT Morning paper in Canada.

THE TORONO WORLD,

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The large and rapidly-increasing circulation of THE WORLD on the one hand, and its

easonable rates on the other, must com-nend it to all classes of advertisers as a most desirable medium of communicating

with the public.

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Casual advertisements, of whatever nature, FIVE CENTS a line for each insertion. Reports of meetings and fluancial statements obanks, and railway, insurance and monetary companies, TEN CENTS a line.

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Do you want to end or borrow money?

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Do you want to end or borrow money?

Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to sell or buy a business?

Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Have you lost or found anything?

Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to sell anything?

Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

Do you want to buy anything?

Advertise in the World for TEN CENTS.

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Arranged specially for the Toronto World. RAILWAYS. GRAND TRUNK.
Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets Leave. | Arrive. East. 7.12 a.m. 11,07 a.m. 6.52 p.m. 10.52 p.m. 11.12 a.m. 6.52 p.m 5.07 p.m. 9.87 a.m. Day Express... Night Express. West.
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Stratford and London Mixed...
"Local... 12.15 p.m. 6.10 p.m.

GREAT WESTERN.
ations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets Leave. | Arrie. ew York & Chicago Express. . 12.50 p.m. 10-35 p.m. 9.15 a.m. 9.15 a.m.

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf
Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going
and returning (every day excert Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6 20 Returning, leave Mimico 8.15 11.15 a.m., 2.00, 34.50, and 7.10 p.m. NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN stations—City Hall, Union and Brock strees. eave. Arrive.

4,50 p.m. 10.10 a.m 11.45 p.m. 2.15 p.m 7.50 a.m. 9.40 p.m CREDIT VALLEY.
Station—Union depot.

EXPRESS. To the West and Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a m. and 12 noon.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE. Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe str Leave. Arrive. 4.10 p.m. 9.50 p.m TORONTO AND NIPISSING. Station, foot of Berkeley street. Leave. Arrive.

7.45 a. m. 6.30 p. m 4.00 p.m. 11.15 a. m STAGES EGLINGTON STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m. 30 p m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.
Arrives 8.45, 9.55. a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m.
THORNHILL STAGE.
Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.
Arrives 10.30 a.m.
Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street cas 2.30 p.m.

Through Mail

Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street ess 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville Woodbine driving park, Victori park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot o King street. 42, 1179

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.

12.00 noon; 1.36, 2.30, 3.30 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30

8 80 9.30 p.m.

Peturning leaves Ben Lamond 6.09, 8.20, 2.10

0.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.4

40 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m.

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