The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1882.

WHERE DOES CANADA'S INTEREST LIE.

Wheat and breadstuffs generally stand at high prices now, so also with beef, mutton, pork and dairy produce. Is this a good thing for Canada or the reverse? Would it conduce more to Canada's growth and prosperity and greatness were wheat 70 cents instead of $1.40, beef and pork 4 cents by the quarter or carcass instead of 8 cents; and butter a York shilling instead of a "quarter?" Suppose any one to have seriously asked this question before the railway era in Canada, he would have been adjuged a lunatic at once. The universal opinion then was that a high price for wheat meant prosperity, while wheat down to 75 cents was looked upon as a public calamity—to these provinces. The country's prosperity depended upon the farmers, "give them cash for wheat," and high prices too, then all would be well, and business would go ahead. In later times wheat has lost its relative importance, but the same principle is still firmly held as the commercial creed of Canada. Ever since the export trade in live animals, meat, and dairy products became large and important, it has been boasted of as a new source of wealth to Canada, while all the time high prices for these staples of human food have been looked upon as a benefit, and low prices as an injury, to this country. The fact thus broadly stated is beyond all question.

But have the times changed, and must we changed with them—that is, change our opinion? Are the high prices of breadstuffs, and meat, and provisions—articles which Canada exports to the value of many millions annually—to be looked upon as a public calamity to our people? There is urgent need that a rational and consistent answer to this question be forthcoming. Blind leaders of public opinion must not be allowed unchecked to "point with pride" to our exports of food products at high prices as proofs that the country's prosperity depends almost wholly on the farmers; and in the next breath to say that the N. P. is ruining the country by increasing the cost of living. Some semblance of consistency on this point must be insisted upon. Either high prices for food products are good for Canada, or they are not. You, gentlemen, who say that the increased cost of living is a calamity for the country—do you at the same time hold that $1.40 for wheat, $5 or $7 live weight for cattle, 25 cents for butter, and 12 cents wholesale dairy price for cheese, all tend to the country's good through putting more money in the farmer's pockets? Positively you cannot be allowed to hold both positions at once; you must elect which of the two you will stand upon. Then abandon the other, and let the public know that you have abandoned it. This dance of inconsistency with regard to a very plain, practical question has been going on long enough. Leading journals, protessing a regard for logic and the right use of reason, have been flagrant sinners in this respect. Newspaper logic stands in sore need of being reformed; let us have reform in this as well as in other things.

MORE LATE REPENTANCE.

This is what the Globe says now on the railway fusion question: "It seems probable that the amalgamation of the Great Western and Grand Trunk will not take place. It is strongly resisted by the directors of the former, and it is certainly a very cool proposal that the alliance shall take place subject to the approval of the Dominion parliament. We do not believe that the approval would be given, but in any case it ought to be asked for in advance of the arrangement. The true mission of the Great Western railway company is to aid the construction of a new line from Toronto to Montreal, and thus make itself a truly Canadian road, able to deal on independent terms with connecting American lines."

What a pity it is that our big contemporary did not sooner realize the important fact that "the true mission of the Great Western railway company is to aid the construction of a new line to Montreal, and thus make itself a true Canadian road, able to deal on independent terms with connecting American lines?" That is exactly what The World advocated and daily kept before the public for weeks together, while the railway bills of last session were before the local house. And pray, what was the Globe doing then? Why, it was advocating the granting of charters to everybody applying for them, provided only that no public money were asked for. In the case of most of these bills affecting the southern portion of the peninsula, the promoters asked for no public money, not they—they had objects in view which made that unnecessary. Their main object was to annoy the Great Western into amalgamation with the Grand Trunk. If Great Western proprietors in England once believed that they could not get fair play in Canada, and that their struggle with the Grand Trunk was hopeless, they would be in a proper frame of mind for listening to proposals for fusion. They might well get such an impression when they learned last winter that every scheme for new branches going into Great Western territory, west of Toronto, was chartered, the Grand Trunk-Midland amalgamation scheme, east of Toronto, passing easily through; and the Globe supporting the whole. Amalgamation east of Toronto, competition west of Toronto; this was the program, and the Globe advocated it all right along. People in London still think the Globe rules public opinion in Canada now as it did a dozen years ago, and seeing the course taken by the Globe, what more natural than for them to believe that public opinion here was overwhelmingly on the Grand Trunk side, and that they might as well throw up the sponge soon as late? Had the Globe at the right time come out squarely in opposition to the one-sided policy of chartering new competition with the Great Western, to the west; at the same time extinguish-competition with the Grand Trunk, to the east, that legislation would have been nipped in the bud. But the Globe did not do so, and its late repentance now will not count for much.

PUT THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

The cost of living has increased, and therefore an increase of wages to correspond is demanded. But what are the items in the cost of living that have increased; can anything more definite be affirmed? In these columns it has been affirmed that the increase can very easily be located, and that there need be no dispute whatever as to where it lies. Only to a very small fractional extent does it lie in rent, fuel, clothing and other sundries all put together. Groceries are actually cheaper instead of dearer. Nine-tenths of the increased cost we have affirmed, is caused by the rise in prices of the staple articles of food—bread and breadstuffs, meat of all kinds, milk, butter, cheese, eggs and fish.

Confirmation of the truth of this view comes from Montreal, and we are indebted to the Globe for it. On Tuesday night there was a torchlight parade there of 2000 laboring men, the object being to make a display of strength previous to a general demand for higher wages. When questioned as to the reasons for this, one of their number made the following statement:—"Beef, bread, butter and the necessaries of life have gone up during the last few years from 25 to 50 per cent; potatoes are 100 per cent dearer, and it takes 30 to 35 cents for a pound of butter. Take two pounds of beef at 15 cents, half a pound of butter, half a bushel of potatoes, a couple of loaves of bread, and see how far eighty cents a day will keep a laborer and his family." Not a word, on this occasion, at all events, about increased cost of other items of household expenses. The truth is that the increase in other items is so trifling that, when they are all put together, it is scarcely worth mentioning beside the one great item of increase—that in the prices of staple articles of food. In bread, meat and provisions—there is where we have it. The Globe will surely give due weight to the fact recorded by its own correspondent.

Now comes the question: is it the N. P. that has caused bread, meat and provisions to rise in price? Put the saddle on the right horse. If the N. P. has caused this rise, which so seriously affects the masses of the people, it is important that the country should know it. To the Toronto Globe and the Hamilton Times especially we apply for their respective opinions on this important question. The matter in hand is no far-fetched conundrum, without practical bearing and devoid of practical interest. Let any one look at the "labor troubles," as they are called, and then say whether it is not really a most pressing and practical question of the day, aye, even of the hour. Our contemporaries named should give the public the benefit of their opinions on it, if they have any.

THE FIELD FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The Rev. James M. Pullman of New York, in a lecture mentioned some of the avocations that are open to working women in America. He showed for the encouragement of self-supporting women, the progress that has been made in the direction of equality and justice and in the abolition of the old discriminations against sex in trade. To a certain degree, says the New York Telegram, the congratulatory tone of this sympathetic student of the problem of woman's labor is justified. Compared with what it was in the Middle Ages or under the influence of the earlier civilizations, the present condition of woman is encouraging. Compared with what it ought to be it is far from satisfactory. It never will be satisfactory until women laborers get as much as men for doing the same amount and quality of work. That this point is still far distant is shown by the labor statistics in New Jersey for the past year, just made public. Throughout this list, in the same trades women earned from less than half to not more than sixty per cent. as much as men. Some of this difference in earning capacity corresponds to a difference in the amount of work, but much of it is due to the iniquitous and contemptible spirit of society and commerce which prevents a strong and smart woman from demanding as much pay for a given amount of work as a shiftless and effeminate man.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

An objection often used against the Church of Rome of to-day is the interference of its clergy with secular matters, particularly in relation to its schools. And now we find the Protestant church casting an axious eye on the public schools and discussing the introduction of the bible at their classes. While we would desire to be the last to deny the church a certain control over the school system of Ontario, we would be extremely careful to draw a definite limit to its jurisdiction.

For several reasons we the think limit excludes the introduction of the bible. If placed in the hands of the pupils it must be as a text book, and as such would be used like any other, any part of which is liable to be chosen for a lesson. Now, it need not be stated here that portions of the scripture are unfit to be placed before the eyes of children, and if passed over the very fact of these portions being omitted would be the means of drawing the attention of the pupils more closely to them.

Again, it cannot be denied that among others many teachers of the present day hold peculiar ideas regarding the interpretation of the scriptures, indeed we find the sharpest criticisms on its writings from those who go the furthest into the higher branches of learning. These teachers, then, would very naturally place before their scholars their own construction, and surely the church can see what effect this would have.

Teachers, moreov fore qualifying as such must needs pass an examination on religious matters. This would prove the final barrier that would forever block the amalgamation of our public and separate schools, for under such a law no Roman Catholic could ever be expected to teach in a Protestant school.

Question as we may the views of Huxley, Tyndall and others, it can not be disputed that they have been of great value as teachers, nor should the forcible introduction of religion into our schools be the means of keeping from the teaching profession, those who might otherwise be of the greatest service to this country.

WHAT IS CRIME.

To THE WORLD: J. L. F's. attempt to define crime seems to me both weak and peculiar. He says: The creator has not left man without a guide, His voice speaks within all as conscience, telling each if he be but willing to hear and obey, that to injure one's neighbor is to commit a crime. This implies that all men from the beginning possessed conscience equal both in degree and kind; that the savage and the civilized are both equal in this respect. But such is not the case. The savage through his life-long struggles to obtain the sustenance necessary to his existence, wages continual war against his fellow, and feels no more the qualms of conscience than a dog which robs another dog of his bone or his life. We have every reason to believe that conscience is a feeling which mankind acquire. It is not inherent in his nature. Conscience as we know it today, has taken ages to develop; and it has developed in obedience to a need. Where were the accuracy and sensitiveness of conscience during the centuries of religious persecutions. If the creator endowed man with sufficient knowledge of right and wrong is it not somewhat difficult to understand why he did not at the same time endow him with will-power to do do always that which is right? Conscience makes cowards of us all only where the dread of punishment for wrong-doing presees home. The sensitiveness of conscience in an extremely superstitious person would be great, and directly attributable to his ignorance, and might be termed false conscience. For after investigation the act committed may be found to be a perfectly harmeless one in the opinion of everyone else except the person who committed it. And on the other hand, as I have shown, men believe that certain acts of the grossest cruelty are sometimes justifiable and therefore feel no qualms of conscience, either before or after committing the crime.

SYDNEY SMITH.

Precept and Practice.

(From the Chatham, N.B., World.)

The Toronto Globe editorially declares that the price of all Canadian manufactures is increased by the amount of the duty on foreign manufactures of the same kind; but its business management tells people who have been in the habit of getting printing done abroad to send in their orders to the Globe office and thus save the duty.

The Globe editorially inveighs against the tariff as bad for the workingman, as increasing the cost of living without adding to the price of labor: but when its printers demanded an increase the other day the books were produced to show that the men were earning an average of $4 a week more than formerly.

The Globe professes to consider a reciprocity treaty with the United States essential to our prosperity; but it advocates the giving away of everything which we have to offer as an equivalent for the free admission of our products into the American markets.

The Globe professes to be as broad as the Dominion in its views, and it is at the head of what professes to be a Dominion party; but it singles out the principal manufacturers of the maratime provinces as protected plunderers who should be put down at once, while it demands exemption from taxes on raw materials for the manufacturers of Ontario.

The Globe professes to abhor monopolies of all kinds as abominations; but it has always done its best to crush out every other grit paper in Toronto, and thus obtain a monopoly there of the business of slandering the leaders of the liberal conservative party.

A Cow for the Minister.

(From the Collingwood Enterprise.)

A pleasant little social occurred at the Batteau on Easter Monday, in the form of a "surprise party" at the parsonage, which a number of the parishoners took by storm—a storm of hearty congratulations and numerous baskets laden with good things. About 6 a. m. the friendly assault was made, and when Rev. John Farncomb opened the door he was greeted by a crowd of happy faces, and the appearance of a very fine white cow—(gaily decorated with ribbons)—a load of hay, a cheese, and sundry other articles needed for the dairy.

The Price of Beef.

(From La Patrie of Montreal.)

Numerous complaints are heard in all directions of the advance in the price of beef. Meat which sold for 10 cents a pound is scarcely retailed at 15 cents, an advance of 50 per cent on the cost of a first necessity. Is there and understanding somewhere to increase without sufficient reason the price of meat?

This is what the working classes, the the class most directly interested, have a right to know.

We purpose to make the necessary researches and to publish some days hence a statement of the real facts.

A DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.

WRITTEN FOR THE WORLD.

Though I am but a workingman,
A democratic workingman,
My toil is royal, deny it who can!
Many a year from day to day
Faithfully I have toiled away,
With honest thought in the fear of God;
With a conscience free of the stinging nod.
I can stand before my master's face,
With a noble mein, and a royal grace,
To the words, "Have you done with all your might,
What in the sight of God is right?"
Yes! I've done more for him than he's done for me,
If the money side of the question be
Considered with a righteous honesty.
Not a cent, not a holiday, not a care,
Have been my master's bill of fare;
He has wanted all that I can give
Of my labor, though hard to live
It may be at times, when, for the cares of home
One gets no pay when the payments come.
Through many a long hard-toiling year,
I've served my master with thought and care.
What, perchance has one got for all his pains?
Why go to the —— his old age gains.
O, cruel masters! how oft, little you care,
When a sumptuous life is oft your fare,
For your aged, worn-out workingman,
For your aged, feeble brother-man!
But thanks be to God! though many years have gone,
That my toiling strength is not all done;
And thanks be to a frugal, loving wife
That misery's fare is not my life;
Though I am still but a workingman,
A royal to her, deny it who can!
Though I am a toiler I am not a slave,
Toiling for misery's fare and a cruel grave
As do many of my fellow-workingmen,
Though their want of thought, or the lust of gain
Of cruel masters, who never cared
How amid life's ills their men have fared.
I never cared for the lust of pay.
My aim has been to store my mind—to learn
How to read and think, and my title earn
As a true-made, toil-made workingman!
As a royal, democratic workingman!
My title is earned! deny it who can?

—*W. H. Stevens*

A GREAT FIGHT

Between the Boss Dresser and the Boss Weaver at Cornwall.

(From the Cornwall Freeholder.)

For sometime past a very bitter enmity has existed between the boss weaver and the boss dresser in the Canada cotton mill. The boss dresser is a live Yankee—pure and unadulterated. The boss weaver claims to be an Englishman, though it is well for the empire that there are not many such. Both are tolerably well disliked by the hands, so that in the encounter that took place the general desire was that both should get a good licking, but as that was not exactly likely—as one had to go under—there was just a slight preference in favor of the boss weaver. Last Tuesday their enmity reached boiling heat. How it happened we cannot ascertain exactly, but at all events both parties met in the dressing room flat, and in a twinkling there were high words, and there was no alternative but to have it out, and so they stripped and went at it—the hands forming a circle and most of them betting their next month's wages on the boss weaver. No interference was attempted—in fact no one cared if they killed each other. After an outburst of awful expressions, the contestants toed the mark.

First round.—After sparring about for a moment the dresser managed to let drive a dough nut upon the weaver's jaw, to which the latter rejoined by rattling the former's tusks. They then clinched and both went down.

Second round.—The dresser came up rather 'smart' and tried to land a five points sledge on the weaver's chest. The blow was parried, but was quickly followed by a left hander on the weaver's smeleir, which drew the first raspberry juice. He at once retired to his corner where he was mopped with a bale of cotton.

Third round.—The dresser toed the mark quite cocky, but there was blood in the weaver's eye. After a few feints the dresser made a fearful drive for the weaver's ear. The blow was parried, and in the next instant the weaver had raised a walnut over the dresser's left peeper.

Fourth round.—Both having been rubbed down with some of the secretary's best milk time was called. The weaver squared up but was at once met by the dresser, who landed a regular rasper on the former's cheek. Both then clinched and went down, the dresser under.

Fifth round.—The weaver stepped up "real mad," determined "to do or die," and after some all round sparring he let in a terrible right hander, completely knocking the stars and stripes out of the dresser, and with a left hander under his mug lifted him off his pins and landed him across the room.

The girls then cheered and the boys hurrahed, and thus ended one of the most gallant fights that ever took place in Cornwall.

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. Souvielle'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, inclosing stamp for pamphlet giving full particulars free. 135

—The first lot of new goods for early spring wear are just received. They consist of the latest designs in fancy colored worsteds and Scotch suitings. Gentlemen desirous of getting something choice should not fail to see them at Messrs. J. M. Maloney & Son, merchant tailors, 89 Bay street.

—"What every one says must be true, and every one who has tested its merits speaks warmly in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a positive cure for all throat and lung complaints, coughs and colds, sore throat, bronchitis and incipient consumption.

—DESERVING OF PRAISE.—Too much cannot be expressed in favor of that unsurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, sore throat, and all lung complaints. If you suffer from neglected colds, try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The cost is trifling, only 25 cents.

—WHAT TO STUDY.—Pope, the poetica philosopher said: "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people understood and heeded the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to" might be effectually remedied. It invigorates and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

—WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE WHO SHALL DECIDE?—Nothing is more variable than the different opinions of medical men; but when they fail to agree, or to perform a cure in a chronic disease, the patients often decide for themselves, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, and speedily recover. It is the grand key to health that unlocks all the secretions, and liberates the slave from the captivity of disease.

BIRTHS.

FOSS—On Tuesday, April 18, at Summer Hill avenue, Yonge street, the wife of Fred. B. Foss of a son.

IMRIE—At No. 3 Russell streets, on April 18, the wife of John Imrie of a daughter.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—STODDART—At Midland city, on April 6, by the Rev. David James of Midland, W. J. A. Johnston of Parkdale, Toronto, to Miss Elizabeth Stoddart, eldest daughter of the late James Stoddart of Peterboro.

MCDONNELL—GRAHAM—At St. Basil's church, on April 18, by the very Rev. Vicar-General Vincent, Andrew McDonnell of Montreal, to Kate, eldest daughter of P. Graham.

DIED.

GRAY—On April 18, in the township of Elderslie, John Gray. Funeral at 2 o'clock on Thursday. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

MCCANN—At her residence, No. 59 Claremont street, Bridget, the beloved wife of Mr. James McCann, aged 70 years. Funeral will take place on Thursday April 20, at 9 o'clock a.m.

WRIGHT—On the morning of the 19 inst., Fredrick H. Wright, M.B., L.R.C.P., Lond. Funeral from the residence of his father, Dr. H. H. Wright, 275 Sherbourne street, on Friday the 21st, at 3 o'clock. 45

LANSKAIL—On Tuesday, 18th, Norman Walter, youngest son of M. and J. Lanskail, aged 2 years, four months and nine days. Funeral from 101 Walton street on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

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 $328 28, 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
Whereas, H. B. can now obtain only 250 00

Difference in favour of dealing with an economical company, $4432 00

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 percentage 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

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SANITARY.

The Excelsior Odorless Excavating Company, with their new and improved apparatus (awarded First Prize at the Centennial Exhibition), are prepared to execute orders for removal of night soil in a more satisfactory manner than any other firm in the Dominion. Head office, 9 Adelaide street east. Yorkville office, J. Alberry, saddler, opposite Severn's Brewery.
S. W. MARCHMENT & CO.,
246 Authorized City Contractor.

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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.

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Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to.

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Tin-type operating room is crowded every day. He has a room fitted up on purpose for it, and has an operator to take charge of it, so it don't interfere with sitters that want Photos taken. Dixon attends to the Photo room and makes every negative with the new process. Are too busy to change cases at door. Specimens to be seen up-stairs. Gallery, King and Yonge streets, Toronto. 246

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Cabinets, . $3 per Dozen
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Cards - $1 per Dozen up
AMBROTYPES, Six for Fifty Cents. 246

BANK NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

A branch of this Bank has been opened in the Town of Brandon, Man. Drafts and letters of credit issued, payable at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon. Transfers of money to these points by telegraph.

Collections made at all points in the Northwest.

D. R. WILKIE,
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FOR YOUR
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Fourteen years experience in first-class houses of this city, New York and Boston. 4 6 2.

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105 Yonge Street, Toronto,
have just left for New York and Boston to purchase a new Stock of Hair and other fashionable FANCY GOODS. Due notice will be given of the latest novelties in these lines.
The store which was destroyed by fire is now being rebuilt, and will be RE-OPENED on or about the 20th of April.
A. DORENWEND,
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105 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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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.

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The undersigned will be pleased to attend to the purchase and sale of property in Manitoba and the Northwest. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.
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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.
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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,
April 18th and 25th, 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

Great Western Rail'y
MANITOBA.
The Eighth Special Colonist Train will leave the line of this Railway for Winnipeg and the Northwest on
Wednesday, 19th April, 1882.
These special Colonist Trains have been arranged for the convenience of intending settlers and will be run weekly until the end of April.
Passengers are carried over the Great Western railway and connecting lines in first class cars and on fast Express time.
☞ No Freight Cars are attached to these trains.
A reliable Agent of the Company will accompany these Special Parties to Winnipeg.
For further particulars see small bills or apply to any of the Company's Station Masters or Agents.
F. BROUGHTON,
General Manager.
WM. EDGAR,
General Passenger Agent. 126

UNDERTAKERS.

W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker, has removed to 213 Queen Street East, opposite Seaton Street.

M. HOLAN, 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.

M. MCABE & CO.
UNDERTAKERS,
333 QUEEN STREET WEST.
ORDERS ATTENDED TO NIGHT AND DAY.

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I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chalopes 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad). They are guaranteed safe and finished in galvanized iron. Address for price,
JEROME JACQUES,
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