The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1882

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

An article from the pen of Mr. R. W. Phipps, reviewing the position of Mr. Blake on the tariff question in his address to the electors of West Durham, will appear in to-morrow's World.

A WEEPING JEREMIAH.

We regret to see a Toronto contemporary falling into the trap set by the tories, who wish to make the N.P. the only issue before the country, so as to avoid discussing the questions of vastly more importance to Ontario before the people.—London Advertiser.

The "Toronto contemporary" is The World. Our answer is this: That the fact that the N.P. is endeavored to be made the only issue before the country is owing solely to such journals as the London Advertiser and the Hamilton Times abetting the Globe in its mad tirade against the N.P. In and out of season, ever since the people of Canada overwhelmingly declared in favor of fostering home manufactures, these papers have been trying to make the people believe that they were fools, that they did not know what was best for themselves, and that the national policy must be reversed. In this position they insulted the intelligence of the majority of the people, insulted the popular verdict—a position, that journals claiming to be liberal, cannot afford to take. These journals knew what Mr. Blake had said over and over again, that the country was so circumstanced that the adoption of the free trade policy they advocated would be impossible. Yet they talked otherwise and advocated impossible things. Now they have modified their position; at least Mr. Blake has declared himself—if not by choice at least by necessity—an incidental protectionist, and they as party journals will support him. Had they taken this stand months ago then they could have fought for a good cause an unhampered fight. They wasted their energy in a contest, whereafter, even were they successful, they could not alter materially the existing condition of things.

Now they want to fight on new issues, real issues, issues of great importance. But in their foolish position on the N. P. they deliberately tied their best hand behind their back. If, therefore, they are beaten in this new contest they must blame themselves; if they prove successful it will be in spite of themselves.

The World feels as keenly as do these journals the attack that has been made on this fair province of Ontario and the rights of her people in the matter of the boundary, and the disallowance of local acts, and very little more of attempted spoliation on the part of French Canadian bleus would drive us into the advocacy of secession pure and simple from the confederation; but that does not hinder us from pointing out how much these weeping Jeremiahs have done to injure so good, so righteous a cause as the preservation of provincial autonomy in their attempt to revive a fought-out, and only for them, a settled issue.

LORNE'S ROYAL ACADEMY.

This latest addition to our rather numerous associations of one kind or another embarks on its career to-day under whatever distinguished patronage vice-royalty, the capital city of a prosperous colony, and the gathering of a body of men who have done some service for literature and science, may confer. Whether such patronage is much or little each must settle for himself.

We question, however, very much the need or wisdom of such an association as regards literature. From its scientific department good may come. But as the editor of the Canadian Monthly pointed out, such institutions, never successful even in the old world, are utterly unsuited to "raw and democratic" Canada. We would go further and say that the "royal academy" is likely, if [in any degree successful, to be a positive injury to the Canadian literary spirit by lowering its independent and national tendency, and importing an alien element of flunkeyism. In the movement towards nationalism, which in the near future, when octogenarian statesmen and anile party issues shall have passed away, will be the vital question for all of us, in this movement, now assuming force, we need the aid of every man of letters above the rank of a bagpipe poet or a flunkey historian of successive vice-royalties. We can afford to make the Lorne academy a present of the "bard," and the "historian" of Lord Dufferin's administration. But above all we want the journalists, and especially the younger journalists of our country, on the side of Canadian independence. Very fortunately, we are able to state, "on information received," as the police say, that a special rule of the proposed "royal academy of literature" is not to invite to the honor of membership any journalist merely on account of his literary success as a journalist. This rule is of course sufficiently absurd; if the "royal academy" ever really intended to represent Canadian literature, it could hardly afford to leave out of sight the journalism which so obviously makes the chief part of the literary effort of a new country like ours. For instance, how absurd to adopt a rule which excludes such a genuine representation of Canadian literature, in originality, verve, humor, and poetic faculty, (quite equal to that of the "bard" Evan McColl) as the creator and editor of Grip. Fortunately the "royal," academy seems likely to be a dismal failure. Its *raison d'etre* appears to us to be that Lord Lorne desires to end his "administration" of a country when he has nothing to administer, with some feeble imitation of Lord Dufferin's skill in gilding gingerbread and distributing taffy. The imitation is deplorably lacking in the "sweetness and light" of the original. Lord Dufferin would have done the thing with some grace and some common sense. He would not have packed his program with Professor Fannings, bagpipes, flunkies, French abbes, and craniological cranks. He would never have dreamed of such a stupid *bêtise* as the exclusion of journalists. And though an academy of literature is not so easily made a success as an academy of art, because in the latter you can hold an exhibition and hang up the pictures, you cannot, unhappily in very many cases, do this with your authors. Still Lord Dufferin might have succeeded in grafting on our soil an alien institution which most of his successors would prove utterly incompetent to manage. But Lord Lorne's attempt to dance after the manner of his more graceful predecessor is about as poor an imitation as is his lordship's Psalter of the Psalms of the much injured Hebrew poet.

LAGER BEER LANDLORDS.

It is well known that in England the great brewers are virtually the owners of most of the public houses. Into these houses they put their own men, who are retained or dismissed as the landlords please. Not the landlords of the premises, exactly, where the business is done, but the brewers; these latter are the real landlords, and the public house keepers are their humble servants.

Can it be that such a state of things is actually growing up in Canada? Or in Toronto, to begin with? There are those who say that it is. We propose to tell one side of the story as 'tis told to us, promising that we shall be equally ready to tell the other side, when we hear it. The story is, then, that the Toronto lager beer brewers are trying to rule the roost in the public house business altogether. In order to introduce lager, in place of the old fashioned English strong ale, they furnished cases, taps, and other conveniences free. Some of them even went so far as to furnish ice besides, which was of course a great inducement. It being deemed that the article has now been sufficiently introduced to public patronage, these extra helps to its circulation are no longer considered necessary. No more will the brewers furnish free, and regardless of expense, those fine fancy lager keg cabinets, alleged to cost seventy-five dollars each, but for which the hard-working mechanics who make them say they get only twenty-five dollars, material and all included. In various other respects besides they are putting on the screws, and giving their humble tenants to understand what a power lager beer landlordism is in Toronto.

Now, what is it all for, why this extraordinary effort to make lager beer and its brewers a power in the country? We will let the whole secret out in a few words: Lager beer can be made and is made, at a cost per gallon of only one-third or one-half of good, ordinary or fair to middling English ale or beer. As much malt as it takes for one gallon of the latter will make three or four gallons of the former. Does anybody begin to see where the nigger in the fence is now? The profits on selling slightly sweetened, gummed, glucosed, and aerated water at twenty-five cents per gallon are simply enormous. Coining money with the dies is not a circumstance to it. A lager beer brewer doing a big business can afford to look down upon a banker, a wholesale merchant, or a cabinet minister, as a poor man. Think of Toronto water at twenty-five cents per gallon! Why, there is an everlasting fortune in it, if there are only fools enough to shell out the money. Ah! but the barley, or the malt, that surely costs a great deal. Not much, indeed, to the lager beer brewer. Give him but a very little malt, and the number of gallons of lager he will make out of it would astonish the natives if they only knew it. The lager beer business is pushed, because there is twice or three times the profit in making it that there is in the making of our old-fashioned English ale.

But more than all this is charged against the lager kings of Toronto. It is said, further, that they control the license commissioners, and can give or refuse licenses to whom they please. Also, that they use this power relentlessly, putting men of an independent turn of mind out in the cold, and filling the places with their own hired and very obedient hacks. A man of responsibility and character, as a public house man, may be refused a license, if they oppose or undermine him with the commissioners. A yellow dog will get his liscense, if they support. We know not if this be true, but the charge is made. We wonder if it be all an invention of some enemy, or if it be really founded on facts. Mr. Mowat should feel it his duty to clear his government in this matter. The licence inspector ought to know just how many licences are controlled by the brewers. Having thus given one side of the lager beer story, we are open to hear and to publish the other side, in the spirit of perfect fair play to both.

SWIFT STEAMSHIPS.

Before the scheme of the six day passage across the Atlantic by way of Long Island, N. Y., and Milford Haven becomes an actuality it would surprise nobody to find that existing steamship lines, following the routes of to-day, will have so far cut down the time of transit that the novelty will have been discounted. The builder of the Guion steamer Arizona was charged with having been aided by a lucky accident designing that speedy steamship; he has demonstrated the soundness of his principles in the greater speed of her sister vessel, the Alaska. On her last trip east this already famous liner beat the record, making the distance in twenty-six minutes over the seven days. When she reached Sandy Hook on Monday morning she had made the fastest western voyage with a record of seven days, four hours] and ten minutes. But for a fog, which delayed her two hours and a half, while soundings were being taken, she would have done even better. Her officers claim that the next trip out they will cut off six hours and thus reduce the initial figure to six in place of seven days. An average speed of seventeen miles an hour is startling, even in these days of rapid transit.

AN AWFUL CROWN.

The coronation of the czar has been postponed for one year. What a confession is this of the weakness of the Russian government and of the fear in which the imperial autocrat perpetually lives. Heroism is a necessary appanage of crowned heads. How long would Napoleon I. have delayed his coronation? Would he not rather have risked his life a thousand times than have deliberately furnished the world with a fit subject for sarcasm? Even apart from all such considerations, would it not have been an instinct of his courageous nature to have rushed to his coronation though the air was thick with reports of conspiring nihilists? This profound hesitation of the czar shows how fixed is the idea of impending assassination. If report speaks truly, this idea seems to be shared by at least one of the foreign princes who was to have been present at the ceremony. The common sense of the world decides that the so-called divine right of kings crumbles away into nothingness when kings have not the courage to face death with firmness. Who would wish to wear a crown that has to be snatched so furtively?

CATHOLICS IN THE CONTEST.

The Irish Canadian says as Catholics have little to expect from either party, therefore, there is little that calls for Catholic action in the coming contest. They do not care which party is whipped; their duty is to support a Catholic wherever he is running no matter what his party may be. This is the only way to secure Catholic representation and a share of the offices. Such is the argument of the Irish Canadian. We know enough of Catholics to known that they will repudiate it. We know that they will not vote in a body, as schemers who claim to traffic in the "Catholic vote" allege, but that they all realize that it is the privilege of every citizen, irrespective of race or religion, to faithfully perform his duty to the state and do whatever in him lies to secure the best government for the nation. Even if the Catholics are unjustly treated that is no reason for neglect of duty. By intelligently voting on those questions that concern the welfare of the country they will soonest bring about the righting of any grievance they may have.

THE COLORED POSTMAN.

We publish a letter from Dr. C. Pelham Mulvany, sympathizing with the letter carriers in their protest against a colored man being made a fellow postman. Much that Mr. Mulvany says no one can deny; race prejudice does exist; inferior races are a fact. But is not the way out of the difficulty easiest by removing those prejudices as fast as possible? A black man, as we all know, makes a good citizen, and being a good citizen is as much entitled to a public office as a white man. In his legal and civil capacity a black man is any man's equal; in their social relations the white man is free, if he choose, to treat the colored man as it pleases him. Any other doctrine is subversive of our common liberty.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

To THE WORLD: I am much pleased at the stand you have taken in regard to the exclusion of the Mongolian, and am sure every right thinking man will bear you out. No person who has lived among these 'Celestials' as I have would ever think of bringing them here, but on the contrary, would use all means to prevent their coming. The description given in your paper a short time ago of "Life in California" hits it to a "T." Their mode of living is beyond utterance while their habits are of the lowest and filthiest kind. Not only this, but the wages for which they work are so low that the white working man cannot begin to compete with them. I have actually known them to work 15 hours a day for 50c and save 45c out of that. Think of what the workingman will have to contend with if they are allowed to come.

Talk about sending them to the great Northwest? Why who even heard of a Chinese farmer among civilized people. They would not stay there, but would flock into our cities, and the consequence would be that thousands of our people would go to the United States being unable to compete with their labor.

I am astonished at a man like Rev. Dr. Wild saying "let them come" "and if a Chinaman can fill my pulpit I will step out and let him in?" I am sure he was not thinking at the time. If the Chinese come in here as the Dr. wishes, then he, as well as others will suffer. Who wants a set of "work for nothing and feed yourself" sort of men in this rising country. No, what we want is the white race to predominate here, and with a strong effort through the press we will have it.

I am so pleased with your little paper that I read it in preference to both Mail, Globe or Telegram.

I am, yours truly,
READER OF WORLD.

THOSE "HEATHEN" LETTER CARRIERS OF TORONTO.

To THE WORLD: I have been somewhat amused at the vehemence of Mr. C. A. Johnson's letter in your issue of this morning with reference to the dislike of our letter carriers to have a negro associate thrust upon them. For this Mr. C. A. Johnson says he "brands them as cowards;" he says they are "heathens," and have "degraded and disgraced themselves." For my part I entirely sympathize with the Toronto letter carriers in this matter. I have seen a great deal of the negro race. From 1860 to 1864, as assistant surgeon in the navy, I have been in every part of East Africa, and have been familiar with negro life; the apathetic, fetish worshipping, utterly non-moral life of the negro tribes of the interior, and the savage military organizations of the Kaffir races. The negro has been in Africa since an age before the oldest Egyptian civilization. He has been more or less in contact with every great civilizing impetus the world has known; with that of Egypt, of Greece, of Rome, of Spain, and of England. He has assimilated nothing from any of them except their vices. The negro race, in its native continent, has never originated anything beyond the condition of contented savagery in which it is found to-day. It has never given the world a new idea, a type of architecture, a code of laws, a poem, a religion. In this it differs immeasurably from the Indian race of this continent.

I have also spent some time in Brazil and in the West Indies, when I have seen the negro, emancipated from slavery, christianized with every advantage ready to hand. What is the result? Intellectually and industrially. *Nil.*

All of us who profess the liberal creed hate slavery; and in politics and social life demand the broadest equality of man with man. But I deny that the inferior races of man have a right to social equality with white men. Is it or is it not a fact that the negro has certain marks of difference from the white man? In skin, skull, and skeleton, in hair and forehead and facial angle, his is an inferior type. Is it or is it not a fact that a white man or woman of any refinement will recoil with horror from the idea of marrying a negro? This is no prejudice, it has a basis of fact, the fact that a distinctly traceable difference of race separates the negro from all the higher types, even of savage man, and approximates him to the Paganism, and to the negroid tribes of Australia. The negro has a right, surely, to liberty; to every advantage and opportunity of our civilization; he has not a right to social equality; to thrust upon us a companionship which nature has made offensive.

The old liberal theories of free trade, equality of races whom nature has made unequal, and governmental non-interference with national interests, seem about to give place to another view of the duty of governments, of the conditions of industrial prosperity, and of the imperative need of preventing a locust swarm of Chinese laborers from invading a country which they will never benefit by settlement. It is true the negro is not, like the Chinaman, the foe and competitor of our native labor. He is on a lower level as to physical and intellectual powers than the Chinese, he has easily adapted himself for two centuries to some of the lower offices in our civilization. He is a useful servant, hotel waiter, barber, or Professor of Whitewashing. But as a class, with every advantage of education and freedom, the negro has never risen beyond this very humble level. There is a gulph fixed by nature between him and the true type of man, which, in any appreciable scale, has not been crossed. For these reasons those of us who would object to the presence of a negro on equal terms in our homes; who would not be seen walking arm in arm with a negro, have certainly no right to withhold our sympathy from that respectable and useful class of our fellow citizens, the letter carriers of this city, upon their protest against a negro comrade being forced on them.

C. PELHAM MULVANY.
Toronto, May 20.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

While American girls are marrying Englishmen English girls are finding favor in Oriental countries.

Several women are employed on the staff of computors in the astronomical observatory of Harvard college. It is claimed that women have shown themselves specially competent in the ordinary reductions of observations in more than one European observatory.

A little girl asked her mother, "What kind of a bear is a consecrated cross-eyed bear?" The mother replied that she had never heard of such an animal. The child insisted that they sang about it at the Sunday school. "No," said the mother. "It is 'A consecrated cross I bear.'"

A Philadelphia girl was so thoughtless as to tell a friend at her wedding the names of the donors would not be displayed with the presents. Of course the friend told. Her wedding came off the other day, and the presents were not displayed, either. They consisted of 732 plated sugar spoons and 1,380 salt cellars.

A great scandal was caused in England a few months ago by the elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman well known in the country, with her father's groom. They fled to South Africa, and recently letters were received announcing that the damsel is on her way home, having left her companion in a hotel at Natal, where he has been engaged as waiter.

She takes a walk: Two ladies exchanging notes on the method in which they spend the day. "You see I always get up at 10 and ring for my maid and get dressed." "How long does that take?" "Oh, ever so long. You see, the girl takes a full hour to do my hair." "A full hour? Mercy! What do you do while she is fixing it?" "I go out in the garden and take my morning walk."—From the French.

A most extraordinary series of coincidences was noticed in a horse car a day or two ago. Indeed the occurrence was remarkable enough to upset all the rules that are generally accepted as governing chances and averages. Seven young ladies were perceived in the car, of whom not one had both gloves on, and none were wholly bare-handed. Of these four had gloves on their right hands and three on their left, and in every instance the ungloved hand lay in the lap above the other. All of the seven bare hands had diamond rings upon them, and whenever any attentions were needed by the hair or raiment of the ladies, in every instance the ungloved hand was employed to bestow them, and in the necessary movements the stones flashed and glittered very much. And when, as happened in the process of time, the seven young ladies left the car one after the other, four of them waived their left hand to the conductor to direct him to stop and the other three agitated their right hands, and again the rings sparkled quite copiously. All of which was very curious and interesting to the scientific mind.—Boston Journal.

MONEY AND TRADE

Grain and Produce.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 16,000 brls, quiet, unchanged, sales 15,000 brls. Rye flour and cornmeal dull, unchanged. Wheat—receipts, 50,000 bush, lower, unsettled, sales, 1,681,000 bush, including 233,000 spot. Exports 36,000, No. 2 spring, $1 36, No. 2 red $1 46½ to $1 47, May $1 46¾ to $1 47½, No 1 white $1 43½. Rye weak, 88c to 90c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn including 146,000 bush spot. Exports 5000 No. 2 —Receipts 48,000 bush, strong, sales 1,778,000 bush, 85½c at 86½ May 84⅞c to 86½c. Oats—Receipts 52,000 better, sales 525,000 bush, mixed 61½c to 64½c white 63c to 70c, No. 2 May 60½c to 61½c. Hay easier, 70c. Hops strong. New Yorks 18c to 28c. Coffee firm, Rio, 8¾c at 11½c. Sugar dull, unchanged. Molasses steady. Rice unchanged. Petroleum dull, unchanged. Tallow firm 8½c to 11½c. Potatoes firm unchanged. Eggs declining, 18c. Pork weaker, $20 37½ new mess. Beef firm, cut meats firm, pickled shoulders 10½c, hams 14c, middles strong, 11½c. Lard strong, $11 76. Butter weak, unchanged. Cheese unchanged, choice firm.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Flour firm. Wheat unsettled, No 2 spring $1 25 to $1 26 cash, $1 25¾ to $1 26 May. Corn lower, 72½c cash, May. Oats weak, 50½c cash, 50⅝ to 50½c May. Rye unchanged. Barley drooping, $1. Pork unsettled, $19 55 to $19 60 cash, $19 55 May. Lard easier, $11 35 cash, $11 35 to $11 37½ June. Whisky steady and unchanged. Receipts—Flour 6000 brls, wheat 7000 bush, corn 206,000 bush, oats 74,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 7000 bush. Shipments—Flour 4000 brls, wheat 6000 bush, corn 69,000 bush, oats 47,000 bush, rye 5000 bush. barley 3000 bush,

ANTI-LIQUOR POWDERS.

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

—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.

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, $326 25, 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 $326 25, and each is entitled, should he wish to drop his full insurance, to a paid-up policy for ..... $366 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, $432 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 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.

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CAPTAIN JACK
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ROSSIN HOUSE
IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada Graduated Prices.
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MEETINGS.

THE ADJOURNED GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Association for the election of directors, and for other purposes will be held at the head office of the association in the Mechanics' Institute Toronto, on Tuesday the 16th day of May, 1882, a 12 o'clock noon, By order

A F. JONES,
Secretary.

The above meeting is further adjourned till TUESDAY the 23rd inst., at the same hour and place.

BOATS.

SAIL BOATS! SAIL BOATS
I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chaloupes 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. They are guaranteed safe and finished n galvanized iron. Address for price,
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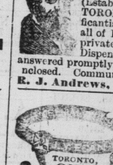
MEDICAL.



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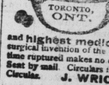

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PLASTER PARIS,
CEMENTS, HAIR, etc.
EDWARD TERRY'S
25 George Street.

HAIRGOOD

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
—OF THE—
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.
A. DORENWEND.

RAILWAYS.

MIDLAND RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
CHEAP FARES!
QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,
Wednesday, May 24, 1882.
On the above date return tickets will be issued between all stations at single fare, good for that day only.
On Tuesday, May 23rd, and Wednesday the 24th return tickets will be issued between all stations a one and one-third fare, good until May 25th inclusive.
A. WHITE, Traffic Manager. GEO. A. COX, General Manager.

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 23rd and June 16th for Fargo, Grand Forks Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon and all points Northwest. Freight shipments made weekly For rates, tickets tnd full information apply to
D. A. HOLBROOK & CO.,
Northwest Emigration, Real Estate, and Ticket agents, for Credit Valley and Canada Southern railways, 62 King-st. E, Toronto. 135

Great Western Railway
SPECIAL COLONIST TRAINS FOR
ST. VINCENT, EMERSON,
WINNIPEG, BRANDON
And the North-West,
will leave the line of this Railway on
Tuesday, May 23, 1882,
—AND—
TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1882.
For full particulars, maps, time-tables, etc., apply to the Company's station-masters and Agents.
WM. EDGAR, Gen. Pass. Agent. F. BROUGHTON, Gen. Manager.
5610612

Great Western Rail'y
Sleeping Car Arrangements Between Toronto and Chicago.
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 7.40 p.m. the following day. Returning will leave Chicago daily (except Saturdays) at 9.10 p m, arriving at Toronto at 6.40 p. m.
Passengers leaving Toronto will be able to take sleepers after 9 p m, at Yonge street depot.
For railway passage, ticks 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 depots.
WM. EDGAR, General Passenger Agent. F. BROUGHTON. General Manager.

TOBACCOS

FRESH SUPPLIES
OF
LEMESURIER & SONS'
TOBACCOS & SNUFFS
ARE ARRIVING.
ROBERT SHIELDS & Co
Agents, 36 Front Street East, Toronto.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

TORONTO ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARM CO.,
151 BAY ST., TORONTO,
Received the only medal and first prize for Artifical legs and arms in the Dominion of Canada for 1881.
Send for Circular.

RUPTURE CURED

BY four months' use of Charles Clothe's Latest Spiral Truss. Patented in U. S. and Canada. POINTS OF EXCELLENCE: 1st, Weighs only one ounce. 2d, Perfect ventilation, air circulates freely under pad 3d, Constant pressure. In speaking the tongue acts as a valve in the mouth, which causes a corresponding pressure immediately on the hernia. The pad is so perfect that it instantly imitates the motion of the tongue when speaking. 4th, it will give to the slightest motion of the body. It is made of best brass, therefore rusting is impossible. The pad when pressed (as above shown) has a clamping pressure, the same as by placing the hand upon the leg, extending the thumb and drawing together. This truss is the result of a life's study and 14 years' material experience. Twenty-four thousand adjusted in the last seven years by the inventor. Recommended by leading physicians. I defy the rupture I cannot hold with ease. Spinal instruments, most improved. A new apparatus for straightening Club Feet, without cutting or pain. Send 6 ct. stamp for book on Rupture and the Human Frame (registered, by Chas. Clothe), Valuable information. Address CHAS. CLOTHE, Surgical Machinist, 118 King Street, West, TORONTO, ONT., and corner Main and Huron Streets, BUFFALO, N. Y.