THE TORONTO WORLD.

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W. F. MACLEAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1884.

The Conspiracy Case.

As will be learned from our new columns, counsel for the alleged conspirators against the peace and integrity of the Mowat administration have succeeded, lawyer-like, in delaying proceedings for a couple of months. If the accused are guilty this is a point gained for them, if not it is a mistake. Time and chance fight on the side of the guilty, as a rule. The longer the period which elapses between the perpetration of an offence and the trial of the offenders the less intense becomes public feeling, and the less urgent the demand for their punishment; but nothing is more annoying to the innocent than procrastination. Innocence is impatient of delay, and anxious for its own speedy vindication.

We are constrained to assume the alleged conspirators innocent until the courts decide otherwise, and upon that assumption we assert it to be in their interest as well as in the interest of justice that they should have a speedy trial. But soon or late, a full and fair trial they must have, if they are to enjoy the respect of honest men. Nothing could be more unfortunate than their liberation upon a technicality. Many offences are committed under palliating circumstances, and those all honest, sympathetic hearts are willing to make allowance for after the offender has stood his trial and, if found guilty, expiated his guilt by enduring such a penalty as his judge may award him. But the man who has been arraigned upon strong prima facie evidence, and who makes his way out of court through a legal loophole, is ever after an object of the suspicion and a subject for the taunts of his fellow men.

If the accused in this case are well advised they will take the courageous course, and invite the most searching investigation. Success by any other means will cost their characters too dearly. The masses of the people of Ontario, irrespective of party, desire an authoritative pronouncement upon this case. They are not content to accept the judgment of the party newspapers upon it, nor do they wish to have it cast back undecided into the political arena, as a bone of contention among the special pleaders of the stump. No technicality, no professional whitewash brush, can rehabilitate the men who have, either rightly or wrongly, been accused of an outrage upon the liberties of the people and an assault upon the virtue of the peoples' representatives. No greater misfortune could befall the honest rank and file of the conservative party than the success of the attempt of counsel to quash the indictment against Messrs. Bunting, Wilkinson, Meek and Kirkland.

A Logical Free Trader.

A logical free trader has at last been discovered. He is no less a person than Henry George, the celebrated land agitator. In a Philadelphia paper this gentleman gives some account of his recent British tour, which he claims to have been a flattering success so far as England and Ireland are concerned. It is remarkable that he found it advisable to deliver but one speech in Ireland, where he was welcomed by none of the prominent nationalists and land leaguers save Michael Davitt, who is at issue with the Parnellites upon the question of nationalizing the land. The English and Scottish restoration leagues he found much more advanced than the Irish land leaguers. This is characteristic. The Irish are naturally conservative in their tendencies. Circumstances may force them into agitators, but when prosperous they are generally contented. An Irishman is more easily and quickly moved than his less impulsive neighbors, but when the latter are once started they go much farther.

Mr. George denies that he is a socialist in the correct sense of the term. He does not favor the nationalization of capital, and at that point parts company with the followers of Carl Marx and his continental disciples. He professes himself a free trader, and contends that England has gone but a short way upon the road to free trade. One does not need to accept Mr. George's definition of free trade to admit that there is no little truth in this assertion. But his idea of free trade is the freedom from taxation of everything save land. He regards taxes upon factories, mills, and every kind of industrial enterprise as foreign to the spirit of free trade. His conception of a free trade country is one in which the land bears all the burdens of government, which is another way of saying that the land ought to be nationalized by taxing individual landholders out of possession.

It is refreshing to meet at last with a logical free trader. Here is one who literally runs the principle into the ground. We commend him to the admiring study of those Canadian politicians whose ambition goes no further than the lengthening of the poor men's shirt, or the free admission of Pennsylvania coal. A certain distinguished opponent of the national policy is believed to be badly in need of a policy to pit against it. Mr. George stands prepared to fill the long felt want.

It Does Not Pay.

It does not pay to steal.

At a time when the reports in the daily papers would indicate that stealing has become a popular industry, this maxim cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind of every man, but more particularly of every young man, occupying a position of financial trust.

It is very easy to point us to instances of successful dishonesty—of the chariot wheels of vice splashing mud upon virtue afoot. There are in this and every city men in society who ought to be in the penitentiary. These men have stolen within the law—have evaded the law—but the day of reckoning is sure to come when even they will admit to themselves that it does not pay to steal.

And how many there are who hope to evade the law and fail. Take the case of the young Montreal railway clerk who perpetrated the recent forgery, and swindled the Toronto officials out of several thousands of dollars. He had hitherto borne a spotless character, had a comfortable situation, and every prospect of a long and useful life. He staked all these priceless treasures against a moiety of the dross that perisheth, and lost. He now occupies a convict's cell, and though he may do penance for the rest of his life, he cannot heal the self-inflicted wound. Doubtless his days will be days of humiliation and his nights nights of anguish, but the consequences of his act must endure for life. He knows now that it does not pay to steal.

Such instances crop up continually. For the sake of getting something for nothing, of readily obtaining the means to minister to their baser passions, men shut their eyes to the many terrible examples afforded them, and throw away the prospects of time and eternity. The same nerve, skill, patience and ingenuity which the forger and the burglar worse than waste upon their dishonest practices might, if honestly applied, bring them both profit and honor. It is one of the anomalies of human nature that, to say nothing of higher considerations, men will steal although it does not pay.

Mr. Collins' Critic.

"Here we are again!" might have prefaced the critique in yesterday's Globe upon Mr. J. E. Collins and his literary style. Throughout the article the constant reader of our big contemporary cannot fail to recognize the same old sarcasms by the same old jester, which have been made to fit all manner of people, from tory politicians to heterodox preachers, any time this fifteen years past. Mr. Collins is undoubtedly guilty of the atrocious crime of being a young man, with the literary faults that the term implies. This should not shield him from adverse criticism, of course; but criticism, be it ever so severe, is one thing, and fat-witted jibing is quite another. It is now pretty generally agreed that Keats did not break his heart over the attacks of a Scotch reviewer, but there is little doubt that he would have felt keenly the familiarities of a court fool. Mr. Collins' literary sins are fit subjects for serious correction, but his ambition is as commendable as his industry is praiseworthy. Should experience convince him that he has mistaken his calling, and that polite literature is less profitable and less respected in Canada than prize fighting or than penny-a-lining, he will still have plenty of time in which to follow the example of some of his censors, by abandoning the service of the temple for that of mammon.

Federal bank stock, after the declaration of a reduced dividend, fell off in Toronto from 129¾ to 124 and 123 in Montreal. A bank that puts its stock on the street, that lends money on it, that, to an alarming extent, become its own and principal shareholder, and whose chief officials are themselves speculators in it, such a bank is bound to encounter formidable drops and to be avoided by the legitimate investor. Until these practices are abandoned Federal is more likely to go off fifteen points more before it advances that many.

Should Mr. Dalton's opinion in the McKim garnishee case be confirmed by the court of queen's bench, the member for West Wellington's position will be rendered more uncomfortable than it already is. The master thinks that the sale of Mr. McKim's vote to Mr. Wilkinson was legally complete, and that the property in the bribe money is in McKim. The failure to deliver the goods is something that the law does not take cognizance of. It looks now as though McKim's Hamilton creditors are the only people likely to profit by the extraordinary speculation. Verily it is an ill wind that does not blow somebody luck.

Robert Ingersoll is not so much at issue with a great many professed christians as might be inferred from the aversion in which they hold him. In his latest lecture he defines his creed as a belief in "the religion of art, music, poetry, good houses, good clothes, and good wages." Very many of us have faith in the saving powers of these same comforts. Any person who wishes to see faith in the gospel of good clothes exemplified has only to visit one of our fashionable churches upon a fine Sunday.

Mr. Blake's anti-orange speech appears to be bearing fruit down by the sounding sea. A New Brunswick correspondent of the Montreal Post eulogises it, and says that Hon. Peter Mitchell has sealed his political doom by not supporting it with his vote. It is deplorable that Canadian politicians are not judged upon square political issues, but upon catch cries that bear no legitimate relation to the material prosperity of the country.

A Winnipeg historian of the Red river relates a curious fact about that stream: It has materially widened and deepened its channel within the memory of living men. Father Dugast, and other pioneer priests, remember when it could be crossed on foot by jumping from stone to stone, opposite Archbishop Tache's present residence. Its great tributary, the Assiniboine, has also deepened and widened its bed. In 1833 Father Thibaut crossed it on a fallen tree where Winnipeg's main street bridge now stands. These changes have rendered the rivers navigable, and have lessened the dangers from floods. In this province, owing to the difference in the soil, we presume, the tendency is in the opposite direction.

The union printers of New York have had their revenge upon Whitelaw Reid of the Tribune. Mr. Reid was desirous of being a delegate to the national republican convention, but he had to be relegated to a back seat because the union compositors issued a manifesto in which it was proclaimed that his appointment would mean the loss to the republican candidate of the solid vote and influence of the typographical union. When a man makes enemies he can never foretell how or when they may cross his path and thwart his cherished purposes.

The C. P. R. Terminus on Lake Superior.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I notice a paragraph in to-day's issue about this matter, and I think that if merit and attractive scenery, fishing, boating, etc., as well as the best harbor and a saving of eighty miles by deflecting the line from Linhoping on the Thunder Bay branch count for anything Nepigon will be the place. Besides there is a large tract of good land bordering on the southwest corner of lake Nepigon for some fifty miles, according to the Ontario government pamphlet, and the lake is said by some to be as large as Ontario. If the practicability of James bay navigation is assured, this is the place from which a line of railway connecting the cities of St. Paul and Duluth with Hudson's bay will start, as the distance is less than 400 miles. Another thing, the course of a vessel after leaving the Sault canal would be protected by a chain of islands stretching from Michipicoten all the way, relieving the monotony of the open lake to tourists; besides there is an unlimited quantity of magnificent sandstone, like the far-famed Connecticut, available for building purposes; also magnificent water-power on the Nepigon river.

TRAVELER.

Toronto, April 29, 1884.

Health Bulletin—Week Ended April 19.

The continuance of cold winds, with the changing barometer, will be seen to have caused diseases such as influenza and neuralgia to remain at the previous high prevalence, or even to increase. Influenza, like bronchitis, forms more than ten per cent of the total diseases reported, the two together forming nearly twenty-five per cent of all cases of disease. Rheumatism has rather increased over even its previously high prevalence. Amongst fevers, intermittent and enteric retain much of their previous positions. The contagious zymotics show an unusually low degree of prevalence, whooping cough and mumps being the only two appearing in the first twenty of the most prevalent diseases. Diarrhœa is slowly advancing. The event of the week has been the public alarm, resulting from a case of small pox. The occurrence of the case has been an admirable illustration of a number of facts which the board weekly, in pamphlets and in annual reports, is trying to impress upon individuals, municipal councils and boards of health. Some of these are: (1) whenever the first case of a contagious zymotic appears it ought to be made to remain and be isolated effectually at once; (2) that almost no organization exists in most municipalities for dealing with such outbreaks; (3) that an unreasoning fear and selfish parsimony are not foreign to the action of many municipalities; (4) that individuals who in themselves, or in their families, may be the unfortunate victims, have no right, legally or morally, to endanger the health of the public at large; (5) that the public health act of 1884, which goes into force in May next, contains provisions amply sufficient to make individuals and municipalities deal promptly and effectually with outbreaks of the most fatal of our contagious diseases.

British India's Revenue.

In the Cobden Club Reform Almanack for 1883 it asserts that "while the price of food has increased wages have not increased." "The hired laborer is not able to subsist with the earnings of labor, and he is frequently forced to borrow. The value of this labor is three pence a day (six cents) and under. This rule holds good generally. There has been no proportionate increase between the rate of wages and higher prices of food. Government statistics of the cost of food to the native army proves this. The poverty of the Indian people is almost beyond the realization of English imagination, as it is outside the realm of British experience. One-fifth of the people of British India (i. e., forty millions,) go through life on insufficient food. This is an official statement and errs in understatement. Under our rule the condition of the people is getting worse year by year." The enforced cultivation of the poppy to produce opium may be the prolific cause of the poverty of the masses, notwithstanding the vast improvements created by British rule.

The Course He Would Take.

From the French Fun.

At a medical examination the professor said to a student: "I will suppose that a man has fallen into a deep excavation and broken his skull upon one of the tools the workmen left there. You are summoned. What would you do?" "I would leave the man there and have the excavation filled up!"

Two Sides of a Question.

From the Washington Hatchet.

"Say, Smith, are you coming down town to-night?" "No." "Why not?" "Well, my hired girl left this morning, and Mary will be lonesome by herself." "My hired girl left this morning, too, and that's why I am coming down. I'd be awful lonesome with Maggie."

A True Picture.

The Brockville Times quotes a portion of an article which recently appeared in The World inquiring why bread is dear while wheat is cheap, and says it is "a true picture of affairs in Brockville, and why such should be the case we are not in a position to say."

The Qualifications of Citizenship.

Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler, has an $8 silk hat and a diamond shirt-stud and announces his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

Same Case Here.

From the Rochester Herald.

"Does the public own the streets?" asks the Chicago Herald. You bet it don't. The horse railroad company owns them.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 29.

The posted rates for sterling exchange in New York to-day were 490½ and 488¾.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay at £24¾, and Northwest Land at 52s 6d.

Live cattle are in good demand in England, recent cables quote an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb.

Winnipeg advices anticipate a rush of business after May opens.

New York stock market was very weak. Western Union, Union Pacific and Central Pacific were severely raided by the bears, dropping about 5 per cent.

Chicago sold off all round at the opening, and strengthened up before the close, on reported reduction in the visible supply of wheat and corn, but closed lower in everything than previous day.

A dividend of 4 per cent has been declared by the Federal bank.

The wholesale trade continues dull in all lines.

The following assignments in trust have been reported: Province of Ontario—Toronto, R. M. Corrie & Co., groceries and liquors. Province of Manitoba—Nelson, George Leary, clothing, etc.; Winnipeg, Linklater & Deslaurier, stoves, tinware, etc.; do. J. A. Moore & Co., crockery, etc. Province of Quebec—Quebec, F. Desjardins & Co., stationery, etc. Province of Nova Scotia—Annapolis, A. S. Ruggles, general store; Yarmouth, Enos K. Rogers. Prince Edward Island—Southport, Beer & Chandler, general store. There were 17 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 22 in the preceding week, and 39, 13 and 6 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881 respectively. Bradstreet's report 164 failures in the United States last week, as against 186, 105 and 102 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 83 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was less than $5000.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Toronto 50 at 179¼. Commerce 60-20 at 122½. Federal 5 at 129¼, 10-10-10-50-10-10-10-10-10-10 at 129¼, 50-40 at 124 after dividend of 4 per cent declared. Hamilton 10-10 at 124. British America 25 at 115. Union 6 at 125.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 189½ to 188¾; sales 25 at 189; xd 185 to 184½; sales 5 at 185. Commerce 122½ to 122¼; sales 40-50-26-20 at 122¼, 20 at 118 xd. Imperial 138¼ to 137¼; sales 10 at 138. Federal 124½ to 124¼; sales 25-50-100-10 at 124, 10 at 124½, 50-50-10 at 124¼, 10 at 124¼. Western Assurance 118 to 115¾; sales 40 at 115. Northwest Land company 51 to 50½; sales 50 at 51.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 47, Canadian Pacific 45¾, Denver and Rio Grande 11¼, Lackawanna 117, Lake Shore 95¾, Louisville & Nashville 45¾, New York Central 114, Michigan Central 83, Missouri Pacific 79¼, Northwest common 111¼, Northern Pacific 21¼, pfd. 47½, St. Paul, common, 81¼, St. Paul & Manitoba 91, Union Pacific 64¼, Western Union 61, Wabash Pacific 8¼, pfd. 14¼.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 190¼ to 190; sales 26 at 190¼, 2 at 191, 2 at 190; xd. 186½ to 185; sales 90 at 185¾. Ontario 116 to 115¼; sales 215 at 116, 25 at 105½, 25 at 105¼. Toronto 180½ to 180; sales 100 at 179½. Commerce 122½ to 121¾; sales 150 at 122½, 3 at 124. Federal 124½ to 123½; sales 125 at 123, 25 at 123¾, 65 at 124, 75 at 124¼. Richelieu 62½ to 62; sales 150 at 62.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—There was no grain offered on the street to-day, farmers being busy plowing and seeding. Prices are nominal at $1 to $1.05 for fall wheat, $1.05 to $1.12 for spring, 73c to 82c for goose, 67c to 75c for barley, 40c to 42c for oats, 73c to 75c for peas, and 60c to 62c for rye. Hay was firm, there being sales of twenty-five loads at $7 to $10 for clover and at $12 to $17.25 for timothy. Straw firm, with sales of two loads at $10 and $10.50 per ton respectively. Hops nominal, at $8 to $8.10. Apples sell at $2.50 to $4.50, according to quality. Beef firm, at $6.50 to $8, for forequarters, and $9 to $10.50 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 8½c to 10c, and lamb at 10c to 11c. Spring lambs, $3.50 to $6, according to size.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—The supply of produce was very light at this market to-day, and prices are nominally unchanged. Beef—Roast, 11c to 14c, sirloin steak 14c to 16c, round steak 11c to 13c. Mutton—Legs and chops 13c to 15c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c, lamb, per lb., 13c to 17c, veal, best joints, 14c to 16c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 12c to 13c. Butter—Pound rolls 25c to 27c, large rolls 18c to 20c, cooking 15c to 16c. Lard 14c to 15c. Cheese 16c to 17. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 15c to 17c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 65c to 85c. Geese, each, 75c to $1.00. Ducks 80c to 90c. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c. Cabbages, per doz., 60c to $1. Onions, per peck, 30c to 35c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 15c to 20c. Beans, per bush, $1.45 to $1.80. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton quiet, up land 11⅛c, New Orleans 12c. Flour—Receipts 22,000 bbls., quiet and unchanged, except superfine $2.90 to $3.50, St. Louis $3.50 to $6.25. Rye flour steady. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 45,000 bush., firm; sales 3,368,000 bush. future and 102,000 bush. spot; exports 54,000 bush.; No. 2 spring $1.03 to $1.03½, No. 2 red nominal at $1.13, No. 1 red and white state $1.23, No. 2 red May $1.09⅞ to $1.11⅛, June $1.12½ to $1.14⅛, July $1.08½ to $1.09⅞. Rye firm at 82½c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 67,000 bush, firmer; sales 1,168,000 bush. future, 73,000 bush. spot; exports 8000 bush; No. 2 white 67½c, No. 2 May 62½c to 64c, June 63c to 64½c, July 64½c to 65½c. Oats—Receipts 33,000 bush., steadier; sales 175,000 bush. future, 80,000 bush. spot; mixed 37½c to 39c, white 43c to 44c, No. 2 May 37c to 37⅞c, June 37½c to 38⅜c. Hay firm. Hops dull. Coffee steady; Rio 10½c. Sugar dull; standard A 6⅞c to 6 9-16c, cut loaf and crushed unchanged. Molasses steady. Rice firm. Petroleum unchanged. Tallow weak at 7c to 7 1-16c. Potatoes quiet and unchanged. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 7⅞c to 8c, pickled hams 11½c, middles dull, long clear 8⅜c. Lard lower at $8.65 to $8.70. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Visible supply of grain April 26: Wheat 25,521,000 bush, corn 13,288,000 bush, oats 3,895,000 bush, rye 1,597,000 bush, barley 883,000 bush. Grain in store, April 28—Wheat 9,201,000 bush, corn 6,000,000 bush, oats 787,000 bush, rye 922,000 bush, barley 120,000 bush. Flour steady. Wheat unsettled, April 91⅞c to 93½c, May 92c to 93½c, June 91½c to 93⅛c, July 91½c to 93⅛c. No. 2 spring 92½c to 93c. Corn unsettled at 54½c to 55, April 53⅜c to 55½c, May 54½c to 55⅝c, June 56½c to 57½c, July 58c to 59⅜c. Oats steady at 32½c, April 32½c to 32⅝c, May 32½c to 33½c, June 33½c to 34½c, July 33½c to 34c. Rye dull at 62c. Pork unsettled at $17 to $17.12½, May $16.75 to $17.02½, June $16.90 to $17.20, July $17.10 to $17.32½. Lard steady at $8.35 to $8.47½, May $8.35 to $8.47½, June $8.45 to $8.55, July $8.55 to $8.67½. Bulk meats—Shoulders $6.75, short rib $8.20, short clear $8.85. Whiskey steady, a $1.12. Receipts—Flour 19,000 bls., wheat 13,000 bush., corn 36,000 bush., oats 141,000 bush., rye 3000 bush., barley 23,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 20,000 bbls., wheat 274,000 bush., corn 763,000 bush., oats 137,000 bush., rye 15,000 bush., barley 16,000 bush.

GUION LINE.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE LOG OF THE "OREGON," FASTEST TRIP EVER MADE:

April 14	440.	April 17	470
April 15	460.	April 18	469
April 16	455.	April 19	472

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

Between New York and Liverpool

VIA QUEENSTOWN.

These splendid steamers are without exception among the largest ocean steamers afloat, and make the fastest average passages across the Atlantic. Their accommodations for saloon and steerage passengers are unexcelled.

The Steerage Accommodations are of the highest order, the ventilation perfect, and every married couple or family has a little private room to itself. As the number is strictly limited, crowding is rendered impossible. T. W. JONES, General Agent.
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So productive are its assets, and so carefully selected are its Lives, that the Interest Receipts more than defray the Death Losses, as the following figures for the past ten years will show:—

Interest on Funds, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877	$6,016,366.12
Death Claims paid	4,946,021.25
Gain in 4 Years	$1,070,344.87
Interest on Funds, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881	$6,517,823.14
Death Claims paid	4,835,931.04
Gain in 4 Years	$1,681,892.10
Interest on Funds, 1882, and 1883	$3,321,448.07
Death Claims paid	2,399,888.55
Gain in 2 Years	$921,559.52

SOLID PROGRESS DUING THE LAST 19 YEARS.

Years.	Assets.	Years.	Assets.
1866	$ 2,036,823.05	1875	$20,657,603.56
1867	4,401,833.86	1876	22,092,731.32
1868	7,338,612.35	1877	23,357,648.95
1869	10,350,512.22	1878	24,141,125.70
1870	13,089,837.80	1879	25,120,804.24
1871	15,061,529.12	1880	25,636,195.41
1872	16,640,786.24	1881	26,403,440.68
1873	18,077,541.66	1882	27,055,881.76
1874	19,291,787.02	1883	28,102,886.79
		1884	$29,080,555.99

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH:

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WM. H. ORR - - Manager

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We have opened out 3 Cases

SILK TAFFETA GLOVES,

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LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

Manufactured expressly for our own trade, which comprise Blacks and every new shade from 2 to 10 button lengths in Buttons, Jerseys, Elastics and Mousquetaires, being the finest offering of these goods ever shown in this city. Prices the lowest. Our stock of fine FRENCH KID GLOVES is the most complete we have ever shown and at much lower prices than same goods are usually sold for.

We will show on Monday morning, the 14th inst., 3 Cases

New French Dress Goods,

In Combinations, Plaids, Checks, Fancy Mixtures, etc., being the Latest Novelties produced in these Goods.

Our Stock is now complete in every department, and we cordially invite inspection of same.

Samples and Catalogue free by mail on request to

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Saturday, 26th.

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WILL LEAVE

YORK STREET WHARF

For Hanlan's Point (To-morrow, Saturday at 7.10, 11. a.m., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 p.m., leaving Island on last trip 6.15 p.m.

P. M. McINTYRE,
Manager.

VITAL MAGNETISM.

For testimonials of recent cures by Vital Magnetism, call at 278 King street west. Chronic neuralgia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, nervousness and general debility of many years' duration recently cured. Mr. Armstrong has had the most extensive experience of any person in Canada in curing diseases by Vital Magnetism. He will shortly give a course of lectures on the practical art of curing diseases by magnetic and mesmeric treatment. Parties desirous of joining the class will apply personally or by letter to D. ARMSTRONG, magnetic practitioner, 278 King street west Toronto.

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Lady's Illustrated Magazine

contains the newest Paris fashions and the most elegant designs in fancy work.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

This is without doubt the finest fashion magazine published.

For sale by all newsdealers.

The Toronto News Co.

(Wholesale Agents for Canada.)

TENDERS FOR COAL FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF ONTARIO FOR 1884.

The Secretary of the Province of Ontario will receive tenders (to be addressed to him at the Parliament buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal") up to noon of FRIDAY, 16th May, 1884, for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the institutions below named, on or before the 15th July, 1884:

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO—Hard coal, 900 tons, large egg size, 175 tons stove size, soft coal, 400 tons.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—Hard coal, 60 tons nut size. Soft coal, 50 tons.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO—Hard coal, 100 tons egg size, 25 tons stove size. Soft coal, 175 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON—Hard coal, 180 tons large egg size, 50 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1,700 tons for steam purposes and 150 tons for grates.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—Hard coal, 1,300 tons egg size, and for gas making purposes 100 tons best Lehigh, large egg size.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—Hard coal, 163 tons stove size, 13 tons large size chestnut, 5 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 1,100 tons for steam purposes and 25 tons for grates. N. B.—200 tons of the soft coal and the 5 tons of chestnut coal to be delivered at the pumping house in the city.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA—Hard coal, 85 tons stove size.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE—Hard coal, 65 tons, large egg size, 25 tons, stove size. Soft coal, 650 tons.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD—Hard coal, 450 tons, egg size. 150 tons stove size. Soft coal, for grates, 15 tons.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and, if required, to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery to be effected in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole supply specified or for the quantities required in each institution.

An accepted check for $500, payable to the order of the Secretary of the province of Ontario, must accompany each tender, as a guarantee of its bona fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

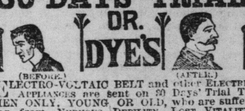
Specifications and forms and conditions of tender to be obtained from the Bursars of the above named institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 25th April, '84.
3-6-3-6-2-5

30 DAYS' TRIAL

DR. DYE'S



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D. POTTINGER,
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