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FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1883.

HAMILTON TO THE FORE.

When The World makes a mistake, it is not afraid to acknowledge it. It appears that we were mistaken yesterday in saying that Hamilton had been trapped and gobbled up by the Grand Trunk, in the matter of the H. & N. W. railway board election on Tuesday. We have it on quite sufficient authority that, so far from this being the case, the controlling majority in both the Northern and the Hamilton and Northwestern directorates, and in the executive committee for the joint government of the two roads, is safe and sound for independence. There will be no surrender, but friendly relations with both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific will be maintained. We are glad to know that first reports were wrong in this instance, and that the strength of the two cities combined is likely to suffice for keeping these roads independent. Hamilton and Toronto are really pulling together after all.

THE TAVERN KEEPERS AND THE REFORMERS

The licensed victuallers make a mistake in allying themselves to either political party. Nothing will sooner drive the reformers into the adoption of prohibition in their platform than the open and organized opposition of the hotel men. The Crooks act is not a bad one for the hotel men; it regulates a traffic that must be regulated in some way; it keeps down the number in the business; and it does not call for exorbitant licenses. But by some means or other a large number of the hotel men have been induced to oppose the Mowat government, and to throw in their lot with the conservatives, when as a matter of fact, the conservatives have nothing to offer them. Neither party can afford to run counter of the well-expressed opinion of the people, and when the latter has spoken men should dictate is to accept the law as it is, accept it as the embodiment of public opinion on the matter, and don't let the politicians make a catspaw out of them. For if they gain the apparent sympathy of one party they are sure to gain the certain opposition of the other, and when the latter has the opportunity it will take full advantage.

THE GROWING TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT.

The spread of temperance is noted in England, the United States, and Canada. The movement has two sides to it: the law regulating the traffic is being made more stringent, and the people are becoming more abstemious. As the London Standard expresses it, "for the first time in the history of this country, intoxication, irrespective of the social level on which it may be seen, carries with it a lasting stigma. The whole tendency of the day," it adds, "is opposed to excessive drinking."

The house of commons last week gave a majority in favor of Sir Wilfred Lawson's local option resolution; and that is a very significant step. It furnishes another proof of the increased favor in which the temperance movement is held in England, where once the few temperance agitators were treated with ridicule in all classes. Now, however, even actual teetotalers begin to be numerous among the most intelligent men, and in the more cultivated society the quantity of wine and spirituous liquors used has much decreased as compared with the past.

The same tendency to abstinence or moderation is, says the New York Sun, observable in the United States, and among the people who were never influenced by the wild temperance agitators. The dude of whom so much is said these days, is a very abstemious person. But men of more virile ambitions are not less abstemious about the use of alcoholic beverages in these days—men of leisure, men of business, professional men, and workingmen we are glad to say. As it is in England, so it it is here. Drunkenness is not regarded as the pardonable offence it was once held to be. It degrades a man and casts doubt on his trustworthiness both socially and in a business sense.

The most hopeful temperance movement which has ever taken place is now quietly in progress in both England and America, for it is based on good sense—on the growing conviction that alcohol is dangerous stuff to meddle with.

Episcopal circles in New York are greatly agitated by the charge of heresy made against Rev. R. Heber Newton, D.D., of All Saints' church in that city. As yet no communication relative to the matter has been received from Bishop Potter, in whose hands the indictment has been placed. The doctor says he has made no preparation for his trial. The highest courts in England having jurisdiction over ecclesiastical affairs, he says, ruled in favor of the central matter alleged in the charges—the doctrine of superstition. In the case of Rowland Williams, the views were precisely the same as those he entertains, and the charges were not sustained after exhaustive litigation. He regarded the charges as flimsy and having nothing to stand on, and hardly thinks the case will come to trial. Moreover, an attempt to settle such a question would open an agitation on the issues of which no man can see the end. If there should be a trial and the decision should be against him it would amount to a practical revolution in the position of the church. Two or three charges in the indictment he regards as curious things on which to base an ecclesiastical trial to-day. Concerning the doctrine of the person of Christ heresy will have to be read into his printed language. He contends that he has violated none of the doctrines of his church, and would not await a trial if he thought he was untrue. He says the affirmation by the church of the opposite of the views he has taken will put it back at least a generation. Dr Newton says the charges were brought under the impression that in his condemnation what is known as the broad church school might be blocked, "which is very much the old story of King Canute and the sea."

It was bad taste for the Mail to soil its columns with an unmerited and untrue personal attack on the founder and first manager of the paper. The writer of this was of the little band who in the dark days of trial and overthrow fought under Mr. Patteson. At the cost of ruin to himself the present postmaster stood by his chief when others were for dropping him. Sir John Macdonald's organ must have blushed to be made the vehicle of the spiteful tirade which yesterday disgraced it and its new owners.

They were dark days those when the national policy was in its infancy as a party issue, and when shouters for Sir John and the N. P. were not as numerous as they have since become. When the present owners of the Mail took possession, the hardest part of the fight for the man and for the policy was already over. All they had to do was to come in on the top of the tide, which had turned before Mr. Patteson voluntarily put into their hands the weapon with which they overthrew him. What the Mail is he made it. This present attack, coming soon after the failure in court of their spiteful suit against him for $300, does not look well for the owners of the Mail.

There is no likelihood of Quebec getting a larger subsidy out of the federal treasury if plain speaking out, on the part of one of its own papers—the Montreal Star—will prevent it. That journal has the courage to say that the demand for better terms is communistic; that the people of Quebec want an equal division of that toward which they contributed little; that as long as they can keep getting all they ask for they will never economize and live within their means; that the Quebec administration is extravagant and reckless; and that the only cure of her financial ills is for that province to resort to direct taxation, to reduce its many extravagances and for its people to look to themselves, not to Ottawa.

The meeting of the British association for the advancement of science next year at Montreal will be an event fraught with great importance to Canada. At one time there was some doubt if the meeting would really take place as proposed, but all doubt is set at rest by the receipt of a letter from the secretary professor T. G. Bonney, who states that about three hundred and fifty members have already signified their intention to make the trip. It is thought that this number will be considerably augmented. It now only remains for Montreal to do herself justice and, by the most complete arrangements to make the meeting a gratifying success—a success that will bring both honor and profit to Canada.

A correspondent writing from Port Dover says that Rev. Mr. Quinn of that place has had three hundred peach trees destroyed by field mice. Other farmers are also sufferers. Mr. Blue will have to investigate the field mice.

New York Truth, than which paper, by the way, there is no greater antagonist of everything English, and no greater perverter of the truth wherever British action or British speech is concerned, says: "The British government, having received an anonymous letter that Chicago canned goods are to be sent to special addresses—each can containing dynamite packed for safety in gun cotton—are about to issue orders in council prohibiting the importation of canned goods."

The petition which was presented in the British house of commons, a few days ago, by Sir William McArthur, in favor of Sunday closing, is one of the largest documents of the kind ever laid before parliament. It contains 590,332 signatures upon one continuous roll of paper, 4832 yards in length (2¾ miles); the roll weighed 350 pounds, and was 12 feet in circumference. The names were attached in double columns, and allowing for gaps here and there, the list of names, if single, would extend a distance of five miles. The combined efforts of four policemen were required to carry the petition into the house.

Female lawyers and female ministers do not appear to take well in some parts of the States. In Milwaukee, a Miss Kate Kane is held in jail for contempt for trying to add force to her argument in favor of a client by throwing a glass of water in the judge's face for interrupting her. In Brooklyn, the Rev. Anna Oliver has been forced to retire from the pastorship of the Willoughby avenue methodist episcopal church because the methodist church refuses to ordain women and the general conference denies recognition to the Reverend Anna. The fair pastor made up her mind that to continue in the pulpit under these circumstances could not be advantageous to her flock, and so she leaves on a European trip. In her address to her congregation she states that her church has paid all its expenses under her ministration "without fairs, raffles or worldly entertainment." In appreciation of her services the trustees gave the reverend lady permission to sell the building and retain all over what would liquidate the debt on it. She netted $5000, but if her devotion to the church had been less she might have realized $12,000 more by selling the building for hotel purposes.

A DEFENCE OF THE REFORM PARTY.

No. 1.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: R. R., in your issue of April 5, anxiously inquires if there is any cure for the political diseases which are at present festering at the very core of the body politic. Your correspondent, with characteristic forecast and activity of what may not improperly be called practical imagination, has made arrangements to meet every probable contingency by grasping the spirit of law, which compels man into the social state, now and always, by a still beginning, never-ceasing force of moral cohesion. He is apparently correct in his strictures relating to the putrifactive process of stamping the electorate of Ontario by members of the dominion government, honorable senators, commoners, and Ottawa employees who figured promiscuously in the recent debauch; also in his glance at provincial rights, territorial and legislative. But his touch of criticism on devotion to party, respecting independent, absolute, self-directing minds in parliament is simply preposterous, because it is not adapted to the end, as parties exist in all governments, and free governments are particularly the hot-beds of party. Consequently, before his independent, non-partisan nostrum could be rendered advantageous it must necessarily be predominant, possessing sufficient power to rule. And were it possible to organize the house of representatives in systematized form, such a conglomeration, instead of producing agreement in views, sentiment, and interest, would be more likely to become an arbitrary, corrupt and imperious as the present dominion government, using its power to oppress the people by lawful authority, in an unlawful manner, imposing burdens and hardships on those under its control, which the purposes of government do not require except for legalized robbery.

Your correspondent censures the grits for not making greater progress in the school of adversity. When we consider the instability of human affairs, we find nothing more uncertain or restless than the lives of public men. If we examine this matter with sincerity we find that it is virtue alone, that renders the grits superior to fortune. Just let them quit her standard, and the combat is no longer equal. I believe there is nothing that firm and elevated minds cannot accomplish. Although I am aware that the vulgar, and even philosophers, have decided that adverse fortune was most difficult to sustain, to my mind it is more easy to support adversity than prosperity. Therefore, the grits are prepared by their serene and tranquil air of virtue to remain in political obscurity, rather than obtain a victory by imitating the tactics of Sir John A. Macdonald, as disclosed throughout the wild and irregular grandeur of his career, which marks the splendor of his rise, as well as the doom of his present gloomy and rapid declension. Irrespective of the fact that he naturally possesses talents [illegible] and is very ready in expediments, acute, and penetrating, he understands humanity and knows how to assail mankind through their passions, their vanities, or their prejudices. Above all he is intensely selfish, and when possessed of power his selfishness serves him in the place of solid principles. He sets up his own will as his infallible guide, he is cunning and calculating but his prudence does not grasp any wide extent of action. He is almost ridiculously tenacious of power, and is imbecile in adversity as he is tyrannous in prosperity. He is a man that could not have succeeded except amongst a people led away by pretence and arrogance and in a state of society where there is no great strength of moral perception. I venture to assert that Sir John Macdonald is the tory party and the tory party is Sir John Macdonald, and to a certain extent he is an impostor, who has nearly exhausted the material of his deception, and is apparently in the last throes of political dissolution. The Canadian tory party will never again behold such a man, because the circumstances that made him can never again exist.

Your correspondent further avers that the grit leaders are inferior to the tories in political energy and capacity. It is quite true that they have suffered ther energy to lie inactive rather than call into existence a system of political jugglery, such as the double-shuffle trick, the Pacific scandal debauch, with all its collateral connection, the glistening gerrymandering outrage, which the chieftain utilized to ride into power over the carcasses of reformers, and the iniquitous infringement on the rights of provinces. Such unscrupulous acts determine the nature of tory energy and capacity; whereas grit energy and capacity proclaim aloud that all reformers have been conceded through their agency. Reform leaders are eminent for comprehensiveness of mind, inherent power, strength of expression, force of utterance, life, spirit and emphasis. Why sir, their loftiness of mien and elevated sentiments, contrasted with the state-mongers of torydom, show that they possess the political abilities of men well versed in the arts of government. Owing to these distinctive qualities of reformers, it is quite obvious that the critic is at sea without a rudder when he alleges that Canadians will tolerate political crimes in their leaders that would ostracise them from respectable society. For the grit electorate generally only yield assent to propositions made by men of known veracity. And, moreover, by his own unsupported testimony he affirms that gritism is a monstrosity, which statement must be understood as a most extraordinary monstrous production, so much out of the common order of nature that nothing but wool-dyed toryism could give birth to such a hideous, irregular, wool-dyed enormity; unless perhaps his newly proposed, self-adjucted, independent party can seize the reigns of power, and generate greater whales than their tory predecesors.

A COUNTRY GRIT.

County of York, April 2, 1883.

[This is but half of our correspondent's able answer to R. R., which runs to such great length that we found it impossible to give it all in one issue. We shall, therefore, publish the remainder to-morrow. We regret the necessity of doing this, as such division must more or less detract from the argument, but Country Grit and our other correspondents must bear in mind that our space is too limited for long communications.—ED.]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ITALY.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The following is from the Pall Mall Budget (London, England) of April 20.

"Woman suffrage is looking up in the World. (Query—The Toronto World?) In Italy, as we have stated, the ministry have introduced a bill conferring the franchise, communal and provincial, upon women, who are to vote if they please by voting papers—an idea which Mr. Gladstone threw out in a debate on the question in the house of commons several years ago. The telegrams now announce that Sir John Macdonald, in the name of the Canadian ministry, has introduced a bill reducing the amount of property qualification, and giving a vote to all spinsters who possess the requisite amount of property. As the conservatives have a majority in the newly-elected parliament, it is probable the bill will pass."

The Montreal Witness will doubtless rejoice to observe that the very home and centre of sectarian religious orthodoxy, Italy, finds nothing "doctrinaire or unchristian" in the enfranchisement of *all* women. Voting by signatures to a ballot paper, issued to each voter by a government officer in each district through the postoffice, giving say ten days for reply but opened and counted on the eleventh day, would be a vast improvement upon our disgraceful, secret, mysterious, and untraceable ballot system. If voters not supplied with voting papers were allowed to give notice to that effect until three days before the closing day, few, if any errors need occur. Every signature disputed could be verified easily, by producing the individual who signed it. Electors who could not write could make their mark, witnessed in the usual manner. The women about to be granted the franchise would welcome this change of procedure; and the man who is ashamed to subscribe his name to his vote, in this free country, with its advanced civilization, is scarcely worthy of it. There is a horrible sense of degradation, a feeling of secret villainy creeps over a man as he gets into a corner behind a screen to mark a ballot. Women will have to experience this delightful (?) sensation ere long, unless we adopt Mr. Gladstone's suggestion and the Italian method.

J. L. F.

Toronto, May 3, 1883.

ORANGEISM AND FRENCH DOMINATION.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: C. M. D. always writes temeprately and pointedly, and also sensibly, save when Canada's prince of darkness crosses his path. Then he does not always speak judiciously, nor fairly, and he occasionally makes a decided slip.

What makes him deem the writer an orangeman? Surely not the opening remarks in his letter that started this controversy. So far from being an orangeman the writer would go in for suppressing their indicious and pernicious parades, only that it is a right none can well be denied, and all should be protected in, and that he deems the organization necessary to watch, oppose and resist Romish aggression and encroachments on liberty, freedom, equal rights and our free institutions. He doesn't even sympathize with them as orangemen in this matter. He considers it serves them just right for being led by the nose by Sir John or any other politician or politicians and for not supporting Mr. Blake (or for that matter anyone else), when he denounced Romish aggression and French domination, no matter whether they deemed him sincere or not.

The writer does however, sympathize with them as citizens denied justice and equal rights especially as they are loyal citizens and mostly good ones, whilst those who deny them justice and equal rights are partly non-loyal, partly disloyal and mostly indifferent citizens, and he champions them because their cause is the cause of liberty, freedom and equal rights and therein views [illegible] God.

C. M. D.

The writer did not blame Mr. Blake for not supporting the orange bill, as a reference to his letters will show, and he blamed both parties in the same breath. If he blames Mr. Blake and his followers more than Sir John and his, it is because the former are more blameable. There is a vast difference between doing what you should not, or not doing what you should through party exigence (not existence, type's please note), or for party benefit, and so acting from spite and animosity.

The writer blamed Mr. Blake and his followers for voting against the bill, which is a very different thing, especially when there was no object in it, nor call nor excuse for it save that made by C. M. D., than which no more damaging charge could be made against a party leader. They would no doubt have been justified in not voting for it, but nothing will ever excuse them for voting against it.

Sir John had everything to gain and nothing to lose in persuading his French followers to vote for the bill, therefore it is making him out a fool to say that he did not get it passed for any other reason than because he could not, and no one is justified in saying that he broke his word with the orangemen. Failing to keep it because he could not is a very different thing from breaking it. It is not likely that even Sir John thought Mr. Blake and his followers would be foolish enough to oppose the bill, nor many of his French followers either, for the former could not hope to gain anything and might lose much, and the latter should have known that they must and will be beaten in the end, which will be infinitely worse than to have let the bill pass, even though the agitation the matter is sure to rouse does not do a great deal more.

It is thus quite likely Sir John thought he could pass the bill when he promised it, and intended doing so.

If Sir John is persecuting Mr. Mowat, he is doing no more than Mr. Blake is to Mr. Meredith, or rather would if the tables were turned, and the little premier has himself to thank for it.

With our politicians, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other; but we must remember that from the ignorance, vices and factiousness of the people, politicians cannot act right and succeed. Instead of denouncing them so much, let us keep denouncing and exposing the chief source of our political evils and the perpetrators of them—the party organs. Especially those in our own city, and particularly that ribald, rabid, venal, sectionary, anti-constitutional, ultramontane and disreputable sheet the Mail. Let us also give our politicians of all stripes to understand, once for all, that no more truckling to Romanism or to Frenchism, nor playing into the hands of either, much less submitting to their impudent demands, will be tolerated. Above all things let us support the independent press, and encourage it to speak out boldly and fearlessly on all subjects. In its growth and prosperity lies our only hope of permanent political improvement and social welfare.

There is now a chance, one that might not again occur for years, to get up an agitation that will sweep away separate schools, the last relics of state churchism; relieve ourselves from helping to maintain the prelates, priests, religious bodies and proselytizing institutions of the church of Rome; prevent the threatened bankruptcy of Quebec, and rescue our co-religionists and countrymen there from their galling position and the intolerable burdens imposed on them to support the hosts of Romish drones and parasites, who live on the fat of the land and have impoverished the people of all creeds and classes.

PROTESTANT BRITISH CANADIAN.

Toronto, May 1, 1883.

[As it stands, our correspondent's letter is a great deal too long, but we have had to considerably curtail it. What he has said could well have been said in half the space. —ED.]

THE DOCTRINES OF SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: A letter appeared in your issue of Thursday, April 26, on this question—the all absorbing one of the world of Europe and America just now. It shows itself under manifold phases. In Russia it is nihilism—which means infidelity, disorders, murders, levelism, bringing the well-to-do to the level of the needy, vicious and deeply selfish classes. If such people could have their way, like the bloody followers of Robespierre, they would murder and destroy all above themselves, then destroy each other, for there can be no principle in atheists or black-hearted socialists. Like the assassin Carey of Dublin, first they lead their tools into trouble and assassination, then basely for more or to save their worthless necks, betray.

There is, too, the English and American socialist, who hates to see others own landed estate, or an undue amount of wealth. Too idle to use life for industrious purposes, or to work steadily as God has decreed for a competence in old age they wish to steal the earnings of others to destroy candid rights—to divide among their worthless selves what prudent and honest men have laid up in store. They too are generally infidels, believing (like the poor brutes they kick about) that they have no souls no responsibility to God, and therefore are allowed to use violence in political matters, and through their numbers to rob the more intelligent and wealthy. Such was the case during the French revolution. Intelligence virtue, and the rich were hated. Family virtue, religious homes, the sacred marriage tie, filial affection, regard for law or statue government all are hated by them.

Then there is the French and German socialist, steeped in deep debauchery and noted for a restlessness, ever for change, wanting the inns out, and themselves installed into power, to rob the nation or to destroy all that is sacred in history, and especially to trample God and christianity under their feet.

It may be said I am too severe in my remarks on socialism, but I am not. The aim of socialists is to overturn everything as now established, and in effect to convert society in a chaos, to destroy home and family life, with which misery and uncertainty would reign everywhere. It is time certain classes might prosper amidst the general turmoil of society. Let a city be burnt and a plague ravage it, brutes called human beings will, like hyenas of the tropics, prey on the distress around them. So let governments be overthrown and human families scattered, the hyenas of socialism might for a while fatten on the general wreck around them.

Is there not a man in the United States named Most who advocates everywhere the general abolition of landed rights? Are there not thousands in the United States who wish that all capitalists, all who live on landed homes earned in their youth by the sweat of their brows, should be divested of such rights and a general distribution or levelling take place? Should such a catastrophe ever take place (and it may if God's laws, supremacy, and existence are very generally denied), a reign of terror and bloodshed would come about, only to end with a despot like Napoleon the First, who with an army would quell the bloody mob. There is such a thing as rational liberty, which now exists in Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and to a less extent in France and other European countries. There are such things as family circles with loving wives, moral and obedient children, and fathers who fear and believe in a great and holy God.

C. M. D.

Toronto, April 30, 1883.

Medicated vapors applied by inhalation cure catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, &c., when all else has failed, by destroying those microscopic germs which cause those diseases. For full particulars apply to Dr. Malcolm, 357 King street west, Toronto.

What the Rev. E.B. Stevenson, B. A., a clergyman of the London Conference of the Methodist church of Canada, has to say in regard to A. H. Dixon & Son's new Treatment for Catarrh.

OAKLAND, Ontario, Canada, March 17, 1883.

Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son.

DEAR SIRS,—Yours of the 13th instant to hand. It seems almost too good to be true that I am cured of catarrh, but I know that I am. I have had no return of the disease and never felt better in my life. I have tried so many things for catarrh, suffered so much and for so many years, that it is hard for me to realize that I am really better.

I consider that mine was a very bad case; it was aggravated and chronic, involving the throat as well as the nasal passages, and I thought I would require the three treatments but feel fully cured by the two sent me and I am thankful that I was ever induced to send to you.

You are at liberty to use this letter stating that I have been cured at two treatments, and I shall gladly recommend your remedy to some of my friends, who are sufferers.

Yours with many thanks,
REV. E. B. STEVENSON.

The will of the Rev. Dr. Pusey has been proved by Mrs. Maria Amelia Brine, his daughter, the value of the personal estate exceeding $80,000. The testator states that, having made a provision for his daughter Mary on her marriage, he gives all his property to his son Philip Edward. The son died in his life time, and a bachelor; the property therefore goes to his daughter, Mrs. Brine, as his only next of kin. He wills that his two books on the theology of Germany should not be republished, nor any of his corrections of the English translations of the Hebrew scriptures, or his notes thereon, "seeing that in maturer years I saw reason to withdraw many of the corrections I made when young."

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S. S. Grecian Monarch	Sails May	17th
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SALES LIMITED TO 30 LOTS.

These lots are near the workshops of the Ontario and Quebec railway, the great Wall Paper factory, all the west end workshops, opposite the OLD ORCHARD BEACH of America, near the Humber on the left and the Grenadier pond on the right. The air is pure and bracing, no fever spots, pure water, close to High Park, boating, yachting, fishing, picnicing, pavilions on the beach. The Grand Trunk steam cars to city on the south, horse cars on the north. Steam communication with Toronto at the new wharf which is to be built on the beach by private parties. These sites are the easiest to pay for of any of the properties near Toronto now offered to the public.

REMEMBER THE THIRD GREAT SALE

NEXT SATURDAY, MAY 5,

At Our Auction Rooms,
No. 67 Yonge Street.
Commencing at 2 o'clock and 7.30 p. m.

John M. McFarlane & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

John M. McFarlane & Co.,
No. 67 Yonge Street.

UNRESERVED
AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Rosewood Pianoforte, etc.,
AT NO. 42 BLEEKER ST.,
ON
FRIDAY, MAY

The Subscribers will sell by Public Auction, at the above Residence, the Household Furniture, consisting of Drawing Room Suite, in rep, centre and other tables, pictures, extension table, sideboard, lace curtains, tapestry and other carpets, three bedroom sets, chamber ware, mattrasses, oil cloth, cooking and hall stoves, kitchen utensils, etc., also the rosewood pianoforte, which is nearly new and cost $525 in Boston.

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK. TERMS CASH.

JNO. M. McFARLANE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

BY THOS. WALLS & SONS.

WATER COLORS
AND
Oil Paintings
BY AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell without the least reserve, on

Saturday Afternoon, May 5,

AT THE WAREROOMS,
No. 43 KING STREET EAST,
(Specially engaged by us for this sale),

The Celebrated "Ramus" Collection of Paintings & Water Colors.

By eminent artists of France, England, Italy, Germany, Belgium, etc., etc.

The collection embraces 160 specimens, selected from the principal Art-centres of Europe during the past year by Mr B. Ramus of Bridgewater square, London, and comprises the choicest collection ever offered at auction in this city or the Dominion. The pictures are guaranteed as represented, and are now on view and catalogued.

Sale at 2 o'clock precisely.

Thos. Walls & Sons, Auctioneers.

N. B.—Connoisseurs are particularly requested to view this collection. T. W. & SONS.

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