THE TORONTO WORLD.

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MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1886.

Carry the News.

It has not yet been sufficiently published throughout Canada that the home government leaves us free to deal with Chinese immigration as we please. On May 31, 1884, Earl Derby, then Colonial Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's government of the time, addressed the following despatch to the Governor-General:

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty has not been advised to disallow acts passed in the Australian colonies restricting by very strict provisions the immigration of introduction of Chinese. Her Majesty's government has not held that the relations of this country with China require them to interfere with the Australian legislation on international grounds, and it has been treated as a matter of internal administration with which a responsible colonial government is competent to deal. When, therefore, the Dominion ministers advise your lordship with regard to these acts you may say that the question is not held to involve imperial interest, and that you should deal with it as a Canadian question only.

These two points are now established: First, that the home government leaves us free to please ourselves in this matter. And, next, that the Chinese government, so far from seeking to promote the exodus of its subjects to foreign shores, prefers that they should remain at home. The truth is that the Chinese who come to North America are all or nearly all shipped from the British port of Hong Kong, by parties who carry on the business in order to make money out of it. As regards the Chinese question we have been living under two grand mistakes. It has been assumed that the Chinese government was all the time desperately anxious to get as many of its subjects as possible shipped off to America. Also, that the British government would not allow us to legislate against their incoming, for fear of giving offence to China. All humbug, so it now appears. It therefore appears that the only opponents of home interests we have to deal with are those of our own household—the cranks amongst ourselves—who will have it that "cheap labor" is a blessing to the country.

The Battle of the Giants.

It is a waste of time for Canadian journalists to dogmatize upon the political situation in Britain. Capable observers upon the spot are much divided in opinion as to the merits of Mr. Gladstone's ingenious scheme and its chances of success or failure, but the majority lean to the belief that it will have to be greatly modified in committee, and that even then it will be defeated. But these speculations have no practical value. The one fact which stands out clearly amidst the cloud of doubt which veils the situation is that the cause of the home rulers has received a tremendous lift by the premier's adoption of it as his own. Lord Hartington perceived and stated this. Opposed as he is to the measure, he felt constrained to regretfully admit that what had been done "could never be recalled;" that the fact that the first minister of the day had elaborately conceded and eloquently advocated the claims of the Irish nationalists had lifted them to a loftier level than they had ever before attained, and from which they can never be thrust back. Never again can the issue be made upon the narrow lines of race or creed, or the still narrower lines of party. Those who advocate home rule will in future speak in the unimpassioned tones of the British statesman who has become its most potential advocate. Those who oppose the concession must no longer appeal to racial or religious prejudices. They, too, must put their trust in logic, and must speak under the conviction that although the day they regard as evil may be postponed its advent is inevitable.

We are all familiar with the difficulties and forces which make against the premier's proposition, but there are two things to be said in favor of its adoption: Mr. Chamberlain and the other secessionists do not venture to assert that Ireland is governed as she ought to be. They simply deny that this is the right remedy, without attempting to prescribe a better. The tories say that the scheme is unjust to England, but the bolters claim that it degrades the Irish by turning them out of the imperial parliament. But 86 Irish members declare that they are willing—even anxious—to be turned out. Irish Americans of the most advanced type, Egan, Sullivan, and even Forde, are willing to accept the scheme as a half loaf, and repudiate any idea of interference with Parnell's policy from this side. If the Irish are satisfied with the measure dealt out to them, why should the English whigs decry it as insufficient?

Whatever may be thought of the merits of Mr. Gladstone's scheme there can be but one opinion of the courage and virility of the man who takes his political life in his hand at the close of half a century of political experience, and declares his readiness to stand or fall in an effort to bring order and goodwill out of strife and disorder. In case of defeat he contemplates two appeals, first to the British masses of to-day and next to the British masses of the future. To the latter he will not appeal in vain. They will fully appreciate the moral grandeur of his high resolve. They will say of him as was said of Oliver Goldsmith: "Let his faults die with him; he was a very great man."

One Cause of Existing Industrial Disturbances.

It would not be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things to suppose that the vast coal beds of Pennsylvania were created for the benefit of eight men only, nevertheless a ring of operators, numbering eight, has enunciated that monstrous doctrine by limiting the output of the mines for the current year. Their avowed motive for this is that in the long run it is more profitable for them to produce less at a high price than to produce more at a lower price. Now, these men are all immensely wealthy. They are in the enjoyment of a superabundance of this world's goods. The wolf of want never growls at their doors. Their chief care is the handling of their immense acquisitions. If the ruling price of coal does not pay them for the trouble of mining the mining business, they can afford to go into something else, and to sell their mines to those who wish to work them. But that the mines have paid them up to date is demonstrated by their wealth and by the tenacity with which they stick to the business. But so cruel and insatiable is their greed that they propose to force the price of coal to a 25 per cent. advance by closing the treasure houses of bountiful nature against millions of nature's children, while taking away the butterless bread that their underpaid miners are now able to earn for themselves and their children. Is it any wonder that when "Christian gentlemen," who sit in cushioned front pews on Sundays, display such a callous disregard not only for the first principles of Christianity, but for the ordinary feelings of humanity, the spirit of infidelity and lawlessness should be abroad? Nay, the wonder is that the poor of the land are not driven to a degree of desperation destructive of all law and order. These great social and industrial disturbances are not accidents. They are the outcomes of such combinations as the one we are considering. The yell of the rioter is often "the cry of the human," goaded to madness and despair by "man's inhumanity to men."

Dry Stories.

John B. Gough in his autobiography relates an incident illustrative of the terrible hold liquor gets on some of its victims. He was advising a prompt "break off" instead of a "taper off" to a gentleman who had been on a prolonged spree, when his listener interrupted him with: "It is of no use talking to me in that way just now. I have got such a thirst on me just now for liquor that I feel as if I could almost jump across the mouth of hell for a glass." A story comes from Capt. Todd of the steamship "Sarah Ann," plying between Baltimore and the west coast of Ireland, which beats Gough's hollow. On March 7th ult., in lat. 30.08 N., long. 60.20 W., he sighted a dismantled vessel, which proved to be the "Dix Freres" from Martinique, with sugar and rum for Boston. A boat was sent to the disabled craft, and four of the crew taken off, but the captain and mate refused to leave her, saying they would rather go down with the doomed vessel. The crew stated that they had been drifting about since the 18th December, on which day they had lost their masts in a gale, and that the captain and mate had been drinking heavily of the rum during all that time, hence their unwillingness to leave the vessel. They preferred rum and death to escape and life. The darkest feature of this tragedy, however, is that these two ruffians prevented a little boy from leaving the vessel with the crew, and kept him to wait on them. Edgar Allan Poe never conceived a situation of such gloomy horror, as that of this helpless boy, in a doomed ship rolling heavily "on a wide, wide sea," with two delirious, reckless fiends for his only companions.

Whether Mr. Gladstone's scheme of home rule for Ireland becomes a consummated fact or not, posterity will do him justice for having "dared greatly." He has tackled an Augean stable, and it is quite possible that he may live to see it cleansed.

Much indignation is reported from Chicago because an anonymous author has published in that city a book on table etiquette, which is regarded by "sassiety" as a work of supererogation. If the author be identified he will speedily sleep with his fathers. One of his offences is the warning: "Don't eat so much as to attract attention." We take this to be an insult to the great American hog, which Hogopolis naturally resents.

Boyle O'Reilly, of the Boston Pilot, boasts that there are more twins born in Ireland than in any other country on earth, population considered. If this sort of thing runs in families why not in races?

United States Senator Cockrell says that in case of a fishery war the New England militia would annihilate any force sent against them. If they stand as fast by their country as did the militia of 1812, who refused to leave their native heath and cross the Niagara river to the aid of the regulars at Queenston heights, they won't bother Canada any. Neither Dr. Orton nor Gen. Middleton has any present intention of invading New England, and they are the only forces on a war footing in this country. It is ridiculous to hear grave and reverend senators talking war because our marine police propose to arrest any New Englander who is caught in the act of stealing our cod-fish. We would advise the fishmongers of Washington not to hang any of their wares in their shop windows while the senate is in session.

The recent Franco-Chinese troubles have let in some light on the position of women in the Corean peninsula. It seems that after their seventh year girls are strictly secluded from all companionship save that of their own immediate families. If one has the luck to be married, the husband never sees her face, until he has brought her under his own roof, a fine illustration of what Scotchmen call "buying a pig in a poke." After marriage no man, except her father and husband, may look on the woman's face until she dies. Then Corea has no divorce court, no spring openings in millinery and no ice cream parlors. They are not needed out there. The ladies pass their time smoking opium and chewing betel-nut—a living death.

The flower which bloomed in the British premier's buttonhole on Thursday was a "red, red rose," relieved by sprigs of "the chosen leaf of bard and chief," the shamrock. It was, under the circumstances, an appropriate combination, but what was the matter with the thistle? It ought to have been to the fore during the discussion of such a thorny and prickly subject.

A St. Paul paper reports Mr. Robert Kerr, general passenger and freight agent of the C. P. R., as stating during a visit to that city that the great Canadian transcontinental line intends to compete for the traffic of Washington territory, but that no special efforts will be made to secure business from Oregon and California. It expects a goodly share of the traffic from Chicago, which it will carry to Montreal and the New England coast. Mr. Kerr thinks the prospects of the road excellent. So far it has certainly disappointed no one but its enemies.

It is more than probable that had a Canadian parliamentarian soothed his throat with a bottled mixture supposed to be composed of eggs and sherry, as Mr. Gladstone did during the delivery of his great home rule speech, some nasty remarks would be made by the organs of the opposite party. They do these things differently in England. Disraeli, as well as many of his predecessors, had recourse to a stimulant when making a great effort. It is the experience of many that hot coffee is the best of aids to both brain and throat when a man is required to think and talk upon his feet for hours in succession. On the other hand, cold water is voted an injurious thing to pour down a throat heated by the irritation of many words.

If, as some believe and many hope, the souls of those who have gone before continue to take an interest in earthly affairs "the spirits of Swift and of Molyneaux," and of he who conjured them a hundred years ago, must be watching the proceedings of the imperial parliament about as carefully as the rest of us these days.

The Court House and Architects.

Editor World: In the debate on the proposed parliament buildings in the local legislature on the 23rd March, Mr. Fraser said "the competitions had already failed, although it had been said they would bring forth the best efforts of our own architects. The competition for designs for the court house had also failed." And I am driven to the inevitable conclusion that Canadian architects have been receiving but scant courtesy and scantier justice at the hands of the local legislature as well as from the court house committee. It certainly does seem not only most unfair, but entirely improper that as respects the parliament buildings, competition should be solicited limiting the cost to $500,000, a sum manifestly inadequate; that then an American expert should be called in to examine and award upon the designs, and on his reporting that none of them were suitable for the purpose, he, this same expert, should have the preparation of the plans and superintendence of the construction placed in his own hands without competition and for buildings to cost not $500,000, but $750,000. Mr. Waite, the American architect, who is thus favored may be both honest and competent, but the temptation placed in his way was a heavy one, and, if disposed to avail himself of the advantages placed within his reach, he was in a position not only to discredit the work of the competing architects, but to avail himself of their labors, in preparing his own designs, while—being allowed a further margin of a quarter of a million in expenditure—he was of course enabled to submit so much the better design. The explanation of and animus for his action is found in the fact that in carrying out the scheme this alien expert is enabled to direct some thirty or forty thousand dollars into his own pocket.

In the court house competition—affording Mr. Fraser the opportunity for another sneer—the designs sent in were even more unfairly and illegally treated, being in fact shoved aside without any examination whatever, in order apparently to give the opportunity to some special favorite to secure the work, and what seems especially illegal and unjust, towards Mr. Darling and myself, is that while he puts a design admitted to be an excellent one and while I submitted one for the court house which can be proved to be in accordance with the conditions, they are not only both thrust aside in open violation of the conditions of the competitions, but in excuse for the wrong doing we are publicly stigmatized as incompetent in addition.

It is a very old and a very bad habit, that of endeavoring to blacken a man's character when you have done him an injury, and Toronto architects have suffered in this manner at the hands of Messrs. Fraser and Hastings. The former is, I suppose, omnipotent in his position, but in the matter of the court house competition I trust the council will compel a proper examination of the original designs by competent experts.

S. H. TOWNSEND.

53 King St. E., April 10.

University Affairs.

Editor World: Mr. Kingsford meets my reference to the possible influence of the machine in the proceedings of the last meeting of convocation by giving an elaborate account of various steps taken in connection therewith; but he omits all reference to a preliminary meeting at Moss hall, at which, amongst others, he and Mr. Houston were present. Now, I have a very high regard for Mr. Kingsford's candour and honesty of purpose, and I accordingly suggest that he supply this omission by giving the public an account of the proceedings of that meeting. They have, I believe, an important bearing on the settlement of the particular issue between us. Will he, therefore, inform the public if the pronounced views to which I took objection in my former letter were not openly advocated at the meeting in question; if it was by design or accident that they were kept in the background at the public meeting; if Mr. Houston's resolutions about additional representation was not approved of at that preliminary meeting; and if the other resolutions were not substantially cut and dried there? If it should appear that the business of the public meeting was substantially cut and dried beforehand, will any one pretend to say that the machine is not manifest? And will not everyone, except those who constitue the machine, agree with me in holding that such a mode of doing business is calculated to weaken, if not to destroy, the influence of convocation.

With the magnitude of the agitation in question, I must confess that I have not been so impressed as Mr. Kingsford seems to be. There were probably about forty members (less than three per cent. of the whole) present at the meeting when the main motion was allowed to pass. Then with reference to the petition—of the members outside Toronto not more than four or five per cent. are to be found thereon. This seems a small number after the boast made lately in the senate with reference to the ready response to a summons from Toronto to be expected from the recently perfected organization of convocation—a boast which to more than one mind called up visions of an Academic Roderick Dhu. Further I have a suspicion that some of those whose names are to be found upon the petition were not as earnest in the matter as the prime movers, and that they would have hesitated to endorse the claims of the latest had they known the real character of the agitation. The chairman of the executive committee can, however, very readily dispose of some of my doubts by ordering the re-signing of the petitions, those only who have already signed being requested to do so again. It would, of course, be more satisfactory to have full particulars about the preliminary meeting before such attempted duplication, but I am willing to abide by the test even if it is made new.

The letter of Mr. Kingsford does not, however, touch the main points raised by me concerning the implied attack upon the affiliated colleges, and the claim that the graduates should have sole control of university affairs. Is no reply forthcoming on these and other important points raised in my letter? Where, pray, is Mr. Houston who at first played so prominent a part in the agitation? To publicly desert Mr. Kingsford at the present juncture may be politic, but it is not handsome. Will the blushing Mr. Houston rise and explain?

Yours, etc., JAMES LOUDON.

April 9, 1886.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 10.

R. Cochran's Chicago despatch says: "Wheat opened about ¼c below last night's close, but firmed up immediately, and after hanging about the call price for some time a stronger tone developed. Suddenly on rumors of considerable export enquiry, which lacks confirmation, there appeared to be some good buying, and the feeling was nervous, but the advance was not fully sustained; closing easy. Provisions dull and steady; the bears talk lower prices unless receipts hogs decrease, but about present prices would rather buy than sell."

Consols are unchanged at 103 9-16.

Retail trade was active to-day, the fine weather bringing out a host of shoppers.

Sales on the Toronto stock exchange to-day: Commerce, 22 at 121½; Standard, 10 at 123½; Northwest Land, 20, 20, 25 at 78½; The Land Security Co., new stock buyers at 151.

Sales on the Montreal stock exchange to-day: Merchants', 3 at 123½; Commerce, 2 at 121¼, 3 at 121½; Richelieu, 50 at 62½.

A city firm the other day shipped a few car loads of floor to the eastern states as an experiment.

Considerable quantities of apples are being forwarded to England from this port.

This week four car loads of horses were forwarded to the United States from this city.

Toronto Stocks—Closing Prices.

Montreal, 203½; 203½; Ontario, 115½, 114½; Toronto, 200, 197½; Merchants', 123½, 122½; Commerce, 121½, 121½; Imperial, 136, 134½; Federal, 171, 170½; Dominion, 212½, 212½; Standard, 123½, 123½; Hamilton, buyers 136½; British America, 103½, 102½; Western Assurance, 128, 122½; Consumers' Gas, 190, 187; Dominion Telegraph 90, 91.

Important Notice!

TO THE TRADE.

We have instituted legal proceedings against parties who have manufactured and sold and those now selling Cigars with narrow bands of different colors, similar to those registered and used by us, and respectfully request the trade to treat manufacturers and dealers who employ such disreputable means to foist their goods upon the public, in the manner they deserve.

Those who encourage them by selling their imitations

we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, and we rely upon our friends and the respectable dealers to assist us in putting down this obnoxious class who are a disgrace to the trade. The standard of our celebrated brands,

'Cable,' 'El Padre,' 'Queen's Own,'

and others, will always be maintained, the statement of others to the contrary notwithstanding. 1346

S. DAVIS & SONS.

Northwest Land Co., 79, 78½; Canada Permanent, buyers 70¾; Freehold buyers 169½; Western Canada, buyers 188; Union, 135, 132; Canada Landed Credit, 125, 123; B. & Loan Association, buyers 105½; Imperial S. & Invest., 116, 115; Farmers Loan & Savings, buyers 119; Lon. & Can. L. & A., sellers 156; National Investment, 105, 104; Peoples' Loan, buyers 109; The Land Security Co., buyers 153; Huron & Erie, buyers 160; Hamilton Provident, buyers 127½; British Canadian L. & Invest., buyers 101.

Street Market.

The receipts to-day were again very limited without change in prices. About 400 bushels of wheat offered, and sold at 81c to 83½c for fall, 70c to 83½c for spring, and 69c to 70c for goose. Barley dull; one load sold at 73½c a bushel. One load of oats sold at 33½c. Peas nominal at 60c to 60½c, and rye at 60c. Hay in fair supply and prices steady; 25 loads sold at $10 to $12 for clover, and at $13 to $15 for timothy. Straw steady, selling at $10 to $11.50 a ton. Hogs steady at $6.40 to $6.75. Beef, $3.50 to $5 for forequarters, and at $6 to $8 for hindquarters. Lamb, hindquarters, $1.25 to $1.75; forequarters, 75c to $1. Mutton $7 to $8.25.

St. Lawrence Market.

The market to-day was well supplied, and demand good. Butter scarce and firm. We quote: Beef, roast, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb. rolls, 25c to 30c; large rolls, 15c to 20c; inferior, 12c to 14c. Lard, 10c; cheese, 10c to 12c; beans, 80c to 1.0c; eggs, 13c to 14c; turkeys, 75c to $1 50; chickens, per pair, 65c to 90c; geese, ..c to ..c; ducks, ..c to ..c; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; cabbages, per dozen, 50c to $1; onions per bag, $1.75 to $2.00; apples, per barrel, $1 to $2; beets, peck, 15c; carrots, per bag, 40c to 45c; turnips, per bag, 35c to 40c.

The Condition of the Crops in April.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The department of agriculture reports that the official statistical investigation for April makes a reduction of the winter wheat area of three and a half million acres from the breadth seeded two years ago, and a 5 per cent. reduction from the area seeded a year ago. A moderate degree of protection by snow has been enjoyed enough the covering has neither been heavy nor continuous. Winter killing in patches is reported to some extent. The general average of the condition is 82½ against 86 last year and 94 two years ago.

The returns of condition and diseases of farm animals show an increase of hog cholera and a loss of 6,000,000 of swine from all causes, or 14 per cent. The losses of sheep are reported at 7 per cent., and of cotton 4 per cent.

Grain and Produce Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton easy; midling uplands 9½c, dull and heavy, in some cases rather easier; Orleans 9 7-16c. Flour—Receipts 11,600 bbls; sales 8,200 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 3800 bush; exports 52,000 bush; spot shade higher; options firm; sales 2,176,000 bush future, 120,000 bush spot; No. 2 spring 91c, No. 1 hard 97c afloat. No. 2 red 91c to 91½c, f.o.b., May 90½c to 91 7-16c, June 91½c to 92 3-16c, July 92c to 92½c. Corn—Receipts 3600 bush, spot advanced ½c, options irregular, closing firm; exports 57,000 bush, sales 488,000 bush future, 74,000 bush spot; ungraded 42c to 45½c. No. 2 45½c to 46c elevator, No. 2 April 46c, May 46½c to 46⅝c, June 46⅝c to 46¾c. Oats—Receipts 10,100 bush, ½c to ¾c higher; sales 130,000 bush future, 80,000 bush spot. No. 2 30½c to 37c, mixed western 35c to 43c, white do. 38c to 46½c. No. 2 April 30⅞c to 30½c, May 33½c to 33c, June 33½c. Sugar firmer, quiet, refining 5c to 5¼c; standard A 5c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, powdered 6⅛c to 6¼c, granulated 5 15-16c.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour a little more active, prices 5c to 10c lower than those current before. Wheat started on recent decline. Wheat, sales ranged: April 73½c to 73¾c, May 77c to 78½c, June 79c to 80c. Corn, cash 33c to 33½c, April 33½c, May 37½c to 37⅝c, June 38c to 38½c. Oats, April 26c, May 29½c to 29¾c, June 30½c to 30¾c. Pork, May $9.30 to $9.35, June $9.35 to $9.42½, July $9.45 to $9.50. Boxed meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 4c to 4.10, short rib sides $5.32½ to $5.35, short clear sides $5.65 to $5.75. Receipts—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 16,000 bush, corn 80,000 bush, oats 34,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 18,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 10,000 bbls, wheat 10,000 bush, corn 31,000 bush, oats 36,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 23,000 bush.

STOCKS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

ROBERT COCHRAN,

Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, 6 York Chambers, Toronto, Correspondent of Norton and Worthington, Chicago. Grain and Provisions bought and sold. 216

LOWNSBROUGH & CO.

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Deal in Exchange on New York and London, American Currency, Gold and Silver, etc. Buy and Sell on Commission Canadian and American Stocks. 215

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For the whole season of 1886, the two partially furnished COTTAGES OF "THE WINDERMERE CLUB," AT WINDERMERE, on Lake Rosseau, Muskoka. Apply to C. MACKENZIE, No. 10 Front street east Toronto. 61

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co. intend applying to the Corporation of the City of Toronto at the first meeting of the Council after the 9th of May, for exemption from general taxation on factory and plant that is being established on McMurrich street, in the Ward of St. Paul, for the purpose of manufacturing Ingrain and other carpets.

GEORGE UNSER.

April 9, 1886. 15

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED

Up to 12 o'clock noon on

Tuesday, 6th of April

For the erection of a

Three-Story Brick Building

To be used by the Central Bank, in North Toronto. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. MANCEL WILMOT, *Architect, 728 Yonge St.*

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His **VICTORIAN** and other **AXMINSTERS** are very grand and rich in colorings and designs

WILTONS, in extra five and six frames, for Rooms, Halls and Stairs, in great variety.

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A choice selection of Rugs in Smyrna, Tanjore, Mecca, Motto, Benares and Daghestan, all sizes. Fur, Goat and Sheepskin Rugs and Mats.

Linoleums in all grades, from 60c to $2 per square yard.

Oilcloths, 24 feet wid, in all qualities. Napier and Cocoa Mattings, Mats, etc.

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Until further notice I will sell delivered to any part of the city at following rates:

Best Hard Wood,	Beech and Maple.	4 feet long	$5.00	per cord.
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2nd quality	do.	do.	4 feet long	$4.00	do.
	do.	do.	cut and split	$4.50	do.

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P. BURNS.

JEWELL'S.

The friends of our Old and Popular Caterer "Jewell" will be glad to hear that he will Open on Thursday, the 8th inst, his new premises on Jordan street, where they will find as of old a Good Table and the Best of Wines.

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EUROPE!

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For Glasgow and Belfast. Reduced fares to Liverpool and London.
STATE OF GEORGIA, Thursday, April 15, 2 p.m.

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S. S. ABYSSINIA, April 13th, noon.
Early application for berths is desirable to secure the best locations.

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Arr. HAGERSVILLE	8.55 a.m.	April	12th,
Lve. "	8.55 "	"	13th,
Arr. PORT DOVER	9.45 "	"	13th,
Lve. "	10.00 "	"	14th,
Arr. NEWMARKET	8.42 "	"	15th,
Lve. "	8.42 "	"	16th,
Arr. AURORA	8.55 "	"	16th,
Lve. "	6.25 p.m.	"	16th.

All are cordially invited. Do not fail to see it.

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TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE.

During the month of April mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.	DUE.
G. T. R. East	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	6.00 5.45	9.20
O. & Q. R.	8.00 6.45	8.50
G. T. R. West	8.20 3.00	12.5
N. & N. W.	6.00 4.00	10.0
T. G. & B.	6.00 3.45	11
Midland	6.00 2.30	1[illegible]
C. V. R.	7.00 3.15	[illegible]
	a.m. a.m.	a.
	6.00 12.30	[illegible]
G. W. R.	p.m. p.m.	[illegible]
	2.45 9.30	[illegible]
	a.m. p.m.	[illegible]
U. S. N. Y.	6.00 5.45	8
		9.30 10.
U. S. Western States	6.00 9.00	8.

British mails depart as follows:

2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 7, 14, 21, 28, 10, 24, 12, 26, 13, 15, 19.

Time for closing English mails, 10 p.m., April 1, 8, 22, and 29 a.m. on all other days.

THAT FATAL DIAMON

BY A THIEF.

I am the most unhappy man occupied a prison cell. I say this knowing that hundreds are at th bewailing their fate, which, in m may seem harder than mine; but if they still retain the self-respe have lost. That's what torture prestige is gone; I am degraded eyes; I despise myself as heart most virtuous man in the wo That I, to whom half the thiev city have looked for guidance, s self have laid a plot for myself a into it! It is too humiliating! victim to a too powerful combina verse circumstances, is too disgr outwitted by the superior fac police is hard, but endurable; into a snare which should not ha boy who had never stolen so handkerchief in his life—this, shame!

It was that diamond ring that really think some special ill-luck attached to the trinket, for it good to its previous possessor. hardly in the regular way of bu it came into my hands—just as caped from them in a most unb fashion. That young man mus in great straits before he united me in the business of stealing cash-box, in order to obtain fu his gambling debts. It was a matter for me. He was to mix of an opiate I gave him with h brandy and water one evening, the hall-door open; I had only and take up the booty he had c placed ready for me. It was collection of plate that awaited as the coveted cash-box; but I jewelry, and the house was so asleep, that I could not resist to the master's bed-room to see not in it a trifle worth picking was—the diamond ring, and a set of studs. I took them, and of the room so quietly that I have disturbed their owner, young friend had not, by way sure, doubled the prescribed opiate, and thereby plunged h so, not sleep, but death. fellow! the knowledge that h a relative who had always with kindness, if else with t too much for his mind, which was never strong. Those de were never paid; he never c his share of that night's opeli heard that the distant consta him, inherited the old man grumbles greatly at having to being kept in a lunatic asylum.

This is cowardice on my p condemned myself, as the fi ment of my folly, to set down white the way in which I en self, and I am postponing mainder over an irrelevant in

The ring had not been long tion when I paid the unlucky which began my misfortunes. police were very active just business was in consequence d so, being in funds, I thought holiday and enjoy a fortnight pleasure. I was pretty we home, but I had not so far single enemy in France, an intend to make any. For would be a mere inn