The Toronto World.

THIRD YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

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A PHAETON NEARLY NEW—USED ONLY three months—will be sold at a bargain. P. O. Box 903

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FOUR GOOD SERVICEABLE HORSES—CAN be seen at 104 Adelaide street east. 6

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

THE QUESTION OF MANHOOD SUFFRAGE ADVANCED BY MR. WALLACE.

But the Government Hoist It—Airing Provincial Grievances—The N. P. and Farmers.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 8.—Mr. Wallace (Norfolk) moved that the members of the federal parliament should be elected under a franchise, the creation of the law of the Dominion, and having no reference to the franchise of any of the provinces comprised within the Dominion. The speaker read the franchise qualifications of the different provinces, some of which like British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were almost manhood suffrage, while in Ontario the franchise qualification was $400 real estate in cities, $300 in towns, $200 in municipalities, together with the farmers' sons' qualification. This state of things is anomolus. The federal parliament should regulate the electoral franchise and not the different provinces. This is the only sensible and fair way of dealing with this matter. The speaker then favored manhood suffrage as the best on the whole for this country. Unlike the peoples of Europe, Canadians on the whole are intelligent, and able to exercise such a franchise. Manhood suffrage is desirable for the following reasons: It is not fair that a man should be bound by an agreement to which ha is no party; if a man is to obey the law he should have a voice in making that law. By giving a man his rights you made him a better subject, and he adhered to the law as a matter of duty. Taxation without representation is injustice; every man who is a consumer, is a tax-payer and should therefore have a vote. The men who had no property were many of them intelligent, and these were the very ones who were first called on to risk their lives in defence of the country when occasion required. If manhood suffrage were adopted there would be a great reduction in the expense of getting up voter's lists to determine who should vote. Again manhood suffrage would to a large extent eliminate party politics from municipal affairs by doing away with compiling and revising voters lists. (Hear, hear).

Sir Leonard Tilley moved the adjournment of the debate, which is equivalent to throwing the matter overboard.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In reply to Mr. Charlton the minister of finance said the public debt on January 1, 1882, was $154,085,910.

PROVINCIAL PLAINTS.

Nova Scotia was off on its ear to-day, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia having already aired their annual grievances. Mr. McIsaac demanded that instead of an annual bounty of $150,000 for the fishermen, the sum of $800,000 should annually be given to this class in consideration of the Halifax award. (Hear, hear). He denounced the government for placing a tax on breadstuffs, which fell heavier on the fishermen than any other class. Finally Nova Scotia implored Sir Charles Tupper to do something for his province. These remarks from the Nova Scotian threw a Cape Breton member out of gear and he alternately denounced and supplicated the minister of public works to carry out the terms of confederation, and make necessary repairs to the wharf at Port Hood.

AN ATTACK ON THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Landry moved the first reading of the bill to repeal the supreme and exchequer court act.

Sir Hector Langevin requested the member to postpone the bill till the introduction of the government, bill relating to the supreme court. It was hoisted accordingly.

THE TARIFF AND FARMERS.

Dr. Orton moved the appointment of a select committee to report on operation of the tariff on agricultural interests. The motion was lost.

CANDIDATES' FORFEITS.

Mr. Ives moved the second reading of his bill making the deposit by candidates for election $200 and not $50 as at present, but providing the former sum may be recovered if the candidate get a certain percentage of the votes polled.

Mr. Blake opposed the raising of the sum under any circumstances.

DR. ORTON AND INTEREST.

Some discussion arose on the second reading of Dr. Orton's bill, entitled an act relating to interest on moneys secured by mortgage real estate. The bill was read a second time.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The committee on Mr. McCarthy's bill to establish a court of railway commissioners met again this morning, but adjourned after another informal discussion, in the course of which the important point was raised that the provincial legislatures really have no right to grant charters to any railway companies, as such corporations come under the provision of the British North America act which states that the Dominion parliament alone shall control matters affecting trade and commerce.

WORK IN COMMITTEE.

OTTAWA, March 8.—In committee on private bills this morning, the bill respecting the Commercial traveller's association of Canada was first taken up. It is a bill to legalize certain by-laws of the association providing for bonuses and mortuary benefits to members. Consideration of the bill was postponed in order that the minister of justice might be consulted with regard to certain provisions of it. The following bills were also held over in order to consult the minister of justice, as it is supposed they may come within the purview of the local legislatures: An act to incorate the Winnipeg and Springfield bridge company; an act to incorporate the St John's bridge company; an act to incorporate the Rainy River improvement company. The following bills were passed with slight amendments: An act to incorporate the Quebec timber company; an act to incorporate the Edison electric light company.

—Now that winter has well commences we would advise our readers against using pills containing calomel and other injurious substances, as there is great danger of catching colds after their use. An excellent substitute for pills is a vegetable preparation known as Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, a family medicine that, from all accounts, will soon take the place of every other purgative and blood purifier. Smith & McGlashan, agents for the Bitters here.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Presentation of Prizes to the Pupils of the Various Night Schools in the City.

The offices of the public school board, corner of York and Richmond streets, were the scene of a very pleasing occurrence last evening. The occasion was that of the presentation of prizes to those attending the night schools, and at 8 o'clock the large room was crowded with those interested. Mr. Galley presided, and in the front chairs were the trustees, head masters and Mr. Hughes, public school inspector.

The chairman addressed those assembled, and amongst other things said that there were six night schools in the city having on the roll 1153 names and an average attendance of 448. He accounted for the decrease of attendance after the first few weeks to a lack of perseverance of those first enrolled. He congratulated those who had attended through the term, and urged those who had not done so to do so in future, and said that those who had found a benefit by attending could greatly promote the success of the scheme in future. He then called on Mr. Summers to present the prizes for Louisa street school. Mr. Hughes acted as secretary, or perhaps more properly as master of ceremonies. Three prizes were given for general proficiency and three, with occasionally four, for good conduct, regular attendance and punctuality. There were girls and boys and men and women at all the schools, with the exception of Louisa street school which was attended by boys only, and in these cases prizes were given to girls and boys separately as was also the case when both junior and senior classes existed. The following gentlemen presented the prizes for the various schools: Mr. Bain, Winchester street; Mr. Lee, Elizabeth street; Mr. McMurrich, Bathurst street; Dr. George Wright, Niagara street; Mr. Roden, Parliament street. All these gentlemen spoke of the advantages afforded by night schools and urged all who needed such not to be bashful in accepting of what would in any event be a benefit.

Amongst the prize winners at Bathurst street school was John Jackson, a colored man over 60 years of age who was unable to write at 60. Mr. McMurrich showed a speciman of his penmanship which was very legible, and when a man of his age can do such work after two terms at night school, there is hope for every one to lift himself up from ignorance, and Mr. Jackson is to be congratulated upon the laudible desire evinced to have education before he dies. He was asked to say a few words and brought down the house. He said that education was like gun powder in a barrell touched by a spark, bound to show itself somehow.

The assembly broke up at 9.30 o'clock after singing the national anthem.

A BRIDE FOUND IN A DIVE.

And Arrested for Being the Inmate of a Disreputable House and Locked up in the Cells.

Besides the ordinary cases up before the police magistrate yesterday morning were the "contents" of a disreputable house at 149 Queen street east. On Tuesday night Detective Reburn and a posse of police raided at this dive and found in the "parlor" a company of men and women dancing, singing and drinking. The company made a bold dash for freedom but it proved ineffectual, all being captured. A young man came forward to Detective Reburn and passionately beseeched that officer to let him and his "bride" go. He gave his name as William Couch, and showed a marriage certificate by Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, showing that he had been on that day married to Isabella Dallas. The officer allowed Couch to go, but took his bride, as an inmate of a disreputable house, to No. 1 police station. Mrs. Beard as keeper, and Annie Woods, Lillie Walker and Bertha Cameron as inmates, were also taken to head quarters.

Yesterday morning the prisoers appeared in the police court, the bride showing signs of her weeping on the previous night. The house was raided on account of a robbery. Henry Pennington found in the house was charged with stealing $60 from W. S. Graham, confectioner at No. 258 Queen street east. He stole the money from the till while Graham was absent, sick. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial.

Bertha Cameron was charged with stealing the money from Pennington and not being able to clear her reputat on was committed for trial.

Isabella Couch was discharged.

Mrs. Beard pleaded guilty to being the keeper of the dive and was fined $50.

Bertha Cameron pleaded guilty to being an inmate and was fined $25 and costs or 3 months. Annie Woods and Lillie Walker were served the same way.

SECURE YOUR TITLES.

Selling Northwest Lots Half a Dozen Times—How the Innocent Ingin and Half-breed Does a Thriving Trade.

A gendeman down from Winnipeg says people cannot be too careful in looking after their titles to Northwest property. He relates that some lots in Selkirk have been sold three or four times, but only one buyer will secure the lots—he who registered first. The others lose their money. There will be, he says, lots of litigation a[illegible] out of the Northwest craze.

INDIAN SCOUTS.

The Half-breed and Indian [illegible] are getting to be cute at the business. They [illegible] go to an innocent speculator and in a bland [illegible] sell him their farm; they meet another speculator [illegible] days after and sell the same farm again; and so keep selling it as often as the hotheaded purchasers are to be caught. The buyer who happens to get his purchase first patented is the one who will hold the land; the others will be left.

The Bahama Investigation.

QUEBEC, March 8.—The steamship Bahama investigation is still proceeding, and will probably continue throughout the week. So far the result is favorable to the owners.

Female Suffrage Granted.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 8.—The legislature yesterday adopted a resolution to amend the constitution of the state by striking out the word "male." This means the granting of the suffrage to women'

Mayor Grace's Naturalization.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Mayor Grace states that while he secured naturalization papers in 1867, and never doubted their validity, yet, by the advice of other parties, and to remove all possibility of doubt, he was naturalized afresh on November 1, 1880.

The Mayor's Impeachment.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 8.—The common council has passed a resolution asking the governor to remove Mayor T. J. Navin from office. Recorder Stanton has tendered his resignation with the explanation that he was innocent of any intended wrong. His resignation was accepted.

A Double Murder.

MOUNT VERNON, Ky., March 8.—Last night an unknown man entered the cabin of Mrs. Rhoda Sigman, seven miles from here, and shot her dead. He then went out and consulted with some one and returned and killed the old woman. Mary's little children gave the alarm to the neighbors when the assassin left. There were nine wounds on Mary's body, each of five of which would have been fatal. The assassin fired fifteen shots. Jas. Bishop, whose brother was killed a year ago at the cabin, has been arrested on suspicion.

The Globe Mutual Insurance Company.

MONTREAL, March 8.—Judgment was rendered this morning in the case of the Globe Mutual insurance company. Wells, the Canadian receiver, held that the funds in Canada and a deposit of $100,000 with the Canadian government was for the benefit of Canadian policy-holders. Fish, the American receiver, appointed by the court in New York, claimed that he was receiver for the company both there and in Canada, and that Canadian policy-holders could only get the same proportion of claims as the American. Judge Mathieu to-day, in an elaborate judgment, maintained the Canadian assignee's position, and held that the deposit should be applied to the payment of Canadian claims. Policy-holders in Canada will thus likely be paid in full.

The Southern Floods.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Despatches from Lower Mississippi, Arkansas, Black, White, and St. Thomas rivers this morning, contain appalling accounts of suffering and loss of life and property by floods. Hundreds of people congregated at different points are destitute of everything except scant clothing, and exposed to the pitiless rain that has fallen without intermission for 40 hours.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 7.—The damage by the floods in Ashley, Desha, and Chicot counties is estimated at a million dollars. One thousand people in Ashley county alone are utterly destitute. The opinion of prominent planters is that the state will not recover from the effects of the floods in ten years.

Bill to Abolish Naturalization Fees.

ALBANY, March 8.—Assemblyman Haggerty yesterday introduced a bill abolishing fees for naturalization. It is stated that a ring exists in certain courts of record in New York city under the operation of which certain officials divide $40,000 or $50,000 annually. It is in this is particularly true of the court of common pleas. It is understood that illegal fees are exacted from persons who have naturalized, notably in furnishing naturalization certificates. Haggerty proposes to have his bill amended so that severe penalties will be exacted in prosecution of those swindlers.

QUEEN'S BENCH JUDGMENTS.

At Osgoode hall yesterday the queen's bench divisional court gave judgment in the following cases, argued at the late Hiliary sittings:

Heywood v. Hay—the Woodstock rattan machine case. This was a motion to attach the defendants, the Woodstock manufacturers and certain persons in their employ, for refusing to obey the writ of replevin, in the execution of which the celebrated scene took place at Woodstock last December. The court held that the appropriate remedy against the defendants was one provided by statute for a summary trial and punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, and therefore discherged the motion; but in order to mark their disappropriation of the course of the defendants in forcibly disobeying a writ issued by the court awarded them no costs.

Persons v. the Queens Ins. Co. was adjudicated upon by the court on the point referred to it by the judicial committee of the privy council, viz., as to the reasonableness of the condition in the policy sued on as to the amount of gunpowder to be kept on insured premises, varying as it did from the statutory condition as to gunpowder. The court ordered a new trial on this point at the next assizes at Guelph. The amount in question in this suit is only $200, and now that the constitutional question has been settled by the court of final resort it seems a great pity that more costs should be incurred by a new trial, and probably several appeals, upon what is after all a minor point.

The North Ontario election case—Gibbs v. Wheeler—also a matter well known in the courts. The motion in this case was to set aside writs of execution and generally by way of appeal from the taxing officer on decisions as to counsel and witness fees at the election trial, and the subsequent appeal to the supreme court of Canada. The case has been in progress for three years. The motion was discharged without costs.

Two other cases on the list were not disposed of. These are Simmers v. Livingstone, and Montgith v. Merchants' despatch transportation company, which will be disposed of on Saturday week.

THE STUDENT'S APPEAL.

The appeal of Louis Hawkesworth, the law student, against a conviction by the police magistrate for obstructing the police was heard yesterday at the sessions. Mr Fenton stated the case: The appellant was with other students on the night of December 15 last making himself troublesome, and was arrested by Constable Long. He was convicted by the police magistrate and fined $10 and costs. Evidence of Hawkesworth's conduct was given. Mr. Fenton put in evidence "City by-law numbered 478," under which the arrest and conviction were made. It appeared that the by-law had only this morning been signed and sealed by Ald. Love as a member of the city council. On this point Mr. Murphy, who appeared for the students, raised the objection that if the by-law was not a legal by-law at the time of the trial and conviction before the police magistrate it would not legalize the conviction to legalize the by-law now. Judge Boyd took that view also, that the question was not whether the appellent Hawkesworth was rightly convicted under the by-law if it was legal, but whether the by-law was legal at the time of the conviction. He held that it was not legal at the time of the conviction, therefore the conviction was wrong. The conviction was quashed, but without costs.

"THE BABIES ON THE BLOCK."

In yesterday morning's World we told our readers about two babies who had been laid at different door steps in the city. To-day we present them with another instalment of baby business. Last night about 10 o'clock Mrs. Phillipps, living at 14 Ontario street, was summoned to her front door by a rap, and found on the steps a boy baby about eight weeks old. It was wrapped up in a large woolen shawl and had on a blue hood. Mrs. Phillipps took the youngster in and notified the police at No. 4 station of the case, but said she would keep it till this morning. The prodigality with which babies are being strewed about the city shows that they are not considered very valuable by those whose duty it is, according to nature, to look after the welfare of the little innocents. These children are brought into this world without being consulted, and, thrown into such adverse circumstances, what may we expect them to be when grown to an age when they ought to be an honor to

The Toronto World.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1882.

GOVERNMENT POWERS OVER RAILWAYS.

While Mr. Dalton McCarthy is trying against heavy odds to get a board of railway commissioners established, somewhat after the English model, it may not be amiss to take a glance at the powers which the government alredy has over railways. The question as to these powers—what they are under the laws as it stands, and what they ought to be—is now before the country, and will certainly be prominent among election issues shortly to be tried, not only in this province, but in the whole Dominion. Mr. McCarthy brings it up at Ottawa with a proposal for a permanent commission, while Mr. Creighton brings it up in the Ontario local house with a motion for information. The following is from the Globe's report of proceedings in the Ontario Legislature on Monday, Feb. 27;

Mr. Creighton moved for a return giving copies of all orders in council issued since July 1, 1867, with the dates of publication, under sub-section 9 of section 23 of the railway act of Ontario, which provides that: "No tolls shall be levied or taken until approved of by the lieutenant-governor in council, nor until after two weeks publication in the Ontario Gazette of the by-laws establishing such tolls and of the order in council approving." Also, giving copies of all orders in council issued during the same period revising and regulating tolls as fixed in the by-laws of companies. In doing so he wished to refer to the relations of municipalities who had bonused railways with such railways. The municipalities he found contributed the great bulk of the funds while the corporations building the roads controlled them when built, quite independent of the wishes of the municipalities. The following figures regarding this aspect of the railway question were taken, he said, chiefly from a return to the house in 1877. The Grand Junction railway was bonused to the extent of $225,000, while the subscribed stock amounted to only $30,000; Kingston and Pembroke, bonuses $450,000, paid-up stock $82,320; London, Huron, and Bruce, bonuses $311,000, paid-up stock $2022; North Simcoe railway, bonuses $75,000, paid-up stock, $2500; Port Dover and Lake Huron railway, bonuses $200,000, paid-up stock, $82,000; Prince Edward County railway, bonuses $87,500, paid-up stock $10,200; Victoria railway, bonuses $172,000, paid-up stock $15,000; Wellington, Grey and Bruce, bonuses $923,276, paid-up stock $221,000; Stratford and Huron railway, $560,000, total stock subscribed $48,850, of which there was paid-up $4850; Georgian Bay and Wellington, bonuses $155,000, total subscribed stock $25,000, of which paid-up $2500; Hamilton & North-western, bonuses $719,000, paid-up stock $145,000; Credit Valley, bonuses $810,000, but he was unable to find any paid-up stock; Toronto, Grey and Bruce, bonuses $988,000, paid-up stock $275,000. Now in the case of the Stratford and Huron road, the municipalities gave 116 times as much as the stockholders, on the understanding that it was to be an independent line, and yet the line was diverted from its original object without the municipalities being consulted in any way. He did not say that the change in that case was not for the best, but he did object to the municipalities being ignored. That was only one specimen of the many where the line was controlled exclusively by the stockholdens. He wished to see by the return to what extent the clauses in the act, quoted in the motion had operated. As to the revising of tolls he thought the railway companies had been doing as they pleased.

Mr. Pardee said that there was no such orders in council, for he thought there had been no publications in the Gazette. He pointed out that the power vested in the lieutnant-governor of revising the tolls was similar to that vested in the governor-general, and had never been acted upon in either case. He admitted that the amount of paid-up stock was small in comparison with the value of the bonuses, but he contended, necessarily so. If a larger paid-up capital had been insisted upon all of the 1,500 or 2,000 miles of railway in Ontario would not have been built. They should remember that the amount of the municipal bonus was small in comparison with the cost of the roads. There was given from $3,000 to $5,000 a mile by municipalities but the roads bonused cost from $15,000 to $20,000 per mile and if a larger paid-up capital was required or greater municipal control given then the promoters of the roads would not have been able to negotiate their bonds, and the roads would not have been builts at all. Regarding the question of amalgamation the provision for such power was always inserted in order to give the roads a good standing. If the province could establish a railway commission to which all questions regarding discriminating or extortionate rates might be referred then the whole evil would in his opinion be cured. The government had and always will be willing to control these matters as far as practicable, but at the same time they desired to assist in getting as much railway accommodation as possible, and they did not think it wise to insist upon rules and laws which would hinder the construction of railways.

The motion was withdrawn, no such orders as it called for existing.

Mr. Creighton put himself out of the way to say that his figures were taken "chiefly from a return to the house in 1877." Had he been more candid, he might have saved himself some trouble and given a truer statement besides, by quoting the far more complete figures published in the World six weeks ago, up to the year 1880. He puts the bonuses to the Credit Valley at $810,000, whereas we had long before given the correct amount—$1,100,000. This is one instance of where he goes very far wrong, just because, perhaps, he thought it better became his dignity to speak of "a return to the house," than of a statement published in a newspaper. Our figures, as we said at the time, were taken from a Dominion official report, from the department of railways and canals, and are doubtless correct. Now let us see how the law stands at present.

The following clauses are taken from "The railway act of Ontario," cap. 165, revised statutes, and except in the substitution of "lieutenant-governor" for "governor," and of Ontario Gazette for Canada Gazette, are to precisely the same effect as the clauses in "The railway act," cap. 66. consolidated statutes of Canada, the references to which are given at the end of each clause respectively. The clauses of the provincial act were in fact copied from the Canada act, so that the law on the points in question is the same for the province as for the Dominion. The following are subsections of section 23 of the Ontario act:

6. All or any of the tolls may, by any by-law, be reduced and again raised as often as deemed necessary for the interests of the undertaking; provided that the same tolls shall be payable at the same time and under the same circumstances upon all goods and by all persons, so that no undue advantage privilege or monopoly may be afforded to any person or class of persons by any by-laws relating to the tolls. C.S.C., cap. 66, s. 25.

7. In all cases, a fraction in the distance over which goods or passengers are transported on the railway shall be considered as a whole mile, and for a fraction of a ton in the weight of any goods, a proportion of this shall be demanded and taken, according to the number of quarters of a ton contained therein, and a fraction of a quarter of ton shall be deemed and considered as a whole quarter of a ton. C.S.C., c. 66. s. 26.

8. The directors shall from time to time print and stick up, or cause to be printed and stuck up, in the office, and in all or every of the places where the tolls are to be collected, and in every passenger car in some conspicuous place there, a printed board or paper exhibiting all the tolls payable, and particularizing the price or sum of money to be charged or taken for the carriage of any matter or thing. C.S.C., c. 66, s. 27.

9. *No tolls shall be levied or taken until approved of by the lieutenant-governor in council, nor until after two weekly publications in the Ontario Gazette of the by-law establishing such tolls, and of the order in council approving thereof. C.S.C., c. 66, s. 28.*

10. Every by-law fixing and regulating tolls shall be subject to revision by the lieutenant-governor in council from time to time, after approval thereof as aforesaid, and after an order in council, reducing the tolls fixed and regulated by any by-law, has been twice published in the Ontario Gazette, the tolls mentioned in such order in council shall be substituted for those mentioned in the by-law so long as the Order in council remains unrevoked. C.S.C., c. 66, s. 29.

11. The legislature may, from time to time, reduce the tolls upon the railway, but not without the consent of the company, or so as to produce less than fifteen per cent. per annum profit on the capital actually expended in its construction; nor unless, on an examination made by the commissioner of public works of the amount received and expended by the company, the net income from all sources, for the year then last past, is found to have exceeded fifteen per cent. upon the capital so actually expended. C.S.C., c. 44, s. 118. (14, 15 V., c. 51, s. 22.)

12. The by-laws of every railway company heretofore or hereafter incorporated regulating the tolls to be taken on such road, in the special act respecting which a provision has been inserted that such railway should be subject to the provisions of any general act relating to railways, shall be subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor in council, and no by-law of any railway company in this province by which any tolls are to be imposed or altered, or by which any party other than the members, officers and servants of the company are intended to be bound, shall have any force or effect until the same has been approved and sanctioned by the lieutenant-governor in council, C. S. C. 66, s. 151. (10, 11 V. c. 63, s. 14—12 v. c. 23, s. 2.)

The word "toll" includes passenger fares as well as freight rates, as appears from the interpretation given in section 3, subsection 3 of the Ontario act, which is to the same effect as C. S. C. cap. 66, s. 7, s.s. 8, and reads as follows:

"Toll" shall include any rate or charge or other payment payable under this act or the special act for any passenger, animal, carriage, goods, merchandise, articles, matters or things conveyed on the railway.

The general act provides that all powers granted to any railway company by any special act, shall be exercised subject to all the clauses and provisions of the general act, save in so far as they are expressly varied or excepted by such act. (C.S.C., s. 3, 4.)

We daresay it will be a surprise to ninety-nine people in a hundred to learn that the governments both Dominion and provincial, have all the time had the power, apparently never exercised, of regulating railway fares and freights. Perhaps that fifeeen per cent. clause, which is worth reading over several times, is what has stood in the way. The references show that it dates back about thirth-one years. While changes in the law are under discussion, it is certainly important that the' public should know what the law is as it stands.

"SUPPRESS THE BEAR."

Somebody writing in the Montreal Spectator over the signature of "Paul" calls upon our legislators to "suppress the bear," that is, the operator in stocks or merchandise who tries to pull down prices as a speculation. We might ask—why does he not go as well for suppressing the "bull," who is always tossing things up above their fair value, but he has not forgotten this point either. His theory is that the "bear" is the real author of the mischief of speculation, and that if only he be suppressed the "bull" will not much trouble the community.

The "bull" he considered as the true representative of property, who has either produced or purchased something, which he offers for sale. The "bear," on the other hand, is a buccanneer, a raider, who seeks to run values down until he can get commodities for half what they are worth or less. And the public interest, he thinks, is on the side of the former rather than of the latter; a conclusion in which he is perhaps not very far wrong. In hard times, when unfortunate debtors are "squeezed" almost to death, the creditor, the money-lender, and the usurer, are in their glory. Then they compel the poor debtor to sell for fifty dollars, or for twenty, perhaps, what cost him a hundred. In such times land, goods and labor are all at a discount, nothing would do but the hard cash, and the man who has it gets both the property and the labor of others for a song. The "bear" interest and the hard money interest in the community are really one, they both pull the same way—in the direction of making money dear and everything else cheap. "Paul" does not say this, but it appears to be a necessary addition to his theory. He illustrates by the following case in point; England requires wheat; America has wheat to sell. If a capitalist (property) thinks that the American farmer is parting with his products for less money than could be obtained for it, no one can deny his right to use all his capital and credit in the purchase of wheat. If wheat is not coming to market as fast as he is willing to take it, it is equally his right to contract for future delivery (lone)—similarly, it is the undoubted right of the owner to contract to sell. If the Englishman can get his wheat cheape elsewhere, he will take it—and the investment is a failure. Emboldened by his first successful resistance, the Englishman lowers his price, and a second time the capitalist makes his venture and probably recovers his loss and more. At any rate he might do so if there was no bear. The modern pirate "no property," envious of the remuneration paid to the capitalist's trusted agent, the commission merchant, or broker, interferes in the legitimate operations of trade and offers to the buyer contracts for future delivery (short) at less than current values, trusting to his manipulation of the markets (bear) to create an artificial depression during which he can buy, at the expense of the real owners of property, sufficient to meet his engagements. The methods of effecting these artificial depressions are but too familiar. The bull now appears on the scene. The extent of "no property's", short sales being revealed by bear manipulation, the rival freebooter endeavors to secure all the available property in order to compel the bear to pay an excessive price for a sufficiency to meet his engagements. Thus we get artificial inflation.

As a pendent to the above, take the following "bear" story, told in a New York paper the other day. A gentleman with ample means idle in the banks, sought an investment not long since, with a well-known broker. He left an order for the purchase of 1000 shares of an active stock and deposited $10,000. Two days after the purchase the stock, that had been strong, commenced declining, the rest of the market remained firm with advances. Arguing that the stock was good and would revive, this gentleman held on. The quotations were getting down to his margins when he was called on for more money. Not satisfied that his judgment had been at fault, he resolved to purchase the stock and take it home. He received a second note from his broker, with notice that he would be sold out at 1 o'clock that day. Putting the money in his pocket he walked to the office and begged for a little more time as five per cent. of the margin yet remained. He simulated poverty and professed to be a ruined man. The broker was inexorable, and smiled at his pleadings. "Well," said the investor, "I'll take that stock home, please pass it out," at the same time taking the currency from his pocket. The broker was dumfounded at this unexpected outcome and asked for time to go over to the board, for he had never purchased the stock. The investor objected, and having learned the efficacy of a revolver as a revenue officer during the war, he took a "navy six" from his pocket and said: "Gentlemen it is my turn now. I want that stock this very minute or every cent of the money I left on deposit." He got a cheque for the full amount with great despatch. We must say that the "bear" has such a bad reputation as a wrecker and destroyer of property that on the whole we are rather on the side of the "bull." But what legislators can do to suppress both "bears" and "bulls" together, does not yet very clearly appear.

THE REMEDY FOR OVERCROWDING SCHOOLS.

Complaints are made that the schools are overcrowded. No wonder, under the present nonsensical system. Setting ourselves to work, as we have, to give every child so much education as in nine cases out of ten, does more to unfit than to fit the pupil for the duties of life, is it any wonder the schools are overcrowded? Why, a little more and the demand will be made to keep them at school till they are twenty years old, that they may finish their ologies, complete their isms, and get their heads so thoroughly crammed with a lot of rubbish that, when at last they are "through," half of them will not know whether they are themselves, the sultan of Turkey, or the eldest daughter of the czar, and will feel as if being apprenticed to a blacksmith, carpenter, or bricklayer, or going to service or work—any of those things, in fact, which their fathers and mothers started in life by,—was a degradation compared to which bankruptcy, defalcation, or even forgery—were quite aristocratic and praiseworthy. The fact is an end ought to be put to this work at once. There is a certain amount of teaching every child ought to have—that they should most undoubtedly get. But after that, if parents wish their children to go further, and fit themselves for particular walks of life, it should be done at the parents expense at private schools. Their children would not be allowed to remain in the public schools as long as they now do, and there would be plenty of room without building more schools. Then there would be more smart boys, and less nervous incapables. Success in life cannot be crammed at school. It is the least taught boys who oftenest turn out millionaires, and the least taught girls who often make the best matches.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The government have abandoned for the present their intention to erect new provincial buildings, because the cost thereo would exceed $500,000.

To our mind this is a satisfactory conclusion from a provincial standpoint; though it may reflect somewhat on Mr. Mowat and his colleagues as men of decided opinions and decided actions. The temporary abandonment of the project will give people time to think over the question of the abolition of government house: and it will give those who favor the Queen's park site time to see both how inconvenient, and in the end how curtly would be the proposal to go far away from the present site.

The question of first cost is not the important point in this matter though it appears to be so in the eyes of the government. If the province requires new buildings the province should erect them as it is well able to pay for them. But when erected their location should be the best possible, and regard should be had to the probability of government house being abolished and the best site in the city thereby becoming available.

THE BUREAU OF HEALTH.

The local government have carried an excellent measure for the creation of a sanitary bureau or health department. The epitome's of the registrar-general's report, already given in this paper, show how important are vital and health statistics. Now that the department has been created it remains for the government to appoint a suitable man to take charge of it. We hear that one or two of the applicants are hoping to secure the position on political grounds. But their hopes are not likely to be realized. Mr. Hardy and his colleagues will, no doubt, see their way to giving it to the best man irrespective of politics—to him whom the medical profession have recognized as an authority on the question, and who has given the best part of his career to the study of the subject. Neither politics or school dissentions are likely to interfere in so important a matter.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Though Mr. Wallace of South Norfolk is identified with the conservatives he is more radical than those who call themselves liberal. He brought up yesterday the question of manhood suffrage and showed that, to put the franchise on such a basis, would only be doing justice to a deserving class, besides introducing uniformity where now there is a mass of diversity and saving the municipalities and politicians a large expense in the preparation of voter's lists. We have never yet seen any good reasons advanced why manhood suffrage should not prevail in Canada. And it will prevail in Canada before five years.

A PEN PORTRAIT OF JESUS.

To THE WORLD: Will you be kind enough to republish this mite of ancient history, the echo of which we have dimly heard through Josephus. Your readers doubtless, with me, will feel grateful:

"There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet, but his followers love and adore him as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from the graves, and heals all sorts of diseases with a word or a touch. He is a tall man, and well shaped; of an amiable and reverend aspect; his hair of a color that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls, waving about, and very agreeably couching upon his shoulders parting on the crown of the head running as a stream to the front after the fashion of the Nazarites; his forehead high, large and imposing; his cheeks without spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a lovely red; his nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard thick, and of a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; look innocent, dignified, manly and mature; in proportion of body, most perfect and captivating; his hand, and arms most delectable to behold. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, his whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave. No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant; but he has wept frequently in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest and wise, a man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine prefections, surpassing the children of men in every sense."—[Description of Jesus by Publius Lentulus, president of Judea in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar.

This portrait of the God-man is so different and superior to any given either in print or art pretentions, that I thought you would like it. How little it accords with the general effeminate descriptions implied both as to character and person in the cackling of one sex and the cant of the other. Meek, amiable and reverent he was ever to the weary-troubled grief stricken miscalculator; but to the haughty, hypocritical presumer. He was none other than sharp, dignified, manly and majestic. Modern teaching shrinks very much from justice. Its fruits both in church and state tend to maudlinism, instead of genuine love and equity. The first is founded upon the criminal suppliant's plea, mercy give me—the other upon justice. True love is founded upon justice, just as symmetry is the base of perfection in art.

A. DUNBAR.

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INSOLVENCY.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

Canada, Province of Ontario, County of York. | In the County Court of the County of York.

In the matter of Day Clifton Shears, an Insolvent.

On Thursday the 4th day of April next the undersigned will apply to the Judge of said Court for a Discharge under the said acts.

D. C. SHEARS, by J. C. JUDD, his Attorney ad litem.

Dated Toronto 2nd, 1882. 44444

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA PYRAMID.

ASSETS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY EACH YEAR FROM 1863 TO 1881.

$310,492.04
$481,986.02
$881,578.71
$2,036,823.05
$4,401,833.86
$7,538,612.35
$10,350,512.22
$13,089,837.30
$15,061,529.12
$16,640,786.24
$18,077,541.66
$19,204,787.02
$20,657,603.56
$22,092,734.32
$23,357,648.95
$24,141,125.70
$25,120,804.24
$25,636,195.41
$26,403,440.68
$27,055,884.00

MERCHANT TAILORS

JAMES NOBLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 100 Yonge Street.

NOTICE.

If you want a First-class Fall Suit, at a reasonable price, go to G. & J. Fawcett's, 287 Yonge St., where you can get a first-class fit without the trouble of trying on. 246

Messrs. Kennedy & Co.,
TAILORS
91 KING STREET WEST,
Have on hand a full assortment of
FALL TWEED,
Worsteds, Serges, &c.,
and are turning out the finest work at the
Lowest Prices in the City.
Remember the Address:
KENNEDY & CO.,
246 91 King St. West.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LEG AND ARM CO.,
151 BAY ST., TORONTO.
All Legs made by me have the Improved Take-Up Joints, and the Wearer can always tighten the Joints with a small Screw Driver, thereby preventing the noise that always been a great trouble to the Wearer of Artificial Legs. Send for circulars. 246

TRUSSES, CRUTCHES AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
A FEW TESTIMONIALS FROM ABROAD.
Mr. Thomas Cates, from Annas, Ont., says: The apparatus you made for me in 1873 had the effect of curing my Double Spinal Curvature. I was helpless, now I am strong and healthy, (may be re crred to). James Wyle, Commission Merchant of Hamilton, says: My child was troubled with Spinal Curvature; was given up by the Doctors; only got instrument for relief. The boy is now the healthiest child I got (may be refe red to). Hundreds of Testimonials from people being cured of Rupture by the use of Chas. Clutte's patented Spiral Truss. Pad only one ounce; perfect ventilation, constant pressure give to motion of the body. Send for Book on Rupture and Human frame, best information.
CHARLES CLUTTE,
Surgical Machinist,
118½ King street west, Toronto. 246

STEAM DYEING
ESTABLISHED 1869.
Ontario Steam Dye Works,
334 YONGE STREET, Opposite Gould, TORONTO
THOMAS SQUIRE, Prop.
The only house in Toronto which employs first-class PRACTICAL MEN to press Gentlemen's Clothes.
J. EYRES & SONS,
From . Paller & Sons, Perth, Scotland
DYERS TO THE QUEEN.
STEAM DYE WORKS,
329 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
Branch Leader Lane, off King street East
Silk and Woollen Dyers, Scourers, &c
Gents' clothing, kid gloves and feathers a specialty. Silks, velvets, damasks, repps, shawls, table covers and waterproofs, lustres. Mc'noes cleaned, dyed and pressed.
Toronto exhibition, 1879, awarded first extra prize for dyeing silks, etc. 1880, diploma—highest award possible. 246

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES.
Call and examine Large Stock of Fine
CARRIAGES!
AT 246
WM. DIXON'S.
83 & 85 Adelaide st. west, Toronto

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. CHARLES,
CUSTOM BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
13 CHURCH STREET,
LATE
19 Adelaide Street East.

HOTELS.
ROSSIN HOUSE
IS THE LARGEST, COOLEST IN SUMMER Unequalled in Cleanliness, Best Ventilated, best Furnished, and the best managed Hotel in Canada Graduated Prices.
HENRY J. NOLAN, Chief Clerk. MARK H. IRISH 135 Proprietor

RESTAURANTS
HOTEL BRUNSWICK
KING STREET WEST,
(Next Mail Office).
Choicest Selected Lot of the Celebrated
CANADIAN MALPEQUE OYSTERS,
Just received this day from Prince Edward Island; served on the shell; try them.
GEO. BROWN,
Late of the American Hotel.
SHELL OYSTER! SHELL OYSTERS!
First of the Season. Fresh and Fat at the 246
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT
70 YONGE STREET.

BOATS.
SAIL BOATS! SAIL BOATS!
I have now on hand a lot of sail boats (chaloupes 18 and 22 feet long, 2 feet 9 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. They are guaranteed safe and finished in galvanized iron. Address for price,
JEROME JACQUES,
BUILDER, ST. LOUIS DE LOTBINIERE, Quebec.

BREAD &c.
BREAD
WANTED,
A few more Customers to
BUY BREAD
At Crumpton's Bakery,
171 KING STREET EAST.
DELIVERED DAILY.

BILL POSTING.
WM. TOZER,
BILL POSTR
AND
DISTRIBUTOR,
100 WOOD ST.
Orders left at Hill & Weir' will be promptly attended to. tf

EXPRESS
9 ADELAIDE STREET EAST
CENTRAL OFFICE OF
T. FISHER'S EXPRESS LINE
CHEAPEST EXPRESS LINE IN THE CITY
5 Cent Parcel Delivery in Connection.
Arrangements made with merchants for delivery of parcels in large quantities.
T. FISHER, Proprietor.

UNDERTAKERS
W. H. INGRAM, Undertaker.
518 King Street East, corner of River. Funerals conducted on liberal terms.
M. NOLAN, 537 Queen street west. Funerals supplied in First-Class style at the Lowest Rates. The best Hearse in Toronto. Telephone communication with all parts of the City.
M. M'OABE & CO.
UNDERTAKERS,
353 QUEEN STREET WEST.
ORDERS ATTENDED TO NIGHT AND DAY.

EBONY
Preserves the Leather!
BRILLIANT
Prevents cracks or stiffness of the leather, makes it last longer than any other Blacking, and is the most economical.
Unexcelled Boot Dressing in the market.
BLACKING

PHOTOGRAPHING & FINE ARTS.
Look Round the Corner
of JARVIS STREET,
AND SEE
MICKLETHWAITE'S
AS YOU GO ON
KING STREET,
PHOTOGRAPHS.

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

J. B. COOK,
THE PHOTOGRAPHER,
Albert Hall,
191 and 193 YONGE STREE
Has all the latest kind of scenes. Rustic, Conservatory, Boating, and Swinging Pictures all the rage.
Cabinets, - $3 per Dozen.
Tablettes, - $5 " "
Cards - $1 per Dozen up
AMBROTYPES, Six for Fifty Cents. 246

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
RAILWAY SHOW CARDS
A SPECIALTY AT THE
MAIL JOB DEPARTMENT.
Designs and Sketches Furnished.
Commercial, Railway, Law, Show, Book and Job Printing,
Of every description executed promptly in first class style.
Entrance to Job Department on Bay street. Telephone communication.
LOVELL BROTHERS.
BOOK AND JOB
Steam Printers & Publishers.
Fine work of Every Description a Specialty.
Attention given to Book Work. Estimates given on application.

39 AND 41 MELINDA STREET TORONTO
MERCHANTS!
YOU CAN HAVE
Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards,
Etc., Printed Cheap and neat at 246
G. C. PATTERSON & CO.'S,
No 4 Adelaide Street West.

VALUATORS ETC.
GEORGE B. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Valuators and Investors.
WEST LYNNE, MANITOBA.
Correct and Confidental Valuations made of all property in Southern Manitoba towns and villages, and of farm property in Southern Manitoba.
Confidental Reports furnished owners and intending investors.
Taxes paid for non-residents. Eight years in Red River country. Correspondence solicited. Charges moderate. tf

MEDICAL.

Private Medical Dispensary
(Established 1860), 27 GOULD STREET TORONTO, ONT. Dr. Andrews' Purificantia, Dr. Andrews' Female Pills, and all of Dr. A.'s celebrated remedies for private diseases, can be obtained at he Dispensary Circulars Free. All letters answered promptly, without charge, when stamp is enclosed. Communications confidential. Address E. J. Andrews, M.D., Toronto, Ont.

RUPTURE CURED
This new Truss adapts itself to all positions of the body. Presses Back the Intestines as a person would with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. Declared by those wearing them, and highest medical authority to be the greatest surgical invention of the century. Age of person or length of time ruptured makes no difference. *Easy, durable and cheap.* Sent by mail Circulars free. Save your money till you get one Circular. J. WRIGHT & CO., Druggists, 309 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS.
WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,
DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

ONTARIO'S PARLIAMENT.

NO NEW HALLS OF LEGISLATION FOR THE PROVINCE.

The Tenders Too High and the Government Not Prepared — Miscellaneous Business in the House Yesterday—The Province Congratulates Itself.

A discussion on a series of resolutions in regard to the assumption of control by the Dominion parliament over local works, particularly railways, which had been subsidized by the province and by municipalities was the most important part of the business yesterday. The house was unanimous as to the spirit of the resolution, but Mr. Meredith divided it on amendment to one of them but not carrying the whole of the opposition with him. The discussion in committee of supply was not important.

NO NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Mr. Fraser announced that the new parliament buildings would not be proceeded with, as the cost of them would be too great, the lowest tender on the cheapest plan as modified, being over $540,000, and the highest $750,000, while tenders under the other plan were much higher, the highest being nearly $1,000,000.

Mr. Meredith said he was glad the government had come to the opinion of the opposition in regard to the parliament buildings. The government and house would now have to make provision for the safety of the records in the crown lands department.

BILLS ADVANCED.

Several bills were read a third time and several government bills passed in committee, amongst others Mr. Crooks' bill making certain amendments to the school law. On the third reading of this last bill,

THIRD CLASS TEACHERS,

Mr. Boulter moved that school inspectors with the sanction of trustees might renew third class certificates. Lost by 23 to 43.

POWER OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Mowat moved a series of resolutions in regard to the federal parliament assuming jurisdiction over local works. He said that the subject was of the greatest importance and he hoped the house would be unanimous in the matter. The confederation act gave the power to the Dominion parliament to assume control of works in a province, by declaring them of Dominion importance. This power was not to be exercised in an arbitrary way or merely at the discretion of the Dominion parliament, but only when the work in question was of real Dominion importance or of interest to more than one province. This was of special importance in regard to railways which had been subsidized by the province and by the municipalities, the claim of the province was that application would not be made to the Dominion parliament until the local government had been first consulted and the application sanctioned are refused on improper grounds.

Mr. Meredith agreed with Mr. Mowat that the power given to the Dominion parliament was to be exercised only on quasi judicial grounds. But the Dominion parliament had not shewn any disposition to exercise the right improperly. The present resolutions were meant to embarass the opposition and assist the friends of ministerialists in the elections. He agreed with the spirit of the resolutions, but the railways should have been specified. He did not think there were reasons for the change of jurisdiction in regard to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce and Credit Valley railways.

Mr. Frazer said the resolutions were not made for and would not serve any political purpose. There was no inconsistency between the third and sixth clauses, as the interests of the province might not always be those of the Dominion. Railways had come here for legislation and had been refused it, and they then said that they would go to Ottawa for it. The resolutions did no more than say that this legislature should be heard before application of this kind should be made.

Mr. Morris said the resolutions should be modified to meet the wishes of the opposition. He would oppose one of the resolutions as it was an innovation of the constitution, to declare that this house should be consulted before an application should be made to the Dominion parliament.

Mr. Creighton agreed with the spirit of the resolutions but not with every point. When this legislature had subsidized railways and also the municipalities, they should not be removed from the jurisdiction of the province. Municipalities were much nearer this legislature, and could make their influence felt much more here than they could at Ottawa. Instead of an application to this legislature, notice should be required. The first six resolutions passed unanimously with a slight amendment.

On the seventh resolution the opposition wished that certain railways which were applying to Ottawa should be named in the resolution, but this was refused, as nothing was wished to limit the general character of the resolutions.

Mr. Meredith moved an amendment to the ninth resolution requiring notice to the Ontario legislature instead of an application to it for leave, before an application to the Dominion parliament should be made.

The amendment was lost by 19 to 53; several of the opposition voting with the government.

Several bills were then advanced a stage.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of a bill making provision in regard to certain legal matters. The most important clauses were in reference to increasing sheriff's emoluments when under $500 a year by giving extra fees, and in certain cases providing for direct money payments to them to bring them up to at least $1000. The house at once went into committee and passed the bill and then into committe of supply and passed the following items:

Immigration	$28,500
Miscellaneous expenditure	$64,934
Public works	32,266
Colonization roads	105,650

Mr. Hardy explained that a decrease was due to the whole amount not having been expended last year. It was intended to expend more money in advertising in Europe and the rates of travel were cheaper and the decrease was in carriage of immigrants.

Mr. Monk complained that the expenditure in this way in some places was greater than the amount warranted.

Mr. Pardee said inspectors had to visit the roads once a month. The overseers had to furnish receipts and had to make affidavits of the correctness of the account.

Messrs. Deroche and Murray defended themselves against charges which had been made against them, in connection with the investigation in the public accounts committee.

Mr. Meredith disclaimed any intention of making charges of corruption against either of them.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

The public accounts committee met yesterday morning at 9.30.

Mr. Meredith moved, "The committee desire to draw attention to the fact that although the house met on January 12 they were not called together (except for the appointment of a chairman on January 31) until February 15, and to express the opinion that no effectual examination and audit of the public expenditure could be had unless so arranged as to permit of the committee proceeding with its work in the early days of the session."

Mr. Hardy moved in amendment, "That the committee again desires to call the attention of the house to the reports hereinbefore made by the committee recommending a change in the financial year, with a view of affording the committee more time during the session in which to investigate the public accounts."

The amendment was carried by 6 to 5.

Mr. Meredith moved, "The partial examination made by the committee into the expenditure for colonization roads purposes has shown that in some cases there has been a lack of the necessary supervision over and examination of the accounts of the overseers of roads to whom the expenditure of moneys has been entrusted, and the committee recommend that greater care shall in the future be exercised to prevent the irregularities which have been brought to their attention."

The motion was moved on, resulting in a tie, Mr. Gibson refraining from voting. It was therefore declared lost.

Mr. Ballantyne moved, "The committee are of opinion that moneys should not be forwarded to overseers of colonization roads through members of the house." Carried.

Mr. Meredith moved, "The committee have been unable to procure full details connected with the payment of a sum of $1832 to the Ontario bank for the use of James Bonfield, M.P.P., to indemnify him for certain costs and expenses alleged to have been incurred in respect of certain timber cut on lands embraced in his timber license, and the committee are of opinion that such payments ought not to be made without full explanation and the previous sanction of the house."

Mr. Hardy moved in amendment, "that your committee have had submitted to them a statement showing the items of such payment, except as to travelling and other expenses, and that in view of the indemnity given by the government to Mr. Bonfield, and of the previous departmental error in alienating the timber which rightfully belonged to Mr. Bonfield, it was the duty of the government to hold him harmless from loss in respect thereof." The amendment was carried.

The committee adjourned, the chairman to prepare a report of the minutes and evidence for presentment to the house.

THE MOBERLY SWINDLE.

Over $80,000 Taken in for Paper Lots in a Paper Town—Four Miles from Nowhere.

The Sentinel-Review of Woodstock says:

A former resident of Oxford writes thus to a relative in Woodstock: "You speak of Moberly as a town, and the county town at that; but as yet Moberly is only a town on paper, and people here are of the opinion that that is all it ever will be. My opinion is that Moberly is a swindle. Two men in Emerson bought a section of H. B. Co.'s land, had a surveyor take a walk over a portion of it and stick a dozen or two stakes into it; then they had a map made of a town site with a beautiful lake lying adjacent, and (but I am not certain) several small steamers plying to and fro. This they yclept Moberly, and then advertised and commenced the sale of town lots in Winnipeg, and I suppose in towns in Ontario, the last I heard was that they had sold over $82,000 worth of such lots. Now the place where this town is supposed to be is where we and a number of other settlers cut our hay, and except in winter and two or three months in summer one could not drive a team over it with safety. The registry office, as I think I told you in a former letter, is being built about there miles from there on section 30, tp. 2, rge. 22, W., where I have heard there is also to be a town site laid out, and a much more eligible place it will be."

FIRST THINGS.

The first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

Ships were first "copper bottomed" in 1783.

Coaches were first used in England in 1659.

Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.

The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

Glass was early discovered. Glass beads were found on mummies over 3000 years old.

Gas was first used as an illumination agent in 1702.

The first machine for carding, roving and spinning cotton made in the United States was manufactured in 1786.

The first telegraphic instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1844.

THE BABY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE IRISH.

BY W. B.

Down beside the gentle river,
Where the lovely aspens quiver,
And the comely willows shiver,
Darling baby plays;
Zephyrs kiss the cheeks of baby,
Birds enchant the ears of baby,
Angels joyful gather, may be,
Where the baby strays.

Baby holds a tiny bramble,
Round the baby lambkins gambol;
With it infant spirits ramble,
Straying where it strays.
Lo! the wood nymph yonder sleeping,
Round her ivy-leaves are creeping;
No—her charming eyes are keeping
Watch o'er baby's ways.

God's alone are here beholding
Baby's mother now unfolding,
Graceful beauty—nature's molding—
Art compelling praise.
Forth she comes thro' flowering bushes;
In the sparkling water rushes;
Naiads admiring, watch her blushes,
Far from human gaze.

Horror! see the flood is seeking
To prevent her now from speaking!
Yet how wildly is she shrieking,
While her child's in view—
While of death she's sadly thinking,
While the fatal fluid she's drinking,
While her lovely baby's sinking,
"Willie, babe, adieu!"

Willie, you have lost your mother,
Never can you find another;
She had loved you like no other,
Yet you laugh away;
Night is coming—see it yonder;
Where will little baby wander?
On the thought what heart can ponder?
Let a mother say.

—WORSE THAN WAR.—"The throat has destroyed more lives than the sword," by imprudence in eating and intemperance in drinking; but when the health becomes impared the miserable dispeptic may find prompt relief in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the bowels, acts upon the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, and stimulates all the secretions to a healthy action

—Let all them who have old sewing machines and new ones call at the Wanzer depot, 82 King st. west, and see the light running Wanzer "C" before buying; R. M. Wanzer & Co. pay no duty on their machines and are therefore more liberal in allowance for old machines than the American firms. More Wanzer machines are selling in this city than any other make, because they are lighter running, noiseless and have most valuable improvements. 246

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

—A REAL NECESSITY.—No house should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy.

MONEY AND TRADE

WM. FARLEY. WM. MARA.

FARLEY & MARA,

26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Stock Brokers, Commission & General Agents.

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Buy and sell on commission Canadian and American stocks; also grain and provisions on the Chicago and Toledo Board of Trade for cash or on margin.

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, March 8.—Banks—Montreal 200½ and 209, trans 15, 5 at 209; Ontario 62½ and 61½, trans 6, 50, 21 at 62; Toronto 174 and 172½, Merchants' sellers 133, Commerce 144¾ and 143¾, Imperial 138½ and 137½; Federal 168½ and 168, trans 10 at 168½; Dominion 196 and 195; Standard 117½ and 112, trans 41, 20 at 116½, 20 at 117; Hamilton sellers 123¾, do. 50 per cent, buyers 114; British America, sellers 136; Western Assurance Company 184½ and 184¼, trans 100 at 184½; Canada Life Company buyers 355, Confederation Life Association buyers 251, Consumers' Gas Company 156 and 154, Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company 222½, Western Canada Loan and Savings Company buyers 186, Union Loan Company 131 and 130, Canada Landed Credit Company 131 and 129½; B. & Loan Association 107 and 106½, trans 20 at 107; Imperial S. & Invest. sellers 114, Farmers' Loan and Savings Company 127 and 125, London and Canadian Loan and Aid Association sellers 144½, National Investment Company sellers 110, Peoples' Loan 113½ and 113, Real Estate Loan and Debenture Company 103½ and 101, sales 16 at 101½; Toronto House Building 146 and 143½, Manitoba Loan buyers 120, Huron and Erie Loan Company 161 and 160, Dominion Savings & Loan Company 122 and 120½, Ontario Loan & Debenture Company sellers 123, Canadian Savings and Loan sellers 128½, London Loan sellers 111½, Hamilton Provident sellers 143, Brant Loan and Saving Society 104 and 101½, Ontario Investment Association buyers 133½, British Canadian Loan and Investment Company buyers 101.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, March 8.—Banks—Montreal 209½ and 209, sales 174 at 209½, Ontario Bank 62½ and 62, Banque du Peuple 90 and 88½, Molson's Bank 129 and 127½, Bank of Toronto 174¾ and 174, Bank of Jacques Cartier 117 and 115½, Merchants' Bank 133½ and 132, sales 50 at 132½, Quebec offered 108, Union asked 95, CommerceBank 144½ and 143. Exchange offered 146 Federal Bank 167 and 163, Montreal Telegraph Company 132½ and 132, sales 300 at 132½, Dominion Telegraph Company asked 95, Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company 58 and 56½, City Passenger Railway Company 135½ and 135, Montreal Gas Company 171½ and 171, sales 250 at 170, 50 at 170½, 15 at 170½, 524 at 171, Canada Cotton Company 140 and 130, Dundas Cotton Company 127½ and 116, St Paul M and M 111 and 111½.

E. STRACHAN COX

STOCK BROKER.

No. 86 King St. East, Toronto,

Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commission.

Also represents the Grain and Provision House of Messrs. D. H. Denton & Co., Chicago, through whom orders are executed on the Board of Trade either for cash or on margin.

Receives telegraph quotations of the New York, Chicago and Montreal markets, daily reports and financial papers.

Grain and Produce Markets.

TORONTO, March 8.—CALL BOARD.—Flour and wheat quiet and nominal. Rye for October delivery offered at 80c, with 60c bid.

The receipts of grain on the streets to-day were very small, and prices unchanged from yesterday. Fall wheat sold at $1 20 to $1 21, and goose at $1 04 to $1 07. Barley steady at 78c to 84c. Oats firm at 44c to 45c. Other grains nominal at quotations. Dairy produce in moderate supply and firm. Clover seed in small receipt and easy at $4 60 to $4 85. Beef and mutton firmer. Hay in fair demand and steady, with sales of forty loads at $9 to $11 for clover, and $11 to $13 for timothy. Straw firm with sales of ten loads of bundled oat at $7 to $9, and loose at $5. We quote:—

Wheat, fall	$1 20 to $1 22	Apples, brl	1 50 to 3 00
do spring	1 25 to 1 28	Cabbage, dz.	0 75 to 1 00
do goose	1 04 to 1 07	Turnips, bag	0 40 to 0 45
Barley	0 78 to 0 85	Beans, bu	2 25 to 2 35
Oats	0 44 to 0 45	Onions, bag	1 15 to 1 20
Peas	0 78 to 0 82	Cauliflowers	0 75 to 1 00
Rye	0 83 to 0 84	Chickens, pair	0 60 to 0 80
Clover seed	4 60 to 4 85	Fowls, pair	0 60 to 0 75
Beef, hd qrs	7 00 to 8 50	Ducks, brace	0 70 to 0 80
do fore qrs	5 50 to 3 50	Partridge "	0 00 to 0 00
Mutton	9 00 to 9 50	Geese	0 75 to 1 10
Venison	00 00 to 00 00	Turkeys	1 00 to 2 00
" carc	0 00 to 0 00	Butter, lb. rlls	0 24 to 0 26
Lamb	8 50 to 9 00	do dairy	0 20 to 0 21
Hogs, 100 lbs	8 00 to 8 25	Eggs, fresh	0 15 to 0 16
Beets, bag	0 60 to 0 70	Wool, per lb	0 25 to 0 27
Carrots, bag	0 60 to 0 70	Hay	9 00 to 13 00
Parsnips, bg	0 65 to 0 75	Straw	7 00 to 9 00
Potatoes, bg	1 10 to 1 20		

MONTREAL, March 8.—Flour—Receipts 600 brls, market quiet and weak, demand light; 100 brls superior extra sold at $6 10; 100 brls extra at $5 95, 100 brls superfine at $5 35, 100 brls medium bankers' at 100 brls strong bakers' at $6 25, 200 Ontario bags strong bakers at $3 20.

TOLEDO, O., March 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red at $1 24½ for cash, $1 24 for March, $1 24½ for April, $1 20 for June, $1 11 for July, $1 08 for August, $1 06½ to $1 07 for year; corn high, mixed, 64c No. 2 2 32½ for cash and March, 63½ to 64c for May. Receipts—Wheat 5000 bu; corn 8000 bu; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 28,000 corn, 5000 bu; oats none.

DETROIT, March 8.—Wheat, No 1 white $1 23c for cash and March, $1 23½ for April, $1 23½ for May, $1 22½ for June, $1 18½ for July, $1 08½ to $1 09 for August, $1 07 for the year.

OSWEGO, March 8.—Wheat scarce, white state at $1 32, red state at $1 16. Corn unchanged; Western mixed, 72c. Oats quiet; No 1 state, 47c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada offered at $1 01, No. 1 Canada at $1 03. Rye quiet. Barley shipped, 10,500 bu. Sales of barley in Albany yesterday, 2000 bu. Bay of Quinte and 1000 bu. Canada East on private terms.

BEERBOHM SAYS—"London, March 8—Floating cargoes—Wheat slow; maize none offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, no business doing; maize rather easier. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize heavy, London—Fair average mixed, American maize, prompt shipment, was 29s to 29s 6d, now 29s. English country markets generally cheaper; French steady. Imports into the United Kingdom for week: Wheat 220,000 to 225,000 quarters, maize below 50,000 quarters, flour 120,000 to 125,000 brls. Liverpool—Spot wheat very dull, maize firm. On passage to the continent—Wheat 930,000 quarters, maize 130,000 quarters, Paris—Flour and wheat rather easier."

—Dyspepsia, that all prevalent disease of civilized life, is always attended with a disordered sympathetic system and bad secretions, and no remedy is better adapted to its cure than Burdock Blood Bitters taken according to special directions found on every bottle.

—A GOOD FILTER.—To have pure water in the house every family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of properly filtered water. The liver is the true filter of the blood, and Burdock Blood Bitters keep the liver and all the secretory organs in a healthy condition. It is the grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic.

—WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS 'TIS FOLLY TO BE WISE.—Dr. Bliss, if not a success at probing for bullets, was highly successful in despatching bullsting; but the grandest bulletin of success is that which heralds the wonderful cures performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that matchless tonic and blood purifier which acts at once upon the bowels, the skin, the liver and the kidneys, while it invigorates and strengthens the whole system.

—Had suffered many physicians and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60, he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery.

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

LACE GOODS, ETC.

THE

Lace Warehouse

18 AND 20 COLBORNE STREET,

(HEAD OF SCOTT STREET)

WE SHOW A SUPERB SELECTION IN ALL OUR WELL KNOWN SPECIAL LINES.

WHITE & COMPANY,

THE LACE WAREHOUSE.

18 AND 20 COLBORNE STREET,

(Head of Scott Street,)

HARDWARE.

WEST END Hardware House

313 QUEEN STREET WEST.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large lot of Ruby, Blue and Enamelled Glass.

Builder's and General Hardware in all lines.

COME AND SEE ME.

J. L. BIRD

TEAS AND COFFEES.

CONSUMERS'

Wholesale Tea Co.,

REMOVED TO

52 COLBORNE STREET.

Teas and Coffees wholesale to families Fine India Teas a specialty. Coffee roasted on the premises and ground when sold.

CONSUMERS' WHOLESALE TEA CO.

HAIR GOODS

DON'T FAIL TO BE PERFECT

For Christmas and more becoming than Years. There is nothing

SARATOGA WAVES,

The largest and finest stock ever seen in Canada. Also Switches, Coquets, Wigs, etc., and hundreds of other fashionable Hair Goods, at reduced rates during the holidays. A. DORENWEND, Paris Hair Works, 105 Yonge street, between King and Adelaide streets. 246

ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

WM. BERRY,

ODORLESS EXCAVATOR AND CONTRACTOR,

Residence, 151 Lumley Street; Office Victoria Street, Toronto.

Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates. 246

SANITARY.

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

FANCY GOODS.

SPECTACLES

EYE GLASSES.

C. POTTER, Optician,

31 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO,

Makes a specialty of giving an easy fit so that it will not tire the eye. 30 years' experience. 2

SHIRTS.

THE PARAGON SHIRT

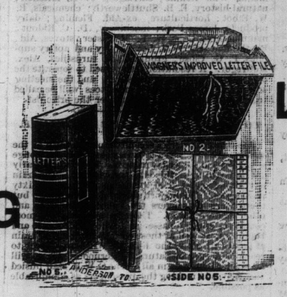
(First Prize.)

HAVE NO OTHER

LEADER LANE, Toronto.

WHOLESALE STATIONERY.

WAGNER'S



SELF LETTER INDEXING FILE.

The Most Complete Letter File Ever Invented!

Letters and Invoices—NO MATTER WHAT SIZE—Arranged in Alphabetical Order, in convenient form for instant reference.

NO PASTING FOLDING OR ENDORSING NECESSARY.

It is by far the Simplest in Arrangement, Easiest and Most Rapid to Operate, and Cheapest File made.

SUPERSEDES ALL OTHERS WHEREVER INTRODUCED.

File will Last for Years. Index will Hold 2,000 Letters.

Price of File $2.00 Each. Index, $2.40 per Dozen.

A NEW THING.

THE PEERLESS ARM-REST—Accountants will find this a most convenient and useful article in the office; every book-keeper and copyist should have one; price $1.00 each.

CLARK'S TRIAL BALANCE BOOK—A Great Convenience in Balancing up Books.

ACCOUNT BOOKS—We have a large number of hands constantly manufacturing all kinds of Books for Banks, Merchants, etc. Prices low and work guaranteed equal to anything made in the city.

The Graphic, Aldine, and all kinds of Magazines bound to order at shortest notice.

BARBER & ELLIS,

BOOKBINDERS,

NOS. 15 JORDAN AND 14 MELINDA STREETS, TORONTO.

AUCTION SALES.

THE MART.

We have received instructions from the Toronto office of Messrs. Vaughan Dennis & Co. to sell

200 LOTS IN CRYSTAL CITY!

The mere announcement of Lots for Sale in this, the first important point settled in Southwestern Manitoba, will be sufficient to those acquainted with the country. First, also, in population, as well as in the fertility and natural advantages of its surroundings.

BY FAR THE LAREST TOWN IN THE ROCK LAKE DISTRICT.

Surveyed in 1880, it is no prospective town, but is a thriving place—a large business being done. Churches, Schools, Mills, Registry Office, Stores, and every essential to supplying the wants of a thickly populated section.

The town site is the property of but one proprietor (Thos. Greenway, Esq., M. P. P. and his faith in the future of Crystal City is such that the proceeds of this, as well as o former sales, will be employed in fostering every legitimate industry and building up the town.

Over Forty Buildings Now Under Contract for Early Spring Completion.

As to the eligibility of investing, we refer intending purchasers to anyone acquainted with the Province, or to the shrewdness of speculators in Manitoba town property.

The mere fact that over 7,000 letters were posted at this office in one quarter will convey a partial idea of the volume of business done, as well as the population of the district.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH AND 10TH.

No extended description of this point is required, for the merit of its natural advantages caused its survey. It has grown to its important position by its merits, and will be sold on the same.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS EASY. SALE AT 3 AND 7.30 P.M.

Plans and particulars may be obtained from MESSRS. VAUGHAN, DENNIS & CO., Toronto Street, Toronto.

AUCTION SALES.

THE MART.

GRAND AUCTION SALE!

MORRIS, MORRIS, MORRIS.

We have received instructions from the Toronto Office of MESSRS. VAUGHAN, DENNIS & CO., to sell on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY Next, 9th and 10th instan.,

100 GOOD TOWN LOTS IN MORRIS.

To those who contemplate investing their money in some of these lots, a brief description of the town of Morris may be interesting. The original town site was surveyed out in 1877. At that time the only buildings here were a few small houses. Since then it has steadily grown, till now it claims to be the fourth largest town in the Province. Morris is situated on the west bank of Red River, midway between the international boundary line and the city of Winnipeg. Its location is high, and is surrounded by picturesque scenery. The town is thoroughly drained by the Red and Morris (or Scratching) Rivers, both of which run through and alongside the town site. In the immediate vicinity of the town is plenty of sand, limestone, and first-class clay for brick making. At the present time the following businesses and industries are represented here: A flour and grist mill, with four run of stones; a large saw mill, capable of turning out 2,000 feet of oak lumber per day; four general stores, a wholesale liquor store, a boot and shoe shop, a merchant tailor, a weekly newspaper and job printing office, two physicians, a harness shop, a tin and hardware store, stationery and fancy goods store, two blacksmith and carriage shops, two lumber yards, four builders and contractors, furniture store, livery stables, four grain buyers (each having a large storehouse), a bakery, three loan, insurance, and land agencies; a painter and dressmaking establishment. For the accommodation of the traveling public, the town supplies three first-class hotels. In addition to these, there are four churches, each with a resident minister; one of the largest public schools in Manitoba, besides a number of private residences. It has also a post-office, with a tri-weekly mail. The buildings here are all substantially built, a number of them being of solid brick walls. During the past year new buildings were erected and improvements made to old ones to the amount of over $75,000.

Morris is so favorably located that the Government has chosen it as the county seat of Morris County, and has selected it for the office of the County Court. Next year a registry office will be established here.

The country surrounding Morris is thickly settled by industrious and thrifty farmers. The land is the best, and not surpassed by any other part of the world for the growing of grain, roots, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS.

At the present time this town is without railway communication, but we have every confidence that within the next year a line running through this town—a Manitoba Central—will be under contract, and the work of construction commenced, which line will give us communication with the north, west and south, and in all probability to the east, connecting with the South-western, Northern Pacific and Canada Pacific Railway. The Pembina Mountain branch of the C. P. R. passes to the west of Morris about five miles.

During the navigation season, boats stop here on their way from Winnipeg to West Lynne, also on the return trip. The present winter a boat is to be built by a Morris firm, and be put on Red River next season.

PRICE OF LOTS.

Notwithstanding that we have, as yet, no railway facilities, influential capitalists feel so confident of the future of Morris that they have invested considerable of their money in real estate in the town. The price of town lots has rapidly advanced. Two years ago, desirable business site lots could be purchased at from $60 to $100, but to-day they sell readily at from $400 to $600 each. Other lots have risen in proportion, and those that could have been purchased at from $15 to $25 two years ago are now held at $50 to $100. Next year, we venture to predict and feel confident that our hopes will be realized, property in Morris will advance 100 per cent. above present value.

If any doubting Thomas is suspicious as to the correctness of our statement in regard to the value of property here, they are at liberty to refer to any of the following gentlemen, residents of Winnipeg, who will give an uninterested opinion: Col. W. N. Kennedy, Registrar of Selkirk; S. Mulvey, Collector of Inland Revenue; Capt. D. H. McMillan, M. P. L.; Capt. H. S. Donaldson, of Donaldson Bros.; R. Adamson, of Gordon, Adamson, & Co., Bankers; C. S. Rankin, Barrister; F. H. Scobell, Real Estate Agent.

Plans and full information may be obtained from the auctioneers.

TITLE PERFECT. TERMS EASY. **F. W. COATE & CO., Auctioneers.**

Plans and all particulars may be obtained from MESSRS. VAUGHAN, DENNIS & CO., Office—9 Toronto St., Toronto.

BRIEF LOCALS.

The advertising album man
Goes travelling on his cheek,
And does his level best to look
Both innocent and meek.

How daintily he shows his scheme,
How plausibly he talks;
But trust him not, dear reader, he's
As crafty as a fox.

The executive committee meets at 4 p.m. today.

Judge Dugas of the Montreal, arrived in the city yesterday,

The Lesliville liberal conservatives will form an association.

Twenty buggies were sent from Toronto to Winnipeg yesterday.

The effects of the U. E. club were sold out by auction yesterday.

The Queen's Own had a street parade last night, headed by their band.

The Toronto presbytery finished its business in Knox church yesterday.

Large numbers of people are being vaccinated at the hospital and St. Andrews' hall.

The Don improvement committee held a meeting last evening at the Royal Standard, Riverside.

The members of the property committee inspected the fire halls and police stations yesterday afternoon.

The funeral of Robert Whittingham, who committed suicide on Monday, took place yesterday afternoon.

The pigeon thieves are still at work. Twenty-two pairs of fancy pigeons were stolen from the Zoo the other night.

It has been decided by the Grand Trunk to run a train on express time to Winnipeg on Mondays at ordinary rates.

Mr. Thos. Hodgins, Q.C., chairman of the law school, begins to-day a course of lectures to the junior class on criminal law.

Everyone knows the famous Wilson, Barlow, Primrose & West's minstrel troupe at the Grand to-morrow and Saturday nights.

The meeting of the joint sub-committees on the reorganization of the engineer and commissioner has been fixed for to-morrow afternoon.

The purse containing $40 found at the Union station the other day has been claimed. It belonged to an immigrant named Stuart Jamieson

In the county court yesterday the case of Charlesworth v. Field was decided against the latter, the jury giving to the plaintiff the full amount claimed, $175.

At a meeting of scientific gentlemen held a few evenings ago it was proposed to form an archeological society in this city and petition the Government for a small annual grant to maintain the same.

On application of the authorities of the Great Western railway, Judge Boyd appointed the following as constables on that line of road:—Donald Fraser, Nathan Hart, Edward Monteau, Bernard Fox, G. W. Russel.

Mr. James Young, M.P.P., had to leave for home (Galt) yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a severe cold, which the prevailing raw east wind seems to have aggravated. We hope soon to hear of his being all right again.

—"By reason of a severely sprained ankle, one of my horses began to go very lame," writes Mr. R. Araold, 219 Metting street, Charleston, S.C. "A thorough application of St. Jacobs Oil entirely cured the horse. I heartily endorse it as an excellent remedy for stock." Every one should use it.

It might not be a clanish crime, neither do we say that the weather caused the coincidence, but last night, strange though it may appear, Patrick O'Brien was arrested on a warrant for threatening his wife to——and locked up at No. 2. Robert O'Brien was also arrested on a warrant for threatening to kill his wife, and locked up at No. 1.

At general sessions yesterday before Judge Boyd, the following true bills were presented by the grand jurors: C. Thompson, Thos. Heaslip, Jno. Doran and Thos. King, for larceny and receiving; Chas. Johnston alias Wilson, obstructing a policeman; Wm. Cook, stealing from a letter; and Antonia Rossa, Agiolo Cuneo and Donato Glionna, robbery and wounding. The grand jury adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day. The first three prisoners asked for a remand until a witness from the penitentiary could be brought up, which was granted.

MILLER'S EXTRADITION.

Mr. Fenton yesterday received the following telegram from Ottawa, in reference to the Miller extradition case:—"Papers with secretary of state for submission to governor. Warrant probably in a couple of days." Warden Wright of the eastern penitentiary and Detectives O'Meara and Hanson of Pittsburg arrived in the city later in the day and await the coming of the extradition papers.

TELEGRAPHIC REDUCTIONS.

The Canada mutual union telegraph company has made another reduction in rates to American cities. Fourteen words from Toronto to any point in New York state, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, the rate has been reduced from 50c to 40c; to Delaware, West Virginia, 60c to 50c; Virginia, Wisconsin, 70c to 60c. The night rates are one-half of these figures. The Canada mutual union has connections with the American mutual, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Lehigh Valley railway wires, and the Lehigh Valley telegraph company. It is to be hoped they will be able to reduce the rates in Canada some of these days.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Industrial exhibition association have elected chairmen of the committees appointed at the annual meeting as follows: Finance, W. B. Hamilton; horses, W. Christie; cattle, Andrew Smith, V.S.; sheep and pigs, ex-Ald. Crocker; agricultural products, J. D. Laidlaw; poultry, W. H. Doel; implements, Wm. Rennie; carriages, J. E. Mitchell; natural history, E. B. Shuttleworth; chemicals, R. W. Elliot; horticulture, ex-Ald. Fleming; dairy products, James Park; machinery, D. C. Ridout; manufactures, Capt. W. F. McMaster; stoves, Ald. Booth; fine arts, W. S. Lee; honey and apiary supplies, P. G. Close; grounds and turnstiles, Alex. McGregor. A resolution was passed to separate the office of manager and treasurer, and the meeting adjourned. The various committees well be called together at an early day to consider the prize list.

TO THE PROGRESSIVE PROVINCE.

The Great Western's second Manitoba train of the season—the first was a great success—left the Yonge street station yesterday at noon. There were nearly 200 on board from this city and vicinity. The train left Hamilton at 2.40, with an addition of sixty passengers. The majority were for Winnipeg, but there were passengers for Dakota, Minnesota and other western states. The arrangements are most complete, and the passengers who left Toronto and Hamilton, as well as those who are to join the train at points all along the line to Windsor, expect to reach Winnipeg by Saturday afternoon. There will be several hundreds in all. The G.W.R. staff busied themselves in making the passengers as comfortable as possible.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There was a large audience present last night to witness the first performance of the season of Rip Van Winkle by the Herndon company. Mr. Herndon as Rip was excellent, and received frequent marks of appreciation by the audience, as did also Miss Mary Goldsby as Rip's "Frau." The support was better than in Lost and Won, and as a whole the performance was a success.

THE GRAND'S ATTRACTION.

One of the best minstrel troops on the road will be at the Grand to-morrow and Saturday nights, with a matinee. The names of Barlow, Wilson, Pumrose & West are diamons in the field of minstrelsy.

About Bird Life.

Mary Treat treats certain readers this side the "Atlantic" with her observations of our winter birds, especially blue-birds and native sparrows. A pair of blue-birds, which had hatched their second brood in a single season, were greatly annoyed by some English sparrows going to their bird home and looking at the baby birds, one even having the audacity to attempt to adopt and feed them. The only remedy was to call in the brothers and sisters of the first brood to watch while the parent birds, went in search of food. Of the native sparrows, one will chatter and bow to another who cowers apparently at his feet, meanwhile entertaining his audience with long musical notes. But while the singer is at his best of melody, the crouching one leaps up like a flash and strikes him on the breast with sufficient force to hurl him clear across the mimic stage. Others, strangers of different species, sometimes make trial of their strength, or show their bird hatred. The preliminaries are brief; they commence chattering, and clinch at once. Up, up, they go, high in the air, striking, railing at each other as they ascend, until one is victorious. The summer yellow-bird mixes freely with various sparrows, though many would not recognize him in his sombre winter coat. Still, he is happy, and picks his millet as merrily as when rollicking amid the rounded globes of the dandelion. Our little gymnast, the titmouse, or black-capped chickadee, is not regarded as migratory, and yet he comes in the winter and seems to go north in the spring. He is one of the most fearless of birds, is quite exclusive and does not mingle freely with other winter birds. The cold snow storms seem only to increase his jollity, and make sweeter his chick-a-dee-dee.

Big Bones.

(From the Tallahassee Floridian.)

Dr. Wilcox sends us the complete dimensions of the mastodon recently discovered by him in Taylor county, and which he exhibited in this city on the 14th of January; Length of head, 9 feet; length of neck, 7 feet; length of spine, 27 feet; length of fore leg, 7 feet; length of molar tooth in jaw, 11 inches; width of molar tooth in jaw, 4 inches; length of molar from top of tooth to the end of the root of molar tooth, 8½ inches; length of under jaw bone, 6½ feet; diameter of spinal marrow, 6½ inches.

Converting Chinamen.

(From the Salt Lake Tribune.)

During the past year the Methodists have been very active making converts among the Chinese of Salt Lake, and many of the celestials are renouncing the faith of Confucius to embrace the more modern tenets of christianity. Those who have had the most experience in converting the Mongolian have discovered that the power of song is a more potent lever to pry under the edge of heathen unbelief than the influence of prayer. As soon as a celestial can be taught to sing sabbath school hymns he is gone, so far as his old faith is concerned. The Chinese who have been converted have not only stuck by their change of heart, but are studiously engaged in the work of evangelizing their fellow heathen who grope in darkness.

—Otis Hathaway, Esq., 13 Rock street, Fall River, Mass., had a very bad attack of rheumatism, which racked him sorely. Finally he could scarcely move. St. Jacob's Oil was tried, and proved to be the only remedy that did any good. Two weeks' use of it rendered him as chipper and as active as ever.

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

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

—WEAK LUNGS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM STRONG.—Breathe with the mouth closed, have access at all times to pure air, exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food, and take that best of all cough remedies, Hagyard' s Pectoral Balsam, it speedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults or children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—People have no more right to become dyspeptic, and remain gloomy and miserable, than they have to take poison and commit suicide. If the stomach becomes weak and fails to perform its functions, Burdock Blood Bitters will speedily remedy the trouble.

—Don't buy a sewing machine until you have seen the Wanzer new family "C" and "P" for dressmaking and tailoring purposes; all latest improvements, nickle-plated in all bright parts, simple, durable, noiseless, and guaranteed ten years. 84 King street west, Toronto. 246

TENDERS.

Water-Works Department.

Tenders For Supplies.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon of

Wednesday, the 15th Inst.

for the supply of the following materials requried for the current year:

Iron Pipe	Cartage
Lead Pipe and Pig Lead,	Fire Hydrants,
Brass Work,	Drinking Fountains,
Stopcock Boxes, &c.	Special Castings,
General Stores.	Lumbricating Oils.

Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit (marked check or cash) equal to 2½ per cent. of the contract if over $1,000, and 5 per cent if under.

Forms of specifications and tender and other particulars to be obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

J. B. BOUSTEAD,
Chairman Water Works Committee.

Toronto, March 7, 1882.

PRIVATE SALES

ATTENTION

NOTE.

The accompanying plan shows the position of the Town of Sidney, the principal station on the main line of the C. P. R. between Portage la Prairie and Brandon, the station buildings being exactly opposite Sidney avenue, the centre of the Town.

NOTICE.

We are instructed by the proprietors of the Town of

SIDNEY

to inform our numerous purchasers and the public that the lots advertised to be sold by Public Auction, are not part of, or at all belonging to, the Town site of Sidney, as laid out and surveyed by Vaughan, Dennis & Co. Dominion Land Surveyors, and at present on private sale only by us, the Authorized Agents. We invite inspection of Plans which can be seen at our Office.

PEARSON BROS.,

17 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

SHIRTS.

GRANT'S PATENT PARIS SHIRTS

TAKE THE LEAD.

They are made of the finest soft-finished cotton; fronts, cuffs and collar-bands 3-ply linen. From $1.25.

DON'T FAIL TO GET A SAMPLE 135

3-PLY LINEN COLLARS ONLY 15c.

GRANT'S SHIRT FACTORY,

233 QUEEN ST. WEST.

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

—THE CAUSES OF COLDS—Are getting overheated in hot rooms or crowded assemblies, sitting in a draught, or cooling too rapidly after exercise, muffling up warm and changing to lighter wrappings, cold and damp feet. No matter what is the cause Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is the cure for all throat and lung diseases that induce consumption.

HATS CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.

A. A. ALLAN & CO.

WHOLESALE

HATS, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS.

We are showing an immense variety of all the newest style Buyers will find our stock the largest in Ontario, and our price remarkably low.

OPEN THIS WEEK:

116 CASES AMERICAN FELT HATS
70 " AMERICAN STRAW GOODS

We invite the attention of close, prompt-paying dealers, and request a visit when in the city.

A. A. ALLAN & CO.,

32 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO