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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1884.

Sound Railway Legislation.

In the dominion parliament railway legislation is moving in the right direction. The Grand Trunk bill has been read a third time and passed in the house, but with some very important amendments. The Montreal Herald claims, and with good reason, that in urging these amendments upon the house the chief part was taken by Hon. Peter Mitchell. At the same time it is clear that Mr. Mitchell's efforts as a private member must have failed had not the Government taken hold of the matter, and come out decidedly on the people's side. The bill in question is a private bill, and the government might have to a large extent shirked responsibility, had it chosen to take this course. But it had been determined that there should be no shirking, and on Wednesday Sir Charles Tupper came to the front with the intimation, in substance, that the amendments urged by Mr. Mitchell should be adopted. More than that, he announced that he would introduce a bill extending the provisions of the consolidated railway act of last year so that the Grand Trunk as well as other railways should be prohibited from dealing in the stocks and bonds of other roads. To show that this was no sudden impulse of the present time, either, it has to be added that it was promised by him last session—that is, that railways then remaining exempt from the restriction should be included. Sir Charles is thus reported:—

The hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Mitchell) had also drawn his attention to the importance of having it provided that the first application of the funds should be for a double track between Montreal and Toronto, and he would say that he intended to introduce an amendment to that effect. The government also intended this session to amend the consolidated railway act, so as to extend the clause prohibiting the amalgamation and leasing of railway lines, without the express sanction of parliament, to the Grand Trunk and all other railway companies in Canada which were now exempt from its operation.

"It might have been." What might have been, let us ask, had Sir Charles Tupper or some other champion of the principle of national policy in railway matters, stood in Mr. Pardee's place in the Ontario government two years ago, when the Grand Trunk-Midland gobble was before the provincial assembly? A Mexican reply to this would be, *quien sabe*—who knows? But doesn't it look odd that Sir Charles, a Nova Scotian, should be in very deed and fact the most potent defender of Ontario's railway rights to-day?

Nor should Mr. Mitchell's services, not alone to the dominion generally, but to Ontario in particular, be forgotten. He pressed the amendment which makes the double tracking between Toronto and Montreal compulsory, whereas before the bill was like the witches' prophecy in Macbeth, leaving the company free to keep the word of promise to the ear, while breaking it to the hope. Further, he insisted upon it, and carried it, that the bill must be accepted by a two-thirds majority of Grand Trunk proprietors, instead of by a bare majority, as at first proposed. And, again, that the dominion lien upon the Grand Trunk for the old loan and accumulated interest should cover the Great Western property as well. In one way, this betters the public security; in another way it unquestionably concedes what the Grand Trunk appears to have been *very* anxious to obtain—the sanction of dominion law to the fusion. And, finally, Mr. Mitchell drew from the minister of railways, speaking for the government, the positive assurance that the new issue of securities does not take precedence of the government's claim. On this point a mistaken impression has prevailed; but now we know that the dominion claim remains as good as it was before, and in fact better.

The World has from the first said that the Grand Trunk should have every proper facility given it for raising money for that most necessary work—double-tracking the road from Toronto to Montreal. We have at the same time contended that the legislative permission asked for should be coupled with full security taken on behalf of the public interest. And not only this, but that conspicuous assertion should be made of the power of the commonwealth in railway matters generally. It must be the verdict of the people that the dominion government has handled this Grand Trunk bill well, and has shown that the public have rights which railway companies are bound to respect.

There was one thing apparent yesterday: that the four men charged with conspiracy felt their position keenly. They were not arraigned there as politicians (as some few tried to think), but they were there on a serious charge, and already they were in the grasp of the law. Politics may be a pleasant enough game, but when it comes to bribery and conspiracy the situation is altogether different.

We hope the city officers are getting ready to clean off Yonge street. A little extra money spent in putting that street in order immediately would be cheerfully voted by the city. King street ought also to be picked off from the St. Lawrence hall to York street immediately.

The pictures that the Globe printed yesterday were ahead of the Biddulphers of old. A man in the police court who tried to recognize the prisoners by the Globe cuts was taken to the asylum. If the Mail would once print the Globe editors in similar style, the infliction would cease.

All roads lead to Rome. So all the interviews between the Meeks and the Wilkinsons with the members who were to be bought lead to the Mail office and to Mr. Bunting. Wilkinson and Meek were the steerers into Bunting's office.

The Mail changed its attitude toward Kirkland yesterday. It saw that it was dangerous to make a scapegoat out of him for Mr. Bunting's benefit.

The street cars were running yesterday, after a cessation of eighty days, perhaps the longest period in their history in Toronto.

Legislators and Lobbyists.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: Some one has said if you would relish meals in hotels never go into the kitchens. In connection with this Beecher says if you would respect laws and lawmakers never go into legislatures. This evidently was a disparagement of legislators mentally and otherwise, but Brother Beecher is given to

Compounding for sins that he's inclined to
By damning those he has no mind to.

Still there is no doubt some foundation for what he says even here in Canada. We have the satisfaction however of knowing that what our legislators lack mentally and morally they make up in brass, impudence, duplicity and tergiversation. Bear witness Pacific scandals, big pushes, Algoma frauds and timber limit conspiracies. American politicians are generally considered the most unprincipled in the world—but pshaw! ours can beat them every day in the week. The former are always open for a bid and stand out manfully for the highest, but that ends the business and they try to conceal it. Ours are wiser in their day and generation. They take the money and then make political capital by going back on the bribers and posing as patriots uncorruptible and undefiled. Nor are our lobbyists behind our legislators for they cross the line and buy up legislators wholesale without getting nabbed, but when their American brethren try the same thing here they are cast into bastiles 6 x 10. These facts are the more remarkable because our legislators and lobbyists are mostly pupils of their American brethren. This is a proof that our countrymen are apt pupils, and we would advise our American cousins not to teach us any more bad tricks.

We already beat them at everything of any importance save guzzling beer, drinking "forty-rod" and squirting tobacco juice, and we will soon rival them at these national pastimes and characteristics. Then the glory will have departed from Israel.

In conclusion, let us advise their lobbyists to serve full time at their state capitals, and finish off at Washington before venturing over here on business.

SUBSCRIBER.

Trenton, Ont., March 20, 1884.

LAMENTATION OF F. S. K.

Oh, for a bed of boughs in the wilderness.

P. S.—From Oct. 1 last till Christmas I was on a survey for Kirkland in the interior near the boundary and beyond Pigeon river. Kirkland went in with us, but left after we got fairly to work. According to him and the person he left in charge of the party (a thoroughly honest and honorable person) the timber limit laws or regulations are the most absurd and ridiculous possible to imagine. I thought it strange they should attempt to secure limits under such regulations and told them so. The regulations surely must have been passed so that limits up there could be reserved for and bestowed on political supporters. Nothing else will account for them. My opinion is that the government has refused to do what is just and reasonable, so that they will have the limits to bestow on friends or supporters. If Kirkland is euchered out of the limits he has had surveyed he will undoubtedly have the country fired (a very easy matter) and destroy all the accessible timber in that region. No one could blame him if he did. The surveying cost nearly $10,000, but this is about 25 per cent more than it should have cost or would have only for Kirkland and his blundering. If they don't get the limits this, of course, will be a total loss. I think Kirkland knew what the regulations were before he had any surveying done up there. I understood that he saw Mr. Pardee last summer and tried to get him to promise to try and get some sensible and reasonable regulations passed.

Trenton, Ont., March 20, 1884. S.J.H.

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—Montreal Star.

A Paris correspondent describes the scene during the night prior to the issue of shares in the new French loan, when well-to-do investors and agents hire persons, who, in turn, hire others yet poorer to keep places for them until the hour when the office opens. It was motley and distressing. A poor widow, with seven children of a tender age, the youngest about 8, had been standing there since 10 o'clock. The eight places would fetch something like five or six francs—a fortune for a day. A charitable soul sent them some hot coffee, some bread and cold meat, and the look of delight at the victuals told a heartrending tale of privation.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A boy named McCormick was stoned to death by two 16-year-old companions in Manchester, O.

The Arabs in Algeria learn English, but will not, or cannot, learn French. So says Gen. Faidherbe in the Revue Scientifique.

A boy was sentenced by a Laporte, Ind., jury to four years' imprisonment at hard labor for stealing a suit of clothes. A jury in the same town and on the following day gave Henry Augustine only five years' imprisonment for the murder of his uncle and cousin.

The electric light in the libraries and dining room of the house of commons having proved satisfactory, the Edison & Swan Company has increased the lighting accommodation to 480 lamps. Careful provision has been made against any failure of the light from accidents to the engines or machines.

Dr. Otto Krummel of Gottingen, who has been investigating the area of oceans, estimates the superficies of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans at 194,787,425 square miles, and the total superficies of all the seas on the globe at 231,915,905, while the total superficies of the continents and islands he puts at 34,354,950 square miles.

A small trader in Berlin, who was recently summoned as a witness in court, and who asked to be excused from appearing on the day and hour (2 o'clock) appointed, on the plea of attending his wife's funeral, was told that the alleged reason could not be considered a sufficiently valid one. He presented himself; but when the case had not been called by 1 o'clock he braved the risk of a contempt of court, left, and was finally excused by the judge.

In a long communication to the French academy of sciences, M. Paul Bert, a high authority, testifies to the excellence of S grammes of chlorotorm vaporized in 100 litres of air as an anæsthetic. His experiments were made on human beings of both sexes from 17 months upward. The mixture is not disagreeable. Some rather liked it. Insensibility resulted in six or eight minutes, and in one case was maintained 1½ hours. There was no nausea.

According to the British Medical Journal, the female medical students of St. Petersburg have been compelled to reside in a large boarding establishment provided by the authorities, instead of being free, as heretofore, to live where they pleased. They are required to be at home before 9 o'clock every evening, and are charged ten roubles per month for board and lodging. Princess Shakafsky is the present resident superintendent. The change was made through fear of nihilistic plots.

The drink statistics of Belgium have a certain amount of interest. The population of the kingdom, now amounting to about 5,500,000, consumes annually alcoholic liquors to the value of 480,000,000f., which is 66 per cent more than thirty years ago. Compared with forty years ago, the number of the insane has increased by 104 per cent, of suicides by 80 per cent, and of condemned criminals by 135 per cent. In 1850 the number of places where alcoholic liquors were retailed was 53,000; it is now 130,000.

Feb. 29 was the anniversary of Rossini's birthday, who, of course, had a birthday only every four years, which made him ask a young lady who dined with him on Feb. 29, 1864, and whose nineteenth birthday was the day before, "Who is, in your opinion, younger—a man who celebrates his eighteenth anniversary, or a young lady who celebrates her nineteenth birthday?" When she said the young man of the eighteenth anniversary, he replied, "Well, I am that man, and consequently I am younger than you. You said so yourself."

Mr. Muntz, the senior member for Birmingham, who was one of those who congratulated Mr. Peel on his elevation to the speaker's chair, was present at the baptism of the latter when he was named Arthur Wellesley, after the Duke of Wellington, who was also present on the occasion in the capacity of godfather. This was in the year 1829, when Mr. Muntz was in his eighteenth year. Mr. Muntz's father (also M. P. for Birmingham) wore a beard when there was not another in the house of commons, and was known throughout England as "the man with the beard."

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

TORONTO, Friday, March 21.

The posted rates for sterling exchange in New York to-day were at 490½-488

A cable to Cox & Worts quotes Hudson Bay at £25½, and Northwest Land at 60s.

The New York stocks are dull with a weaker tendency.

Chicago was a shade better, but closed with the advance lost.

The local stock market continues flat and featureless.

General business has not exhibited much animation during the week, and very little improvement is expected, as nearly all spring orders have been placed.

The last sheet issued by Bradstreet's shows the following business changes in the dominion: Mark Turcotte, Chute a Blondeau, general store, assigned in trust; E. O'Leary, Ottawa, tailor, assigned in trust; Miss Maggie Mess, Waterloo, millinery, failed and out of business; Odette & Wherry, Windsor, commission, coal, etc., failed; Joseph Couture, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Que., general store, assigned in trust; Joseph Gaillardet, Walker's Cutting, Que., general store, assigned in trust.

New York Stocks.

CLOSING PRICES.—Canada Southern 54, Canadian Pacific 55, Denver & Rio Grande 18½, Lackawanna 127½, Lake Shore 102¾, Louisville & Nashville 48½, New York Central 115½, Michigan Central 92, Missouri Pacific 91¾, Northwest common 118½, Northern Pacific 22½, Northern Pacific preferred 48½, St. Paul common 92½, St. Paul & Manitoba 96½, Union Pacific 76½, Western Union 73½, Wabash Pacific 16½, preferred 27.

Toronto Stock Exchange.

MORNING SALES.—Ontario 25 at 104½. Commerce 20-30 at 126½. Imperial 7-4 at 139. Federal 10 at 139½, 15-30-11-24-30-30 at 139, 10 at 139. B. & L. Association 8 at 104½. British Can. L. & I. 20 at 103.

CLOSING BOARD.—Montreal 194 to 193¾; sales 5-5 at 193¾. Toronto 184½ to 183¾; sales 29 at 183¾ after board. Ontario and Qu'Appelle 90 to 87½; sales 22-10-8 at 90, 10-20-10 at 89. Canada Permanent, sales 50 at 216½.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

CLOSING BOARD—Montreal 194½ to 194; sales 75 at 194½; x. d. 191 to 190½; sales 75 at 191½, 200 at 191, 25 at 190½. Peuple 62½; sales 25 at 63. Molsons 119½ to 117; sales 75 at 118. Commerce 126½ to 126½; sales 25 at 126½. Montreal Telegraph company, 119 to 117; sales 25 at 121½, 75 at 120, 25 at 118, 25 at 117½. Richelieu 63½ to 63; sales 500 at 123½. Montreal Gas Co. 192½ to 192½; sales 350 at 192½. Ontario Investment, sales 100 at 97.

Local Markets.

THE FARMERS' MARKET.—The receipts of grain to-day were small, and prices unchanged. Wheat steady, with sales of a few loads at $1 to $1.05 for fall, $1.05 to $1.10 for spring, and 80c to 84c for goose. Barley unchanged at 60c to 68c, according to quality. Oats firm, with with sales at 39c to 40c. Peas nominal at 75c to 77c, and rye at 63c. Hay in better supply and steady, there being sales of thirty loads at $6.50 to $9 for clover, and at $10 to $14.50 for timothy. Straw firmer at $8.50 to $9.50 for five loads. Hogs rather firmer, with sales of a few lots at $8.25 to $8.50. Beef unchanged, at $6 to $7 for forequarters, and $7.50 to $9 for hindquarters. Carcases of mutton at 7c to 8½c, and lamb at 9c to 10c. Poultry scarce; turkeys 16c to 17c per lb.; geese 10c to 12c; chickens 75c to $1; ducks 90c to $1.10.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—This market was quiet to-day, and prices generally firm. Beef—Roast, 10c to 14c, sirloin steak 12c to 14c, round steak 10c to 12c. Mutton—Legs and chops 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 9c to 11c. lamb, per lb., 14c to 15c, veal, best joints, 12c to 14c, inferior cuts 8c to 10c. Pork—Chops and roast 12c to 13c. Butter—Pound rolls 23c to 25c, large rolls 18c to 19c, cooking 15c to 16c. Lard 14c to 15c. Cheese 15c to 17. Bacon 11c to 14c. Eggs 20c to 22c. Turkeys $2 to $3. Chickens, per pair, 80c to $1. Geese, each, $1 to $1.50. Ducks 90c to $1.10. Potatoes, per bag, 80c to 85c. Cabbages per doz., 60c to $1. Onions, per peck, 25c to 30c. Parsnips, per peck, 20c to 25c. Beets, per peck, 25c to 30c. Carrots, per peck, 15c to 20c. Beans, per bush, $1.45 to $1.80. Turnips, per bag, 45c to 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Cotton steady; Uplands 11¼, New Orleans 11¾. Flour—Receipts 12,000 bbls., weak; sales 14,000 bbls. No. 2 at $2.35 to $3, superfine $2.80 to $3.30, common $3.40 to $3.75, good $3.80 to $6.50, western extra $6.25 to $6.50, extra Ohio $3.40 to $6.00. St. Louis $3.40 to $6.25, Minnesota extra $5.75 to $6.75, double extra $6.80 to $6.85. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Cornmeal firm. Wheat—Receipts 15,000 bush., firm; sales 2,616,000 bush. futures and 126,000 bush. spot; exports 8,000 bush. No. 2 spring nominal. No. 2 red $1.08 to $1.08½. No. 1 red state $1.18. No. 1 white state $1.19. No. 2 red March $1.07⅞, April $1.08 to $1.08⅛, May $1.10⅛ to $1.10⅛. Rye firm. Barley firm at 72c. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 85,000 bush, steady; sales 1,268,000 bush. future and 130,000 bush. spot; exports 6000 bush.; No. 2 62½c. March 61c, April 61½c to 62c, May 62½c to 63c. Oats—Receipts 18,000 bush., weak; sales 1,100,000 bush. future and 71,000 bush. spot; mixed 40c to 41c, white 45c to 46½c. No. 2 April 40c to 40½c, May 40½c to 41c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops firm. Coffee dull, Rio 11½c. Sugar dull, standard A 7c to 7⅛c, cut loaf and crushed 7½c to 7⅝c, unchanged. Tallow steady at 7½c to 7⅝c. Potatoes steady. Eggs firmer at 21c. Pork steady, mess $17.75. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm, pickled bellies 8½c to 8¾c, pickled hams 12c, middles nominal at 9½c. Lard weak at $9.75 to $9.77½. Butter firm at 18c to 34c. Cheese firm at 12½c to 15½c.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Flour steady. Wheat higher; March 89½c to 90½c, April 89½c to 90½c, May 94½c to 95½c, No. 2 spring 90½c to 92½c, No. 2 red 98c to $1. Corn unsettled at 51½c to 54c, March 51½c to 52½c, April 51½c to 52½c, May 56c to 56½c. Oats steady at 31 to 31½c, April 31c to 31½c, May 34½c to 35½c. Rye firm at 60c. Pork steady at $17.95 to $18, March $17.92½ to $17.97½, May $18 to $18.20. Lard firmer at $9.45 to $9.50, March $9.45 to $9.47½, May $9.55 to $9.62½. Bulk meats; shoulders $7.45, short rib $9.42½, short clear $10. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour 20,000 bbls., wheat 38,000 bush., corn 100,000 bush., oats 22,000 bush., rye 6000 bush., barley 30,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 25,000 bbls., wheat 110,000 bush., corn 105,000 bush., oats 49,000 bush., rye 3000 bush. barley 13,000 bush.

"THE PICTORIAL"

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To-Day (Saturday).

ILLUSTRATIONS:

The Attorney-General moving for Committee of Enquiry.
Mr. W. R. Meredith, Leader of the Opposition.
Arrest of Kirkland in the Speaker's Gallery.
Arrest of Wilkinson at the Walker House.
The Speaker displaying the Bribery Money.
A Scene in the Lobby.
Portraits of the accused, C. W. Bunting, J. A. Wilkinson, F. S. Kirkland, and Edward Meek.
The Members "Approached," Messrs. Balfour, McKim, and Carscaden.
The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Harcourt, M.P.P.

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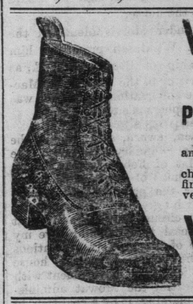

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The Policyholders' Pocket Index, a standard chart issued annually by *The Spectator* Publishing Company, 16 Dey St., New York, gives the expenses of all American companies as a "Ratio to Total Income," and shows the following average for the past three years, as to companies doing business in Canada:

Ætna Life, of Hartford	10.1
Equitable, of New York	15.0
New York Life, of New York	13.2
Travellers', of Hartford	16.3
Union Mutual, of Portland	24.3
United States, of New York	26.2

It is manifest that business cannot be done without *some* expenses, and that the less expense, other things equal, the better results to those insured with profits.

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