The Toronto World.

THIRD YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1882 PRICE ONE CEN

TEAS

JAMES LAUT,

The Canadian Tea Merchant WHO gave away as a present to his Customers a $500 Piano,

WHO was prosecuted by jealous and unsuccessful rivals,

WHO was fined in the Police Court for giving the piano,

WHOSE Teas were acknowledged under oath to be better value than can be obtained elsewhere for more money,

WHO is now doing the largest Tea business in Canada,

WHO gives away the finest and most costly presents,

WHOSE celebrated Teas are now a necessity in every house,

WHO now presents his thanks to the party or parties who magnanimously spend their money in advertising his business, whether done with kindly intention or not, so long as he reaps a benefit by it, he feels it due to them to make acknowledgment. At the same time he is sorry that disappointment and want of similar success should make them so foolish as needlessly to throw away their money, when they will soon require it in their new sphere of operations in the Northwest.

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INCLUDING THE

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OZŒNA.

Ozœna is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which ulceration has eaten through the membrane lining of the nose to the cartilage of the bone. Any case of catarrh may end in ozœna, but it most frequently occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a yellowish or greenish yellow color, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia, "the disease is one of the most obdurate and disagreeable which the physicians has to encounter. In bad cases the breath of the patient becomes so revolting as to isolate him from society, and to render him an object of disgust even to himself."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and though off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a blood matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.

After Ozœna has continued some time the sense of smell usually becomes impaired and often lost.

Deafness is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the eustachian tubes to the internal ear.

Pains in the head and over the frontal sinuses, impairing memory, and even insanity, frequently spring from its extension to the brain.

The greatest danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present in some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Besides these grave consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarrh or Ozœna, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of both sexes, by isolating them and preventing their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people.

The treatment of this disease requires much care and perseverance to conduct it to a successful issue. The remedies must be carefully adapted to the stage of the disease in each case, and applied directly to the parts affected, which may be done by the patients themselves, wherever they may be, and without hindrance to their daily occupation.

I have seen so many of those cases saved by inhalation that I cannot doubt its curative powers or regard any case necessarily hopeless unless both lungs are extensively involved. The great value of inhalation in the treatment of all head, throat and lung complaints has been indorsed by all the leading medical journals of England, France and Germany.

If possible call personally for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, write for a "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise." Address

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Per yard worth $1.10, also best quality (five frame) Brussels Carpets at

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Per yard worth $1.50.

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BY A YOUNG MAN—ONE WHO IS WELL experienced in the butcher business. Apply No. 11 Bloor street east, north side.

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TO PRINTERS.—SITUATION BY A BOY TO learn printing. Has had 3 mos. experience in general work and 5 weeks at case. Apply, stating wages with board, to Drawer 6, Colborne Ont. 5

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A FIRST-CLASS PATENT RIGHT AGENT TO handle two good patent right articles. Address, T. G. HAWTHORNE, Oshawa. 345

MAN WITH $600 TO TAKE INTEREST AND sole management of good paying business. Address by letter, 142½ Duchess street, Toronto. tf

MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED, THOSE having worked on white work preferred. A. FRIENDLY & CO., 15 Front-street West. 56123

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$100000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. on city or farm property; half margin; charges moderate. For particulars apply to C. W. LINDSEY, Real Estate Agent, 6 King street east.

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STOVES—SECOND-HAND IN GOOD ORDER JOHN TERRY'S, 95 Jarvis street 246 tf

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PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MANITOBA—GREAT BARGAIN IN PROPERTY—Mountain City, Emerson and Portage la Prairie. Maps of Mountain City and Emerson sent on receipt of 50c. WILLIAM McLISH or JOSEPH FOWELL, Victoria Chambers, No. 9 Victoria street, Toronto. tf

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD-RUTHERFORD—At St. Michael's cathedral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21st, by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Rev. J. J. McCann, George Sherwood Crawford, only son of the late Hon. John Crawford, lieutenant governor of Ontario, to Margaret Ada, fourth daughter of E. H. Rutherford, Esq., Northfield, Toronto.

FORD-RUTHERFORD—At St. James' cathedral, on Tuesday, Feb. 21st, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. O. P. Ford, Alexander Ford, of Osgoode hall, barrister-at-law, second son of the late D. B. A Ford, Esq., of Brockville, to Martha G., second daughter of G. H. Rutherford, Esq., Northfield, Toronto.

THEIR LITTLE SONGS.

Hark, hark, the dogs do bark,
The scoopers are coming to town,
Some in "coons," some in "lambs,"
And some in "beaver" gowns.
—Nursery Rhymes by the Editor.

I had a little paper town,
I called it Pufferay,
I brought it to Ontario
To sell the suckers gay.
But The World lashed it so
And showed me up a liar,
That quick I took it back again
And wished The World—up higher.
—Murray's Lament by O. Liver.

Confederate Sympathy.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—A committee of ex-confederate soldiers left last night for Mentor to present Mrs. Garfield with resolutions of sympathy, framed in Tennessee marble. The resolutions were passed on the death of Garfield in September.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

DISCUSSION ON THE MUNICIPAL BONUS ACT.

The Government Has no Policy—A Change Likely to be Made to One-third—A Busy Evening's Session.

The house did not meet until the evening yesterday, but a good day's work was then done for a private members day. The only question which caused much discussion was a resolution in favor of reducing the proportionate number of those entitled to vote, now necessary to carry a railway or manufacturing bonus by-law, from one half to one-third. After a long debate in which it seemed that the resolution, which was brought forward by the opposition whip would be supported by them unanimously, and by a number of ministerialists, so that it would be carried, it was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. Pardee, who favored it, and a bill is to be brought forward instead.

Mr. Mowat introduced a bill to confer additional powers on joint stock companies.

Several bills were read a third time, amongst them being the act to amend the law of newspaper libel.

Mr. Ferris moved for a return of the assessors appointed in all municipalities in the province except counties, and the salaries paid to them. Carried.

RAILWAY BONUSES.

Mr. Wigle moved that in the opinion of the house it was desirable that to render valid a by-law of any municipality for granting a bonus in aid of a railway, or for promoting any manufacture, the assent of the majority of the votes polled on the by-law or to the amount of at least one-third of all the voters who were on the list and entitled to vote on the by-law should be necessary.

He said there were so many non-resident voters and others who were hindered from or indifferent about voting, that a by-law could not be carried under the present law requiring a majority of those entitled to vote. He mentioned the particular road which had led to his resolution, completion of which was prevented by the present law.

Mr. Gibson opposed the resolution on the ground that one-third of the voters was too small a proportion to carry a bonus.

Mr. Pardee said some law was needed and the question was as to whether it was too much to require a majority of all the ratepayers. It had been often said that a by-law could not be carried under it, but he had heard of several since the beginning of the session. Personally he was in favor of the resolution, but the government had no policy on the subject. They would not consent to less than one third of the voters being required in favor of a bonus, but would leave it to the house as to the present law or the resolution.

Mr. Robinson (Kent) favored the resolution.

Mr. Wood had formerly been of the opinion that the majority of the voters voting should carry a bonus to a railway, but he had changed his mind, his experience being that municipalities had granted too large bonuses under the majority plan. He opposed the resolution.

Mr. Deroche also opposed the resolution, citing the experience of the railway committee, to show that municipalities had granted railway bonuses, and were now seeking the protection of the legislature.

Mr. Ross, like several other speakers, spoke of the old system as one in which the organized influence of railways carried bonus by-laws against the majority of the voters. He was in favor of the present law, after deducting from the number of voters those voters who were not resident.

Mr. Meredith said it was evident the government had not been able to agree on a policy. There was a great deal to be said in favor of the resolution. He instanced a railway which could not have been built under the present law. He quoted the numbers polled in election contests to show that it was impossible to bring out the proportionate vote now required to carry a bonus.

Mr. Fraser opposed the resolution. He thought it was brought forward with a view to some special municipality, and he was not in favor of such changes. It was only railway promoters who were seeking the change, not municipal councils. His experience was that in hot contests the vote was closely polled. In railway bonuses organization was always on one side, and there had been more bribery than ever in parliamentary elections.

Mr. Broder thought the people were able to take care of themselves. He criticized the railway policy of the government, and favored the resolution.

Mr. Cook opposed the law as he did not think that bonuses should be granted to either railways or manufacturing industries. He had refused a bonus of $10,000 himself; and also exemption from taxation, because he did not think it right to give them, and he did not think the municipalities should have the power to grant such bonuses or exemptions.

REPAIRS AND COAL.

Mr. Meredith moved for returns of the costs of repairs to the legislature and departmental buildings in each year since confederation, and for details of the amount of coal bought and the prices paid in each year from 1874 to 1881. Carried.

BILLS READ.

Several private bills were considered in committee and reported. Some were read a second time.

The bill respecting electric companies and that requiring a scantling or top board on barbed wire fences were read a second time.

Mr. White had been opposed to bonuses but was in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Lauder opposed Mr. Cooke's position and said Simcoe county was well satisfied with the aid which she had given to the Northern railway and the results of it.

Mr. Hay said railway bonuses had done a great deal of good, and although they might have been overdone and had injured some villages, they had improved the value of farm property in every instance. He favored the resolution.

Mr. Hunter said some municipalities in his county had granted bonuses to as many as three railways, and were satisfied with the results. He favored the resolution.

Two other members opposed.

Mr. Wigle then withdrew his resolution promising to bring in a bill.

The house then adjourned.

Escaped from His Keepers.

MONTREAL, Feb, 22.—Rev. Father Petitot, who was being conveyed from Winnipeg to Montreal for treatment for mental derangement, escaped from the priest and Indian attendent who had him in charge. The train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour at the time, and had left Belleville.

LAID AT REST.

Funeral of the late Dr. Ryerson—A Lengthy and Imposing Cortege.

It is many days since a larger and more imposing cortege has been seen in Toronto than that which followed the remains of the late Dr. Egerton Ryerson to their last resting place in Mount Pleasant cemetery yesterday afternoon. Long before 2 o'clock the hour for leaving the house of deceased, a large concourse of people began to assemble in Victoria street, around the lamented doctor's residence. At 1.30 the service in the house began, which was conducted by Rev. R. Jones, of Cobourg, and Rev. Mr. Laird, of Collingwood. The remains wore a peaceful expression, and reposed in a handsome red cedar casket, covered with heavy black cloth, with six magnificent silver handles. The silver plate bore the following inscription:—

EGERTON RYERSON,
BORN MARCH 21, 1803,
DIED FEB. 19, 1882.

The lid of the casket was covered with and handsome floral tribute, composed of a crown of immortelles at the head, and a number of wreaths and crosses of the same further down. Before the face-plate was covered over a steady stream of people passed around the casket and took a last look at the face of the departed.

Among those who attended the service in the house were the Archcishop of Toronto, Bishop Sweatman, Revs J G Laird, Collingwood: B Jones, Cobourg; J M King, W S Rainsford, W H Lewis, M McCarrol; the following members of the faculty of Victoria college, Cobourg:—Profs. Nelles, Burnwash, Rayner, McHenry, and Dr Jones; Dr Jeffrey, Cobourg; Rev S J Hunter, Rev Dr Hunter, Rev John Smith; Rev Dr Sanderson, London; Rev S Griffin, Dr Dewart, Dr Cochrane, Sir Wm Howland, ex-Mayor Mortison, Sherriff Jarvis, Dr Grasett, C Green, and large numbers of the Wesleyan Methodist conference. The chief mourners were Mr C Egerton Ryerson, Mr. Edward Harris, Rev Geo Ryerson, Dr Geo S Ryerson; Dr Beatty, Cobourg; Mr Geo B Harris, London; Mr E J Beatty, Stratford; Mr E H Duggan, Mr J R Armstrong, Mr John Dainty, Cobourg; Mr D McDonald, Mr W E Hodgins, Mr F Hodgins, Mr Wm Fitzgerald, Mr T E Hodgins, Mr C E McDonald, and Mr. Lunn.

The pall-bearers were Dr Hodgins, Dr Nelles, Dr Aikens, Dr Rose, Rev R Jones, Mr Jas Paterson.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the cortege left the house for the Metropolitan church, which, when the services began was crowded to its utmost capacity. The body of the massive edifice was heavily draped in mourning, and when the organ pealed forth in solemn tones for the first hymn, the multitude of faces turned toward the casket resting in front of the pulpit, the scene was at once grand and solemn. Revs. Dr. Potts, Dr. Rose, Dr. Nelles, Dr. Cochrane, Mr. Tellor, Prof. Sanderson and Mr. Laird conducted the service, which was begun by singing hymn 731,

"Come let us join our friends above,"

after which Dr. Rose engaged in prayer. The choir then sang an anthem, "Brother, Thou Art Gone," with a bass solo by Mr. Warrington.

Dr. Potts delivered the funeral address, which set forth in able language the many virtues and estimable qualities of the deceased. The services in the church concluded with the hymn "Rock of Ages," the benediction being pronounced by Rev. Prof. Sanderson.

The cortege then proceeded by way of Church street to Mount Pleasant, where the remains were interred.

THE MEMORIAL SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Nelles will deliver the memorial sermon at the Metropolitan next Sunday.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

(Special from The World's Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Mr. J. W. Bengough of Grip is in the city on business with the new Grip printing and publishing company. There was no session of the house to-day and politics are very quiet. Hon. Mr. Chapleau arrived in the city to-night.

WHAT THEY ARE SAYING.

I wonder why Blake don't take up the scandals the Globe unearths—St. Gordon Brown.

I'll have to write some editorials myself—John Riordon.

Who said tenth commandment?—A Boultbee.

Give me a fifteen cent stew—John Ross. Jaffray is working well—G. A. Cox.

Gooderham & Worts, Cox, Jaffray, Edgar, the whole lot are helping me to "consolidate" eastern Ontario—Jos. Hickson.

I'm so happy that the charters for roads to Hamilton were reported—F. W. Broughton.

Charter, charter, little Of
Every time that asks you to
Run above the heavens so high,—
We can railroad in the sky.
—The Toot of the Train, by J. D. Edgar.

Washington's Birthday.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—Consul-general Wolf and the Americans here gave a grand banquet in honor of Washington's birthday, to the Egyptian ministry and twenty members of the Egyptian parliament. The prime minister, Araby Bey, and the speaker of parliament pronounced eloquent eulogies on Washington, saying the work begun in America was taking root in Egypt. The guests included Phelps, the U. S. representative here at Vienna. The French and English consul-general, and comptrollers expressed the warmest sympathy with America, but declined the invitation.

The Russian Firebrand.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Russian statesmen and the Emperor himself have been less astonished than annoyed by Skobeleff's sensational speeches. He is apt to make foolish speeches, and no one ever attached the slightest political weight to him. It is asserted that but small importance is attached to the incident by ambassadors of Germany and Austria at St. Petersburg. Last year Skobeleff expressed sentiments in direct contradiction to those contained in the recent speeches. The result of Bismarck's conference with the Emperor is that no official representation regarding Skobeleff's speech will be made at St. Petersburg.

The English Cotton Trade

MANCHESTER, Feb. 22.—At one of the largest meetings of cotton masters ever held the chairman dwelt on the serious position of the trade caused by the declining prices and increasing stocks. A resolution was unanimously passed that it is necessary to adopt short time in the manufacturing department. Circulars have been sent to all masters in north and north-east Lancashire asking whether they are willing to reduce the production to the extent of two weeks' work during March.

MANITOBAN POLITICIANS.

HOW THEY BECOME MILLIONAIRES BY ACQUIRING PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The Morriss and the Cauchons—The Woods and the Cartwrights' Ad hoc Omnes—Speculation on a Big Scale—Humbug Sir, Humbug Everywhere, Except the Prices Which are Paid Which is a Calamity Fact.

(From The World's Special Correspondent.)

EMERSON, Man., Feb. 16.—To-day this latitude is experiencing the effects of an electrical nor' wester vulgarly termed a "blizzard." The drift is fine and heavy and as the fine snow is hurled along at the rate of forty-five good English miles per hour, to face the direction whence it comes and proceed for a half a mile in the direction of the Beech-Smith lots is next to impossible unless one proceeds backwards at a slow and tedious gait.

THE MERCURY IS DOWN BELOW THE THIRTIES,

and the fine particles of the drifting snow imbed themselves into the face and clothing with such effect as to make vision uncomfortable. There is more comfort perhaps in sitting in the office of the Emerson house, the oldest hotel in the Gateway City; and while before the fire in tolerable comfort one may "redress the climate and all its rage disarm." This and more; one may sit, but not with head at ease reclining, for if the sound of the furies without are great, they are drowned by the click of billiard balls, the noise of tingling glass, the talk of that prairie gopher, the real estate man, and the noise incidental to such scenery. There is much time however for meditating on the chance which official positions have given some of those

GREAT FUNCTIONARIES

who come to this province way-billed at the public expense, such shall I venture to say of Lieut-governor Morris whose ventures in real estate have been noticeably profitable. It is well known that Mr. Morris is a gentleman of economical habits, and that the receptions at the gubernatorial headquarters while at Fort Garry were not of that sumptuous or extravagant nature as would fully warrant the conviction that out of his legitimate savings he could have in the course of five years amassed a snug fortune in such a manner. The idea seems too remote to be entertained. It has never been established that his honor at any time entered into the saloon business or kept a hotel, but it has been darkly hinted that a gentleman looking very much like Lieut-governor Archibald's successor once

OWNED A DINGY SALOON

on Portage avenue, but that he was merely in the position of a landlord and not a tenant. It has further been darkly hinted that the rental of this "prairie mint" was something which was large, and that it helped to "fill the gubernational coffers," and otherwise "assist" in adding to the private exchequer; but since there appears to be no sound reason that a lieut-governor of Manitoba should not own a saloon, seeing that the first premier of the province was actually a saloon keeper it may be pertinently asked, "what of it?" It is all shoddy in this province "coal oil," and stocks, therefore "there is no distinction in the color obtaining in Jordan." Readers of The World might perhaps see nothing amiss as to these little blots upon the escutcheon of such a knight errant as Sir Alexander, but if these were all then it would be nobody's business and the question should be flattened out. But there is a

VAST MORRIS ESTATE

in Manitoba, big Morris lots in the city of Winnipeg. There is the town of Morris. There is the county of Morris, called by courtesy (of course after Sir) Alexander. There are whole sheets named after him and his relatives, and these sheets extend far away from the city of Winnipeg and get lost in that boundless domain which stretches westwardly to the foot of the Rocky mountains. There are vast tracts of farming lands which have been "scripped" by or for (Sir) Alexander—tracts of land the fallow soil of which has never witnessed the first attempt of the hoe to tickle "that the crops might laugh out."

A WEARY WASTE, SIR,

extending to the skies, not a solitary log-house even, not a patch of potatoes, not a single turnip even, but the whole estate locked up till it advanced to a fabulous price, and then Sir Alexander *et al* will step down and out as a millionaire. In the language of Truthful James:

"So I asks without guile,
And I trusts not in vain;
If this is the style
That's a going to obtain?"
Sir Alex. still a livin'.
And Felix no skelp on his brain.
"On that Metis's head,
There's no crown of hair,
It has gone, it has fled,
And echo sez where.
So I asks is this province a white man's,
And is generally things on the square?"

But the gentleman who has hypothecated these fine estates, who has enacted Indian treaties, who has built big blocks and formulated greater highways, christened towns, villages and counties, and stamped them with his own likeness, is not alone in his glory. His successor,

THE HERO OF THE JEWSHARP,

has profited by the times and the manner of his predecessor, so that there is now a vast Hog estate, Hog farms, improved and unimproved; Hog lots and pens all over the face of this benighted land, and a snug surplus at the Porcine bank. There is nothing in the records to show that these vast estates have been acquired by absorption or by order in council. For the present it will be sufficient to venture the observation that they are not owned by

"FELIX" OR "BAPTISTE,"

and that they have not been purchased by funds borrowed from the local treasury as that rather lame institution has been in a state of hopeless imbecility for some years past. Perhaps how these vast estates have been acquired may form an interesting chapters before the snow disappears. In the meantime the *cart would* not be set *right* until certain other prominent and highly honourable men were also complimented for the rapidity with which they have secured a competency by becoming settlers in Manitoba. I shall reserve fire in these cases until I can see the whites of their eyes.

THE REAL ESTATE CRAZE

goes on apace in Winnipeg, but the fight is now chiefly confined to the irregulars, and those who are working off lots in the outlying towns. Notwithstanding the fact that hundreds have been bitten people like hungry fish will still take the bait. A representative of a prominent Montreal business house who has been here for a day or two in discussing the Winnipeg situation as to real estate, and in fact as to real estate in the province generally, admitted that it was difficult

TO ESCAPE CATCHING THE FEVER.

I endeavored to point out to him that fictitious wealth is no wealth at all, and when the crash comes as come it must it would be the large eastern houses that would first suffer. He seemed to doubt it, but the idea appeared new to him, although a good business man. The craze is more than I have seen it in San Francisco during the war

MAPLE LEAF.

MANITOBA NOTES.

Eighty feet by 200 on the corner of Main and Portage streets, Winnipeg, was recently sold by A. W. Ross to a syndicate for $1500 per foot.

The Gable hotel and grounds, Winnipeg have been sold for $45,000.

The Hespeler property on Main street, Winnipeg, has been purchased by Mr. Casey of London Ont. The price said to be paid was $43,500.

Property in the parish of St. John is being turned over at prices ranging from $200 to $500 per lot of 35 feet frontage.

River frontages in St. Boniface west are selling from $250 to $2000 per acre, according to location.

Property in Brandon on the north side of the river is held in Winnipeg at prices ranging from $150 to $200 per lot.

There are more real estate brokers than farmers in the Northwest.

Brandon is soon to have a daily newspaper.

There are three daily newspapers in Winnipeg, over three fourths of their space being reserved for advertisements.

Mr. T. H. Gilmour, a law student, recently left Toronto for Winnipeg. He is down here again with real estate, and on Monday sold $20,000 worth. He returns to Winnipeg in a few days.

TORONTO TO HAMILTON.

Two New Lines of Railway Between the Queen City and the Ambitious City.

A regular boom in railways between Toronto and Hamilton struck the railway committee of the legislature yesterday. There was a full attendance of members and railway men and lawyers hovered around on all sides, each intent upon having his little scheme put through.

THE MIDLAND EXTENSION.

The Midland extension bill, providing for the extension of the Midland railway from Toronto to Hamilton and thence to Buffalo or to some point on the Grand Trunk below Caledonia and the Niagara river, was first taken up. Mr. Thos. Hodgins, Q.C., appeared to oppose the bill. He pointed out that there were four lines of travel in summer between Toronto and Hamilton and two in winter, and urged that it would be doing a great injustice to the Great Western railway were a competing line allowed to obtain a charter. Mr. Ferris, the promoter of the bill; Geo. A. Cox, the president of the road, and S. H. Blake, Q.C., spoke in support. They contended that the country served by the Midland system was suffering severely by their having no southern outlet. Mr. Cox stated that last year they had been compelled to refuse the transportation of lumber, sufficient to load 1000 trains of 20 cars each. The place where their iron ore was wanted was Buffalo; and they wanted to carry back coal from that city. Mr. Blake said the Great Western had enjoyed a monopoly of the traffic between Toronto and Hamilton for twenty-five years; and it was time they had some direct opposition. Mr. Barker, solicitor of the G.W.R., said that so far as passenger traffic was concerned the railroad service between Toronto and Hamilton was excellent. So far as the freight traffic of other roads was concerned, the other companies made what rates they pleased from various points to Hamilton, and the Great Western carried the traffic forward at a proportionate rate. The Great Western railway had vested rights which ought to be protected so long as they provided ample facilities. Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., supported the bill as also did Mr. Gibson, M.P.P., Hamilton, and Mr. Awrey, M.P.P., South Wentworth. Capt. Neelon, M.P.P., Lincoln, claimed protection for the St. Catharines and Central railway, which had a charter and was in a fair way of receiving bonuses from the municipalities through which it passed. Mr. Young, M.P.P., felt disposed to vote against the bill. He was frightened at the amalgamations and combinations going on right and left. He was afraid they were allowing too many monopolies to grow up. They knew that the Grand Trunk practically controlled the Midland; and he feared the extension would give the Grand Trunk a lever whereby they could coerce the Great Western into a union. Then the whole western section would be governed by one giant monopoly. A vote was then taken, resulting in the preamble being proven by 27 to 5. The bill was then reported with amendments.

THE NORTHERN JUNCTION.

The Northern and North-western junction bill was then considered. Petitions in favor of the bill were read from the city councils of Toronto and Hamilton, the Northern railway, and