WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1882.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS IN QUEBEC It is every day becoming clearer how great a mistake it would be to regard the Pacific railway arrangement as one providing for transportation to and from the Northwest-- "only that and nothing more." This much it is doing, of course, but it is besides this revolutionizing the railway system of the old provinces; and we shall have a very inadequate conception of what is going on, if we do not realize the fact Before the terms of the bargain with the syndicate were known to the country, the and big enough to swallow them all. Grand Trunk had commenced its moves for meeting the new situation ; nay, even before the bargain was made at all the prospect of it, or of something like it, had set railway men stirring, in London as several thousands of cotton and woolen well as in Canada. Such is the true explanation of the sudden hurrying forward of the Toronto and Ottawa scheme; of the ployment as well as themselves. At Troy, rise of the Quebec and Ottawa project in on Saturday, a meeting of 800 moulders competition; and later on, of the Grand Trunk-Midland combination. And small majority decided to wait the result of has precipitated a railway crisis in the province of Quebec. In a very simple but under the auspices of the Trades' assembly, still powerful way the syndicate forced the still powerful way the symmetry would emergency has arisen which demands the sell them the North Shore road, from interference of collective labor to bring Ottawa to Montreal, they would buy, at a certain price; if not, they would build a new road of their own. But a new road being built would depreciate very much might transform it from a moderately paymoney every year to keep it running; a most undesirable prospect for men who wish to retain political power. The government therefore came to terms with the syndicate, rather than face the alternative. And thus we see how the revolution forced by the transfer of the Pacific railway to the syndicate works in the province of Quebec. The arrangement was on its face designed for the development of new provinces in the Northwest, but observe how it is revolutionizing railway matters in the old pro-

There are among Quebec politicians other matters of disagreement besides the railway question, but this is the principal one. Some leading men are, without doubt, seizing the opportunity of "having it out" with Mr. Chapleau on various old grudges, and are making the railway question the convenient occasion rather than the real cause of their hostility. The debates in both houses may reveal to us more than we already know of the intricacies of Quebec politics; which, it must be remembered, are always to a large extent personal poli-It is in fact mainly a ques personal politics, in connection with the dispensation of railway powers and profits, which Quebec's two houses have now be fore them for consideration. We should not be surprised were the apparently irrepressible conflict brought to a sudden end by compromise; but what is to be the outcome of it all remains to be seen.

### UNAPPRECIATED KINDNESS.

On Monday last Mr. Carlisle introduced in the American house a bill providing that when Canada abolishes the duties on coal from the United States, iron ore mined in Canada shall be admitted free. There may be a kind and neighborly intention in this, indeed, we would rather see our on \_overnment put a good round export duty on all iron ore going out of the country. The business of exporting Canadian iron ore to feed American furnaces is a material hindrance to the development of iron making at home. This business is now rapidly extending, and its extension is an injury to the Dominion. If it were stopped, the inducement for men of capital and enterprize to put up furnaces in Canada, instead of shipping the ore to the other side, would be materially increased. Waiting the time when our own government shall become enlightened enough to stop it altogether by a prohibitory export duty, we should be glad to see the present American duty of 20 per cent. raised to 100 or more.

The qualities and values of foreign iron ore imported into the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, in 1878, 1879, and 1880 respectively, were as fol-

States is increasing pretty rapidly as things said anything about it. are; and doubtless the figures for the fiscal year 1880-81, and the calendar year 1881, if we had them, wou'd show a still more remarkable increase. Under high protection the Southwestern represent the Northern the protection of iron in the States is going Pacific? At all events there is a good ahead fast enough, without any legislation deal of energy behind Gen. Hammond, and on our part to still further promote it, at the syndicate may become alarmed.

The London Free Press is troubled over political waters, that would undertake to swallow Sir Jonah Cartwright were hethrown so-called upper house. A direct appeal to overboard by the reform party? Once upon a the people will have to be made. time, the lawyer for the defence in a suit about a borrowed kettle put in three pleas. "First" said he, "the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, it was whole when we returned it; thirdly, we offer two or three answers, not nearly so inconsistent with each other as those just quoted. First, we are not bound to find a whale" of any kind to swallow Sir Richard; we take the position of the sailors who threw Jonah overboard to save the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship, and who when they did so had the ship and Secondly, were our distinguished Jonah to be thrown over by the party, he would almost certainly retire from politics altogether, and devote his energies to bealtogether, and devote his energies to be- world.

coming a great railway and financial man, towards which he is already "pretty well fixed," as they say. Thirdly, he is not going to be thrown everboard after all; which latter important fact may be considered as putting an extinguisher upon the "whale"

usiness as far as he is concerned. In another quarter there is still a Jonah to be disposed of, however. Mr. Chapleau has one on board in the person of Mr. Senecal, who threatens to sink ship and crew to gether. And there may be a number more that Harry Piper's whale were alive again,

### A TIME OF STRIKES

The present is a time of strikes in the United States. In Lawrence, Massachusetts, factory hands are idle, some of them having struck, this throwing the rest out of emsmall majority decided to wait the result of a talk with the employers. On Sunday a mass meeting of workmen of all trades, under the auspices of the Trades' assembly, adopted resolutions declaring that an emergency has arisen which demands the interference of collective labor to bring about a social, economic, and industrial reform, and that it is the duty of every workingman to join the labor union.

But agricultural population in comfort and I might even ald affluence, it can never vie with the other provinces as a farming country. But one great advantage the farmer will have over his co-laborers in other provinces, as the fisheries, timber, mines, &c., are developed, is that he will always have a market for his crops at his own door, and not like the Manitobaus be obliged to look to Europe for the disposal of his produce, thus saving and reaping the benefit to himself of the amount which the latter have to incur for transport of their From other places labor troubles on a the value of the government road, and smaller scale are reported. Among working men generally the complaint is that, ing concern into a losing one, sinking more while business is known to be profitable, employers keep too much of the profits to mselves and give too little to labor. In Canada, so far, employers have in most cases either wholly or partly conceded the demands made upon them since the opening of the year, but in others the employes have not been so fortunate.

> UNION LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY. The report presented at the annua meeting on Friday last and published in this paper yesterday shows that this company has added another successful year to their previous good record. A dividend of 8 per cent was paid, the reserve was augented by over \$40,000, with a general acrease in the business of the company The directors purpose extending their business to Manitoba, but they will follow a conservative policy in so doing, waiting till the speculation fever subsides, and business pecomes normal. The company seems to have been fortunate in their new building; some other companies having, through building, become possessed of a white

gitimate conclusion, and introduce it in powers that be would only keep the Chinaparliament. It would kill off the most bjectionable features of party government.

The same writer is still a "bear" on Manitoba, and says "125 good farms in Haliburton have been actually abandoned by madmen migrating to British Siberia.

The noble science of boxing is degenera ing, according to the New York Sun. In the recent fight "slogging," not boxing, took place. Under the school of sparring, of which Sullivan is now the most exalted representative, the old style of attack and defence with the hands, under the direction of a cool head and a quick eye, has become debased into the use of brute force alone for the attack, with a reliance upon

sure to be a source of trouble.

But the report that they were to be on

The time spent in discussing the tariff in the house of commons has been of the barrenest Dead Sea fruit. The very man and the only man the country cared to hear on 365,345.00 the only man the country cared to hear on 1,173,842.00 this question—in order that people might From these figures it would seem that the know where he stood—has opened not his importation of foreigniron are into the United mouth. Neither has Sir John Macdonald

General Hammond has the Southwestern

Little Prince Edward Island has still its two houses in its local legislature though a determined attempt is being made to the question: Where is the "whale" to be abolish the legislative council, and a bill to found, swimming about anywhere in our that effect has been introduced by the government. But it will be squelched in the

CANADA'S ADMONITION TO ENG.

(From the New York Telegram, March 20.) The resolutions that are to be introduced to-morrow in the Dominion parliament exwhole when we returned it, tankly, we may pressing sympathy with the Irish suspects in British jails can have but one interpretathe ship, and who when they did so had not the remotest idea that a great fish had been prepared expressly to swallow him. Secondly, were our distinguished Jonah Secondly, were our distinguished Jonah of the British Isles, will make Ireland a safe and lovel part of that domain. This is

A LETTER FROM MR. BUNSTER

low the Heathen Chinaman is Crowding Out Women-All Degrees of Climate-Pamphlets

To THE WORLD : In your issue of the 14th inst. are two letters signed "Speculator" and "Admirer of the World," asking for information in reference to British Jonahs around the Dominion, in various Columbia, and why descriptive pamphlets quarters, threatening danger to distressed and maps of the province are not published political mariners, and making people wish similar to those now being circulated with reference to Manitoba.

It is impossible within the ordinary limits of newspaper correspondence to do anything like justice to the varied resources of a country such as British Columbia or to give nore than a brief outline of its capacities or agriculture, climate, mines and other

To commence with agriculture: The amount of land available for culture is small compared with the total area, and although there is ample land to support a large agricultural population in comfor latter have to incur for transport of their

grain to market.

The climate varies according to locality and attitude, from the even temperature an lalmost continued summer of the lower Fraser and Vancouver Island with barely two months winter, to the mountain ranges of the interior with its long winter and of the interior with its long winter and hardly three months summer.

hardly three months summer.

The mneral resources are yet in their infancy—the gold mines requires no mention here as their reputation is world wide. The coal fields are being rapidly developed, The coal fields are being rapidly developed, and are already becoming a very important industry owing to the superior quality, the total amount exported during the last year being about five hundred thousand (500 000) tons. The fisheries are almost illimitable and although giving employment at present and although giving employment at present to a large number of people only requires the introduction of additional capital to become a valuable and increasing source of

wealth to the province.

As to the latter part of your correspondents inquiry I can only suppose that the local government are too busy over matters of taxation and cement to devote any time to developing the resources of the country, and having its great natural advantages both for settlers and capitalists plainly set forth to intending immigrants—in fact they do not seem to have any extended ideas of settling a country with that class of settlers who as a general thing pride themselves in making happy homes. One great difficulty making happy homes. One great difficured we labor under is the large immigration the Chinaman, whe keeps out all white wo-men from our country, and those that do come there in search of employment soon perform the same labor as the heathen, as it There is a good deal of method in the proposal of that fertile genius, the Boycaygeon Man, to carry the ballot to its le-

Ottawa, March 20, 1882. P. S.—To parties wishing a pamphlet on B. C. I can recommend the one published by the Rev. Father Dawson, of Ottawa, as being the best and most truthful of any that I have seen, also one written by Mr. A. C. Anderson of North Sanwich R. C. A. C. Anderson of North Sanwich, B. C.

### BURNT CONTRACT EXPENSES.

To THE WORLD :- There are two ques tions, it seems to me, connected with this matter. Who should pay, and what amount should be paid? Regarding the first, what you report the mayor as saying to the council seems reasonable, that since the public satisfaction required an investigation, the public should pay for it. But looked at a little closer does not the matter really assume this shape. That certain councillors, contractors, and officials wished to have themselves proved blameless, and that therefore they should pay for their own exoneration. For, legally they are exonerated, though it can hardly be said the public are satisfied with the result of the investigation, and are willing to pay a thousand dollars therefore. Then again if the city solicitor, every time that he conceives his own honor involved in some charge of official direlietion, is to be backed up in employing, without proper backed up in employing, without prope authority, other legal ability than his own to conduct an investigation, it will surely But the report that they were to be on stirred up the liberals to action, and now they are working as if they really expected to Mr. Craig, all parties are agreed that there must have been gross negligence on his part to say the least that can be said on the subject, so that to pay the expenses of his legal exoneration would be to give verdict in his favor, which certainly th taxpayers, if polled, would not do, or the council either. As to Mr. Bengough's account, the only question I should think would be its amount, for certainly the public were served by a publication of the proceedings. 'The laborer is worthy of his " but then the question comes, is no the charge double what it should be ? And the charge double what it should be? And may not the same question be asked regarding the other two items? A thousand dollars would go a long way in street cleaning, or some productive labor; but in legal quibbling it does not appear to go very far.

CRITIC.

Manitoba City Property. In no feature is the wonderful growth Winnipeg more patent than in the great number of private residences now under contract and in course of erection. The vast sums made in speculation find a fitting outlet in magnificent homes, and soon this city of yesterday will vie with the elder cities of of yesterday will vie with the elder cities of the continent in architectual beauty. The favored locality for residental purposes is Winnipeg south, and the reasons are p'ain—the bighest land in or near the city with a magnificent view and natural drainage, a few minutes' walk from the business heart of Winnipeg, aided by a street railway in the near future. The erection—of unfolled bridges all justify the taste and financial shrewdness that have selected this attracshrewdness that have selected this attractive locality. The lots to be offered on Wednesday, at the exchange, 71 King street east, by Manville & Brown, are be-yond question the finest in the market and

are surrounded by dwellings of such a character as assures a brilliant future. Over \$38,000 of this survey was sold in two nights in Winnipeg.—Advt. -Had suffered many physicians and grev

# MANITOBA LANDS

of Ewart & Bolster, Winnipeg,

HAS INSTRUCTED

To sell by auction, during ALL NEXT WEEK, town lots at

Centre of Judicial District. Prettiest town in Manitoba. East 1-2 Sec. 35. Tp. 14. R 18, west, immediately adjoining the original town site, which is on the west 1.2 Sec. 1, Tp. 15, R 18, west. The lines in the two town-ships are not identical. See any

map.
Railways projected -Portage,
Westbourne and N.-W. Ry., and
De Winton and Minnedosa Ry.

County Town County of Nor folk, on line of C.P.R.
East 1.2 Sec. 32, Tp. 10, R 14,
west. The Station and an Hotel
are on Sec. 29, immediately adjoining this property to the
south, and the town is on Sec.

28, immediately to the east of that section.
Railways 'projected — Souris and Rocky Mountain Ry., Rapid City Central Ry., De Winton and Minnedosa Ry.

County Town of United Courties of Westbourne. Beautiful County Town of United Countres
of Westbourne. Beautiful
Plains and Dauphin.
S. E. 1-4 of Sec. 30, Tp. 14, R
11, west. The town is situated
upon four quarter sections, one
of which is the northeast quarter of the same section as the The Portage, Westbourne, and N.W. Ry. is graded to the town, and the station advertised by the Company.

This town needs no commende tion, but BUY SOMEWHERE NEAR IT. West 1-2 of Sec. 19, Tp. 13, R 19, west. The town is on the north 1-2 of Sec. 20, immediately adjoining Sec. 19 on the east, and on the property immediately adjoining on the west is the great water power of the place and Balkwill's celebrated mills. A good water power in the Northwest where fuel is so scarce, is invaluable. The river runs through the property offered.

Railways projected — Souris and Rocky Mountain Ry., Rapid City Central Ry., Archibald and Rapid City Ry., Brandon and Northern Ry., Manitoba Mid-

tending from the Assiniboine river to the proposed park of 50 acres, offered to the city by A. W. Ross, Esq., and A. Monkman, Esq. The new bridge at the southern end of Boundary street makes this property of the southern end of Boundary street makes this property of easy access, and, owing to its natural beauty, will render it a favourite place for residences, all the best of which are being built (as usual) to the west and south of the city. See the map.

### It is desired that full ENOUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE

about these properties, and for this purpose early notice is given, and the properties offered are described and their position indicated. Their position will stand honest disclosure, and enquiry will show their merit. All Representations made in connection with these sales are Absolutely True and Uncolored. Any purchaser pointing out any inaccuracy, amounting even to what is often thought to be legiwhat is often thought to be extinuate exaggeration, prior to making his second payment, will receive, if he so desire, his money back in full.

Plans of the properties and of their neighborhood will be on view at 112 Bay street, where lots may be purchased during the present week. From and after Monday, the 27th of March, all plans may be seen and lots purhased at the Auction Rooms.

INFORMATION GLADLY GIVEN.

# DEEDS. GOOD

During the past year the ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has paid to the families of its deceased members \$1,231,680 36. These payments we distributed as follows:—

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Paid by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY during each year from 1863 to 1882. IT BEGINS AT HOME—That's right. If you are making money, give part tway, and give generously and nobly. There are enough who need it. It dyour charities according to your prosperity, but don't forget one thing harity begins at home." Do not forget that the beginning of it is a roun of insurance on your own life for the security and safety of your own the comfort and consoletion of your own decliner.

The weekly Underwriter of Philadelphia says of the ÆTNA: "It is strong id, and under most efficient management. The public ought to appreciate a value of a life insurance in such an institution, and it does."

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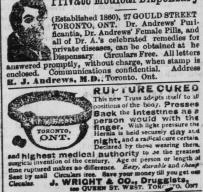
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