RAILWAY FUSION. It used to be called amalgam the new word is charter, and will probably come into use. As we are likely to have good deal of the thing itself, a short word to signify it will be handy. The Globe has another cable despatch, which is dated the 15th inst., and reads as follows :

"Mr. Abbott states that he has received promises of support of an arrangement between the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways from 1,340 shareholders of the latter railway, representing 115,000 shares. It is reported that the names of gentlemen well known in railway and financial circles will be submitted to the Western meeting as members of the new board of directors. These gentlemen will support plans for a cordial and amicable working of the two companies."

It has been contended, in these columns, that it would be for the country's interest to have three great through lines, rather than two only. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk we are sure to have, that makes twe. A third line could be obtained by securing the separate indentity and independence of the Great Western, and make the Quebec and Ontario road its connecting link eastward. That would be the best thing for the country, nor is there anything visionary or impractable about it. It is, on the contrary, eminently plain, and feasible, and But if Great Western proprietors in England think it best for their own interests to consent to fusion with the Grand Trunk, people in Canada cannot hinder them from doing as they please. If this thing goes on then what we have before suggested as a possible contingency will come to pass, and the whole governmental system of Canada will be overshadowed by the power of the gigantic railway corporations. What political results this may lead to some day remains to be seen. As means of safety to the interests of the public, the existence of a third through line would have been of untold value to Canada. There would literally have been "millions in it" for the country's good. But if the Fates otherwise decree, we must submit: and let the two great railway powers divide with the government the rule of our affairs-for a time. We may ever look forward to a greater fusion measure still—the fusion of the Pacific and the Grand Trunk. That would simplify matters wonderfully: and would relieve both Dominion and Provincial governments of much of the cares which now oppress them. The prospect of one railway government for all Canada is certainly a "big thing" to look forward to. For a while, however, possibly for a good

to the test, he said, President Hayes failed to stand by it; he was not strong enough to face the politicians and carry out the terms of his own order. The closing days of his administration witnessed Sherman trying to elect himself president by the aid of the treasury department. "Then," continued Mr. McVeagh, "came the shortlived Garfield administration. Whatever hope was in that was cut short by Guiteau's bullet. What Arthur was in the New York custom house he is to-day in the president's chair. Men rarely change their political training after arriving at the age either gentlemen had attained. My party leaves me in this predicament—it has but three principles, and I find myself opposed to all

service reform, and the third seems to consist of repudiation in old Virginia." On this question the democrats are in n such trouble. They do not pretend to be in favor of civil service reform at all ; the issue raises ne division whatever in their republicans are, and in fact more so. But over this matter of ours, and we wish to party, each advancing its claims upon patronage. Nor is the republican party as far advanced on this question as some republicans would have us believe. We go says: The spoils of the victors belong the figspoils. What is a stalwart! One who says: The spoils belong to the victors belong to the victors. That seems to be about the amount of it. The supposition that President Garfield would have in augurated a real reform had he lived, is strongly negatived by that act of his which made the trouble between himself and Mr. Conkling. He dismissed from the collectorship of New York a good and capable man, who was also a sound republican, who was also a sound republican. The lawyer-members must understand that if they cannot sit in the house and capable man, who was also a sound republican, to make room for Mr. Robertson, was known to everybody, and in fact was never legal services to the contract of the contrac known to everybody, and in fact was never disputed by anybody. Mr. Robertson was the man who did more than any other man to secure Garfield's nomination at Chicago.

It a nardship that they cannot sell their department of their hands by the legal services to whoever cares to retain them they had better stop out of the house. The tormer class misrepresentation used. The tormer class misrepresentation used. The tormer class them they had better stop out of the house. There are men to be had who will go to parliament and transact the public business. Brown.

McVeagh evidently implies, whether sident Garfield, had he lived, would carried the practice of civil service reform much further than was done by Hayes and

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE N. P. It is the opinion of the Hamilton Times that the N. P. has injured the workingmen by raising the prices of the neccessaries of life. To increased cost of living we have already admitted the fact, and have urged it as the reason why there should be an increase of wages as well. But we cannot agree with the Times that the N. P.is responsible for the dearer living that the workingmen has now to provide for, except to the extent that it has increased gener prosperity. Whenever and wherever bet. ter times come, prices rise, simply because demand is brisker and consumption larger. The Times will surely understand that it would take a bigger market to supply the purchasing demand of a prosperous village than to supply that of another having the same number of people, but stricken with adversity. To the important fact of better times generally much of the increased cost of living is due. The better demand causes

there is something more to be added. On the wages question we have taken the position that the higher price of bread, meat and provisions is itself sufficient eason for a general rise. There may have peen a slight rise in rent, fuel and clothing but all these items taken together do not rise in the cost of food. It is the rise in price of what people eat that does it. If rents have risen, it won't do to blame the N. P. for that, because there you would be admitting that the N. P. had made the eity prosperous. There are few workingmen's houses in which more than five tons of eoal are used per annum; that will onlyaccount for \$2.50, even if you lay the whole of it to the N. P. In retail prices of dry goods there is positively not as much ise as would amount to five dollars on the whole year's purchases of an ordinary workngman's fa As for groceries, they are actually cheaper than before, the article

prices to rise. This is the simple explana-

ion of a part of the phenomenon. But

of soap perhaps excepted. Cattle are learer, and more has to be paid for grease. The increased cost of supporting a workngman's family for a year is-nine-tenths of t-on these articles : Bread, meal and breadstuffs generally; meat of all kinds: milk, butter and cheese; eggs and fish. Is it the N. P. that has made these articles dearer? We wait to see whether the Times will say so.

ABOUT BRIBED LEGISLATORS. On Thursday last a scene occurred in the salway committee of the house of comrailway committee of the house of com-For a while, however, possibly for a good long while, there will be two powers. We were surely right in pointing out, as we did some time ago, that the accession of the Syndicate was precipitating a railway revolution in Canada. Not merely precipitating it, but rather forcing it, we may add. It may astonish some people to observe how big the revolution is getting to be, and how every week it looms up more largely than before. We should think that by this time even the most careless might "see it."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE STATES.

Mr. Wayne McVeagh of Pennsylvania, formerly attorney general in President Hayes' cabinet, has long been known as a man who is not afraid to speak out. He is a strong republican party man, but for all that he has a way of letting the public know what he thinks of the party's doings.

At a fecent meeting of the civil service reform association at Philadelphia he referred

At a recent meeting of the civil service reform association at Philadelphia he referred to the celebrated civil service order of President Hayes, of a portion of which himself McVesgh) was the author. When it came the test he said President Hayes foiled of the committee against the motion. Cameron rose and protested as a member of the committee against the motion. Thus in the space of five minutes, he placed himself before the committee and the public as a hired advocate, and also as an independent legislator resisting the

> The above is from yesterday's Globe. It is, to say it bluntly, that Mr. Cameron has been bribed by the telegraph company to promote their bill.

It is a sad statement to make though it is an undoubted fact that not only Mr. Cameron but many other lawyer-members of parliament are bribed by corporations seeking legislation. The mere fact that Mesars. McCarthy, Kirkpatrick, and Boultbee rose in their places and denied that they had ever received money to prethree. Its first great principle is the spoils mote the hills of corporations looked as if there was a nigger in the woodpile somewhere. We don't know sabout the three legal members in question, but we know for a fact that several others have been retained by corporations, allegedly for legal

advice but designedly to promote bills. Let us make the case more specific : The ranks. On details of state and municipal patronage they are divided as much as the seeking a good deal of legislation from the federal parliament; the agents of these bills there is among them no pretence of civil approached leading lawyers, members of the service reform; the contests that arise are house, and said: "we expect litigation merely between different sections of the over this matter of ours, and we wish to

legislation sticking to the are the men we want at Ottawa The independence of parliament must be !

and the Dominion Telegraph company, and to further their own company, the Great

and his commercial agency in several towns. A country dealer found it necessary to tele-graph a creditor for an extension; next day some other creditor would ask the commer-we could have free and unrestricted free cial agency for a report on his standing; trade with the Americans. We can next facture as cheaply as they can are do not the local representative of the comme cial agency was also agent of the telegraph comfield of commerce, they giving us their
pany and would be not use the information

Union to trade with and we our D minio i.

As to the associated press reports Wiman Dwight & Co. control these and through them they have continuously sought to injure their rivals or the rivals of Jay Gould. The of the insertion of an are to be fenced in by American cu-to is, we must build up our own manufacturies tem in the associated press report at Toronto and dated New York in country has but little patriotism that will not take care of its people and their interests.

As to the boundary question: the Lower make up more than the tenth part of the at Toronto and dated New York in was fully exposed by the Montreal Gazette the other day.

What is more, the Wiman Dwight party have made corrupt bargains with the Globe and Mail in the matter of the rate at which their despatches are forwarded. No wonder these journals were silent when the deal was consummated. The Globe dare not show its telegraph bills and the rebates allowed thereon.

Again, Mr. Wiman is not a true Canadian ; he is the servant of Jay Gould and any way that the Canadian wires be manipulated in order to further the American railways that Gould is interested in, it will be done. Gould is pense of the St. Lawrence and he will use the Canadian telegraph systems that were we have been bled in money bent on building up New York at the ex-

gobbled by Wimen to that end.

The Canadian Pacific syndicate as we before pointed out have no confidence in the Great Northwestern telegraph line as now managed. Duncan McIntyre has said that he will build a line of his own if the Canada Mutual falls into the hands of the Gould party.

And still the wrecking business goes on at Ottown a restriction of the conservative stripe. They are opposed to our progress and even to our religion when that comes prominently in question before them. I say unhesitatingly that the agitation in favor of upholding our Ontario award is not confined to reformers, as they are called, but large numbers of conservatives in this city and elsewhere believe the award should be enforced. The Orangemen of this city and of Intario, I am persuaded. are not willing to see the

at Ottawa; a retroactive bill is trying to be boundaries of our province clipped pushed through parliament and charges of to suit French Canadian conservaat Ottawa; a retroactive bill is trying to be bribery fill the air. But the wreckers will yet

their own petard.

SIR A. T. GALT It was announced yesterday at the car-

penters' meeting that the master builders were "importing" carpenters from England through Sir A. T. Galt, the Canadian minister in London. If the government permit this thing to be done they are doing an injustice to the workingmen, and one that will be resented. Let the master builders do their own "importing;" we do not send ministers to England to do such

parties will be worse off than ever.

its regular report of matters financial, incidentally spoke of the Canada Southern railway as among stocks "without the remotest prospect of dividends." It must therefore be for some purpose other than that of direct returns in the shape of dividends, that Vanderbilt keeps it going. Probably he makes it pay as a means of controlling or overawing competitors. In this way there may be several "millions in this way there may be several "millions in the striking workpeople. Such claptrap they may think is necessary to keep up the wavering courage of the women and men on strike. Many of them they (the agitators) have reason to know are only too willing to return to their work if allowed the exercise of their own individual and better judgment.

I have always been a friend to the workit" to him, if not to any ordinary holders

A gentleman who was in Toronto yester day, and whose business has taken him all over the province, says the reformers could carry the next election if they would only leave the N.P. alone.

But as they are now going he says Si John Macdonald will be returned with a larger majority at his back than ever.

We will do Mr. Blake the justice of saying that he himself has let this tariff ques ion severely alone for months; but his lieutenant, Sir Jonah Cartwright, and his alleged organist, St. Gordon Brown, and the other smaller and over-zealous or-

To THE WORLD: Your article of this preserved.

THE TELEGRAPH W/RECKERS.

When Mr. Erastus Wiman and Mr. H.

P. Dwight put their heads together to wreck the Montreal Telegraph company and the Dominion Telegraph company, and policy alone and insist upon having the to further their own company, the Great
Northwestern, and the interests of Jay
Gold, the mester of them both, they did
not count on the job being so big a one as
it has since proved. Somehow their plans
will not come right, though they were
craftily laid.

The deal was a disreputable one at its inception and it gets no cleaner as events infold themselves. Mr. Wiman was the head
of a commercial agency; he made the one
man the agent of the telegraph company
and his commercial agency in several towns.

boundary award of Ontario enforced by the
Ottawa government, and condemn the
favoritism of the Ottawa government to the
syndicate in the west, making these two
issues before the people, then it would be
on the right track. The people are not
prepared to vote down the national plicy
—the people are not prepared within a few
years to a nul a policy which is gene ally
believed to be for the good of
the Globe to the contrary notwithstanding) all classes in the contrary
the larmers included are beneated by the
policy, so long as a Conses wall of custom duties is raised against as by the boundary award of Ontario enforced by the

pany and would he not use the information that passed through his hands? That that case we would soon see Winston and Sandwich and Niegara and Fort Ericand Prescott flourish, and not be as now almost deserts. Not long since I visited Detroit and it pained me to see our country see our poverty and backwardness. W have a finer country than Michigan or even than New York State, in Ontario. If we in view of the best interests of Canada, That As to the boundary question: the Lower Canada leading conservatives are the persons who stand in the way of Sir John A. Macdonald doing Ontario justice in this matter. They are jealous of the progress of Ontario—they are jealous of its contemplated increased representation in parliament. The award was made by three of their contemplated increased representation in parliament.

the most eminent and competent men in America, and it is not likely that if it were left to half a dozen tribunals it would ever eceive a decision which would please the rench conservative leaders of Que Suppose the matter were left to the sucourt, or the privy council of Engand, and suppose as some say, the award should be confirmed, would these French conservatives confirm it? By no means.
They would still delay it by cabals at Ottawa. They would endeavor the lower provinces against it, and also Manitoba. Since the union of

tives; nor our Catholic people either.

As for the syndicate and its monog As for the syndicate and its monopolies, and the tendancy to veto laws enacted in Ontario and Manitoba, the public voice of Ontario is against such things. Let the Ottawa politicians understand that the people at large have interests as well as they have in their official tenures, and as for the reformers and their leaders let them come out and say what their true policy is on all questions. Our Dominion is for the people, not the people for politicians.

CHARLES DURAND.

Toronto, April 17, 1882. GRINDING MUNOPOLISTS-AN AID

To THE WORLD : Permit me to correct a falsehood under the above heading. I see an article in this morning's issue of your name, signed "Working People," which An injustice is done both to the men now in the country and those induced to come out. The result will be that the market for their work will be overcrowded, and both see an article in this morning a issue of your paper, signed "Working People," which makes the statement that one of the monopolists, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, says girls have not any right to earn more than \$4 a

I never made any such assertion at time. It is a deliberate falsehood. If the I have always been a friend to the work-

ing people, and my employes know it. Yours, &c., WM. B. HAMILTON. Toronto, April 17, 1882.

" WHAT IS CRIME?"

To THE WORLD: A few days ago correspondent of yours expressed his sense of necessity to have "crime" defined, lest we should lose sight of it altogether, amid the turmoil of discussion which is geing on, and emerge into that which is the reverse of liberty, viz., license. This objection is well meant but needless. His creator has not left man without a guide. His voice speaks within all as "conscience," telling each, if he be but willing to hear and obey, that to injure one's neighbor is to commit a crime. There is no danger that this voice will be stifled altogether in this enlightened age. The more imminent danger is the inauguration of injurious methods of in-culcating its teachings upon others, with a ganettes, the Hamilton Times and the London Advertiser, have been harping on it till

The puzzle of to-day is, where shall we draw the line between crime which comes are sick.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Difference in favour of dealing with an economical company,

my people. who do not take the trouble to investigate, believe that all the sare about affice; and because all charge about the same premium surely imagine it is as well to insure with one as another, or with the the agent nearest their own door. There could be no greater mistake, bove figures, from a thirteen years' experience, so clearly show. So ntelligent business men allow themselves to be drawn into expensive ted companies, so long will there be a poor investment, instead of a to most of the insured.

YIELD GOOD VALUE,

and others do not, and should be carefully studied. Copies sent to any address

WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager, Toronto. as a moral and mental disease for which cure only is sought, and desire for legal cure only is sought, and desire for legal vengeance is non existent.

Let me illustrate: Against highway robbery, burglary, crimes of violence, &c., &c., we need physical ferce, such as the police affords, for it hardly needs one moment's reflection to perceive that these are direct infringements of mutual physical liberty. Until we have cured such crime we must so maintain and preserve physical

we must so maintain and preserve physical freedom at whatever expense of blood or treasure. Against falsehood, fraud wilful treasure. Against falsehood, fraud wilful imposition, ingenious theft and breach of trust, it is much to be doubted if we require any protection whatever save that of knowledge, enlightenment and more wide-spread purity of heart and consequent per-ception of, and firmness of purpose to resist, temptation to evil. The thorough prevention of forcible compulsion to evil would give the powers full opportunity to act. Such is the theory of many in this age. It Such is the theory of many in this age.
is around this question contending thoug
will gather for the fray, and upon its deci
ion in the future will depend a comple
revolution in our methods of dealing wi
crime and criminals. None need fear
the result. The change impending will n
come until the hearts and minds of m
are ripe for its full fruition.

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