The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1882.

ONTARIO'S GIFT TO THE RAILWAYS.

On the 24th inst. we published figures taken from an official report issued by the department of railways and canals, Ottawa, showing the amount of aid granted to railways in Ontario by the provincial government and the municipalities together, up to Jan. 30th, 1879. We now repeat the figures, corrected up to June 30th, 1880, as they appear in the report of a year later. It will be seen that the figures of later date make an addition of $180,616 to the aggregate:

Belleville and North Hastings.		
Ontario Government	$ 66,000,00	
Municipal bonuses	60,000,00	
		126,000 00
Canada Atlantic.		
Governments	266,000 00	
Municipalities	180,000 00	
		446,000 00
Canada Central.		
Governments	125,000 00	
Municipalities	75,000 00	
Shares or bonds	42,500 00	
		242,500 00
Canada Southern.		
Government	147,858 65	
Municipalities	322,500 00	
		470,358 00
Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora.		
Government	18,740 00	
Municipalities	113,500 00	
		132,240 00
Credit Valley.		
Government	462,000 00	
Municipalities	1,100,000 00	
		1,562,000 00
Georgian Bay & Wellington.		
Government	none	
Municipalities		250,000 00
Grand Junction.		
Government	247 000 00	
Municipalities	235,000 00	
Shares or bonds	50,000 00	
		532,000 00
Hamilton and Northwestern.		
Governments	565,000 00	
Municipalities	675,596 00	
Shares or bonds	100,000 00	
		1,340,596 00
Kingston & Pembroke.		
Government	453,522 50	
Municipalities	488,000 00	
		941,522 50
Lake Simcoe Junction.		
Government	53,000 00	
Municipalities	100,000 00	
		153,000 00
London, Huron and Bruce.		
Government	178,630 08	
Municipalities	311,500 00	
		490,130 08
Midland.		
Government	168,350 20	
Municipalities	144,870 85	
		313,221 05
Northern.		
Government	196,188 00	
Municipalities	241,980 00	
Shares or bonds	390,000 00	
		828,168 00
Port Dover and Lake Huron.		
Government	126,000 00	
Municipalities	200,000 00	
		326,000 00
Prince Edward County.		
Government	126,000 00	
Municipalities	92,500 00	
Shares or bonds	100,000 00	
		318,500 00
Stratford and Huron.		
Government	55,000 00	
Municipalities	530,000 00	
		585,000 00
Toronto and Nipissing.		
Government	105,212 00	
Municipalities	376,702 59	
		481,914 59
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.		
Government	375,282 00	
Municipalities	988,000 00	
		1,363,282 00
Victoria.		
Government	none.	
Municipalities	180,000 00	
		180,000 00
Wellington, Grey and Bruce.		
Government	241,376 00	
Municipalities	682,000 00	
		923,376 00
Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay.		
Government	94,951 50	
Municipalities	222,094 43	
Shares or bonds	10,000 00	
		327,052 52

Of the amount granted by the Ontario government—$4,071,037.02—there remained on June 30th, 1880, a balance of $1,089,000.00, not then paid over. The following shows the gross amounts under the three heads named:

Provincial government	$4,071,037 02
Municipal bonuses	7,575,244 37
Municipal shares or bonds	492,500 00
Grand total	**$12,341,781 39**

SHALL OUR SERVANTS WEAR COCKADES.

A question of the gravest importance is being agitated in the columns of the Mail. From a letter written to that paper by "anti-cockade" it appears that strangers visiting Toronto are "surprised at the number of servants hats with cockades—a badge which in Europe is only assumed by the military. Shocked at this sacriligious usurpation of the right of a military man to make an ass of his servant, he appeals to the medianeval editor, who gravely assures him that only the servants of "combatant officers" can properly be cockaded. Two questions, however, of the utmost importance to Canadians are still left open. One is whether a lieutenant in the Queen's Own, or an adjutant in the Tenth Grenadiers, for instance, is entitled to deck out his servant (if he has any) in a cockade, or whether the privilege is confined to "reglars." The other is in view of the fact that most of our servants are females, whether they too may wear cockades. Will the Mail kindly come to our assistance.

We too are disposed to quarrel with people who adopt this custom. Not because they usurp a military privilege, but because we don't like to see them aping this aristocratic tomfoolery in a democratic country. But perhaps it is for the best, after all. When Smith, who has amassed a colossal fortune in the rag and old bottle trade, and Jones the scavenger who has made a million out of Manitoba land speculations have fallen in with the custom, it will become thoroughly absurd and be discarded altogether.

WHERE IS THE COMPETITION?

In another article will be found the total of the subsidies voted by the legislature, and of the bonuses voted by the municipalities, to create new and *competing* lines of railway.

Instead of competition we find the work of consolidation going on in every direction. All the roads of later growth have been gobbled by the two old monopolies, or the more recent one the syndicate.

Did the people of this province vote over TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS merely to strengthen the hands of the monopolies?

This question ought to form the subject of a lively debate and something more for the legislature.

THE NIPISSING is not the only road urned over to a wood ring—the Toronto, Grey and Bruce is worked, so the small dealers say, by another ring and it is just as hard for them to get cars on that road as on the first mentioned. What are the representatives of the city council at the boards of these railways doing in the matter? Let the small dealers hold a meeting and then petition the council to investigate the monopoly through their representatives at the railway boards.

THE NAPANEE, TAMWORTH AND QUEBEC railway will apply to the legislature in a few days for a subsidy. There is good basis for the road being assisted, but if the government do see their way to recommending the grant will they insist on a condition providing against the line being gobbled some day by the great monopoly lines.

STREET LAMP POSTS, water mains and other articles, usually composed of cast iron, are now to be made of toughened glass. They will be stronger, imperishable and incorrodible, and 33 per cent. cheaper than iron. So says Frederick Siemens, the inventor.

THE BUDGET for January is a live number and shows that there is field in Toronto for such an insurance record. The Budget is after all those insurance schemes that are seen in connection with so-called benevolent bodies.

IGNORANT ZEAL.

A New Phrase of the Social Evil—What J. L. F. Has to Say.

TO THE WORLD.—From the variously reported interview of the self-made deputation to the mayor regarding the suppression of "social immorality," no other conclusion can be reached than that the deputation imagine they represent intelligent public opinion. Yet it is more than doubtful if such is the fact. To say nothing of the many men of honor and integrity who differ from them. It is a significant circumstance that not one solitary ladies' association of any kind, has either been asked to express an opinion, nor voluntarily done so. Have the ladies of Toronto no opinion to express, no plan to suggest? Does it please them that men should first ruin sister-women, and then bring the law to bear upon them after they have fallen and have none to help; to raid their places of refuge and legally hound them from pillar to post till charitable, but guilible women in pity provide "refuges" and "havens" for them, and so have room for fresh victims? If the virtuous women of Toronto will but open their eyes they will see how little of true charity there is in the system of legal suppression for which an ostensibly christian (?) deputation requests the co-operation of the civic authorities.

Nor does public opinion among men favor legal means for rooting out the evil. It is self-evident that law can only, at best, "make clean the outside." The outcry raised by the few who have stirred actively in this matter, aims at the full exercise of the law as it stands on the statute book; and fumes because it has been allowed to remain partially a dead letter. It may well be questioned if the civic authorities have not rightly interpreted the intent with which such law was framed. The law was purposly framed with excessive powers, clearly infringing the liberty of the subject, in order that, in extreme cases where theft, robbery with violence, or utter disorderliness prevailed, it might have full power to act decisively; but it neither was nor could have been intended that every suspected house or individual must be subjected to the full rigor of the law except in cases where other crimes had been committed. The reason of this is obvious and cannot be too often explained. The crime of prostitution is a "social evil," a crime in which the consent of both parties to the crime is freely given, and no evil effects whatever either to the state nor to other citizens can flow from it in itself except with the free consent of such other citizen. It is therefore solely a moral crime, over which law has properly no jurisdiction except when it is accompanied by other crimes against the state or against the freedom of the citizens, as in cases of prostitution used as a means to effect robbery or in cases of violence such as rape where consent is forced—not yielded. It is not to be doubted that if "A" were to express a desire to rob "B" of $10 which he had in his pocket, and "B" were to consent, "A" could prove such assent, law could hardly be expected to step in and punish "A" for theft. It is only when "B" has been deprived of his $10 by force or fraud that law can dub the transaction "theft," and justly step in to punish or protect society or the individual. So it is with all other legal crimes—even seduction, which is recognized as a crime, and justly so, where it can be proved that consent was obtained by fraud. It is well, just at this juncture, to remind ourselves of these distinctions which are *not* "distinctions without a difference."

Those who administer our laws are men trained by experience as well as study to careful discrimination of the varied aspects which crime assumes. Criminal laws are not famed at hap-hazard and their true intent is not lost sight of by any wise judge or police magistrate. It is justice and protection to the liberty of all, at which law aims, and not the oppression of one class by another, even although the one class should be eminently respectable and the other eminently the reverse. Justice is thus in proper accord with christianity, the central principle of which is "do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Our civic authorities are not unchristian in allowing the law on this question to become a dead letter, except where its powers are needed, to enable them to trace and punish crime against the state. Doubtless there are estimable men among those who clamor for an unjust exercise of the law, but "to be without knowledge is not good," and were their ignorant zeal to be permitted to prevail injustice would be perpetrated, as it has often been in the past, in the sacred name of religion and moral purity. Injustice is never reformative in its operation. "To do justly" is the primary command of scripture. To obey, leads infallibly to the sequence and impels to "love mercy," and to the "humbling of self by walking with God." J. L. F.

OATHS AND CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE WORLD: In your issue of this date, under the heading "Agnostics' Disabilities," a deputation waited on Hon. Mr. Mowat to urge upon the government the desirability of making the act to enable agnostics and other non-orthodox people to affirm in the courts of law.

I do not know how many composed the deputation, but I know there are hundreds of thousands who think as they do on that subject, and who are far more consistent and obedient to the command given by Christ in the 5th chapter of Matthew and 34th verse: "But I say unto you, swear not at all: neither by heaven for it is God's throne: nor by the earth: for it is his footstool;" than professed Christians are. Mr. Mowat stated that while he could not forget, and did not wish to ignore the fact, that Canada is a Christian country with laws based on Christianity, yet he knew that many non-Christians were good and estimable members of society, etc. From Mr. Mowat's remarks respecting Christianity, it might be inquired that the authority for the oath prescribed for witnesses in law courts is found in the bible; but in what part I fail to understand; and hoping to see another bigoted disability removed from the onward march of the human intellect. OBSERVER.

THE QUESTION OF LOTTERIES.

TO THE WORLD: I clip the following from this week's issue of the organ of the R. C. church in this city:

Father Skelly, of Smithville, is arranging for a bazaar to be be held on March 17. The object is to liquidate the debt incurred in the erection of the pastoral residence. Many valuable and costly prizes will be distributed to the fortunate holders of the tickets bearing winning numbers.

It is only a few weeks since a certain tea dealer who tried this "costly prize" business was fined for a violation of the statute against lotteries. Justice should be meted out equally to all, whether priest or peasant. Who then, after the 17th of March, will see that the law is set in motion against the reverend father of Smithville?

It cannot be right in the name and for the benefit of a church to do that which an ordinary sinner would be subjected to fine and imprisonment. But if the saints are not to be punished for violating the laws of the land, then I say let the sinners also go free. I am, NOT A SAINT.

POPULAR ERRORS.

They are Shared in by Several Members of the Canadian Institute.

On Saturday evening Mr. John Langton, president of the Canadian institute, read a paper on "Popular errors and prejudices." The title proved somewhat misleading. Many of the errors mentioned—such as the belief in the flatness of the earth, and in the feasibility of discovering perpetual motion or squaring the circle—can hardly be said to be "popular" in these days, but rather the delusions of individual "cranks;" and though homœopathy may be "popular," it is a very debateable question whether it is an "error." The virtues of the divining rod appear to have obtained considerable credence in rural and mining districts, and these came properly within the scope of the lecture, and the same may be said of the supposed effect of moonlight on climates. Spiritualism and mesmerism were also treated with unsparing ridicule, and the currency question was rightly said to be a fruitful source of error. On the whole, the lecture, though not rigidly fulfilling the promise of its title, was highly interesting and amusing.

The discussion which followed showed the truth of the lecturer's remark that manny of these delusions are not confined to the ignorant. One gentleman related how he effected a cure of warts by inducing the possessor of these ornaments to fix his mind steadily on them. Another had discovered water through the agency of a German with a divining rod, and his gratitude would not allow him to sneer at the belief in its efficacy. The third had not quite got rid of his belief in fairies and banshees; and another confessed to a decided reluctance to passing a graveyard. On the whole the feeling of the meeting was best expressed in the words quoted by Dr. Workman.

There are more things in Heaven and earth, Horatio,
Then are dreamed of in your philosophy.

In accordance with a request from the Industrial association it was decided to appoint delegates thereto at the next meeting. A paper will then be read by Dr. Workman.

MARTHA WHITLA'S MURDER.

Two More Arrests Made—Dr. Cox and Harriot Schneider—Released on Bail.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan 28.—Another chapter in the Martha Whitla murder case was presented last night by the police in the arresting of Dr. Wm. G. Cox, who keeps a drug store at 97 Grand avenue, and Mrs. Harriet Schneider, on a charge of committing the murder. The prisoners were taken into custody, and were brought to police headquarters about 8 p.m., where Superintendent Rogers awaited their arrival. Superintendent Rogers told the prisoners that they were arrested under his direction and on his responsibility alone, for having murdered Martha Whitla. The superintentendent said he had nothing to conceal about the arrests. He said: "I want it understood that I caused the arrests to be made on my own responsibility, and at my direction. I have charged them with the murder of Martha Whitla, and propose to prosecute them to the fullest extent of the law." Superintendent Rogers said he had in his possession evidence which was conclusive in his own mind that he was justified in making the arrest. The charge specifically against Dr. Cox is that he committed an abortion on the girl, from the effecis of which she died, and that at Mrs. Schneider's house the murder occurred in a similar manner to that of Annie Clemens.

Hugh S. Peoples, who is also under arrest for the crime, was released to-day on bail in the sum of $5,000.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

The grand jury say of this institution, which is situated on Elizabeth street: "We found it doing most excellent work amongst a class of patients almost totally neglected previous to the establishment of this hospital. During the year just closed there have been sixty-two patients treated. Thirty of these recovered and were discharged. Twenty-four are under treatment at present. Only two children died during the year, which is a very small proportion when it is considered that very frequently the children are brought to the hospital in a very low and uncared-for condition. The institution receives comparatively small grants from the city and government, and is almost wholly supported by unsolicited private benefactions. A new building is very much needed to carry on the good work more fully. Every part of the building is kept scrupulously clean and neat, and the happy faces of the little sufferers spoke volumes for the happy treatment of the capable matron and lady managers. Your jury think this institution eminently worthy of increased public and private liberality.

INFANTS HOME AND INFIRMARY.

From the grand jury's report we gleam the following facts as to this institution:—"The Infants Home and Infirmary, No. 678 Yonge street, in spite of its many inconveniencies and overcrowed condition, is remarkably neat and well kept, the number of inmates, adult and infant, being 78, 48 of whom are infants ranging in age from three weeks to three years. On enquiring as to the health of the infants and the death rate, the jury were informed that the rate last year had been a fraction over 20 per cent., the larger proportion of deaths being of deserted children (foundlings) most of whom were in a dying condition when admitted." The cost of the new building being erected on St. Mary street will be $20,000, of which $8,000 has yet to be collected. It will contain an infirmary for the sick infants of the poor.

MANITOBA'S BOOM.

The Real Estate Boom—How Rents Run—The Profits on Whisky and Hotel-keeping.

(Correspondence of the Newmarket Era.)

WINNIPEG, Jan. 14.—Real estate and hotel-keeping seems to be the big business here. There are over sixty real estate offices, besides money agents, who have no place of business except where they board. The registry office employs about twenty-five clerks, and is kept open day and night. The office is closed to the public at 4 o'clock p.m., but the clerks are kept busy day and night. Hotel-keepers with comparatively small houses think they are doing poorly if they do not take from $100 to $140 over the bar per day for drinks and cigars, independent of their board and lodging money. There are no stables or sheds in connection with hotels here. The "interdict act" is in force here—and you can see the names of numerous individuals hung up in the bar-rooms.

It is almost impossible for a person to get an office here. Such an office as I had in Newmarket would lease for $50 per month. I had an offer of an office at the above price, and when I went to look at it I found out it was only a large dry goods box, stood on end, at the side of a store. Mr. Geo. Earl has a small bar rented, which is about the size of the Royal hotel bar, and for which he pays a rental of $250 per month. A person here offered $75 per month for a lease of sufficient ground in front of the Golden hotel, (which is situated about twenty feet back from the street,) to build a real estate office, fifteen feet square; but did not get the site.

Mr. A. B. Lee, who was some time ago in the Newmarket post office, sold sufficient lands on commission on Friday last to net him a commission of $1500. A person that has never been here has no idea of the way things are conducted. Everybody is dabbling in real estate, from the flaxen-haired youth of sixteen to the grey-haired man tottering toward the grave. Nor is this all, —servant girls, seamstresses and all are engaged in the business. A person goes into an office, looks at the map, enquires the price, pays a deposit of say 20 per cent. on it, puts an extra hundred or two hundred as the case may be on it, and puts it back in another office for sale. Perhaps inside of a week some other person purchases, makes a similar deposit, and thus it goes on for perhaps a dozen sales before the month expires in which the first man had to pay the balance of his purchase money; then of course the money must be paid and the deeds made out. Only yesterday I witnessed a sale made that had been sold sixteen times before deeds were given, and they were all made out on the same day. I would advise any person coming here to not bring anything with them expecting to make a great profit on it, as the city is full of everything. There is no fortune here in anything except real estate and whisky. At present about 200 people are coming in daily, most of whom are going west. I believe that horses will command a good price in April, but there is no money in them at present.

I forgot to mention that not one individual in a hundred ever sees the lots they purchase; they "go it blind" and take chances. There are some very fine stores here, and goods are only a slight advance on Toronto prices, except you get ordered goods, and then you pay double. The farms turn out about 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. T. J. WOODCOCK.

A Violin Made from Wood that Grew Before Noah's Day.

(From the Richmond Palladium.)

Harry P. Cain, a violinist of some note in Indiana, has recently come into possession of a violin made of wood that grew befort the flood. Some forty years ago workmen engaged in digging a mill race through the farm owned by Daniel Bulla discovered, at the depth of six or eight feet beneath the surface, the trunk of a tree in a good state of preservation. Geologists say that the wood is many thousand years old.

Recently the wood was taken to A. B. Clark, who was engaged in repairing a cremona that was captured in the siege of Mexico. Clark made models of the old cremona, and in the course of three months had given the finishing touches to the new violin. The belly was of the old antediluvian wood and the back and neck of wavy maple, cut in Pennsylvania fifty years ago and rafted down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and carried on to Dayton for an old cabinetmaker, who was never able to use it. The figure of the old instrument was followed exactly, and when the new one was finished it was an exact fac-simile of those built by Stradivarius.

When the bow was drawn across it the two connoisseurs went into ecstasies of delight. The glue was barely set and the varnish was still green, but there was an absence of the thick, raw quality that marks a new violin.

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Toronto exhibition, 1879, awarded first extra prize for dyeing silks, etc. 1880, diploma—highest award possible. 246

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Has all the latest kind of scenes. Rustic, Conservatory, Boating, and Swinging Pictures all the rage.
Cabinets, - $3 per Dozen.
Tablettes, - $5 " "
Cards - $1 per Dozen up
AMBROTYPES, Six for Fifty Cents. 246

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CHEAPEST MOVING LINE IN THE CITY
5 Cent Parcel Delivery in Connection.
Arrangements made with merchants for delivery of parcels in large quantities.
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RESTAURANT FRANCAIS,
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MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
Neatly-fitted Ladies Dining-room with private entrance.
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HOTEL BRUNSWICK
KING STREET WEST,
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Choicest Selected Lot of the Celebrated
CANADIAN MALPEQUE OYSTERS,
Just received this day from Prince Edward Island; served on the shell; try them.
GEO. BROWN,
Late of the American Hotel.

SHELL OYSTERS! SHELL OYSTERS
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100 WOOD ST.
Orders left at Hill & Weir's will be promptly attended to. tf

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Mr. JOS. B. REED has been appointed to the City Agency of this Co'y. The business of the Toronto Agency will in future be carried on under the name and style of REED & ROGERSON.
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If you want a First-class Fall Suit, at a reasonable price, go to G. & J. Fawcett's, 287 Yonge St., where you can get a first-class fit without the trouble of trying on. 246
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FALL TWEED,
Worsteds, Serges, &c.,
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SPECIAL—All our Corking Fruit are sieved and cleaned for our Retail trade. Our Coffees are a treat, being all roasted on the premises. Finest Old Government Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee.
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JUST TO HAND.
QUEBEC MAPLE SYRUP, TURKEY PRUNES, DRIED SWEET CORN.
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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Great Clearing Sale of
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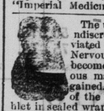

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