

THE TORONTO WORLD

AN INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS ONE CENT MORNING PAPER.

Published Daily, and sent to all parts of Canada and the United States for Two Dollars per Year. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Six Months.

SENT ON TRIAL FOR ONE MONTH FOR 25 CENTS.

The World is delivered by carriers to all parts of the city before 6 a.m. for twenty-five cents per month.

ADDRESS THE WORLD, TORONTO.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

A PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE WORLD, is its parliamentary news.

During the sessions a reliable and important summary of the proceedings at Ottawa and of the local legislature will be found in its columns, and readers may depend on obtaining all important information impartially given and stripped of all unnecessary verbiage.

SENT ON TRIAL FOR ONE MONTH FOR 25 CENTS, Or One Dollar for Four Months.

ADDRESS THE WORLD, TORONTO.

The Toronto World.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1882

THE MIDLAND CONSOLIDATION.

A bill for the consolidation of the Toronto and Midland, Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay, Victoria, Toronto and Ottawa, Grand Junction, and Midland railway companies was before the railway committee yesterday. We propose to give a few reasons why this amalgamation should not take place or if it does why it should only take place after very careful consideration, and after full provision has been made for the protection of the public interests.

In the first place we would point out that the amalgamation was inspired by, and is being pushed through by the Grand Trunk. It is only one step in the scheme of that great corporation to secure the entire control of the railway system of Ontario. What the Grand Trunk most fears is a competing line from the Detroit river to the water at Montreal. The construction of the Ontario and Quebec railway would secure this great competing line, as by it the Great Western and Canada Southern would have free access to Montreal via Ottawa. The Grand Trunk therefore is bent on preventing the construction of the Ontario and Quebec, or falling in this to starve it as much as possible in the matter of local traffic. If the Midland consolidation is effected the six roads involved will be complete part and parcel of the Grand Trunk, and they will be so worked that none of the traffic of the country which they serve will be given to the Ontario and Quebec railroad, but it will all be brought south to the Grand Trunk, either at Whitby, Port Hope or Belleville.

As was pointed out by several gentlemen who represent various towns between Toronto and the Ottawa, the effect of the proposed amalgamation would be to do away with a certain amount of local competition that they now enjoy. These people are interested in two ways. In the first place they desire local competition among the six various lines, and they also desire competition in reaching the water. Their self interest, therefore, would be served in maintaining the independence of the six local lines and securing the construction of the Ontario and Quebec as part of a great through system. No legislation whatever should be granted, unless a specific one is inserted declaring that if these lines are consolidated they should never pass into the hands of the Grand Trunk without the sanction of the legislature of Ontario, and that they could be run as in much the interest of Ontario and Quebec or any other through line as of the Grand Trunk.

There is another vital point at issue. The Grand Trunk desires to get to the Sault, and this Midland consolidation is to be the foundation of a northwestern extension to Lake Superior. Even if the Grand Trunk bought up the Sault charter, it does not follow that it should have complete control over it. The whole of Ontario is interested in having a line built from some part of the Ontario system to the Sault, and provision should be made for full running powers over that line and not for its passing into the control of any one company. We hope that the members of the legislature will act with the utmost deliberation in granting remedial legislation in the matter of this consolidation or of the Sault extension.

The public interest must be protected; too long it has been neglected.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Would it not be very inconvenient to carry these up to the Queen's park? Surely, of all things, we require our parliament buildings found our departmental offices, if

THE CHARTER MONGERS.

Before the legislature consents to the Midland amalgamation scheme they should find out who are the charter mongers that have done all the charter brokering that has taken place of late, and how much these worthies made out of it. There has been a great deal of this business done. The Grand Trunk solicitor, Mr. Bell, Mr. Robert Jeffrey and others have taken a very active part in the movement. We can understand Mr. Bell's action, but who is Mr. Jeffrey, and why is he so active in promoting this consolidation? The public would also like to know who bought the Sault charter from its original owners, and how much was paid for it? And what interest the Grand Trunk has in it?

THE CORPORATION MEN, now cleaning the streets, are using scrapers, instead of shovels, whether as the result of Mr. Whyte's letter in The World or not we cannot say. But there is no doubt of the fact urged by Mr. Whyte, namely, that if the men had proper tools they would do much more work than at present. By using better street-cleaning appliances there would be no need of a bribe to secure the same work, and the money would go further, and more streets would be cleaned and opened.

THE GLOBE comes out this week in a brand new dress of minion type, which gives to the paper a clean and clear appearance. The old organ is to be commended for its enterprise. The only thing we now have against it is its style of headings. They are simply outrageous.

OSGOODE HALL NOTES.

As is usual at a municipal election at Kingston Dr. Stewart, the unsuccessful candidate for mayor, yesterday afternoon to effect the unseating of the mayor, Mr. Jackson. He alleged that the late mayor had used a bribe to secure his election. He is also trying to unseat Ald. Gildersleeve because he is president of the Kingston and Pembroke railway. The master of a vessel in each instance and ordered Dr. Stewart to pay \$200 security into court.

THE COUNCIL PROPOSAL.

The city council are getting rather cheeky. They are demanding two things, which, as it happens, are the very two things it is most dangerous to trust them with. They want the right virtually to compel citizens to pave their streets on the frontage tax system. Now this is one demand; let us speak to it.

The frontage tax system only received the people's approval on the direct understanding that the people of each street were to inaugurate the movement, state the kind of improvement they wanted, oversee its progress and know what they were paying for. Then, it was said, they might indeed be heavily taxed for a time, but it would be on a system under which nothing could be forced on them, and if they paid high, they could themselves say whether it should be low or mazard—how high, in fact, they were to pay.

SPRITUAL PROGRESS.

There are signs of spiritual progress in the west end of Toronto. At the corner of a very interesting service was held in Dundas street church, of which Rev. W. D. Ritchie is pastor, when fifty-three persons were received into church fellowship, twenty being from other circuits. In the Spadina avenue church the work of service and prayer has been of a most gratifying and extensive character. At a recent meeting to gather in results between the two churches, the following were received into the church by Brother Lovell:

How a Barber Develops.

"How long does it take a man to learn the barber business?" asked a reporter while undergoing a tonsorial operation at the hands of a colored professional. "Well, that depends on how much talent he has for the business," was the quiet reply; "if he has none it will take him a long time."

THE CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES.

The Ontario civil service employees really have some ground for the petition they have sent in for an increase of salary. They were almost universally appointed when the necessities of life were much cheaper than at present. We are no advocates of lavish salaries; but the fairness of the population, do not, we are sure, desire, while they themselves are making more off their farms than they have done for years, that their employees should be compelled to exist on the same amount which was sufficient when living was not much more than half as dear. The cabinet and the members took good care to increase their own pay when there was no such excuse. Let them show that they care for others as well; if they wish to be returned in 1883, a matter not so sure as some of them imagine. They are getting at this moment from their timelier lands— their chief respect—twice as much as they could expect last year. The people of Ontario do not like extravagance, but they believe in letting their employees live.

ABOUT WINNIPEG LOTS.

SOME REASONS WHY THE FEVER CANNOT LAST.

Examples From Ontario—Whitby, Stratford, Barrie, Scarborough—How People are Speculating in Manitoba in every way inferior to Ontario. This province is nearer the sea, has fertile land, is suited to stock raising, grows the choicest fruits, has a mild climate compared with the Northwest, and furnishes employment for its people all the year round. In all these respects Manitoba is inferior. Yet people are madly rushing into mad speculations in that country. They are crazy on town lots. The only basis given for this speculation is that the speculators claim that the towns they offer are prospective county towns, or are at the crossing of prospective railways over almost prospective rivers. Let us now look at Ontario, which has been shown to be the superior of Manitoba and the Northwest in every respect.

COUNTY TOWNS.

One speculator claims that his paper city is to be a county town. Well, what if it is. Take any of the county towns in Ontario and what do we find. Why is in a prosperous county, the seat of the county of offices, is a railway junction, a connection with a great chain of lakes, and has pale steamers calling there daily during navigation. Yet we don't hear of the speculators, nor of Whitby turning their farms into town lots and people giving fabulous prices for sites two miles from the court house, nor do we hear of speculators in connection with any of our other Ontario county towns.

RAILWAY JUNCTIONS.

Scooper No. 2 cracks up his town because it is to be a railway junction. Well, what if it is. Take any of the railway junctions in Ontario, and what do we find? Why is in a prosperous county, the seat of the county of offices, is a railway junction, a connection with a great chain of lakes, and has pale steamers calling there daily during navigation. Yet we don't hear of the speculators, nor of Whitby turning their farms into town lots and people giving fabulous prices for sites two miles from the court house, nor do we hear of speculators in connection with any of our other Ontario county towns.

CROSSING RIVERS.

Scooper No. 3 has a town where a railway is to cross a river, and the inferior streams that abound in the northward. Well, the Great Western crosses the Niagara, the Credit, the Grand and Thames, the Hamilton and Northwestern, the Grand Trunk, the Ottawa, the Detroit, the Thames, the Grand, etc., but people don't hear of the speculators, nor of Whitby turning their farms into town lots and people giving fabulous prices for sites two miles from the court house, nor do we hear of speculators in connection with any of our other Ontario county towns.

THE SWINDLING GAME.

As corroborative of what The World said the other day, we clip from the London Standard a report of a swindling game, from a correspondent of theirs in the Northwest: "Speculation in real estate has lately been rampant in a certain town, and a man has to take several degrees of hell as well before he becomes an expert. He first begins by buying single lots very cheaply, and is satisfied to sell at a small profit. His next venture will be larger, and his 'check' will expand in proportion as a real estate syndicate or a syndicate or a combination of several capitalists to handle large blocks of land. How all these schemes succeed, however, will be judged from the fact that enough farms, swamps, mud holes, quagmires and frog ponds have been bought and sold in this way at enormous gains, to make a city of three millions of people. It is a figure that is not to be denied. For six miles on all sides you cannot get a foot of real estate for less than \$100,000. The fabulous prices that a poor man cannot touch. The winter has been favorable to the speculators, and the ground seems all high and dry, and in the spring it will require a tug to get over the mud. It is only to explain the modes of swindling that we are writing for the benefit of the 'innocents at home' who may be coming out here next summer, and who will be sure to be taken in by a piece of land near the city, say at \$10,000. Five men will put in \$2000 a piece, and buy a 100-acre block, and in a few months they will generally be the richest man in the tug to give tone to it, for the most of fools think it is an advantage to be associated with the cunning, and in forgetting the fact, maxims about the large and small fishes. The next thing is to fix the price at a few dollars, and to employ two or three apparently dissipated fellows to refer to, and in a few days sell it to a new syndicate of ten, at \$7,500 a piece, nine 'greens,' and the ostensible vendor will be allowed to show them what a good thing it is. But they get \$67,500 anyhow for \$10,000, and can let the other four men have their share of the profit. In a league with these respectable rascals to catch the new-comers. The best plan for a stranger is to keep his mouth and his purse closed till he has seen what he has an old resident say to-day that there are more here in a square mile of Winnipeg than in the whole of Ontario, and that the world—including New York and Chicago.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? I so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

HAGARD'S YELLOW OIL.

Hagard's Yellow Oil will be found invaluable for all purposes of a family medicine. Immediate relief will follow its use. It relieves pain, cures chilblains, frost bites, scalds, burns, corns, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For internal use it is none other than a pure cod liver oil, and is frequently cured sore throat. It will cure croup in a few minutes. A few bottles has often cured asthma. Colds have been cured by a teaspoonful of the cure with almost the most rapidity, it is really a wonderful medicine.

WHAT TO STUDY.

Poppe, the poetical philosopher said: "The proper study of mankind is man," and yet, how little is the real science of man studied. If people would read and heed the laws of health, and if when out of sorts would resort to a common sense like Burdock Blood Bitters, many of the ills that flesh is heir to might be effectually remedied. It purges and regulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

MONEY AND TRADE.

WE FARE: FARLEY & MARA, 26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Stock Brokers, Commission & General Agents.

MEMBERS OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Buy and sell on commission Canadian and American stocks; also grain and provisions on the Toronto and Toledo Stock Trade for cash or on margin.

Toronto Stock Market. TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Banks—Montreal, 100 and 200; Toronto, 100 and 200; Ontario, 100 and 200; Western, 100 and 200; Commercial, 100 and 200; Insurance, 100 and 200; Real Estate, 100 and 200; Building and Loan, 100 and 200; Trusts, 100 and 200; Miscellaneous, 100 and 200.

Central Stock Market. MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—Banks—Montreal, 100 and 200; Toronto, 100 and 200; Ontario, 100 and 200; Western, 100 and 200; Commercial, 100 and 200; Insurance, 100 and 200; Real Estate, 100 and 200; Building and Loan, 100 and 200; Trusts, 100 and 200; Miscellaneous, 100 and 200.

Grain and Produce. TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Call Board—No. 3 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 2 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 1 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 4 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 5 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 6 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 7 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 8 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 9 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 10 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 11 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 12 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 13 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 14 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 15 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 16 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 17 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 18 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 19 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 20 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 21 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 22 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 23 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 24 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 25 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; No. 26 extra hard wheat, 100 and 200; 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THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

THREASURER WOOD INTRODUCES BUDGET. A Most Favorable Showing of the Finances and Resources of the Province—The Opposition Criticisms.

The budget speech yesterday showed a most satisfactory financial position for last year, a surplus of half a million on the last year's current receipts and expenditure, while there was a surplus from ordinary income over all expenditures of \$150,000.

Mr. Wood said this was his fifth statement. The total revenue for 1931 was \$2,746,750. The increase in woods and forests ordinary revenue over the estimates, was \$91,000. Of the \$750,000 for the sale of timber limits, more than \$300,000 had been paid, and the remainder was secured by good joint notes.

Mr. Wood said the financial exhibit was a most satisfactory one. There was a surplus of \$150,000 this year over all payments. There was an increase in the total surplus this year of \$289,000. The total increased expenditure besides the agricultural commission was only \$70,000, and the N. P. had greatly increased the expenditure on public institutions.

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three years, if the Dominion government did not try to prolong it much longer. The deductions made by the opposition from expenditures for comparison were unfair. He was able to defend every item of his expenditures in 1931, and it had decreased since then. As for expenditure on a new territory it would be more than met by the revenue. As for administration of justice only a few hundred dollars were proposed to be saved out of \$180,000.

Mr. Wright said 1878 was the first full year in which the present government got full control, and they ran in that year. It was the year always taken for comparison. He took some of the items in that year and the same items now, to show that the government did not deserve credit for the reduction. The cities got nearly all the aid given to hospitals, notwithstanding the position leader could say no more than that he had done against the government after ten years of office they had a good record.

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POLICE NEWS.

George Howarth and Owen Finegan fighting, \$1 and costs each. Isabella Weir and the inmates of her disorderly house are under remand till Thursday. Wm. Gaidling was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen \$2 from John Vance.

Continued cases: Chas. Thompson larceny, 15th; James Moore larceny, 15th; Ellen Michie and Robt. Ellison breach of the liquor law, 16th. Edward Hilted pleaded guilty to having stolen a quantity of tobacco from the Virginia works, and was sent to jail for sixty days.

The case against Jane Harding for keeping a disorderly house has falling through for want of evidence. James Daly, an alleged inmate, was also allowed to go. A disorderly crowd consisting of the Dupuy brothers, the Whalen boys and Mike Bolger and Tom Armstrong were fined for fighting and throwing stones on the street.

Thomas Curtin and Frank Thomson were charged with having stolen two boxes of biscuits and some candies from the Grand Trunk railway. Curtin pleaded not guilty and Frank Thomson pleaded guilty. They were also charged with stealing a fur cap, three walking canes and silk umbrellas from J. Brand. To this charge both prisoners pleaded not guilty. Curtin was acquitted and Thomson was remanded for sentence.

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TORONTO THE CAPITAL OF CANADA.

Now that the legislature is taking into consideration the plans for the erection of the new parliament buildings would it not be advisable to take into consideration the fact that ere long the seat of the Dominion government will be removed from Ottawa, owing to the growing preponderance of western Canada over the east. Should this take place could not the buildings of the Ontario legislature be so constructed as to be adapted at some future time, with a few additions, for the use of the Dominion government?

THE GOLDEN STRING. BY ROBERT F. GALL. The minister's harp was daintily strung, And emperors like a shell of the sea; Sweeter the chords he struck from the strings In the pride of his ministry.

And amid the strings of the harp somewhere, But where should never be told, For all were gilded to see and fair, There nestled one string of gold. And whatever tones the minstrel brought From the chords he waked from sleep, Into the music all unthought, A thrilling sound came creeping.

For high above the pulsing beat, The surge of the song and the shiver, With a more clear and more sweet, The golden string would quiver. And souls peered out from their prison bars, As the worldings stopped to listen, And thought of something beyond the stars, And dull eyes began to glisten.

And those whose grief had choked them, broke At the sound of the harp; into sobbing, For in every heart an echo woke From the gold string and the throbbing. And mortals thought that one sweet note Had slipped through the great portal, Down the dim depths of space about To earth from the choir immortal.

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