The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 231. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

It is likely, according to announcement of the Dominion Parliament, that, during the early summer of 1876, the half-breed reserve in Manitoba, some fifty-four Townships (1,400,000 acres) will be patented to the parties entitled.

These plots, of 190 acres each, lying near Red and Assiniboine rivers to Poplar Point westward beyond Selkirk on the north, and nearly as far as Emmerson towards the south—making in all the most valuable tract of land in the North-West. The allotment of scrip, 160 acres each (about 200,000 acres), to the heads of families and old settlers, locatable anywhere in Government land, will also, it is promised, be distributed to them on the close of the present session of Parliament. The greater part of this immense acreage, both scrip and patent, will then be thrown upon a market unable, from its limited capacity, to absorb it, and consequently be sold at absurdly low prices. It is almost certain that these lands may then be purchased at from twenty-five to fifty cents per acre, or at all events, less than one dollar.

A. W. Barrows, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will undertake, for intending investors, the purchase of these lands, after Patents and Scrips issue, and guarantee satisfaction. He possesses unusual advantages for this commission, in his universal acquaintance with the settlers and half-breeds, through his former connection with the Dominion Land Office, at a time when the original census of the inhabitants was revised, by personal attendance at the Scrip Commission, for lists of these grants. He is also fully aware of the value and quality of all the lands referred to.

City lots in Winnipeg, and other town plots, also river front and quarter section farms for sale on reasonable terms. Address

A. W. BURROWS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

References—Messrs. Murphy, Morphy, & Monkman, Barristers, Toronto.
Messrs. Wickes, Casels, & Pennock, Barristers, Ottawa.
Mr. J. H. Flock, Barrister, London.
Messrs. Gilman & Hollon Savings Bank, Montreal. 214 2 6

EPPS' COCOA.—*Grateful and Comforting.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets labelled thus:—JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle street and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, England. 229-45

DEAFNESS RELIEVED. No Medicine. Book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind. 243 4 A.N.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.—Lot 12, 2nd concession of Crumahe, containing 115 acres; well fenced, wooded, and watered; very large orchard and garden; good houses, barns, stables, drive house, etc. Very liberal terms. Apply on premises or by mail to owner, I. H. LAPOINTE, Brighton P.O. 228-45

A TIN AND HARDWARE business for sale in Fenelon Falls. Fifteen hundred inhabitants, on the line of the Victoria railway; the only tin shop in the place; where a good trade has been done. Address or call on premises to JAMES W. F. BURLEY, Fenelon Falls, Ont. 229-2

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Box Grove, on the sixteenth day of August, a dark bay gelding, about 15 years old, with a high back, long mane, and tail, both kind; feet white, small star on forehead, has a little scars on rump, fetlock round plain, rising four years old. ANTHONY SALMAN, Box Grove, Markham, Ont.

$20 WILL BE PAID BY THE undersigned for information respecting the whereabouts of one Dr. Chesney. Description:—He is very intemperate, height about 5 feet 9 inches, dark curly hair, slight brown moustache, can touch ear with mouth, and is about 35 years old. Address telegraphic or by telegraph to J. W. SCIBOLLO, Hamilton, Ont. 229-3

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Department of Medicine and Surgery.

The 37th annual course of lectures will commence on Oct. 2, 1876.

The attendance last equal for women.

Matriculation Fee—Residents of Michigan $10; non-residents, $25.

Annual Dues—Residents of Michigan, $15 non-residents, $25.

Graduation Fee—For all alike, $5.

Send for circular and catalogue.

A. B. PALMER, M. D. DEAN, Ann Arbor, Mich. 224 2 G W

VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG.

Matriculation Examinations

BEGIN ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20th.

Matriculants are required to give two weeks notice.

Lectures resumed October 2nd.

Total expense for board, tuition, and incidentals, from $138, to $150 per annum.

Calendars to be had on application.

S. S. NELLES, President.

August 16, 1876.

SEED WHEAT.

THE SILVER CHAFF "FALL" WHEAT has proved to be the heaviest and most productive variety. Also a few bushels of Siberian Spring, Soldier, etc. "Wheat for sale."

ST. CATHARINES.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Seedsman,
Cor. Adelaide and Jarvis streets, Toronto. 229-1

CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

THE

SENECA OR CLAWSON,

the best variety yet introduced, is last ripe, to be winter-killed than any other, yields from fifty to sixty bushels per acre, has a good *stiff* straw, and is a thrifty grower.

SAMPLES BY MAIL.

For sale by

ROBERT EVANS, Market Square, Hamilton, Ont.

A VERY DESIRABLE

FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A very improved and desirable Farm for sale on the township of OTONABEE, consisting of half concessions from the corporation of the Village of Peterborough, Township of Smith.

It comprises the west half of lot 31, con. 10. The cultivated portion is about 70 acres under cultivation, on which the crops are yearly bountiful; the remaining 70 acres are woodland, and have been underbushed for some years, and cleared up under the timber, and are very productive as pasture. A creek runs through it and springs never known to be dry.

THE FARM BUILDINGS

are good and spacious, erected but a few years ago. They comprise good frame barns on stone foundations, stabling for 20 head, two stalling poultry house and yard, pigeon house, good cellar log house for hired man.

THE FARM HOUSE

is good, pleasantly situated in a most healthy locality. Gardens well stocked with fruit, comprising about forty grape vines in full bearing, apples, plums, small fruits, asparagus, &c.

A gentleman from the old country would find this a desirable investment.

The purchaser can come on and prepare for fall wheat or fall ploughing, and possession in a few months.

For price and particulars, apply on the premises to STEPHEN WOOD. If by letter, address Box 125, Peterborough; or to H. E. SMITH, Esq., Solicitor, Peterborough. 230-4

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Agricultural and Arts Association

OF ONTARIO,

TO BE HELD AT HAMILTON,

on the 18th to the 22nd Sept., '76.

$18,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS.

Entries must be made with the Secretary at Toronto, on or before the undermentioned dates, viz.:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, on or before MONDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery, and Manufactures generally, on or before SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary Agricultural and Arts Association. 229-3

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE HARROWS,

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE CULTIVATORS,

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON COMBINED HORSE HOES,

Manufactured and sold by the undersigned only who have the sole right for the Dominion of Canada.

GEORGE GILLIES,
Gananoque, Ont.

1551

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published every *FRIDAY MORNING* by THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their office, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. T. C. PATTERSON, Manager.

Our Last Gleaning.

CAMPBELL—On the 12th ult., at 167 Church street, the wife of M. Paul Campbell, of a daughter.

HOGGINS—In St. Catharines, August 31, the wife of Hill Higgins, Esq., of a daughter.

SOPTER—At Walkerton, on the 8th ult., the wife of the Rev. R. Softer, B.A., of a son.

TEAGLE—On the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. J. M. Teagle, of a son.

OGDEN—On the 21st ult., at 63 Michigan avenue, Chicago, the wife of E. J. Ogden, Esq., M. D., of a daughter.

FALCONBRIDGE—At 43 Wellesley street, on the 31st ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Glenholme Falconbridge, Barrister, of a son.

ROBERTSON—At Whitby, on the 23rd ult., the wife of Mr. J. S. Robertson, bookseller and stationer, of twins, son and daughter.

HAYWARD—At Ravenscourt, near Port Hope, on the 24th inst., the wife of R. F. G. Hayward of a daughter.

KING—At Berlin, on the 20th ult., the wife of Mr. J. King, Barrister, of a daughter.

PEARSON—At "The Hazelhurst," University College, on the 28th ult., the wife of W. H. Pearson, M.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ORMSHOLM—PETTIT—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, St. Paul's Church, on the 30th ult., Mr. Robert Ormsholm, of Hamilton, to Miss Jennie Pettit, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pettit, Commissioner Methodist, all of Hamilton.

SCOBIE—SULLIVAN—At St. Paul's church, Yorkville, by the Rev. Dean Givens, rector, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, M.A., Neff F. Scobie, eldest son of Capt. Peter Scobie, formerly of Montreal, to Annie P., daughter of the late Dr. Henry Sullivan, of Toronto.

DELLOW—PERRY—At Kleinburg, Ontario, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Smiley, M.A., Henry Dellow, formerly of Buntingford, Hertfordshire, to Miss Jemima, eldest daughter of Mr. Perry, of Northampstead, Herts, England. No cards.

MCCALLUM—KEARNEY—In Hamilton, on the 22nd ult., in St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. E. I. Rosenan, Mr. Joseph T. McCallum, of Hamilton, to Miss Alice Kearney, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Kearney, of Toronto.

SPRAGT—LAIDLAW—In Guelph, on August 9th, by the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, Mr. John Spragt, to Mrs. Jane Laidlaw, both of Guelph.

ALLISON—MCKINTOSH—At Belleville, on the 23rd of August, by the Rev. Thomas Cullen, David W. Allison, Esq., to Miss Amelia Jane McIntosh, both of Adolphustown.

KILPATRICK—HAMILL—At the residence of the bride's father, James Harrold, Esq., Belleville, on the 30th August, by Rev. Mr. McLean, Samuel Kilpatrick to Miss Harrold, of Belleville.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—On Tuesday, the 22nd ult., at London, Charles Elliot, the infant child of Henry A. Johnson, of Post Office Department, London, Canada, aged 3 years.

WILSON—On the 22nd ult., Joseph Geo Wilson, infant son of John and Margaret Mary Wilson, aged 1 year and 3 months.

GANDER—On the 28th ult., Ella, infant daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Gander, aged three months.

CROSS—At 283 Simcoe street, on the evening of the 23rd ult., Maud Alexandria Alice, youngest daughter of P. G. Cross, aged four months and fourteen days.

HENNIGAN—At St. Catharines, on the 23rd ult., Somerled, infant daughter of Mr. T. Hennigan, aged seven months.

TEETZMAN—At his residence, Hamilton road, near Brantford, on Tuesday, Aug. 22nd, 1876, James Teetzman, aged eighty-six years.

WARDELL—In this city, on the 23rd ult., Florence, youngest daughter of M. Wardell, aged 1 year and 3 months.

KROUH—In Brantford, on Thursday morning, 24th ult., Rebecca Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. F. M. Krough, aged 21 years.

COULTER—In this city, at 149 Yonge street, on Monday, August 28th, Edith Adeline, only child of G. W. Coulter, aged two months and twenty-four days.

WHITCOMB—At Kingston, on the 29th of August, 1876, Mr. James Whitcomb, aged 42 years.

BISHOP—At 110 Inspector street, Montreal, on Friday, August 25th, Arthur William, infant son of W. H. Bishop, aged two weeks and five days.

BLAIR—Accidentally drowned while bathing, George Reed, aged 22 years.

GRAHAM—On Saturday morning, the 26th of August, Sarah, second daughter of Henry Graham.

STOVEL—At his residence, 18 Granville street, on Friday morning, the 25th of August, Joseph Stovel, merchant of this city, and London, Eng.

DYSON—In Guelph Township, on the 25th August, Jenny Ann, daughter of Mr. Isaac Dyson, aged 2 years and 6 months.

RAMSEY—In Brighton, August 25th, Edward Sargent, aged 22 years.

MEAGHAN—On Sunday, August 27th, Nettie Josephine, infant daughter of J. E. Meaghan, Esq., Dundas, aged 10 months.

WATSON—Monday, August, on the 28th, August, Ellen Rebecca Underwood, wife of Charles S. Watson.

HENDRY—At Mimico, on 29th August, George Alexander Hendry, aged 23 years.

WEEMAN—August 29th, Laura Weeman, aged 1 year, 7 months, and 16 days.

ARMSTRONG—At Spring Brook farm, Trenton, Vaughan, on the morning of the 27th ult., Mary, wife of Thos. Armstrong, Esq., aged 73 years.

LINDSAY—At his residence, Cayuga, Ont., on the 23rd ult., after a lingering illness, the Rev. Mr. James Lindsay, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, aged 43 years.

MCFARLANE—On the 25th ult., at 37 Magill street, William James, only son of R. McFarlane, aged 11 months and 10 days.

HIDGWAY—At her father's residence, 37 Nassau Street, Toronto, of pulmonary consumption, on Sunday morning the 27th ult. Eleanor, the second daughter of Robert and Eliza Ridgway, departed this life, aged 21 years.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1876.

GOT HIS REWARD.

HON. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Minister of Agriculture in the MACKENZIE Cabinet, and leader of the Ministry in the Senate, has taken HORACE GREELEY's advice and concluded to "go West." Several times within the past year and a half it has been stated that M. LETELLIER would accept the Governorship of the North-West Territories; his secession from the Government and acceptance of the position will, consequently, occasion no great surprise. Indeed half of Mr. MACKENZIE's colleagues might betake themselves to the North Pole, if so inclined, and their loss would not be very much felt. M. LETELLIER perhaps does well to take the North-West Governorship. His leadership of the Senate was not a brilliant performance, and his imperfect knowledge of English made it frequently difficult to understand him. It was a great mistake to put him at the head of the emigration bureau, for his sympathies were always opposed to the encouragement of emigration. As a Minister he has done nothing which will live in history—nothing indeed which will call for any special mention. Probably he is a man of good parts, and should he be able to gather a coterie of friends around him in the distant north of the North-West Territories, he will no doubt make it pleasant for them. He has a seat for life in fifty-seventh year, and has been several years in Parliament. One feels inclined to say that his retirement from the Government to accept a position which will necessitate his living in the wilderness does not betoken much confidence on his part in the long continuance of his party in power. We at all events feel disposed to give him credit for prescience. A five years' certainty is better than the uncertainty which just now attaches to the retention of office by the Grit Party.

MR. BLAKE AND THE "NATIONAL POLICY."

FRESH from the pure Atlantic air, Mr. BLAKE need not be told on his arrival at Ottawa that Mr. CATCHOUB is still in the Cabinet, for, if the *Globe* is to be believed, that worthy person's entity will at once make itself painfully manifest. In truth there will not be much to tell the Minister of Justice, much, we mean, in the way of glad tidings. The two Ontarios have abandoned the Party; Glengarry was saved by a miracle; South Wellington was carried by only 178; the *Rouges* are in desperate straits in Quebec; the "Tories" are circulating a terrible "scandal" concerning Mr. Speaker, and the organs dare not defend him, for the Party made a vast amount of capital out of parallel cases in the Imperial Parliament; Protestant Ontario is murmuring against the Government which has no policy for the hard times; the 80,000 taxes of Mackenzie's rule have yet no place of concealment; Prince Edward Island is excited over the conduct of Mr. LAIRD; British Columbia is shaking her protests at the Governor-General; and, lastly, Mr. Brown has attacked the Bench for venturing in a relevant issue to remind that his letter to SIMPSON was a corrupt one. That will probably be the budget that will welcome the "liberal" leader on his return to the active duties of his office.

Mr. BLAKE at Aurora expressed his horror of "a Reform Party that can find "nothing to reform." We beg of him when he arrives to ask his colleagues what reforms they have instituted in his absence. They have not reduced the number of Cabinet Ministers, although both he and the Premier often railed against the existence of thirteen portfolios, and as often boasted of their ability to conduct the affairs of the country with seven, the mystic number at Washington. The Ottawa Departments—sweeping reforms were to have been begun there, but instead of economy, extravagance reigns supreme, and the political system of appointments is more vigorously pursued than ever before. The Senate—is there an elective reform on the stocks? The representation of minorities—has the Canadian HARE been caught? Where are these and the other minor measures of reform which this "Reform" Party was pledged to inaugurate, and where, O where, is the national policy that was to rouse the land from the lethargy of Torydom, and proclaim the handiwork of statesmen heaven-born?

Mr. BLAKE will cry out in vain. That ancient mess of fish, the Pacific scandal, remains as yet the only "national policy," the sole "measure of reform" to which the colleagues of the "form" to which the colleagues of the rosy dreamer of Aurora have treated a nauseated country. Trade and commerce are enveloped in gloom, and the outlook is far from hopeful, but the Government throws Protection and Fair Play medicine to the dogs, and persists in applying the old Scandal to our sores! A great crisis seems to have taken up its abode here, and the governing Party meets in conference and frames a policy for the better application of the Pacific Scandal to the wants of the country! Such was the upshot of the Toronto conclave held in Mr. BLAKE's absence, and we would ask him (for as time he takes an independent stand and prefers his country to his Party) if it was worthy of a "Reform" Party or of such a crisis!

The old Scandal still! Served up, too, as the Minister of Justice will not fail to observe, by "Big Push"! All the memories of the "honoured dead," the grandiloquent boasts that made each "Reform" banquet a tremendous success, all the ability and reputation and statesmanship of the "Reformers" of to-day, embroed in the work of proving that the Pacific Scandal was worse than the Big Push letter, while the country groans under a great commercial crisis and asks in vain for a just tariff policy! What does Mr. BLAKE think of it!

It will be remembered that Mr. COULTER, formerly Chairman of Mr. J. G. CURRIE's Election Committee, and now receiving his reward as Licence Inspector for Welland, was not long ago severely reprimanded by Judge STRACHAN when conducting a commission of enquiry into the refusal of the Licence Officers to grant a licence to the Clifton House. Mr. COULTER was again in trouble. With a band of whiskey detectives he has been pursuing the victuallers of the county with the same zeal that he showed in the real has outrun his discretion, and the majority of his cases have been summarily dismissed, very much to the joy of the Bar of Bertie, charged by Mr. COULTER with an offence against the liquor law, was carried on appeal by the county Judge, who gave the following decision:

"The judge said that he had given the matter much consideration, and had come to the conclusion, on carefully examining the evidence, that no liquor had been sold on that day by the defendant, but that the testimony adduced by the prosecution showed to the contrary. He would be delighted to see the day in the information could be altered, although he would caution magistrates to be careful in drawing the day. He said Mr. Coulter, the inspector, had placed himself in a very invidious and uncomfortable position. Mr. Coulter had no doubt made himself liable to a suit. He indicted to announce as he had sworn in the information, not, as he had upon information and belief, but that on the 21st day of June, 1876, Mr. Jacob Lee, of the township of Bertie, did sell intoxicating spirituous liquors.' Now, he (the Judge) thought Mr. Coulter had acted very imprudently and wrong, in swearing to a thing he knew nothing whatever of, but only what he gleaned from information of others. For at the time he swore the liquor was sold, he (Mr. Coulter) was twenty miles away. He certainly could not be indicted for perjury. His Honour thought the wholesale charges that had been brought against parties were productive of much inconvenience to them, and productive of much loss to the country, and that if one was bad to work, and impracticable, and he did not think it would do any good, as it was so easy to make a mistake in the day, and drunkenness would receive no check."

Officers like this Mr. COULTER are not fit to administer so rigorous a law as the Liquor Act. The people are willing to submit to a great deal in the matter of intemperance, but they would be base indeed if they endured without vigorous protest the tyranny of such a Mr. COULTER. On the contrary, so far as he is concerned, we must express our appreciation of the action of the Judge in reducing the injury in his power, the serious duties imposed upon him as Commissioner of Police. We sincerely hope that the Dominion Government are losing the services of so efficient an officer, and that the cause of his services being no longer retained have not been made public.

THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

EVERYONE in the West is fully alive to the enormous importance of the present Indian war; in fact, throughout the United States, the necessity of placing as large a force as possible on the north-western frontier is seen and admitted. Money for this purpose has already been voted, and troops for some time past have been on the move. Congress, moreover, has recently passed a bill to increase the regular army by 5,000 men. It is not perhaps for us to sit in judgment on the origin of a war which all must deplore, but the opinion very generally prevails in this country that the United States have themselves to blame for the turn matters have taken, owing to the injustice done to the Indians by which they have dealt with the Indians. That the Sioux and their allies will eventually be beaten and severely punished by the United States forces is undoubtedly the sequel to be looked for in the ordinary course of events. It is also improbable that the Indians, knowing how little mercy they need expect from their conquerors if they should succeed in driving back the tide of war, will be hardly be expected that many of them are calculated yet to teach; they have, as a rule, much to learn themselves.

Having been barely touched upon the question of efficiency, as considered by the highest authority in the Dominion, let us now turn to the heavy expense attending the maintenance of this force under its present extravagant system of management. Before the commencement of the financial year ending June, 1875, three hundred horses were supposed to be in the service. Forty-six horses were purchased at Manitoba at an average of not less than $175 per head, the remainder of the animals being procured in Ontario at about $135 each. In one item in the Public Accounts for 1874-75 we see that the enormous amount of $11,928.34 was paid "for the transport "of men, horses, and stores" from Canada. As more than half of the men were already in Manitoba previous to this expenditure being made, it is safe to presume that the greater portion of the amount so expended was for the transport of horses. We do not believe for a moment that the purchase of stock was necessary, and also some expenditure for transport; but what is to be said of large appropriations annually for the very same purpose! The estimates for 1875-76 show that the sum of $116,736 was expended for "repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, "arms, ammunition, etc.," while for 1876-77 the amount voted for the same purpose was $17,800.06, an increase of $11,064. In fact, every item of expenditure in connection with the Indians and supplementary estimates for the Mounted Police, shows a large increase. From the same source, we find the figures have been "reduced," few indeed of the amount of money having been spent on during the short space of less than three years.

Though deprecating the enormous expense exposed by the selection of just one item, we would not for a moment desire it to be thought that we consider the Mounted Police unnecessary. Some kind of force in the North-West must certainly be maintained, and it remains to be seen whether a more efficient and less expensive organization could not be employed, if additional power has to be ensured to the authorities. A million of money, or even a much smaller amount, need be retained in Manitoba, could be kept up at infinitely less cost. Besides the Indian troubles originating in the men being under military law and discipline, which would go far to secure their good behaviour, we think that the country would not suffer the risk which exists in the case of the Mounted Police, if only half the force were taught to ride—or even, according to Gen. SHERIDAN, *to properly saddle their horses*—the Indians would be no longer a plaything in battle, with greatly superior numbers. That infantry cannot be used for prairie fighting has been proved most conclusively. To prove this, we may quote from the report of 1875, of Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., Inspector of Cavalry, that a force of 8 officers and 105 non-commissioned officers and men, under his command, marched from Fort Ellice to Qu'Appelle in some 23 days, and returned in some 16½ days, averaging in going to Qu'Appelle 30 miles per day, and in returning 20½ miles per day, all the men being on foot, and carrying rifle and ammunition. Such a force, mounted, would be worth ten times its present cost, and would be a much more efficient force, in their celebrated (so-called) march from Dufferin to Fort McLeod, the force of 275 men, according to the Commissioner's report, but 19 miles per day. Col. SMITH, in his report on the march to Qu'Appelle, speaks of the "withstanding the rapid marching, the "troops, so far from being affected by "fatigue, appeared to grow daily in "health and marching power."

From the observations we have made it must not be inferred that we are desirous to censure the conduct of the late Commissioner of Police, for many blunders and mistakes were caused by that Officer being interfered with, respecting the management and movement of his force, such orders coming to the Police Headquarters at Ottawa or a matter of a character that it is not usual for a Government to meddle with, or suggesting, which, to the great distance between the capital and the scene of action, they must have been ignorant of the circumstances. On the contrary, so far as he was concerned, we must express our appreciation of the action of the Government in taking the injury in his power, the serious duties imposed upon him as Commissioner of Police. We sincerely hope that the Dominion Government are losing the services of so efficient an officer, and that the cause of his services being no longer retained have not been made public.

PEASANT LIFE IN INDIA.

IN a work lately published by the Director General of Statistics to the Indian Government, it is stated that in Bengal and Orissa some 38 millions of the inhabitants are agriculturalists and labourers. Of these 9½ millions do not earn more than 10s a month; another 9½ millions not more than 16s; a similar number earn from 21s; and of the remainder few can earn more than 32s. In ordinary times rice is sold at a farthing and a half a pound, and an average family of five requires seven pounds of food daily at a cost of 2½d, or about 6s a month. Of the remaining 10 millions, he is a man of good parts, and should he be able to gather a coterie of friends around him in the distant north of the North-West Territories, he will no doubt make it pleasant for them. He has a seat for life in fifty-seventh year, and has been several years in Parliament. One feels inclined to say that his retirement from the Government to accept a position which will necessitate his living in the wilderness does not betoken much confidence on his part in the long continuance of his party in power. We at all events feel disposed to give him credit for prescience. A five years' certainty is better than the uncertainty which just now attaches to the retention of office by the Grit Party.

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FRESH from the pure Atlantic air, Mr. BLAKE need not be told on his arrival at Ottawa that Mr. CATCHOUB is still in the Cabinet, for, if the *Globe* is to be believed, that worthy person's entity will at once make itself painfully manifest. In truth there will not be much to tell the Minister of Justice, much, we mean, in the way of glad tidings. The two Ontarios have abandoned the Party; Glengarry was saved by a miracle; South Wellington was carried by only 178; the *Rouges* are in desperate straits in Quebec; the "Tories" are circulating a terrible "scandal" concerning Mr. Speaker, and the organs dare not defend him, for the Party made a vast amount of capital out of parallel cases in the Imperial Parliament; Protestant Ontario is murmuring against the Government which has no policy for the hard times; the 80,000 taxes of Mackenzie's rule have yet no place of concealment; Prince Edward Island is excited over the conduct of Mr. LAIRD; British Columbia is shaking her protests at the Governor-General; and, lastly, Mr. Brown has attacked the Bench for venturing in a relevant issue to remind that his letter to SIMPSON was a corrupt one. That will probably be the budget that will welcome the "liberal" leader on his return to the active duties of his office.

Mr. BLAKE at Aurora expressed his horror of "a Reform Party that can find "nothing to reform." We beg of him when he arrives to ask his colleagues what reforms they have instituted in his absence. They have not reduced the number of Cabinet Ministers, although both he and the Premier often railed against the existence of thirteen portfolios, and as often boasted of their ability to conduct the affairs of the country with seven, the mystic number at Washington. The Ottawa Departments—sweeping reforms were to have been begun there, but instead of economy, extravagance reigns supreme, and the political system of appointments is more vigorously pursued than ever before. The Senate—is there an elective reform on the stocks? The representation of minorities—has the Canadian HARE been caught? Where are these and the other minor measures of reform which this "Reform" Party was pledged to inaugurate, and where, O where, is the national policy that was to rouse the land from the lethargy of Torydom, and proclaim the handiwork of statesmen heaven-born?

Mr. BLAKE will cry out in vain. That ancient mess of fish, the Pacific scandal, remains as yet the only "national "policy," the sole "measure of reform" to which the colleagues of the "form" to which the colleagues of the rosy dreamer of Aurora have treated a nauseated country. Trade and commerce are enveloped in gloom, and the outlook is far from hopeful, but the Government throws Protection and Fair Play medicine to the dogs, and persists in applying the old Scandal to our sores! A great crisis seems to have taken up its abode here, and the governing Party meets in conference and frames a policy for the better application of the Pacific Scandal to the wants of the country! Such was the upshot of the Toronto conclave held in Mr. BLAKE's absence, and we would ask him (for as time he takes an independent stand and prefers his country to his Party) if it was worthy of a "Reform" Party or of such a crisis!

The old Scandal still! Served up, too, as the Minister of Justice will not fail to observe, by "Big Push"! All the memories of the "honoured dead," the grandiloquent boasts that made each "Reform" banquet a tremendous success, all the ability and reputation and statesmanship of the "Reformers" of to-day, embroed in the work of proving that the Pacific Scandal was worse than the Big Push letter, while the country groans under a great commercial crisis and asks in vain for a just tariff policy! What does Mr. BLAKE think of it!

This system of land cultivation in many respects resembles that existing in Ireland before the famine year, when the practice of letting, sub-letting, under-letting, and infinitely sub-dividing land flourished with fatal luxuriance. Neither in Ireland nor India could such a system produce but one result. If the same system were to take root in England so sundry wild theory-mongers and sentimental scribblers demand, similar fruits would be sure to ripen. Pulled the vision of England parcelled outinto acres just as it has mouths to feed, and in half a century from now petty farmers would be the slaves of a soulless aristocracy of money-lenders. *Shall omen!*

A FARMER ON FREE TRADE.

IF may interest Mr. MACKENZIE to know that in his own constituency there are farmers who are not Free Traders. The *Farmers' Advocate*, published at London, Ontario, has a letter from a Lambton farmer, in favour of Protection. The editor of that journal in introducing it, says: "We profess to publish the only really "independent paper in Canada, unbiassed "by party or party politics. We have "on our list of subscribers Reformers and "Conservatives in perhaps equal number, and we endeavor to please both sides." The London *Herald* thus answers:

"We think a little consideration would show the *Advocate* why it is not troubled with Free Trade letters from farmers, for they after all are the real sufferers by the weak and foolish policy of the present Administration. If a manufacturer finds himself clogged in a useless competition he can easily remove his plants to the other side, as many of them have done, and start afresh, if a mechanic finds times dull he can follow the same example. But a farmer must remain on his farm, and pay taxes, there is another point. Every man that is engaged in the country increases the burden upon those that remain. Supposing a manufactory gives employment to one hundred, it may be a benefit to the country. Each of these families besides furnishing a home market for the neighboring farmers, contribute something towards the salary of the sofas, and other dutiable articles. Thus the direct assistance of that family contributes to the revenue of the country, and lightens the burden upon the farmer by just that amount. Suppose the country is plished to the extent of a thousand, scatter them up and down the country, and what would be the result? Instead of two families to divide the burden among, there would be twenty, and the burden upon the farmer would be increased just ten fold. Take the case of a farmer who has a family of grown up sons, and who is anxious to see them settled in the world with which the country is so well provided, and in order to do so he is obliged to mortgage his farm, and pay the heavy interest, or else see his sons go to the Western States, or Manitoba, or Dakota, where the country is settled, and where the farmer is able to pay the interest of the money, and yet have a little left to live on. Suppose the country is not settled, and the farmer has to pay the interest himself, and also the interest on the money expended in bringing the country into a state of cultivation, which is now done by the settlers, and the farmer has to do it himself, and pay