The Weekly Mail

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1884

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MATI will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE LICENSE ACT.

THE Ottawa Government have establish ed license districts under the McCarthy Act. The Act came into force on the first of January, but licenses will not be issued under the new arrangements until the first of May. The Dominion Government, in acting in this manner, are taking only due and proper care of the interests of temperance, order, and law.

The authority which the Dominion Government possesses for putting the Act in force as against all provincial legislation on the question may be very specifically

1. There is the authority of Mr. BETH-UNE, a Liberal, who in 1876 contended that the Crooks Act was unconstitutional and asserted that the sole authority was in the hands of the Dominion Parliament. We have twice or thrice of late given Mr. BETHUNE'S speech, but the Globe has avoided answering. We also understand that Mr. BETHUNE gave a written opinion that Mr. BETHUNE gave a written opinion to the same effect. If so, the holding of a brief on the other side becomes a more questionable act for a public man.

2. There is the authority of Mr. Mac.

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3. There is the ly expressed as to the source and seat of authority in regard to the control of the liquor traffic, passed the Scott Act as an assertion of the right of the Dominion to

3. There is the decision of the Suprer Court of New Brunswick : the decis the Supreme Court of Canada; the decision of the Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal of Ontario, and two decisions of the Privy Council of England—all recog-nizing in the plainest possible way the sele and supreme right of the Dominion Government to control the liquor traffic as a matter of trade and commerce.

Such a mass of authority probably never

Such a mass of authority probably never before supported a Minister in putting an Act in force in the interest of law and order and morality. The sole element of uncertainty is the decision that the Local Legislatures may make a revenue out of, and make police regulations concerning the liquor traffic. But this complicates the question seri-We do not believe that Mr. Mowar will inflict on Ontario the trouble, expense, and agitation incident to the assertion of his right to have a continued control of a traffic which he has iniquitous. by used for political purposes. He will remember the scandalously hypocritical agitation he made over the boundary on; and will recall his recent back-He cannot afford another outcry, to be followed by another fit of "whisper ing 'umbleness."

A SCANDALOUS MINISTER. WHILE Mr. G. W. Ross was a school inspector, with duties and powers that

gave him influence over trustees and teachers, he illegally and therefore corruptly accepted the money of GAGE & Co. for the purpose, as the Globe confessed, of aiding the circulation of their School Journal " and other publications." These other publications were school books.

When Mr. A. S. HARDY became Acting Minister of Education his attention was called by the agents of Mr. NELSON to the fact that Mr. Ross' bad and corrupt example was followed by others, and that school inspectors were violating the law. Consequently a circular was issued calling attention to and condemning this "un-

ssuing of this circular may seem to be a piece of perfectly proper government. But it is open to two remarks. First, it was delayed (like the Globe's apology to the Governor-General) long after its due time. Mr. HARDY knew right well what was going on, and Mr. G. W. Ross might have gone on pocketing Mr. Gage's money till this day but for the Globe-NELSON clique. They insisted that Mr. Gage's and Mr. Ross' engagements (we do not mean any pun) were highly improper, and besides were doing injury to the Netson Readers. Therefore Mr. Handy's wellknown sirtue at a public man came in aid of Mr. Nelson's stock in the Globe, and the circular was issued condemning Mr.

Mr. Ross has had his revenge. Mr. Hardy was guilty of the indiscretion of authorizing two series of school readers. Mr. Ross, with that circular in his scrap sock and its insult in his ears—and with th cook and its insult inhis cars—and with the seling of Mr. Gage's money in his pocket at 'once condemned Mr. Hardy's act, and determined to authorize only one set, his would seem to be a very proper sort. That, we may call knock down number

of thing to do; but, like the issuing of the circular, it is open to two objections.

In the first place the cause of the stopping of what was ordered by Mr. Hardy is due, not to virtue—far from it; it is due again to the Globe Nelson clique, who, finding themselves distanced in public competition and professional favour by two other sets of books, determined to put a stop to the sale of rival books and have a new arrangement. And, in the second place, in so far as Mr. Ross' object was to revenge himself for Mr. Hardy's circular, it was a family quarrel out of which no public favour should, proceed. In a quarrel between Messrs. Hardy and Ross we should not interfere. Mr. Canning approved of prize-fighting on the ground that "two rascals were sure to be well of thing to do; but, like the issuing of the als were sure to be wel

The spectacle presented by our present Minister of Education is simply outrageous He took the shilling of Mr. Gage's service to puff and peddle Mr. Gage's books—th to puff and peddle Mr. GAGE'S BOOKS—the man was just fit for that and no other position. The teachers and trustees know whether or not he used his opportunities largely and successfully. He is now Minister of Education, in a position to he was permit inspectors to be corrupt as he was, or to punish them for acts which he performed unpunished. He has Mr. GAGE'S guineas jingling in his pocket betraying nim as he steps about his office. He has be-NELSON interest whispering in one eat, "Remember thou art a Grit," and the GAGE interest whispering in the other, "Remember thou art our servant."

morality is a composition of several sins, And in the midst of them we have Mr. G. W. Ross for the contemplation of such of the public as have calmness enough to fied with contempt.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD AND MR. BLAKE AS CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYERS.

"Sir John may be, in his own estimation, a great legal luminary, but the Imperial Privy Council and he don't agree! That is all! Yes! and the dose thus administered by that Privy Council will be repeated before the man, who, according to his own statement, was never in legal matters known to fail, is very much more than six months older than he is to-day,"—Globe of Wednesday.

Our contemporary ought not to be rash as to venture prophecy in matters of law. Its faculty for misunderstanding a case decided ought to be a warning to it against basing an argument on cases not yet arisen and not decided at all.

-Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Mr BLAKE have been before the Imperial law authorities on several occasions with results that are matters of history, and are by no means flattering to Mr. BLAKE. The cases are so distinct and so interesting that we do not at all apologise for the length at which we state them. Valuable facts like these cannot be too often presented for public consideration,

--- Take, for instance, the case of the Better Terms Act of 1869. As is well known, Mr. BLAKE raised and maintained with great persistence the question of the constitutionality of the Act granting better terms to Nova Scotia. Sir John Maddenath maintained that it was perfectly constitutional, and passed the medians. Mr. Brance persisted in pressing his pound; the decision of the Crown lawyers was taken; and Mr. Brance's view was refused and thought it advisable," says Lord Gran VILLE, "to take the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the point and I have been advised that the Act is rs of the Crown upon the point, one which it was competent for the Par-liament of Canada to pass." This was what we may call knock-down number one for Mr. Blake in his fight with Sir John MACDONALD.

-The Oaths bill of 1873 is the next case in point. Mr. BLAKE contended with all his might that the bill to provide for the examination of witnesses under oath by committees of the Senate and Commons was perfectly legal and constitutional. JOHN MACDONALD contended, but without that obtrusive confidence so marked in Mr. BLAKE, that the Act was not within the competency or jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament, and the attention of the Home Government was called to this fact. The result was very flattering to Sir John Macdonald and the reverse of flattering to Mr. Blake. On the 29th of May, 1873. Lord Kimberley telegraphed to Lord Dufferin that the law officers of the Crown declared the Act ultra vires. On the 27th of June he telegraphed that it was disallowed. This may be called knock-down number two for Mr. Blake in a legal contest with Sir John Maudonald.

-The next occasion of contest he tween these two gentleman on legal grounds was on the occasion of the progregation in August, 1873. Mr. Blake on that occasion in common with the rest of his party, condemned strongly the pro-rogation which Sir John Macdonald had advised; though Mr. Blake did not go that advised; though Mr. Blake did not go that length in insulting Lord DUFFERIN which some of his friends went with a rush. The whole subject was referred to England by Lord DUFFERIN; and in reply Lord Kimberley said that the British Government "fully approved Lord DUFFERIN's having "acted on these matters in accordance "with constitutional usage." This may be called knock-down number three for Mr. Blake in a contest with Sir John MACDONALD.

MACDONALD. JOHN MACDONALD and Mr. BLAKE had a difference of opinion was on the question of the power of appointing Queen's connsel. Mr. Blake contended that the Lieutenant-Governors had power to appoint Queen's counsel. Sir John Machonald contended they had not. The law officers of the Crown decided that Mr. Blake was of the Crown decided that Mr. BLAKE was wrong, and Sir John MacDonald was right. Mr. BLAKE contended that the Local Legislatures had power to give the Lieutenant-Governors the power to appoint Queen's counsel. Sir John MacDonald differed from him. The Supreme Court of Canada decided that Sir John MacDonald was right and Mr. BLAKE was wrong. And action has been taken accordingly. This may be called knock-down number four for Mr. BLAKE.

The Streams bill case was another case in point. Sir John MacDonald, in regard to that bill, took very strong ground, legal as well as political. The people sustained Sir John MacDonald's political view. The Supreme Court of Canada sustained his legal view in a decision which

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five for Mr. BLAKE in his prolonged con-

Sir John Macdonald also contend ed that the Crooks Act was unconstitutional masmuch as it interfered with the award. He would not commit himself. He tried to sneer away the decision in The Queen v. Burrell, which bore out Sir John MacDonald's views as to the supreme power of the Dominion in the direction referred to. The decision in the case of The MacDonald with the case of The Chapter v. Hodge fully systems the views of Queen v. Hodge fully sustains the views of Sir John Macdonald and of the court in The Queen v. Burrell. All Sir John Mac-DONALD'S positions have been sustained. This we may call knock-down number six for Mr. Blake in a contest with Sir John

The boundary case still remains unsettled. Sir Jonn Macdonald has maintained that the award is not a legal and binding award. He has advocated the sending of the case to the Privy Council for final legal settlement. He has maintained this position for some years. Mr. Blake has been cautious about asserting the validity of the award, but he has been acting with Mr. Mowar, who has never indeed dared to declare that the award was valid, but has contended that it ought valid, but has contended that it ought to be recognized, and has tried to excite the people of Ontario to the pitch of rebellion. Now, however, Mr. Mowar rebellion. Now, however, Mr. Mowar has backed down; abandoned the "pro "vincial rights" cry; accepted the appea to the Privy Council; has acknowledged call in advance a seventh knock-nown blow for both Messrs. BLAKE and MOWAT in their contest with Sir John MacDonald.

When the Grit organs have made study of these points and have mastered their contents, and tried to frame a reply, we shall be glad to grapple with what they have to say. In the meantime we suspect that they will take refuge as usual in

THE INSIDE OF IT.

In previous issues we have made the in uity of the school book jobbery quite olain to every man who is intelligent enough to care to understand it. It is almost impossible to give the public a thorough understanding of the corruption that underlies the whole of this business. But it is

our duty to try.

Before January, 1882, the date at which Mr. CROOKS made his announcement that a change was to take place, two sets of books were being prepared, the Gaga books and the Royal Canadian series. It was the knowledge of this fact that spurred the Globe-NELSON clique into getting up their Canadian edition. And the way in which this was done is very character-

Mr. NELSON interviewed Prof. Young who was the chairman of the committee which afterwards authorized the Nerson books. Prof. Young, as we understand, referred Mr. Nelson to Mr. Hughes, the nspector, as a fit editor for the Canadian eries. Mr. HUGHES, of course, was otherwise engaged" with the Gage books. So at length another editor was found in the person of a Mr. Hunter, who is a friend-of-the family in the Grit organization. When this was accomplished, othere were three sets of Readers all in

course of preparation at once.

The next step was the getting of them we have said, had only three perience in such things, fitted to judge of the merits of school books. But this was no matter, as merit was not in question The two first-named series, "GAGE" and "Royal Canadian" had been pretty freely exhibited to and examined by the teaching profession; and each series had its own circle of admirers. But the Nelson books had been kept away trom the teachthe Central Committee under seal.

Then the game began. Mr. Mowar had promised Mr. Nelson that his books

meaning in effect his stock in the Globe hould be authorized. It was necessary to carry this promise out. The chairman had already been interviewed—we do not say improperly—by Mr. Nelson. All was known in Mr. Nelson's interest that needed to be known. The NELSON books, however, were not complete; the notes to them were only half done; but these notes were passed in the committee as complete. Gage's Fourth Book was undering repairs. And the Fourth Book of the Royal Canadian Series was deliberately withheld by some one from the committee though a dozen copies had been filed with Mr. Marling twenty-four hours before the

meeting of the committee.

Now, let the reader think for a moment Two imperfect sets of books were hastily authorized; and one set was dishonestly presented in an imperfect form to the committee. The series that was the committee. The series least perfect was named first in the report, and afterwards in the order-in-Council; and this was the Globe-Nelson series. An in-competent and corrupt committee had done the work of an incompetent and corrupt Government, in subsidizing the holder of \$200,000 stock in the Globe. These are damaging facts that cannot be deniednote the silence of the organs—and yet we have by no means got to the end of the

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S SPEECH.

THE speech of the Governor-General at the Toronto Club was the first public address in which he dwelt at any length or with any seriousness on the questions that present themselves for his constant consideration. The address was not long, but it was graceful, witty, and discreet The public likes to see these things well done, and Lord Lansbowne has evidently a faculty for doing them skiifully. He will find it quite impossible to avoid the enterprise of the publishers if he continues to make speeches which invite collection and republication. He will, like a celebrated medern French scademician, be making his book every day. He will also find it impossible to keep up five years of silence here, even for the purpose of or silence here, even for the purpose of storing up his experience for five years of speech-making in England; for we are an exacting people and a vain people. We like to be praised and encouraged, and Lord Lansdowne has exhibited a faculty for graceful oratory on which Canada is likely to make liberal demands.

to make liberal demands.

It is very obvious that the Governor-General understands fully the great change which has come over our relations with Great Britain within a few years, notably since the visit of Sir John Macdonald to England in 1879. That change includes every form of interest which Englishmen have had in this country. Business men, professional men, travellers, correspond-

ragents or High Commissioners, e tion agents and lecturers, pamph millions, and two ex-Govern meral who have been most int ently active—all these have contrib a few years to rob Canada, very probly for her, of all the menaces of climate, all the mysteries of her prairies, and all the prejudices which had existed against the lite that her people lead. Lord LANSDOWNE takes, as a species of inherit ince, all the accumulated knowledge of hese five years past; he enters, with aculties all alive, on the discharge of luties which he confesses he finds not lard to discharge. He assures us that the bigeon-holes of the Colonial Office, in which the thicknowledge. hard to discharge. He assures us that the pigeon-holes of the Colonial Office, in which the "ticklish questions" are kept, are empty as regards Canada. We commend the statement to those who think that our relations with England are strained, and that some sort of "change" is inevitable. The people who desire "changes" are a constant quantity in every population, as ARTHUR HELPS says folly is in human nature. There are no reasons for changes, no desire for changes, no call for changes, and no changes are, therefore, likely to be made.

In commen with all Canadians we sympathize heartily with the wish of the Governor-General that he may be the first Governor-General to cross the Rocky Mountains on Canadian rails. He is pretty

fountains on Caradian rails. He is pretty ertain to realize his expectation. And, aving once realized it, he will be able on aving once realized it, he will be able on effection to offer a satisfactory answer to its own question: "Whether there has already arisen a patriotic spirit strong enough to bind together this vast continent from ocean to ocean, strong enough not only to inspire men's tongues." with patriotic utterances and their mi "with vague aspirations after national greatness, but strong enough to extin"guish local jealousies, efface the rivalries of race, of party, and of creed—strong to secure the subordination of sectional interests whenever the sacrifice is demanded in the interest of the nation—
strong enough to enable your people to bear prosperity without intoxication and adversity with dignity and patience."
On his return from British Columbia a couple of years hence he will be able to declare that Confederation is accomplished, and that the nation is one.

Lord Lansdowne refuses, very properly

Lord Lanspowne refuses, very properly'
to accept Turgor's idea that Colonies drop
off from the Mother Land like fruit from a tree, from over-ripeness. There is no in stancethat we know of in which such drop abandoned its possessions without a strug gle, and none has ever lost them withou isaster. Nothing, as Lord LANSDOWNE says, but "wanton carelessness or culpable "perversity" can avail to break the ties which bind us in friendly unity with the

THE TWO PRIVY COUNCIL CASES. THE points decided in the two cases that have been before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be made perfectly familiar to the people. The attempt of the Grit organs to misrepresent the cases and construe them as having a Grit neaning makes it esseptial that the public should be made as familiar as possible with the true view of the cases.

In The Queen v. Russell the point raised was the constitutionality of the Scott Act, and the decision was that the Scott Act was constitutional; that the power of dealing with the Houor trails, as a matter of trade and commerce, was wholly within assigned to the Provincial Legislature for the purpose of regulating trade, but "in order to the raising of a revenue for "provincial, local, or municipal purposes." This decision was so unfavourable to the Grit view of things that Mr. Blake was driven to the shabby expedient of regretting the absence of the senior counsel, sneering at the "judgment of four or five "men," and denving the argument of the law lords in the case.

law lords in the case.

The case of the Queen v. Hodge is one that Mr. Blake has not yet had a chance of struggling with. The Globe, which quotes Mr. Bethune's speech and then runs away, is not in a position it appears, to avail itself of Mr. Blake's valuable advice. In the meantime the case declares with great clearness the supreme right of the Dominion Parliament to deal with liquor as an article of trade and commerce.

Liquor as an article of trade and commerce. The judgment contains the following:

"Their lordships consider that the powers intended to be conferred by the Act in question, when properly understood, are to make regulations in the nature of police or municipal regulations of a merely local character for the good government of inverse. ernment of taverns, &c., licensed for the sale of liquors by retail, and such as are calculated to preserve, in the muni-cipality, peace and public decency, and repress drunkenness and disorderly and riotous conduct. As such they cannot be said to interfere with the general requiration of trade and commerce which belongs to the Dominion Parliament, and adopted."
Thus in these two cases the power of the

Dominion Parliament to deal with the iquor traffic as an article of trade and tion. What remains for the Local Legisla-ture is the right to regulate the traffic for municipal and police purposes. Let these facts be kept well in mind.

THE BOTHWELL CASE.

The rejoicing of the Grit organs over the apparent victory of Mr. MILLS over Mr. HAWKINS is tempered by two considerations. The first is that Mr. HAWKINS has appealed, and with the strongest hopes of having the seat at least declared vacant, so that the electors shall have the decision in their own hands. The second is that Mr. Mills has to pay the costs of Mr. STEVENS, the returning officer, who after having been made the victim of endless abuse, especially by Mr. Mills, has been exonerated by the court from all the charges made against him.

What the result of the appeal may be, we are, of course, unable to suggest. But what the result of the action is as

we can see very plainly. The returning we can see very plainly. The returning officer, Mr. Stevens, was assailed as few men have been assailed. Publicly and privately he was made the victim of Grit hostility; and the outpouring of insult did not cease for more than a year. Now it appears that the returning officer was right in every opinion he entertained and every act he did. Mr. Mhls' counsel dared not open his mouth against Mr. Stevens. And the judge has justly exponerated him. onerated him.

The Grit organ of yesterday makes a mean attempt to lessen the force of the judge's remarks. It says:

"The judge on a previous occasion ex-

onerated Mr. STEVENS, the returning er, from the grave charges made inst him. It is not easy to prove that

"his conduct seems most monstrous."

No attempt was made to prove anything at all against Mr. Stevens. And on every point on which the conduct of Mr. Stevens was attacked by Mr. Mills and his riends, the court sustained the correctness and bona fides of Mr. Stevens' action. and bona fides of Mr. Stevens' action. It is mean and malicious in the Globe to try to lessen the effect of a decision which has exonerated Mr. Stevens and compelled Mr. MILLS to pay costs. Mr. Stevens comes out of the case with his reputation unimpaired. Mr. MILLS comes out with his considerably damaged for veracity. And Mr. Hawkins has still one more court to appeal to for a decision. more court to appeal to for a decision which may at least allow him the privilege of taking once more the opinion of the

A REDUCTION IN RATES.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made a considerable reduction in its rates for the transportation of wheat. The following table gives an idea of the character of the reductions made:

Old Rate. New Rate. Per 100 lbs. Manitoba City to Port lorden to Port Arting. Dak Lake "Wanella " ndian Head The reductions average twenty-five per

cent. They will benefit the Western farmers materially, and as they will encourage the transportation of wheat by the Canadian route they will be of advantage to Ontario and the other Eastern provinces through which he grain passes. Under this new tariff wheat will be carried from Manitoba City to Montreal at about twenty-eight cents a bushel. By the all rail route through the United States the cost is fifty cents a bushel. Thus Canada gets the trade and the Western farmer saves twenty-two cents a bushel. When the Canadian Pacific railway con

ract was under discussion, some of the leg islators who opposed it were of the eg-islators who opposed it were of the opinion that if Canada had contented herself with a line across the prairie, and had left the farmers dependent upon the American roads for the carriage of their produce to the seaboard, sufficient would ave been done to assure the prosperity have been done to assure the prosperity of the North-West. The eastern end of the Canadian Pacific railway was poohpoohed as unnecessary, and it was declared that its construction was a waste of money. Had the policy of these gentlemen been adopted it would cost, for some years to come, fifty cents a bushel to send wheat from Manitoba City to the East. The suggestions of these shorts in the defautement. wheat from Manitoba City to the East. The suggestions of these shortsighted statesmen were not listened to, and as a result the North-West farmers and the people of the Eastern Provinces reap the benefit.

Eastern Provinces reap the benefit.

We shall, of course, be told by the agitators and their backers in the East that the reduction is the result of the uproar they have been making, just as we were told that the throwing open of the mile belt was brought about by their ravings. So far as the mile belt was concerned the opening of that stretch of country was a part of the policy of ountry was a part of the was constitutional; that the power of dealing with the beguer traffic, as a matter of trade and commerce, was wholly within the power of the Dominion; and that the power of granting licenses is not assigned to the Provincial Legislature complished the land was thrown open for settlement, and the agitators had nothing to do with the course of the Government

PRICES UNDER PROTECTION.

THE census of Canada shows a gratify ing increase in wages for 1881 over 1871. In the United States the increase under protection has been equally marked. A table comparing the average rates of yearly wages paid in 1860, a free trade year. with the rates paid in 1880, when the industries of the Republic were protected has just been published. It is as follows

			Per cent
Trades.	1860.	1880,	Increase
Woollen and worsted			
goods	\$234	\$300	. 28
Iron and steel		390	10
Cotton	200	240	23
Machinery		450	15
Paper-making	252	360	40
Boots and shoes	250	370	48
Furniture		400	20
Sole leather		400	28
Glass		375	. 15
Jewellery		500	15
Saddlery and harness	350	380	9
Sash and doors		400	8
ml 1	28:385:59680232		

The figures have been taken from the census of 1860 and that of 1880, and are therefore not open to the charge of having do not conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which does not appear to have as yet been locally adopted."

been cooked up for a purpose. Of course, if with the increase of wages there had been an increase in the cost of necessaries, the larger wages would count for nothing. But it appears that while wages have gone up, the cost of necessaries owing to the in creased production, has declined. A Bos ton paper makes the following comparison of the prices of commodities under protec-tion and under free trade:

Articles. Free Trade. Protection. Dec. 28, 1859. Dec. 26, 1883. Lard, per lb...... Molasses (N.O.), per

These are statistics with which Free Traders will not deal, for they dare not. The figures prove that the story about Protection making wages low and necessaries high is an untrue one. In the United States Protection has had quite a United States Profection has had quite a contrary effect. In Canada under the existing tariff coal is not a cent dearer than it would have been under the old tariff, while cottons, woollens, sugar, manufactures of iron and steel, coffee, tea, and so forth, are cheaper. A return to a Free Trade tariff would mean the closing of Canadian industries the lowering and in the adian industries, the lowering and, in the majority of cases, the wiping out of wages altogether. It would mean the re-imposition of the tea and sugar duties and the purchase from abroad of goods such as we can make at prices not a cent lower than those Canadian manufacturers charge, but with the cost of transportation and the duty, ten, fifteen, or seventeen and a half per cent., whatever it may be, added. It would also mean a fall in the values, both of stocks and real estate, and a direct loss to the farmer who would be compelled to look abroad for his markets.

onited States, protection has benefitted him immensely. As the figures quoted above show he gets better prices for his butter and ham in 1883 than he got in 1859 while his coffee, cottons, iron, sugar, and so on, are cheaper to-day than they were under free trade. The secret is this. He has a home market for his produce and he cott market for his produce and he cott market for his produce.

to fit together their views on the National Policy. The latter has shown his willingness to make the question a political issue, while Sir Richard is committed to uncompromising hostility to it.

The nomination of Dr. Dowling in South Renirew shows a fairly hard conscience among the Grits. To nominate a man who has been unseated, and is held by some to be disquaiffied, for bribery, and who swore that it was his practice to treat at every tavern he came to, is an outrage on public opinion. It is to be hoped that good citizens independent of party will resent the outrage.

of the eminent "strategist" Rowland with the suggestion that he only played the part of a detective with a "cunningly devised tale." The Father of Lies is likewise popularly supposed to have an ingeniously-contrived a pendage called a "tail." Can this be what is alluded to?

The Chatham Planet says that Dr. Sams has a great tea-meeting popularity, which is the result of a well-stocked repertoire of funny stories, and an adaptability for repeating yarns. Unfortunately the Grit party have no use for such a man in the House; the latter qualification, however, would con-stitute him a good Grit witness at an election

The resignation of Mr. Mousseau in Quebe s an event we have expected for some time. Mr. Mousseau made a noble fight to keep a strong Government together; but the politi-cal complications were too many for him. His retirement from politics to the bench deprives public life of a very sincere and disinterested man. It gives to the bench a most industrious and conscientious lawyer.

On February 5th there will very likely be a fight in the sacred precincts of the English House of Commons, or, at all events, at the door. The irrepressible Bradlaugh has anrn, and an air of determination. Two nim, and a conflict may be expected which will end unsatisfactorily for the Freethinker.

The Ottawa Free Press has just performed the remarkable but unsatisfactory feat of interviewing itself. One of its reporters, in view, no doubt, of the task assigned to him. uddenly discovered that he was a "working man" and engaged himself in conversation.
The object was to discredit the N. P. and it was really hard work. He made many ridiculous blunders and misrepresentations, but in an amateur this was perhaps pardonable. It reminds us of the man who was so overjoyed at his success in "swearing off" and sticking to it, that he "felt like another fellow." He then treated the other fellow.

Philander Dudley, one of the witnesses in the West Northumberland election trial, has proved himself the peer of the great Rowland. He swore that an attempt was made between nomination and election days to bribe same time he and others went into the hotel in front of which they were standing, for a drink. This yarn Mr. McCarthy caused the witness to repeat several times, and then took the wind out of his sails by informing him that the hotel mentioned had been burned down a month previous to the nomination. Philander has now earned a prominent posi tion in the Grit party.

Mr. Gladstone has a convenient way of avoiding the discussion of subjects which are Charrassing to him. While the English people are anxiously waiting to hear somepeople are anxiously waiting to hear something from him on the French and Chinese questions, he devotes himself to enlightening them in the superiority of jam as a substitute for butter, and to proving that the consumption of foreign eggs is eight times greater than it was twenty-seven years ago. There is a Premier, not a hundred miles from Toronto, who would be delighted to dilate learnedly one kindred subjects for the next six weeks or so if he could thereby avoid the discussion of his doings during the past year. ssion of his doings during the past year.

The Montreal Herald judges from the tone of the Liberal press of the Maritime Provinces that there is no desire there to make the N.P. a political issue, and says that in Quebec there is a feeling that the Canadian Pacific railway should not be made the football of political parties. Such news as this is calculated to make Sir Richard Cartwright is calculated to make Sir Richard Cartwright tremble. Take away these two issues and his usefulness to the Grit party would be completely gone. His peculiar faculty for "mixing and muddling" his own figures is only surpassed by the reputation he has among his admirers for tying knots in those of his proposents, who have no objection to his three opponents, who have no objection to his thus working up a cheap fame in a harmless sort

of way. Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg, writes to his friends in Yarmouth, N.S., on North-West matters in general. He throws some light on certain questions concerning which there has been a great deal of misrepresentation. He says that prices are low, but that tion. He says that prices are low, but that is what the country wants te make it a cheap place to live in. The reason that the farmers grumble at low prices is that they have been extravagant in buying machinery, and ran in debt for it, thinking to pay off their notes with the price of their grain. They will be more careful in the future. He says that in respect to frozen grain they are in no worse condition than the people of the United States, and not so bad as the people of Ontario. He further says that the greater part of the dolorous tales we hear come from people who make far better Eastern creakers than Western pioneoras.

TESTING SILOS.

Results of Experiments at the Guelph Agricultural College, The second series of experiments with silo and so on, are cheaper to-day than they were under free trade. The secret is this. He has a home market for his produce, and he gets more money by selling it in the nearest town than he can get for it by sending it abroad. At the same time manufactured goods are cheap to him, because the output is large, besides which the goods have to travel but a short distance to reach him, and there is no duty upon them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. J. S. Aikins, of Winnipeg, who has just returned from England, reports that the farmers' agitation has had a prejudicial effect on Canadian securities.

When Mr. Pardee went before his constituents prior to the last election he stated that it would take too long to refer the boundary question to the Privy Council, and such would never be done by Mr. Mowat, Mr. Pardee seems to have been mistaken.

We hear no more from the Grit papers about "Jim" Stephens, Now that Mr. Stephens has been declared by Mr. Justice Gait to be an honest man, and to have acted impartially as an official, he ceases to excite any interest in the mind of the average Gritted.

Dr. Dowling is to be the Grit candidate again in South Renfrew. Any New Year's resolutions which he may have formed as to the use of intoxicating liquors will have to go the wall, or his chances will be slim. This is the conclusions to oble and the side of the second consisted in the same size of folder when finished. The green fodder was the second surrounded by a sixtent of the proportion of the second consisted in the same size of folder when finished. The green fodder was the second surrounded by a sixtent of the proportion of the second surrounded by a sixtent of the second consisted in the same size of folder when finished. The green fodder was the second surrounded by a sixtent of the second consisted in the same size of folder when finished. The green fodder was the second consisted in the same size of folder when finished. The green fodder was the surrounded to the second consisted in the same size of folder when finished. The gr d ensilage has just been completed at the experimental Farm, Guelph, and nothing has been left undone in the way of enquiry so as

Something will have to give way when Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Blake attempt to fit together their views on the National Policy. The latter has shown his williamore.

siderable extent.

The fourth portable silo was the large tun The fourth portable silo was the large tun referred to, which was placed in a corner of the cattle stable for convenience. It was fitted inside with a seven-sided box, and fill d with one ton of fodder—one-third green oats and the remainder permanent pasture. Filling was done on the 3rd of October, and it was opened on the 29th December—having thus remained untouched for 86 days. The lid was covered with one foot of earth, and the screw kept tant every day. This material gave no indication of heating, and was perfectly cool when opened. The permanent pasture has a green-brown colour, a strong sour taste and smell—a very heavy putrid scent difficult to describe—and yet the fibre is sound even in the case of delicate clover. The whole body of the pasture was so full of sap as to be easily pressed out with the hand when removed from the silo. The oat fodder, on the other hand, turned out

the hand when removed from the silo. The oat fodder, on the other hand, turned out sound, sweet, and as palstable as from the large silo. The parture in the small barrels was similar in condition to that just described in the tun.

Experiments were also made with the view

Experiments were also made with the view of preserving corn fodder in a common root cellar, for which purpose the floor was cemented with a drainage to the doorway—not to the centre as in most other sios; the walls were also cemented, and in every respect made suitable for an air-tight covering and easy access by door to cattle, at a cost of \$28. The severe frosts of August, however, destroyed the corn fodder and it was then decided to test oats, the product of a field of ten acres of a late variety being used. Most of the field was green, both in stalks and leaves, but others were tinging with white and the leaves decaying, so that the most unripe parts were selected. The material may be said to have been on the mature side for this purpose, and yet it is better to have it so than in the immature condition. Mowing, hauling, cutting, and packing commenced on list, and was fluiched on 3rd October. In all these operations efficiency and economy were studied and the in the list. merations efficiency and economy were studied, and the bill, allowing full value for everything, stood at \$48. The actual cash outlay, however, was not half that sum.

Twenty-eight tons filled the pit to ten feet.

averaging nine inches in width—and loaded with earth that gave 1,000 ibs. per square yard. In order to ascertain the temperature of the material up to the time of using, a perforated wooden box 4 in. x 4 in. was placed in the certain the temperature. performed wooden box 2 in. X 2 in. was placed in the centre of the silo, which rested on the floor and stood ten feet six inches in height, having a hinged lid as air-tight as possible. In this box three thermometers were attached to a sliding rod the same length possible. In this box three thermometers were attached to a stiding rod the same length as the box, one at the bottom, one at what was calculated would be the settled centre, and the third near the top. This rod with its thermometers was easily removed when required for daily observation. In addition to this arrangement, and in order to check any improper effect of a closed box communicating with the open air, a four feet ground thermometer was placed into the ensilage by boring a hole after the mass was nearly settled down. This thermometer records on the top from the open but shielded mercury at the bottom, without being removed. Its length enabled the experimenters to place the mercury exactly in the centre of the mass, and yet to have twelve inches above the settled soil surface. The immediate contact of this thermometer with the fodder was considered rather more efficient than the box arrangement. The cat fodder did not settle down so rapidly as corn does, because the hollow stems resist, and hold out longer. It took twelve days to reach its final depth.

This silo was opened on December 31st, being 89 days after finishing, and proved a most gratifying success. With the exception of three inches adjoining the door the fodder is one body of sweet well-coloured oat stalks, leaves and heads. The greenness is more prominent immediately touching the planks; elsewhere the material has a brown, but not dark, tinge, very slightly apoiled by fermentation, or other form of decay, and when

elsewhere the material has a brown, but not dark, tinge, very slightly apoiled by fermentation, or other form of decay, and when taken out, in its remperature of about 70° Fahr., smells actually sweet and tastes slightly salt (no salt was used in pitting)—neither sour nor bitter, but exposure to the air very soon brings a distinct smell and taste. There are some apots that are not so sweet as others. The nollow stalks are all flattened and form a close mass with the leaves and heads. While it may be argued, Prof. Brown says, that we would have had a more juicy or succulent material had the oats been less matured, it is clearly obvious that the greater the maturity consistent with

oats been less matured, it is clearly obvious that the greater the maturity consistent with crisp greenness at the time of pitting the greater will be the success in holding freshness and sweetness all winter.

The average temperature of the ensilage during the three months was at top 58°; bottom 61°, and in the centre 87°. Prof. Brown claims from his test that a high temperature does not destroy the green moist material in a silo. That the average temperature of 87° Fahr. continued for three months, and that much less would spoil fodder under other conditions is well known, both in haymaking, shocking of grain in the field, and manure heaps, and why it does not do so in confinement is the question in the field, and manure heaps, and why it does not do so in confinement is the question in the present issue. That a temperature ranging from 46° to 93° existed in a mass of green fodder during three months of winter is evidence of several things which neither the farmer nor the chemist can well explain. This oat ensilage is being fed to milch cows and store cattle, and will be continued throughout the winter, the results of which will not be made known until June or July next. Considerable interest will be maninext. Considerable interest will be manifested in the produce of milk, butter, cheese, and beef, from the feeding of this ensilage, but those who will be in attendance at the February meeting of the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, will have opportunities of sampling the butter.

NOTES OF SP

Wallace Ross is being lion which he has reached in go It is considered probable abandon his contemplated As he has engagement to row a r Francisco in May.

Over 13,000 persons paid see Jem Mace's exhibitions Scotland, when he was then tague has left the combination If all the baseball associ ship games will be played States every day from May 1 An interesting experiment Blind College, Worcester. ing meeting was held, in whitook part, and were astonishi was a fight-bun fight.

Col. McLaughlin, heavy-wof Detroit, has posted \$50 v Fox to wrestle either McM for \$500 a side and the championship of America.

Weston has fallen behin
time in his great tramp of miles a day, Sundays except England. Heavy storms d England. Heavy storms digress. He is trudging game time

Sporting circles in Toronto the opinion of the English pre Ross is handicapping him el his forthcoming match with much as the handicap is some ten yards in a mile. At the meeting of the Nort ball League in Chicago on Fri tution was revised. The Spa also unanimously adopted. for stocking colours, Minnear St. Paul white, Milwaukee co water blue, Muskegon red Terre-Haute green.

A curious incident occur-first day of the recent Scarbo meeting. While Dr. Bennet was driving his hare through was flying by, which the 'd killed. Instantly drouping quarry, he went on conter which he ultimately won, it killing his hare. Tom Sweeney, the New Hay

issued a challenge offering to weight in the country, according to the London prize rin from \$500 to \$1,000 a side. sirous of putting on the rounds with Pendergast, Der He has deposited a forfeit of & K. Fox to bind the matches. The new baseball league rul pitcher to deliver the ball as i and doing away with the

meets with great disfavour.
that it places the game entirel of the pitcher and catcher as good authority thinks that the stand more than one season, i Amatch between I im Murrar and Tom Henry, of Manche has been arranged. The agree that the men shall fight with under the Marquis of Queens \$500 a side, on Wednesday, twenty miles of New York.

Dersons on each side shall be

persons on each side shall b money is up in the hands of B John Welch is one of the tions of English pugilists. fame in Birmingham for bei bine fame with profit he lef has taken up his abode in Phi Friday night Welch encounter latter in true Sullivan style

latter in true Sullivan style two rounds, McCaffrey, it is challenge Welch.

The late Thomas Tod Stodd moted Scottish angler, in the long life angled in almost estream in Scotland, and man His angling diary, extending fifty wars, was produced at fifty years, was produced a meeting of the Kelso Angli and it showed that during th killed 928 salmon, 1,540 sea yellow trout, and 378 pike, ma

67,419 fish-a very decent bas The wrestling match in New day night between Matsada Japanese, and Bibby, the Irving hall is said to have be than a farce, the Japanese have for a fall from the start. He than Bibby and weighed 170 p weighed fifteen pounds less and a quarter inches snorter. good condition. There were 2 but there was little betting an two seconds, but the referee cide a fall until the men had times over. The same thing w ten seconds, although many t had won a fair fall at the posed to arrange a match with n which his own peculiar met

If, as is reported by telegran decided to row Stevenson near next season, it is probable that doned his proposed trip to A could not possibly go to Austra six weeks to training there, many engagements he says he ed, return to America again, re for five or six weeks, and row May or June. In all probabi May or June. In an process from the colonies were no enough to encourage the chan the Pacific ocean. Should be go to the antipodes, Teemer with asking him to close negotath for the championship of match for the championship of \$1,000 or \$5,000 a side. Ep tains no love for Hanlan, and it as a bright and shining light

by Teemer, of McKeesport, will train and coach next season A Canadian and his From the Detroit Times.

William Pierce and his white esidents of Windsor, boarded at five o'clock yesterday after home. The dog playfully re boat as they embarked and jur the broken pieces of ice, struggling in the water, the cafusing to support his weight as he climbed won them. climbed upon them.

Pierce, when informed of the took a header into the river struck out for the struggling of was witnessed by those on the t and a life-preserver was th Windsorite. The latter refuse by it till the dog was rescued, pulled out in an exhausted co bruts seemed to appreciate hi and showed it by jumping up and uttering thanks in a series

barkings and whinings.

How to ive on Sixpene Mr. T. R. Allinson writes t Times to give the result of som which he has just made with a solving the difficulty of feedin London. The cry is that food the poor cannot live. This is a Allinson says, if they want plain and wholesome fare they cheaply. This the writer progress was the control of the control of