

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.

THE LICENSE ACT.

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A SCANDALOUS MINISTER.

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 had and corrupt example was followed by others.

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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 discredited in public competition and professional favour by the other side of the house, 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, which was a favour should, proceed. In his reply to Mr. ROSS, Mr. HARDY and ROSS were not to interfere. Mr. HARDY's object was approved of prize-fighting on the ground that "two essed" and were sure to be well "thrashed."

The spectacle presented by our present Minister of Education is simply outrageous. He took the killing of Mr. GAGG's service to put and peddle Mr. GAGG'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 permit the destruction of the copyright. 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. MOWAT, who has never indeed, 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. MOWAT has backed down, and the "proposition" which Mr. BLAKE accepted is abandoned. It consists of three monopolies. Now, a composite series is the result of compromise morality. And compromise morality is a composition of several sins.

When the Grit organs have made a study of these points and have mastered their content, and tried to frame a reply, they will be glad to grope their way to have to say. In the meantime we suspect that they will take refuge as usual in silence.

THE INSIDE OF IT.

In previous issues we have made the inquiry of the school book jobbery quite plain 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.

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five for Mr. BLAKE in his prolonged contest with Sir JOHN MACDONALD. Sir JOHN MACDONALD also contended that the Crooks Act was unconstitutional inasmuch as it interfered with a matter pertaining to trade and commerce. Mr. BLAKE held back, as he held back on the award. He would not commit himself. He tried to snare away the decision in the Queen v. BARRY, which bore out Sir JOHN MACDONALD's view, as to the propriety of the Dominion in the direction of power. The decision in the case of The Queen v. HODGE fully sustains the view of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and of the court in the Queen v. BARRY, and Sir JOHN MACDONALD's positions have been sustained. This may call knock-down number six for Mr. BLAKE in a contest with Sir JOHN MACDONALD.

The boundary case still remains unsettled. Sir JOHN 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 a final decision. 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. MOWAT, who has never indeed, 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. MOWAT has backed down, and the "proposition" which Mr. BLAKE accepted is abandoned. It consists of three monopolies. Now, a composite series is the result of compromise morality. And compromise morality is a composition of several sins.

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en's, railway magnates, scientific men, farmers, delegates, agents of benevolent associations, managers of land companies, agents of High Commissioners, emigrants agents and lecturers, pamphleteers in millions, and two ex-Governors. General who have been most intelligently active—all these have contributed in a few years to rob Canada, very profitably for her, of all the manes of her friends, the court sustained the correctness of the award. Mr. BLAKE's action, and all the prejudices which had existed against the life that her people lead. Lord LANSDOWN takes, as a species of inheritance, all the accumulated knowledge of these five years past; he enters, with faculties all alive, on the discharge of duties which he confesses he finds not hard to discharge. He assures us that the pigeon-hole of the Colonial Office, in which the "statistical 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 in "change" have a constant quantity in every population, as ARTHUR HALL says fully in human nature. There are no reasons for change, no desire for change, no strong desire for change, and no change is, therefore, likely to occur. In common with all Canadians we sympathize heartily with the wish of the Governor-General that he may be the first to cross the Rocky Mountains on horseback, and to have the honor of realizing his expectations. And having once realized it, he will be able on reflection to offer a satisfactory answer to his own question: "Whether there has been any change in the spirit strong enough to bind together, and to bind them from ocean to ocean, strong enough not only to inspire men's tongues with patriotic utterances and their minds with noble aspirations after national greatness, but strong enough to excite 'guish local jealousies, efface the rivalries of race, of party, and of creed—strong to secure the subordination of sectional interests to the interest of the whole, and to stand in the way of the sacrifice of the whole to the interests of a part?"

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United States, protection has benefited 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 same is true of 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 his imported 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. Aikin, of Winnipeg, who has just returned from England, reports that the farmers' agitation has had a prejudicial effect on Canadian securities.

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:

Table with 3 columns: Old Rate, New Rate, Per 100 lbs. Manitoba City to Port Arthur, 30 to 20. Brandon to Port Arthur, 40 to 30. Oak Lake to Port Arthur, 45 to 35. Wapella to Port Arthur, 45 to 35. Regina to Port Arthur, 45 to 35. Head Head to Port Arthur, 45 to 35. Regina to Port Arthur, 45 to 35.

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 the 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 gets a better price for his grain.

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Results of Experiments at the Guelph Agricultural College. The second series of experiments with silage and ensilage has just been completed at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, and nothing has been learned in the way of inquiry so as to reach satisfactory conclusions from an economical point of view. The experiments began, Professor Brown says, in August last, when two weeks were employed in testing the keeping properties of various green fodders in a portable form as it was considered advantageous to find out whether live stock could be fed on green fodder either when imported from or exported to Great Britain in the summer months. All Sir John's purpose ordinary sized oak barrels, others as large as beer casks, and lastly a large oak tub were procured, the last named having a capacity of 60 cubic feet. It was found very difficult to fill a barrel so lined round the edges with screw power, so the material was packed in the centre and left an empty space adjoining the circumference, even when the fodder was in inch lengths. This they had to pack with the hand and lever power, so that the material was packed in a portable form as it was considered advantageous to find out whether live stock could be fed on green fodder either when imported from or exported to Great Britain in the summer months. All Sir John's purpose ordinary sized oak barrels, others as large as beer casks, and lastly a large oak tub were procured, the last named having a capacity of 60 cubic feet. It was found very difficult to fill a barrel so lined round the edges with screw power, so the material was packed in the centre and left an empty space adjoining the circumference, even when the fodder was in inch lengths. 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