The Meekly Mail.

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID.

or risk.
Give post-office address in full.
Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING THE DAILY MAIL

at prices given under their respective heading.

THE WEEKLY MAILER TO THE THE WEEKLY MAILER TO THE WEEKLY MAILER TO STAND THE THE THE PRICE OF SOIID NO PARTY. me of solid nonpareil.

Condensed Advertisements on First Page.

Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property
Wanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted,
tricles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal;
cents, per word each insertion; or 20 cents per
ord for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situaions wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found,
attle Strayed; 24 cents ner word and insertions. e Strayed: 21 cents per word each or 10 cents per word for five insertion

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

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 ost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE BOUNDARY OUESTION RAIS-BD AGAIN.

We publish this morning, from the Thunder Bay Sentinel, the report of the case of "The Queen v. Washington" for murden. In that case the Boundary question has been raised on a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. The court has decided the point in favour of the Crown, without much investigation, in order that the evidence might be taken; but it is obvious that the plea will come again at the conclusion of the trial, and that the Boundary question is now on its way to a final judicial settlement.

Would have been in a measure treasonable to their own province.

The people of Nova Scotia ratified the arrangement, which was the necessary result of the reasonable negotiations. In 1869 Mr. Hown was elected in Hants. Soon after Mr. Abchibald was elected in Mr. McLelan's seat for Colchester. And

rrived at long ago but for the obstacles the province came back to support Messrs. Tupper and Howe. The partisans continued to shriek in the press, but the people had spoken.

As Sir Charles Tupper points out, all the leading Liberals of Nova Scotia, men who were his opponents once, became his friends in the course of time, and gave his vigorous policy the aid of their experience. The Conservative party became the

in Parliament. The witness called by them, as an expert surveyor, asserts that the Landing must be either in Ontario or Manitoba. Unless it be held that the sue as raised by the counsel for the prosecution confines the discussion to relative claims of Ontario and Quebec, Boundary question will have in spite Mr. Mowar to receive judicial conside

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S HALIFAX

THE speech delivered by Sir CHARLES TUPPER at Halifax has reached us in pamphlet form. It is biographical, historical, and political in character.

-As Sir CHARLES said, the gathering on the occasion was a representative one in every particular. Some of the company, many of them indeed, have been the witnesses of his career and the followers of his political fortunes since he entered public life twenty-eight years ago. All of them have been, and still are, his admirers and friends. And the company gathered to do him honour represented all that was influential, intelligent, wealthy, and enterprising in the community, These men, having been the witnesses of his entry on public life, the followers of his policy, the props of his party for so many years, were naturally enough well pleased to hear him review his life. There is always the melancholy suggestion, on such an occasion, that life is passing away for the orator and his audience with the rapidity which and his audience with the rapidity which time acquires as we near the inevitable goal. But if Sir Charles Tupper were given to poetical reflection he might repeat the sad yet lofty thought of ULYSES-

And though We are not now that strength, which Moved heaven and earth; yet what we we are,
One equal temper of heroic hearts
Made weak by time, but strong in faith and

To strive, to seek, to fight, and not to yield. The work is not over yet on which more than a quarter of a century ago the young doctor entered in Nova Scotia. That work was begun in a province. It was continued in the Dominion. It was brilliantly successful in every direction in which his indomitable energy was directed. It is now
transferred to the United Kingdom, and
there he will labour for Canada with what
remains of a vigour impaired, but not exhausted, in the service of the people.

One portion of his speech relates ainly to the earlier or provincial portion of a career. He was a young man to have to the most able of the Nova Scotians Howe, in his chosen county; but he him and routed him, and the vetera aced him and routed him, and the veteran and the frankness to say that his successful opponent was destined to a great areer. The Globe of Friday, in a fooler and feeble article (in which much is maintained, but nothing stated or proved, a reply to Sir Charles Topper), calls Mr. Howe "that poor old man." The article in the Globe was written, we judge, by Mr. TIMOTHY ASGLIN. Now JOSEPH HOWE was the most eloquent man, except

at any opponent; and he had the reverence of a poet for the names of great men, and the honoured graves of the dead. The Globe calls him a "poor old man," and the article is written by a man who is not rich, nor young, nor genial, nor cultured, nor powerful, nor respected in his own province and among his own people. Need we say any more?

—One of the chief notes of Sir Charles Tupper's speech is the courage which his career indicates. He had the courage to face Mr. Howe in Cumberland. He had the courage to tell the leaders of the Conservative party that they were wrong. He had the courage to accept the leadership of a party, and to reconstruct its policy and its personal composition in some measure. As a Minister he always had some measure which was strikingly beneficial to the province, but which was riskful for a party. But he came out right always in the end. His Boundary bill cost him office, but the bill was never disturbed. He was back in power again before long. His Education Act, more than Confederation, caused the defeat of his party in 1867. But the Act was never disturbed, and is to-day sacred in the eyes his party in 1867. But the Act was never disturbed, and is to-day sacred in the eyes of Nova Scotians. In 1871 he had again the majority of his countrymen at his back. His fight for the National Policy from 1874 to 1878, and his fight for the Pacific railway policy of recent time—these are additional examples of a courage which is a physical as well as mental characteristic—if we can make any such distinction—and which has been a sustaining power for himself and his friends on many a trying occasion.

The conversion of Hon. Joseph Howe to the support of the Confederation which he had opposed was inevitable. Mr. Howe had himself been an advocate of union. His opposition arose on the ground of the inadequacy of the terms of union. When those terms were revised and made favourable in 1869, as the result of negotiations between Messra. Howe and McLelan and Sir John Rose, Howe and McLelan and Sir John Rose, there was no longer any reason for Mr. Howe's opposition. He was convinced, too, of the dishonesty of those who, for purely party purposes, were carrying on the agitation. England had decided against them. Sir John's Government had conceded the better terms demanded by Messrs. Howe and McLehan. There was therefore nothing for these two generals.

in 1871 a majority of the representatives of the province came back to support Messrs. TUPPER and Howe. The partisans con-

It will be observed that the counsel for the defence raises the point that Prince Arthur's Landing is in the Province of Quebec, not in either Ontario or Manitoba. He asserts that it is in the triangle of and known as "Indian territory," and is therefore still subject to the rule of the courts of Quebec. The counsel for the rosecution asserts that the Landing is differ in Ontario proper or in the disputed servicory, and therefore subject to the rule of the rosecution asserts that the Landing is differ in Ontario proper or in the disputed servicory, and therefore subject to the riminal laws extended from year to year in Parliament. The witness called by will be extinct.

> THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE LICENSE ACT. THE Grit organ of yesterday contained

> the following brilliant editorial, which we quote in full : note in full:
> "This is how the Hon. C. F. Fraser put

the case for provincial rights in his speech at the Anglin banquet:—

*** Speaking for myself alone, but voicing, 16.3 Speaking for myself alone, but voicing. I believe, the views of the Liberal majority in the Local Legislature, I tell you Liberals to night, that we will hold to the provincial right to legislate on this liquor question until the highest court in the realm has decided that we have not that power.'

"In view of the events of the past few weeks this was really a challenge to the electors of North Brant, and their response to it was a majority of 549 for the Hon. James Young, Mr. Fraser's new colleague."

Our reply to this sad rubbish has been, in

Our reply to this sad rubbish has been, in great part, given before. We shall give it again. The organ has never dared to re-

ply specifically. It will not do so now. 1st. Mr. FRASER weakens. Formerly he talked blood and thunder and rebellion had contempt for the courts and the judges; defied the Dominion; and was going to have "Provincial Rights" (that is. Grit tenure of office) right or wrong, law or no law. That was the hoodlum phase of the controversy intended to excite the Grit soul previous to the elections Now, however, Mr. Fraser, who no doubt spoke a Minister, is becoming more law-abiding and prudential.

Now he is willing to abide by the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. His organs have on many occa-sions expressed contempt for that institu-tion, since it always decides against Grit contentions. But Mr. Fraser is led to

espect its decisions. The conversion is not without significance.
2nd. The vote in North Brant has no more significance regarding provincial rights than Tenterden steeple has regarding Goodwin Sands. Mr. Young has, after months of canvassing, been elected in a Grit hive, against a man who had a week to canvass, and a small local party to back

him.

3rd. The challenge which Mr. Fraser flings out—the submission, in fact, which he makes—has been long ago decided. The legal status of the Crooks Act, the respective rights of the Dominion and Local authorities, have been the topics of discussion since 1876, and the weight of cridence oninion, and decision is strongly. evidence, opinion, and decision is strongly, overwhelmingly, in favour of the authority of the Dominion and against the authority

4th. In 1876, Mr. BETHUNE, a Liberal awyer, told Mr. CROOKS in the Local ure that his Act was constitution. ally worthless, as the authority of the Do-minion Parliament was supreme over what he deemed to be a matter of trade and 5th. In 1878, Senator Scorr, in bringing

oth. In 1878, Senator Scorr, in bringing in the Scott Act, admitted that the legislation of some of the provinces was probably unconstitutional. He intended the Scott Act as legislation superior in its probable effect to any local legislation.

6th. In 1878 also, Mr. MACKENZIE admitted that there was a doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Do-

minion and Provincial Legislatures; and he appealed to both sides of the House to aid him in passing the Scott Act. He was obviously of opinion that the authority was with the Dominion Parliament.

7th. The Supreme Court of Canada sustained the validity and constitutionality of the Scott Act. And then the case went to the Privy Council in England.

8th. In 1878, Senator Miller, after pointing out to Senator Scorr the doubts that he himself confessed, appealed to him to have the opinion of the judges taken on the question of jurisdiction. Senator Scorr refused. He also had a strong view of the superior power of the Dominion Parliament.

9th. When Sir John Macdonald came into power, he, having the same views as

nto power, he, having the same views as Messrs. Scott and MACKENZIE—Mr. Ep-ward Blake was, as usual, saving his sensative akin from possible abrasions by keeping sedulously silent—provided the money for an appeal to the Privy Coun-

money for an appeal to the Privy Council.

10th. That appeal decided in favour of the authority of the Dominion Parliament, and went much further than any previous discussion or decision in putting the true bearings of the case. That decision is constantly shirked by the Grit organs. That decision, as Sir John Macdonald pointed out in the debate on the address (and Mr. Blakk, like his organs, shirked the discussion of it), practically destroyed all restraint on the sale of liquors and rendered Dominion legislation essential.

11th. Such legislation was provided accordingly, though the Grit party, for expressly-stated partisan reasons, refused to give any aid to the Government, thereby abdicating their functions as members of Parliament, and forfeiting forever the confidence of all men truly interested in the temperance cause.

12th. Such persons, men truly interested in the temperance cause, have now come to the conclusion that the members of the conclusion that the members of the confidence of all the temperance cause, have now come to the conclusion that the members of the

in the temperance cause, have now come to the conclusion that the McCarthy Act of 1883 is the best legislation from their point of view that has ever been promoted and passed in this or any country. And those who are engaged in the liquor traffic feel that, though the law and rules which they must obey are more stringent, the partisan espionage and intimidation to which they were formerly exposed are gone forever, and a gross scandal cut off from our current politics.

rom our current politics.

These are the facts as regards the License Act and the rights and wrongs of Provinces and Parties. The Grit organs ave always feared to face specific dision. They will not face it now.

THE TRUE ENEMIES OF CONFED.

THE Montreal paper to which the Grit organ replies is very well able to fight its wn battle, and to put the organ on the lefensive with great promptness. But he point raised, as to the true enemies of the Confederation, is of interest to us

also. We have on many occasions exmined the question for the benefit of the Grit organ, which has always been chary of continuing the discussion. There are several points which may be indicated in a general way, without going into particulars-though particulars are dear to us, and we shall be glad to go into them if required.

1. The Grit party gave encourage ment to every agitation that seemed to threaten the stability of the Dominion. The North-West rebellion and the Nova-Scotia anti-confederate agitation are cases

in point.

2. The Grit party opposed bitterly every attempt made to conciliate disaffection in any of the provinces, and strengthen the union which had been formed. The Opposition given to the Better Terms Act concerning Nova Scotia, the terms of union with Prince Edward Island, and the Carnarvon terms as regards British Col ia, are cases in point.

3. The Grit party have striven at all times to excite jealousy of each other among the provinces. The cries that the Lower Provinces were going to benefit at the expense of Ontario; that the Bleus of Quebec were tyrannically ruling Ontario, and that Ontario had too many members in the Cabinet—this last point was raised by Mr. BLAKE; that Manitoba was being ruined and oppressed—these are cases

point also.

4. The Grit party have deserted the principles of their leaders in trying to minimise, if not destroy, the just powers reserved to the Dominion; and to exaggerate beyond the limits of law and national safety the powers of the pro-The success of the attempt would. coording to the light afforded by Messrs. Brown and MACKENZIE, ruin the chance of the perfect working of our con-

5. The Grit party in Ontario is now engaged in a grossly treasonable attempt to excite hostility to the union. And the charges made against the action of the Do-minion Government are made openly in the interests of a piece of private robbery in one case, in the interests of faction in another, and in the interests of the Local Government in a third. When the Globe asks the Star for the reasons for the inter-

asks the Star for the reasons for the inter-ference with the liquor traffic, the Star can give reasons in plenty.

We will be glad to go more fully into particulars. The public mind has pretty fully grasped the meaning of the Grit proramme. Some seventeen constituencies n Ontario have revolted against Mr. Mowar; and before long we expect to see the revolt of others. The Dominion is safe against enmity from without or trea-son within; but that safety is not due to the loyalty of the Grit party, but to the steadfastness of those who have never despaired of, and never conspired against,

NOVA SCOTIA METHODISTS IN

LINE THE vote of the Nova Scotia Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada on the question of union illustrates the strength of the hold which that movement has upon the hearts of the Methodist people of this country. This was one of the conferences confidently counted on by the opposition to vote against the basis. Largely a missionary conference, composed mainly of circuits and stations more or less dependent upon the general funds of the Church. persistent attempts have been made to move both its ministers and laity to adverse action by dismal pictures of the verse action by dismal pictures of the financial consequences which, as it has been argued, would result to them from the adoption of the basis and the consummation of the union. They were plied with all sorts of assumed facts and figures to make it as clear as day that for them to vote for the proposed union would be financially suicidal, and that the result would be ruinous.

be ruinous.

But visions of threatened poverty do But visions of threatened poverty do not seem to have great terrors for these Methodists, especially when they happen to meet them in what they believe to be the path of duty. The laymen showed, by the vote cast by them at the February

quarterly meetings, that they at least were not moved by these things; and the vote which was cast yesterday at Yarmouth proves that a majority of the ministers are of the same mind. Probably they do not believe—as we certainly do not—that their interests are at all likely to be injuriously affected, even in the matter of money, by the passing of this measure; but even if they had believed this, probably that would not have caused them to have voted differently. There are Methodist ministers in this province who would gladly suffer inconvenience and loss, if need be, rather than that this magnificent measure of denominational unification for which they have prayed and waited so long should not be consummated, and we have no reason to doubt that the same spirit prevails among the brethren beside the sea. It would have been still more gratifying if the measure had been carried the sea. It would have been still more gratifying if the measure had been carries with a nearer approach to unanimity; but considering the appeals that have been made to them, and the persistent effort which have been made to excite their fears the action of the Methodist ministers of Nova Scotia is highly creditable.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY Much interest was taken in the proceedings of the sessions of this highest court of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, held so recently at London. The outcom of a union of four Presbyterian Churches, it has become a very powerful and vigorous body, fully alive to its great work and actively discharging it. As a body, it is representative in character, the subordinate courts to it being the Synods; th Presbyteries, and Kirk sessions, the latter being composed of the minister of each congregation and a number of elders elect-ed to aid him in ruling the spiritual affairs of the congregation. The Assembly is representative body composed of onefourth of all the ministers of the Church and as many elders as ministers, the Presbyteries electing the delegates and being empowered to elect any active elder from any session throughout the Church. In this way a good selection is afforded, and the interest in the work of the Church is diffused.

The Assembly has outgrown the Domin ion, as it includes within its bounds the province of Newfoundland and a congregation in Bermuda British Columbia is not yet part of the union, as a presbytery of the Church of Scotland exists there, but the parent Church is disposed to countenance its union with the Canadian Church, and negotiations to that end are being carried on. This feature of the Church viz, its national character, is an important one, and is one of the many factors which is aiding in the thorough development of Dominion sentiment. Along with others, the Presbyterian Church in Canada is doing a great work. Its home work is a vast one. It has set itself to help the weak congregations in the older provinces to sustain their ministers, and at its late session, after a protracted but very able debate, which from its high tone, eloquence, and earnestness would have done credit to any deliberative body, it was resolved that the General Assembly was deeply impressed with the duty of putting forth most strenuous efforts for the better support of the ministry, so that, if possible, a minimum annual stipend of not less than \$750 and a free house shall be secured to each minister. The matter was submitted to each minister. The matter was submitted to the Home Mission Committee to take the necessary steps to accomplish this end. This Church aims at a high standard of education, the regular viz., its national character, is an impora high standard of education, the regular course being seven years in arts and theololy, and has in connection with it a college at Halifax. Morrin College, Quebec, the Montreal Presbyterian Theological College, Queen's University at Kingston, the Knox College, Toronto, and the Manitoba College, at Winnipeg, over which the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. King, of Toronto, has been unanimously colleded. Moderator, the Rev. Dr. King, or ronto, has been unanimously called to preside, but his decision has not yet been given. Notwithstanding the supply of students afforded by these colleges, numerous applications are yearly made by members of other Churches to be received, but their reception is guarded with carefulness by a committee appointed for the purpose. These colleges are receiving most gratifying evidence of the interest taken in them by the community, as shown by the large gifts and bequests so frequently. by the large gifts and bequests so frequently made to them. Next to the work of helping the poorer charges and disseminathelping the poorer charges and disseminating education comes the Home Mission Fund, divided into two sections—east and west—the one embracing the Maritime Provinces, and the other Quebec, Ontario, and the North-West. The eastern section last year expended on missionary effort and the help of weak congregations \$8,000, while the western section were able to report contributions to home wind able to report contributions to home missions of nearly \$49,000. Special attention is given to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where 175 congregations and mission stations now exist. A church and manse building fund of \$100,000 was originated in Manitoba, and some \$80,000 have been subscribed there and in the older provinces to it. But while the west lder provinces to it. But while the west s thus cared for, Muskoka, Algoma, the Ottawa region, and the new and weaker parts of Ontario and Quebec, are not forotten by this most energetic mission.

gotten by this most energetic mission.

Passing from home ground, we find a promising foreign mission, whose income last year was \$40,000; three missionaries to the Indians in the North-West, Grees, Chippewas, and Sioux. Another mission is maintained in China. Dr. McKay, a Canadian, from the county of Oxford, has had wonderful success in Formosa, where there are under him 26 chapels and 26 native agents. A mission to India is also maintained. The maritime section of the Church maintains a mission in Trinidad, which cost tains a mission in Trinidad, which cost \$18,000 to support last year, and of which no less a sum than \$10,000 was contributed in Trinidad itself. Our space will only allow us to allude further to the mission allow us to allude further to the mission among the French Canadians, which employs 56 agents, including a French Professor of Theology, besides missionaries, teachers, and schools, at a cost of \$32,606. The Church in question is carrying on many other minor schemes and efforts, and is un-

in question is carrying on many other minor schemes and efforts, and is unquestionably exerting a powerful influence in the community. It may be noted here that a pleasant interchange of courtesies took place between the Assembly and the Synod of the Diocese of Huron, which was also in session at London.

A similar incident occurred in 1875 at Montreal, when the union of the Pres byterian Church took place, thus forming the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Synod of the Church of England having then transmitted by the Metropolitan its sincere congratulations on the event, which were cordially acknowledged.

The Assembly has dissolved, and doubtless will be prepared next year to report

The Assembly has dissolved, and doubt-less will be prepared next year to report like noble and successful work in the highest good of our people and our coun-try as the result of its labours.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The bakers of Quebec have astonished the world by making a reduction of two cents the price of the large loaf. And they did contaneously, too.

The Reform paper in Ottawa positively de-nies that it insulted Lord Pufferin during the Pacific slander discussion. N.B.—It was a good Conservative newspaper at the time.

The Carillon is dam 1.700 feet long. Las week the pressure of water damaged twenty-four feet of it. The fact that but a seven-tieth part of the dam has been injured does not prevent a paper of Reform leanings from announcing that "the Carillon dam across the Ottawa river, near Grenville, has been swept away!"

When the Reform papers consider that they have sufficiently abused Senator Vidal for preparing the report favourable to the Dominion license law which was presented to the General Assembly, will they be kind enough to take note of the fact that Senator Vidal had nothing to do with the report and did not prepare it?

Our morning contemporary demands an official report from Sir Alex. Galt of any conversations be may have had with Prince Lecpold. This is very cool. If Sir Alex. Galt has any report to make he will not feel bound to submit it to the Globe. It is absurd to suppose that there is anything to report of the nature suggested by the Globe.

At last we have wrung from Mr. Sturgi Hardy a withdrawal of his statement that a Dominion Cabinet Minister spent \$40,000 on a Dominion Cabinet Minister spent \$40,000 on a trip from Rat Portage to Ottawa. A man with any sense of honour would not have made such an utterly untrue statement in the first place. That Mr. Hardy did make it is pretty clear, for a Reform paper reports him as having done so.

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 533, of Churchill, has passed the following resolution :- . "That we particularly and most emphatically condemn the action of the Hon. Edward Blake, who, by voting for the Orange bill at one reading and against it at the next, showed that he was more auxious to embarrass his political opponents than to do justice to a large body of his fellow-Protestants."

Our cousins across the line have not bee brilliantly successful in their Indian policy, but a good idea appears to have struck them

With reference to the contention that th

to guests at hotels on Sundays the Orillia Packet remarks:—

"If so, the clause is so ambiguous that an Orillia hotel-keeper had his conviction quashed on appeal, on the ground that the person served with liquor during prohibited hours was a boarder. The liquor was served in the boarder's room."

has found Sir Charles Tupper guilty of the following heinous offence :-

the same authority informed the public that the Dominion Government had no right to veto, and that when it did veto it was compelled to commendate with the commendate Government whose legislation was disallowed the reason for the disallowance. Oircum-

A woollen mill has been established Sarnia. Strangely enough, the free trade journal published in the town is wildly enthusiastic about the new industry. It says :-"It was only on Tuesday that an individual visited Sarnia to market his wool. Failing to secure the price he desired he was about to return when a merchant directed him to the woollen mill. Result: The wool was sold, and the proceeds in part found its way into the tills of our merchants."

way into the tills of our merchants."

This is testimony from the enemy in favour of the mill. The establishment of the industry, it will be observed, is, according to our free trade authority, an advantage to the town in which it is located. It is also a benefit to the producer of raw material, who can get a good price for his produce, and to the merchant, into whose till the money from the mill finds its way. While one industry thus benefits a town and the surrounding country, an aggregation of industries blesses the nation.

Our kindly notice of Mr. David Mills' dor gerel has induced him to inflict upon a long-suffering public another attempt at poetry. This time he indulges in an epic poem, and the great Reform victory, in which the Reformers won a seas that has never been held by a Conservative, is the subject of his song. It commences thus:—

The Tory came down like a hawk on North Brant, And opened his mouth to rave and to rant." Note the accuracy of the figure is hawk open-ing its mouth to rave and rant! Mr. Mills

on the 16th of June he homeward did march. Scorch,
On the 16th of June he homeward did march."
So that the green hawk commenced to march home just as the leaves of the forest march home when they are scorched. The idea is clearly original with the hon, gentleman. No one but Mr. Mills would ever think of speaking of a green hawk marching home, or of the leaves of the forest marching out whether scorched or unscorched. Besides, "scorch" does not rhyme with "march." "Brant" and "rant" rhyme excellently, and "green" and "seen" balance off with one another in good style, but "scorch" and "march"—never. There are only a few faults in Mr. Mills' style. His figures are confused; his lines are of irregular length; and his terminal words will not even be bribed into rhyming with one another. If the hon, gentleman will correct these few faults, and, in addition, abstain from signing the name of a better man than himself to his productions, he will in time secure for his verses the admiration which his stateamanship fails to dominand.

QUEEN v. WASHINGTON.

Queen v. Washington.—The grand jury having presented a true bill, this was the next case called, and the prisoner was brought into court to plead to the indictment. The unhappy girl was looking in good bodily health as she appeared in the dock. She was neatly but modestly attired, and exhibited a good deal of anxiety as to the proceedings in court. She did not look like a murderess, and the opinion of averyone was that such a

and the opinion of everyone was that such a girl could never be induced to fire a fatal shot at anyone except under circumstances of extreme provocation.

On the indictment being read, the prisoner's counsel, Mr. E. R. Cameron, read the following plea to the jurisdiction of the court before going into the merits of the case:

"And now the said Elizabeth Washington, called 'Lizzie Washington,' in her own proper person comes, and having heard the indictment aforesaid read, and protesting that she is not guilty of the premises charged in the said indictment or of any part thereof, for plea, nevertheless saith, that she ought not to be compelled to answer to the said indictment because she saith that the place called Prince Arthur's Landing, in a place called the district of Thunder bay, said to be within the provisional judicial district of Algoma, is situated outside of the Province of Ontario, and outside the jurisdiction of any courts of the said province, but is within the jurisdiction of the courts of the Province of Quebec, and the said Elizabeth Washington, called Lizzie Washington, further are now courts and jurisdictions therein being and thereto belonging distinct from the courts and jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario, or of any part thereof, and competent and sufficient for the trial of all offences committed by the natives and inhabitants of the said place called Prince Arthur's Landing.
"And the said Elizabeth Washington, calling. "And the said Elizabeth Washington, call-"And the said Elizabeth Washington, called 'Lizzie Washington,' further saith that she was born in the said place, called Prince Arthur's Landing, and outside the Province of Ontario, and that she, the said Elizabeth Washington, called 'Lizzie Washington,' on the sixteenth day of December, 1882, and henceforth continually, and until, at, and after the time of presenting, the said indictment by the jurors aforesaid, in form aforesaid, presented, to wit, until the nineteenth day of June, 1883, was resident and commorant within the said place, called Prince Arthur's Landing, at and not elsewhere, and that the committing of the supposed offence therein mentioned took place, and were while the said Elizabeth Washington, called 'Lizzie Washington,' was resident and commorant in the said place, called Prince Arthur's Landing, and not elsewhere, and this she is ready to verify."

The Indian children captured by General Crook are to be sent east and placed at school. The Government will find that education is a better civilizer than rum, and that kindness will do more than the rifle of the frontiersman in making the Indians a peaceable people.

Crooks Act prohibits the sale of liquor even

A Reform paper published in Peterborough

"Many years ago, Dr. Tupper, whilst still a struggling practitioner, was the successful applicant for the position of health officer of the city of Halifax, at a salary of not more than \$300 a year."

Unfortunately the criminal code provides punishment for such wickedness. The coppit is therefore at large.

"The British North America Act expressly authorizes the Dominion Government to veto Provincial Acts, and does not even require a reason to be given."—Globe, June 20.

Just before the elections of 1882 and 1883

Opposition is offered by Mr. Greenway to the introduction into Manitoba of a municipal system. This, however, will not prevent the design of the Provincial Government from design of the Provincial Government from being carried out. A simple system consisting of but few governing bodies is to be given to the people, in order that they may have the direct control of their local affairs. The municipal machinery is not to be so complex as that of the province of Ontario, for which the Manitobans may well be thankful. Nor will it be so expensive as that of this province, in which respect it will be a marked improvement upon the Ontario system. In Ontario the municipalities are almost governed to death, and Manitobans are doing well in avoiding the multiplication of governing bodies.

tion of these rivers would strike the north-shore of Lake Superior, east of P. A. Land-ing. The map I refer to is one issued by the Crown Lands Department of Toronto under the authority of the Ontario Government. Map dated 12th May, 1882. P. A. Landing is south and east of the Meight. Msp dated 12th May, 1882. P. A. Landing is south and east of the Height of Land, dividing the waters of Hudson Bay and Lake Superior. P. A. Landing is north-east from the boundary line between Canada and the United States as shown at Pigeon river. P. A. Landing is within the following boundaries, beginning at a point where a line drawn due north from the junction of the Mississippi with the Ohio rivers would strike the north shore of Lake Superior, thence due north to the Height of Land, thence westerly and southerly along the Height of Land to where it intersects the International boundary; thence along the said boundary to Lake Superior, thence to the place of beginning. Superior, thence to the place of beginning. The eastern boundary referred to would be about two miles east of Lake Superior.

ment.

To the above plea the prisoner's counsel joined issue, and called in support of the plea to the jurisdiction of the court

MR. A. L. BUSSELL.

Am a Provincial Land Surveyor, also a Do-

minion Land Surveyor. I have maps showing the junction of the Ohio with the Mis-

sissippi rivers. On reference to these maps
I find a line drawn due north from the junc-

MR. CAMERON

have heard statements that the country described by me is in the Province of Quebec. I would consider it to be within the disputed territory, and that it would be either in the territory, and that it would be either in the Province of Ontario or Manitoba. Prince Arthur's Landing is east of the eastern boundary of Keewatin, and is not within the territory described as the district of Keewatin. I would consider the starting point of the due north line referred to to be at the centre of the two rivers, and the due north line I spoke of is drawn due north from that point. I will stake my professional reputation on the fact that said north line is east of Prince Arthur's Landing.

Like the leaves in the forest exceedingly green. The Liberal-Conservative on June 9th in North Brant was seen." So that it was a green hawk. Mr. Mills con-

then addressed the court in support of the plea, and claimed that the jurisdiction given to the old province of Quebec under the Act of 43, Geo. III., had never been taken from that province as regards its power to deal with crimes committed in the Indian Territory. It must be shown by the Crown that the offence was committed within the province of Ontario, or that the Ontario courts were clothed with proper authority to take were clothed with proper authority to take cognizance of the matter. Mr. Cameron proceeded to show that Prince Arthur's Landing was in a territory that even the Dominion Government had never received authority over; also that it was not in the province of Ontario. neither was it in the territory de-Like the leaves of the forest that got a ba over labo that it was not in the province of Ontario, neither was it in the territory described as within the district of Keewatin. It was certainly not within Manitoba or the territories mentioned in the Dominion Act 43, cap. 36. The confederation of the provinces embraced only the territories clearly within these provinces. In the De Reinhardt case it was clearly shown that the province of Quebec had jurisdiction over the Indian territories to the west of the old provinces. In that case the western boundary was defined to be on a line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and that line was clearly to the east of Prince Arthur's Landing. The territory acquired from the British Government by the Hudson Bay Company was that described as the lands through which the waters flowed from the Height of Land into Hudson's bay. Prince Arthur's Landing was clearly south and east of said Height of Land, and also north-east of the international boundary between Canada and the United States on

Pigeon rives. Prince Arthur's Landing was therefore in that triangle or portion of territory known as Indian territory, which had never been transferred by the British Government to the Dominion, nor was it included in the lands purchased by the merchants and adventurers of England trading into Hudson's bay. The Dominion Government had therefore no authority to constitute courts having jurisdiction over this territory, and unless the court was prepared to say that the western boundary of Ontario included P. A. Landing, then it could not be contended that the Ontario Government had any authority over the territory in which P. A. Landing was. Mr. Cameron's address to the court was marked by great ability in the manner in which he had considered and argued the matter, and presented the prisoner's case with a clearness and definiteness which plainly showed that he was testing a case for the consideration of a higher court in case of an adverse verdict to the prisoner.

Mr. Hamilton made a short reply, and the court ruled in favour of the Crown.

The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded not guilty. Pigeon rives Prince Arthur's Landing was

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN Rev. Dr. Sheraton, principal of Wycliffe College, is spending his vacation at Pictou, N.S.

Rev. John Langtry, M.A., has resigned the position of lecturer on Apologeness in Trinity Collège. Collège.

The teachers' convention recently held in Muskoka recommended the establishment of a High School at Bracebridge.

In the session just closed, there were 33 students attending the Western University, London, Ont.; 7 in arts, 16 in medicine, and 10 in the low.

The bequest of \$4,000 to McGill College by the late Mr. George Greenshields will be applied to the endowment of a chair of chemistry and mineralogy.

Mr. A. Smirle, principal of the Central School, Ottawa, has been gazetted Inspector of Public Schools for the county of Carleton, in place of Rev. John May, who has resigned. The degree of interest taken by the people

obtain a single nomination for the vacancy is the Board of Education for Bleecker ward. The subject of instruction in temperance principles in the Public Schools of this province is receiving a good deal of attention just now. The St. Thomas branch of the W. C. T. Union have asked the Board of Education of that city to provide instruction on this subject for the pupils attending the schools there. schools there.

Mr. Little, Public School Inspector for the

Mr. Little, Public School Inspector for the county of Halton, reports that no school in his inspectorate was entirely destitute of devotional exercises; that in 4 out of 57 schools the Scriptures were read; in 22 schools prayers were read; in 31 schools both Scriptures and prayers were read; in 18 schools they were read by teachers and scholars; in 47 schools the Ten Commandments were

The Crown replied to the plea put in by the prisoner's counsel as to the jurisdiction of the court. The following was the reply of the Crown:—And hereupon John Macpherson Hamilton, who prosecutes for our lady the Queen in this behalf, says that notwith standing anything by the said Elizabeth Washington, called "Lizzie Washington," above in pleading alleged, this court ought not to be precluded from taking cognizante of the indicement aforesaid, because he says that the felony charged by the said indiction to have been committed by the said Elizabeth Washington, called "Lizzie Washington," was committed, as stated therein, at P. A. Landing in the said District of Thunder bay, and is in the Province of Ontario, and not in the Province of Quebec, as is in said pleading alleged, or if said Province of Ontario, and not in the Province of Quebec, as is in said pleading alleged, or if said Province of Ontario, and special jurisdiction is conferred upon this honourable court to try and punish, upon conviction thereof, every crime committed in any part of the said Province of Ontario, and special jurisdiction is conferred upon this honourable court to try and punish, upon conviction thereof, every crime committed in any part of the said territory by a statute of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, "and continued to the present time by subsequent Act of the said Province of Ontario, and continued to the present time and part of the said territory by a statute of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and continued to the present time by subsequent Act of the said Province of Ontario, and continued to the present time of the Dominion of Canada, and continued to the present time by subsequent Act of the said Province of Outario, and continued to the present time by subsequent Act of the said Province of Outario, and continued to the present time by subsequent Act of the said Province of Outario, and continued to the present time by subsequent Act of the said Province of Outario, and continued to the present time t

by subsequent Act of the said Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. And this he, the said John Macpherson Hamilton, is ready to verify, wherefore he brings judgment that the said Elizabeth Washington, called "Lizzie Washington," may answer to said indicttext-books setting forth the evils of the use of intoxicating liquors introduced into the Public Schools, and hope that the department will see their way clear to adopt this sugges-

Mr. J. H. Knight, Public School Inspector Mr. J. H. Knight, Public School Inspector for South Victoria, in his recent report, says:

—"A short time ago a most wanton and unjust attack was made upon the trustees and teachers of the Public Schools of Lindsay, in which it was pretended that the grossest immorality resulted from the co-education of the sexes. It is satisfactory to know that after the most thorough investigation the stories were shown to be wholly unfounded, and the author to have been instigated by either ignorance or malice. For the sake of economy, the arrangement of the school ground had in some cases been allowed to remain in an unsatisfactory state, but no evil had resulted. In order to prevent harm in the future, steps have been taken to have all these arrangements as nearly faultless as these arrangements as nearly faultless as possible. Except in cities and large towns, the education of boys and girls under the same teacher is much more economicals; in all cases it is more efficient; while in the opinion of nearly all persons who, from their experi ence and observation, are able to form an in-telligent opinion, wherever ordinary precau-tions are taken, it is the system that most

FOREIGN.

The Michigan State Legislature has passed new bill for compulsory attendance

A reform bill has been introduced in Belgium making a complete course of primary education necessary to secure the franchise. Professor Charles Edward Anthon, of New York, a nephew of Professor Arthon, the author of many classical text-books, died at Bremen, June 7th.

The London (Eng.) Journal of Education concludes an article on the late Mr. J. R. Green by saying that it cannot accord him a place among the great historians. Mrs. W. H. Harts has presented the trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N.Y., with \$60,000, in order to endow a professorship of Rational and Technical Mechanics.

Michigan teachers are now compelled to pass an examination in physiology and hy-giene, with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system.

upon the human system.

In the colleges and seminaries under the control of the Universalist Church in the United States there are 99 teachers and 1,026 pupils. The Church also holds school property to the value of \$2,200,500.

property to the value of \$2,200,500.

In his report to the trustees of Princeton College, President McCosh created some astonishment among the students and others by an attack upon excessive indulgence in athletic sports. Dr. McCosh has tendered his resignation as President of Princeton.

Mr. Lesslie Stephen, the biographer of Johnson, in the "English Men" of Letters" series, is the new professor of English literature in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Stephen will not live in the university all the time, but only during the period when he is delivering his lectures.

The Committee on By-law of the New

The Committee on By-law of the New York City Board of Education have submitted a report recommending an extension of the summer vacation in the schools from the first to the second Monday in September. The recommendation was adopted by a resolution of the board.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has given a decision which abolishes the Public Kindergartens in St. Louis, with their 3,000 scholars, because the pupils are under six years of age—the school age. This result is a serious hindrance to excellent work, which must now be carried on, if at all, by private means.

A BIG HAUL. Toronto Bankers Victimized to From the Evening News of We Po-day there came to light one

rigantic schemes, of robbery which pened in Toronto in the history of the exact amount obtained two heroes of the swindle of moment be ascertained, in the aggregate amount to more the When the matter began to be brui in financial circles this afternoon citement prevailed, and it was only finite difficulty that the facts contained. What was gleaned by reporter will be found below.

About four weeks ago two well-dressed gentlemen arrived in and put up at a prominent hot their lavish expenditure of mon manly demeanour and business air rounded themselves by a cho rounded themselves by a che tion of city magnates. The presented themselves as cattle exporters, and intimated that purposed spending half a million Ontario, in purchasing stock. The ed a large amount of funds in signature banks, among them, the Bank of (Bank of British North America Bank, Montreal Bank, and Bank. On numerous occasions to on various institutions in the State managers upon telegraphing invariations to meet the different them.

this way they succeeded in GAINING THE ENTIRE CONFID of the bank officials. It was the of the bank officials. It was the of the dishonoured draft, as played every city in the Dominion and Sten years ago. The two men suspected, and to give colour alleged occupation, they occasion peared from the city, and, upon spoke glowingly of the quality of secured, and of the success of their speculation. Merchants, cattle debankers, all were thoroughly gwhen the couple of sharpers dethey had sufficiently established the they proceeded to bring about to Yesterday they made out draft Yesterday they made out drai York, Three Rivers, Chicago, places, all for large amounts, and t dropping into the banks, the cash. In the Quebec deposited a draft on New \$5,000, and appeared to anxious to secure the money without they had a big speculation on h cashier, never dreaming that a GIGANTIC SWINDLE

was pending, calmly counted out t at the same time, as a matter of mality, telegraphing to New York to funds were on hand to pay the draft lemen thanked the cashier in a lot and quietly withdraw. Two or t afterwards a despatch was receive that there no funds to meet the dr that there no funds to meet the diwas a cleverly executed forgery the tright of the cashier and the the minager, because they cann tured. At the Bank of shortly afterwards, they put appearance, where they deposits on Three Rivers for \$5,500 although they were well known, a questions were asked them, but the ed with sang froid and finally walk the large bundle of notes. At a formal message was sent Rivers and as at the bank, when the telegram announcing Rivers and as at the bank, when the telegram announcing draft was N.G. the excitement intense. Dressed in clerical cloudropped into the Bank of Brit

AND PRESENTED A DRAF for \$5,000, which the cashier ly received. He scanned it found it to be apparently but blandly informed the wealt exporters that he could not consepay the money at the momen replied that they were most to secure the money as they had a big speculation on the cold-hearted official remained. the cold-hearted official remained and told them they would cer able to draw the money before three after he had telegraphed as to the draft. good-day—and forgot to return, eral Bank was the next place visite transaction there is not quite official being unwilling to spea

AN OUTSIDE AUTHORITY. however, states that the mesecuring \$5,000, quietly got buggy, and in driving away of the wheels of the bugg quietly got out, gave some instructions and The officials of the Montreal positively refuse to sp affair, except to Detective Res is as mum as the Police is as mum as the Polic bench on a holiday. It is in connection with this bis swindlers secured \$5,000, but it stood that the institution

thing.

Talk about three-card monte-me way confidence operators, who us off a worthless cheque on verdant; Great Scott, the verdant ones ap as sharp as the officials of some of FARMERS' COUNCI

" The Mail " Complimented-Gra STATNER, June 26.—At the last Farmers' Councils held here, am business transacted was the past resolution tendering the thanks of ons Conneils to THE MAIL for ous Councils to THE MAIL for pul ports of their meetings, as such was not only of importance to far also to the public generally in place

ing grain.

It was also resolved that a communisting of Mesars, Duncan Kenne ander Campbeil, Colin Campbei Kenwell, David Rogers, Alexander John Sanderson, and John Dewsbupon the grain buyers in this explain the views of the Councils wassen on weighing grain and was wasaga on weighing grain, and rep sult of their interview at a meeting on the 30th inst.

AMAN OVERBOAR Why the Officer Failed to Unders How it Happened,

"While the writer was surgeon o on a foreign station, as we lay in t one night, some of the officers fro ship paid us a visit. They were England on the next day but one, as England on the next day but one, as had been celebrating the event not yet well; at any rate, one of the tainly in that condition which philosophy libellously assigns to a from which it kindly exempts judg to be feared that shipboard hosp not by any means tend towards his beautiful the same tend to wards his be Probably his comrades were a little of things in general also; for t away merrily at a late hour, and LEFT HIM BEHIND :

and about an hour afterwards, our cer came to me and told me that still on board. Could I give him to, 'pull him together'? A glaud me that the pulling of him togeth of the question for hours. What done? Work was going on busil his ship all night toking is store. his ship all night, taking in stores for the homeward voyage; and if discovered his prolonged absence get him into serious trouble. Sv., grace him before the men, we lidingy, put him in, and sculled him ourselves. We thought we sho to carry him up the companion

he seemed to recover, and ran assistance. Taking it for gran would be all right when he got