The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

CANADA'S WELCOME.

THE announcement made on Sunday in the city churches at morning service, that their Excellencies had arrived in safety at Halifax, was hailed with genuine satisfaction by all our people. There were no serious apprehensions for the safety of that floating palace which the Messrs. ALLAN had furnished for their use; still suspense is the parent of anxiety, and it is always more or less painful to be kept waiting for those whom we eagerly expect. Indeed, as it turns out, there was abundant reason for something more than mere impatience in the boisterous voyage, during which H. R. H. the Princess LOUISE served a rough apprenticeship to the sea. It was all for the best, no doubt, that there were no bystations on the watery way, from which a Royal mother, so devoted to her children as her Majesty, could have learned the distress and suffering of a beloved daughter. In Canada, we can only congratulate their Excellencies now upon the termination of so disagreeable a passage, and utter our sincere good wishes for the speedy recovery of her Royal Highness' wonted health.

Of one thing, both the Marquis of LORNE and his distinguished consort are well assured in advance—a hearty and generous welcome from a loyal and contented people. Wherever, from ocean to ocean, they may choose to touch the national pulse, the great heart of Canada will be found to throb in that measured rhythm which betokens health, peace, and satisfaction. Canadians are not loyal with the loyalty of mere sentiment, nor simply from a bare consideration of self-interest. Their attachment to the Crown and the Empire is a product both of the heart and the head; and thus, whilst in expression it is flowing and fervent, its permanence and value are secured by the fact that it rests upon a sound basis of reason and intelligence. In older lands, the presence of the Sovereign and the pomp and pageantry of a Court give to royalty a personal charm, of which Canadians know nothing; but, on the other hand, their loyalty is free and spontaneous, and never, in the slightest degree, feigned or sycophantic. It is true that the absence of privileged castes here, and the substantial equality of all classes of the people, may strike a European with surprise, and at the outset, appear *bizarre* and unnatural. But a representative of the Crown who can at once throw himself into the feelings of Canadians, and comprehend those inevitable differences in the tone of society produced by the gradual development of a new country, will never be led far astray by traditional tastes or habitudes. The Earl of DUFFERIN, it always seemed to us, was trained for the viceroyalty of Canada, when he became simply a warm-hearted and open-handed Irishman in the famine of 1845; and, if we mistake not, there has been much in the simple world of his own Scottish Highlands to prepare the Marquis of LORNE for achieving success in a country where the lowest stratum of society is not hopelessly removed from the highest, and where no class is marked off from any other by historical or conventional distinctions.

Personally, his Excellency is scarcely known in the Dominion; and, therefore, it is peculiarly gratifying that the best men of both political parties in England concur in opinion respecting his character and promise. Lord BEACONSFIELD, whose insight amounts almost to an instinct, appointed his Lordship; and it is none the less satisfactory to find Mr. GLADSTONE warmly applauding his Lordship's appointment as "a most judicious "one." Above all, Canadians will not forget the warm expression of approval which fell from Lord DUFFERIN in addressing the Ontario Municipalities: "It has been my good fortune to be "connected all my life long with his "family by ties of the closest personal "friendship; himself I have known, I "may say, from his boyhood, and a "more conscientious, high-minded, or "better qualified Viceroy could not "have been selected." It would not require glowing words like these to open the hearts of Canadians to the representative of their Queen, yet they give a tangible human interest to the man, which will link the people of this country more closely, and by more enduring links to the Viceroy. On all these accounts the Marquis of LORNE is welcomed to the Dominion with the best wishes for his happiness and administrative success.

THE FINANCES.

OPPOSITION journals made a notable discovery lately, which reflects infinite credit upon their sagacity and discernment. There was no use in Ministers attempting to conceal their "line of at-"tack on the late administration;" the clairvoyants on the other side were too keen-sighted to be left long in the dark. The truth has dawned upon these oracles that the shady conspirators, whom a fatuous and deluded people have installed, are actually about to assail Mr. CARTWRIGHT's mismanagement of the finances! By the merest luck, for which a suffering country cannot be too grateful, the ex-Finance Minister will be on the spot, to defend himself as best he may. Evidently he is the only man endowed with sufficient assurance for the task; and, therefore, the entire burden is to be cast upon his unhappy shoulders. It may not seem fair on the part of Mr. CARTWRIGHT's colleagues to insist upon making him the scapegoat for their collective sins; yet it is a virtual admission either that the ex-Premier and all his attenuated following together are incapable of discussing the finances intelligently, or that, being fully aware of the desperate cause to be defended, they have resolved to let poor Mr. CARTWRIGHT bear the brunt of the onset, and get out of the *mêlee*, or succumb ingloriously, as the fates may decree. He will find it a tough job enough, when he gets his war paint and feathers on, and flourishes "the murderous tomahawk" in his own wild and desperate way.

It would be interesting to learn how it happens that, after the financial debates of last session, and the admirable derangement of statistics by Ministers on the stump, the prospect of an attack upon that "line" should act with all the freshness of a surprise. To most people it must have seemed inevitable; and yet, if the organs are to be credited, it has suddenly flashed upon them as if by inspiration. We fancy the real motive for this affected astonishment lies in the discovery that they are totally unprepared with a plausible defence, as the day approaches when they must face the music, whether they like it or not. After all their noisy boastfulness during the electoral campaign, these Ministers were no sooner relegated once more to their old nests on the left, than the true state of affairs came to light. The new Government was scarcely sworn in when their organs began to clamour for the National Policy, although Mr. CARTWRIGHT knew well that his successor would have no time to devote to that subject, until the recklessness and negligence of his five years' rule were repaired. It was a standing subject upon which the late Ministers prided themselves in advance that they were prepared to leave office at an hour's notice, and that if they were called upon to do so, everything would be found in the trimmest order, and without arrearages of any sort. And yet in what condition did Mr. TILLEY find the Treasury when he entered upon the duties of his office? Absolutely empty, with an increased deficit, immense public works under way, and an enormous sum due the public creditors on the 1st of January, for which not the sign of preparation was apparent. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, in fact, appears to have expected a cataclysm, and coolly adopted the Bourbon consolation—*après moi la deluge*. It was unquestionably to raise a cloud of dust about the reality soon to be developed that the Opposition began their frantic pother over delay in fiscal matters.

And now that they are brought to book, what have the organs to argue? Simply this, and nothing more, that all the financial disasters of Mr. CARTWRIGHT's "brilliant" administration were owing to that convenient refuge for the destitute—the depression of trade. It was the depression of trade that piled up the expenditure higher and higher, with a steadily decreasing revenue; and, of course, the same fetish acted as a sort of destiny with which a Finance Minister was sternly forbidden to meddle, lest his action might possibly revive Canadian industries. Nobody expected him to work miracles by a re-adjustment of the tariff; all that the suffering activities of this country demanded was a fair chance in their own market, and this Mr. CARTWRIGHT persistently denied them. They did not ask him to reverse the action of commercial laws, and nobody, so far as we know, ever thought of laying the crisis at his door. The complaint against the ex-Finance Minister and his colleagues was this: that they refused to improve the difficult path of native industry, or to put forth any effort to make the "crooked straight, and the "rough places smooth." They were not asked either to construct the car of progress, or to equip it; but simply to keep the road in thorough repair.

And now the people may see the consequence—first, of callous indifference to the manufacturing interests of the Dominion; and secondly, of the reckless extravagance and want of prescience which were rapidly driving the credit and resources of the country to the dogs. The new Ministers propose to attempt a reformation from every point of view; and, unless the absurd clamour which the ignorance of a portion of the English press has set going should thwart Mr. TILLEY in his efforts to retrieve past blunders, all will go well. In the meantime, Opposition journals ought, for decency's sake, to keep the peace and leave those whom the people have chosen as their leaders to prosecute the work they have undertaken without unseemly interruption. Those who have thrown the train off the track ought to be the last to complain that it is behind time.

THE LATEST MARE'S NEST.

The judicial appointments appear to have afforded so fruitful and becoming a subject for fiction that the *Globe* is loth to part with them. In the alembic of its frail, but fertile genius, an unavoidable delay in the formal appointment of Mr. Justice CAMERON, readily explicable in a very simple and natural way, has become the nucleus about which the veracious organ has gathered any number of idle myths. It might have occurred even to an editorial highflyer, that the announcement of Mr. CAMERON's elevation would hardly have been made, and that the hon. gentleman would certainly have refrained from bidding adieu to politics, if there had been the slightest possibility of a "hitch" such as the organ evolved from its inner consciousness. It must have taxed the long-suffering gullibility of the constant and credulous readers of that journal, to swallow a palpable invention like that. Yet so sweet was this morsel of untruth that our contemporary must needs keep it rolling under his tongue, until it gradually melted away. Yesterday, with unabashed assurance, it relates how "Mr. "M. C. CAMERON has made up his mind "*after all* to accept the vacant judge-"ship," &c. The italics are ours, and they mark the new untruth forged to cover the original one. It then goes on to condole with the hon. gentleman, as "a sensitive man," on account of the "painfully disagreeable" or "unpleas-"ant predicament in which he found "himself placed during the past few "days." There is one thing more offensive to a "sensitive" public man than the *Globe's* imaginary "predica-"ment," worse than its overt, and even vindictive hostility, or even than "evil "speaking, lying and slandering," and this is the loathsome and unctuous affectation of Grit sympathy. Anything is preferable to that.

Now, mark how a plain story of simple fact shall set this tearful romancer down. The whole chapter, beginning with the "hitch," including the Hon. Mr. O'CONNOR's supposed assertion of his rights and the Ministerial shrinking back at the last moment, from the danger incurred by Mr. CAMERON's removal, are each and all of them in mass and in detail, pure fabrications—the offspring either of a disordered fancy or a perverted conscience. Mr. Justice CAMERON's appointment was definitively made when it was first announced, and there has been neither doubt nor hesitancy at all about it. The warrant or commission was being drafted when Sir PATRICK MACDOUGALL, the Administrator of the Government, left for Halifax. All the delay, about which the *Globe* has woven so many untruths, was simply and solely caused by the necessity of sending the warrant to Halifax for Sir PATRICK's signature, and the time needed for getting it back again constitutes the delay—the imaginary "hitch." So much for the latest mare's nest.

The name of the Hon. ALEXANDER MORRIS, as the future member for East Toronto seems to have startled the organ, not from its propriety, if it boasts any; but from its usual wariness. The ex-Governor of Manitoba is about to take up his residence permanently in Toronto; the *Globe* is forced to admit his unimpeachable character, and great Parliamentary experience, and yet strange to say, thinks it "savours strongly of im-"pertinence" in him to solicit the suffrages of his Toronto fellow-citizens. It appears also that he was once guilty of disseminating information about Canada in the form of a prize essay—an unpardonable sin, more heinous, no doubt, than the crime of being "a common "school teacher," which, as we know, has been condoned in the case of Mr. MILLS. Of course, "weak," as applied to the hon. gentleman, may mean anything or nothing. Presumably it stands for feeble faith in the Dictator; if not exactly that, it certainly should be no objection, considering the exceedingly fragile and infirm leaders to whom Mr. MORRIS will be opposed in the Local House. The objection that he has been a non-resident, comes with an awkward grace from a party wire-puller who has sent out as Parliamentary candidates about a score of non-residents, of the Chancery Brigade chiefly, all over the country.

The truth is the organ was revelling, like his Ministerial friends on Front street, in the hope that, by the removal of the Hon. Messrs. CAMERON and MACDOUGALL, the party was going to have it all its own way. The illusion is now dispelled, and, therefore, the organ, as in duty bound, must make the best it can of a bad job. The nomination of Mr. MORRIS brings back that premonition of defeat which has haunted the Local Government ever since September. All attempts to belittle the high qualifications of Mr. MORRIS are futile, and prophecies of his failure, as a leader, will very soon be disproved by the event. The trouble with the *Globe* and its friends is, not that the hon. gentleman lacks the qualifications of a good Parliamentary general, but that he will make a much better one than they bargained for, or have any right to expect.

At the meeting on Wednesday night, the delegates of the Liberal-Conservative Party, in the four wards constituting East Toronto, to the number of forty, all but unanimously submitted the name of the Hon. ALEX. MORRIS for nomination; and there can be little doubt that the Nomination Committee will ratify their choice, when it meets in a few days. The hon. gentleman will reflect the highest credit upon his new constituents, and is capable of performing important service on behalf of the capital of Ontario—the city of his adoption. The cry of non-residence is as false as it is inane and absurd in the case of Mr. MORRIS; but it is the last forlorn hope of the Grits, and they know, as well as we can tell them, that if they venture to name a candidate he is foredoomed to defeat.

ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

ONE of the manifold tasks devolving on the new Government is the reduction of the ordinary expenditure of the country. To be sure, we have had Reformers in power for five years past; but the principle of economy, although embodied in their platform, was flagrantly violated from first to last. For three years the expenditure has outrun the revenue, and there is no reason to suppose that Mr. CARTWRIGHT would have gone in for a general reduction had he remained in office. Indeed his estimates were increasing all the time, regardless of the continued decline in the revenue. It is impossible that this can go on. Nations, like individuals, cannot long sustain the drain of an annual deficit, nor keep up their reputation with their creditors in the face of a notorious excess of outlay over income; and the question for the Government is how far the expenditure can be cut down without impairing the efficiency of the public service. Both ends must be made to meet at any cost, and the sooner the better. There is no doubt a large reduction is possible, and even advisable on grounds other than that of necessity, in the public offices. The civil service is not, so far as we know, a State pension bureau, the members of which must be supported for life, no matter whether the country can afford it or not; nor a sinecure list where pay goes on whether any return is given for it or not. On the contrary, officers of the Canadian service are expected to earn their money; and when there is nothing for them to do, when it is found that two can do what three are employed at, the country has a perfect right both in law and equity to tell them to look elsewhere for employment. It is necessary that this elementary doctrine should be fully understood, because of late a belief has grown up that a public officer ought to be supported by the taxpayers under any circumstances, and that to discharge him when there is nothing for him to do or for the purpose of effecting a saving, is a breach of constitutional tradition. All this, we say, is a mistake. In this country where every man has to work for his living, no such doctrine will ever find acceptance. There is no drone class in Canada possessing through the accident of birth, heritage or connection a lien on the public purse; nor any reason under the sun why public servants should not be subjected to the same economic laws their equals and superiors in other walks of life have to submit to. The other day Mr. BOWELL, labouring under the impression that if he found a clerk with nothing to do, he had a right to dismiss him, showed the door to M. MARCHAND, brother of the Provincial Secretary in M. JOLY's Cabinet, who was appointed—against the protest of the collector that there was no work for him—to a sinecure in the Montreal Custom House on the eve of Mr. MACKENZIE's resignation. This saved $1,200 a year, yet certain "Reform" journals denounced the Minister's course, and in effect laid down the doctrine of "once a public officer "always a public officer." We say this is an intolerable view. The Minister who does not effect a saving in his Department when it can be done without impairing the efficiency of the service, is unworthy of his trust. Let Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his colleagues go on as they have begun and retrench the expenditure in all the Departments. Where ten men are doing five men's work, let half of them be sent adrift and their salaries saved. The country is not bound to support sinecures; and at this juncture it cannot afford to do it. The Reform press is already beginning to cry out against this policy, which shows just how sincere that Party is in its profession of economy. A Belleville contemporary accuses Mr. BOWELL of introducing the "American "system." The American system, as generally understood, is the clearing out of public officers opposed in politics to the dominant party, and it is an iniquitous one; but if lopping off sinecures and dispensing with the services of useless officials is also a Yankee invention, the sooner it is patented and put in operation in this country the better.

The increase in the cost of the public service since 1873 is fully two million dollars, which capitalised at five per cent. represents a perpetual burden of forty million dollars, or ten dollars per head of the population. The largest, and it may be roughly said, the least justifiable increases have been made in the Customs department, the Government railways, the Ottawa offices, and the various branches in the North-West. Important trusts have also been given into the hands of men unfit to administer them, and whose incapacity must result in extravagance, not to say jobbery; while in other cases, prominent employés, particularly in Manitoba, have been allowed to surround themselves with a staff of relatives whose only qualification is their kinship to the central "boss." Ministers will not be long in finding out where economy can be enforced with advantage; and if they will proceed with the good work vigorously, expelling both Conservative and Reform drones, their course will be endorsed by the people. The cost of government is eating up the country, and a wholesale reduction is absolutely necessary. Between the Dominion service and the services of the seven Provincial Governments, the community is oppressed with an army of non-producing tax-eaters whose ranks will bear thinning.

The Ottawa *Free Press* thinks this request for curtailment is a covert attack on the Federal system and is afraid the Conservative Party is inclined to advocate a change to a legislative union. Our excellent contemporary is mistaken. It is to save the Federal system, not to destroy it, that we urge a policy of economy. If the cost of this system is to go on increasing in the future as it has done since 1867, beyond any doubt the taxpayers will ere long be found demanding the change the *Free Press* dreads. Has our contemporary ever looked at the figures? They are instructive. There are no less than fourteen legislative bodies in the Dominion, viz., the Dominion Senate and House of Commons, the Ontario Assembly, the Quebec Legislative Council and Assembly, the New Brunswick Legislative Council and Assembly, the Nova Scotia Legislative Council and Assembly, the Prince Edward Island Legislative Council and Assembly, the Manitoba Assembly, the British Columbia Assembly, and the North-West Council, the last-named body governing the vast territory of which Battleford is the capital. These bodies are composed of a total of six hundred and sixty-one members. In the same proportion, it would take five thousand three hundred legislators to govern the Mother Country; six thousand six hundred to govern the United States, and fifty thousand to govern the British Empire. The indemnity paid to members is very nearly $500,000 a year. There are fifty-six Ministers of the Crown in Canada whose salaries amount to $210,000; thirteen Speakers with salaries amounting to $17,500; and one Governor-General and eight Lieutenant-Governors whose salaries amount to $122,000. In short the indemnity and salaries paid to the "higher powers" in this country amount to $850,000 a year, or over 20 cents per head of the population. The total cost of Civil Government exclusive of the figures above given, and the cost of the Customs, Post Office, Public Works and other departments of the Dominion and the seven Provinces, amounts to four and a quarter million dollars a year. Add the salaries of Ministers and Governors, &c., and it will be found that we pay upward of five million dollars a year for government. It is speaking mildly to say that this is a large sum; and our object is to keep it from increasing. No country in the world pays so dearly for government, and if Cross is to be piled on this Pelion, either the people's back will break under the burden, or they will unload and try a change, which would in effect be a revolution, a quiet but still a disastrous one for Canada.

The increase in the past seven years has been enormous both in Dominion expenditure and in the expenditure of the Provinces. It is true, new Provinces have been brought into Confederation; but it will not be denied by those acquainted with the subject that the increased cost of Government is out of all proportion to the growth of population or the increase in the wealth of the people. Economy is not only advisable but imperative; and we rejoice to see that the Ottawa Government realize the fact. In hard times like these, when the cost of the public service should be cut down to meet the general shrinkage, there are always more office-seekers than when business is thriving and employment easily obtained; and this fact accounts to some extent, no doubt, for the vast increase in the cost of government that occurred under the late *regime*. The new Ministry will also have to endure the importunities of this class, but however much they may feel for individual cases of hardship, they must never forget the necessities of the country. We trust Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his colleagues will go on cutting down salaries and ejecting useless officers, regardless of their party stripe. It is a policy of vital necessity to the credit and prosperity of the country.

TEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.

THE evils caused by intemperance are so many and great, both to individuals and society, that we cannot be surprised if sundry philanthropists and reformers, with the mass of varied misery thus caused continually before their eyes and in their thoughts, grow impatient of the slow process of moral suasion, or educational advancement, and betake themselves to legislative action, under the idea that they can thereby promote an immediate and summary extinction of drunkenness. While everybody must respect the motives and intentions of those who seek to promote temperance, we cannot shut our eyes to facts, and facts appear to be dead against the theory that the vice of intemperance, so largely prevalent in all civilized communities, can be put down by restrictive legislation. Mr. THOMAS LIVESEY, of Preston, England, a most earnest social reformer, and who has been called the father of the temperance movement, years ago, when the Prohibitionists first took the field, issued a most cogent and exhaustive pamphlet, in which he warned his old co-workers of the fatal error they were falling into, and predicted that, even could they obtain—which was altogether improbable—the total legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, the result would largely disappoint their expectations. And now comes in Lord ABERDARE, no mean authority, seeing that he has been a Cabinet Minister instrumental in promoting legislation designed to diminish drunkenness. He confesses that neither the measures he has passed nor Mr. CROSS' act has had any solidly beneficial influence. He is convinced, moreover, that the permissive bill, in the improbable event of its ever getting on to the statute book, would not have the beneficial effect its admirers claim for it. These views will be shared by most practical, sober-minded people, whose zeal without knowledge has not warped their views, and closed their perception against the lessons of experience. Nobody, of course, would gainsay the fact that the liquor trade must be under some legislative supervision. The proper course—all which can rightly be done in fact in a legislative way—is, having put the liquor trade under a moderate well-considered system of control, to leave it there, and have done with the business of resisting all appeals either from within or without the trade for further tinkerings, enlargements, or restrictions. The cardinal defect in most of the temperance agitators is that they take a very superficial view of the subject. They look chiefly at the "drink" itself, and ignore, or nearly so, the important question—what makes people drink? Their is another fundamental error, too, in one of their main positions, viz., that restricting the number of drinking places proportionately diminishes drinking, whereas it merely means a transfer of custom from the places suppressed to those left in existence. Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, of Liverpool, some time ago commenting on this point, said that restrictive legislation in Liverpool had had the effect of transforming previously small houses into palatial gin palaces. They got, in fact, the traffic which had formerly gone to houses which had had their licences taken away. As there is no royal road to learning, so neither is there any legislative short cut to a millennium of universal temperance. Nevertheless, as Lord ABERDARE says, much may be done by the establishment of clubs, coffee taverns, drinking fountains, libraries, rational amusements, music and education. Many people, especially in large towns, resort to the tavern and contract habits of intemperance, simply because they have no other means of resort or recreation. Man is a social animal. If his gregarious habits are not catered for in healthy ways he is prone to fly to what is hurtful. The enormous business now being done at some of the coffee houses lately established in England shows that they have ministered to a felt want. Indeed we venture to say that the social reformers who established coffee-houses and drinking-fountains, have done more to suppress the drinking habits of the people than all the prohibitory, permissive and other mistaken, though well-meaning, agitators, have ever accomplished or will accomplish.

J. P.

THE fat offices having been filled, and as many sinecures as the Province can stand established, M. JOLY is now rewarding his friends with the barren title of J. P. The *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe* says the process of manufacturing J. P.'s is as follows:

Enter office-seeker—Minister at his desk.

"You are a sound Liberal?"

"Yes."

"All right. You are appointed a justice of the peace. I suppose that will satisfy you."

"But I can't interpret the law!"

"That's nothing!"

"I can scarcely write."

"You're a Liberal; that's enough."

"I can't read very well."

"O, stuff! You're appointed a J. P. That will do. Good morning."

M. JOLY came into power on the 2nd March last, and from that date to the 16th November, he had appointed no less than 645 justices of the peace! Of these 128 were appointed in Montreal, 52 in St. Hyacinthe, 56 in Terrebonne, 31 in Quebec, 33 in Richelieu, 42 in St. Francois, 19 in Saguenay, 59 in Joliette, 33 in Beauharnois, 16 in Three Rivers, 17 in Arthabaska, 19 in Ottawa County, 12 in Montmagny, 33 in Gaspe, 22 in Kamouraska, 42 in Bedford, and the remaing 15 in Rimouski and Chicoutimi. And the factory is still running on full time! And it is thus the standard is elevated!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The recent elections for the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island have resulted in the return of a majority favourable to the abolition of that body.

Complaints of the alleged demoralization of the Mounted Police multiply. As that body costs the country $330,000 a year, an inquiry would not be out of place.

Dundas *Standard*:—"It was claimed that the appointments made by Mr. Mackenzie before his resignation could be 'counted on the fingers.' It appears now that the statement was correct—with qualifications. Ten fingers counted over twelve times—120. That's the number. Where's the principle?"

The Brantford *Courier* says:—"To neglect any legitimate means of securing a permanent victory over Gritism in the Province of Ontario at the present time would be to invite certain overthrow in the next general Dominion election. Therefore, we feel assured that proper care will be taken to make the most judicious selection of a leader." Hear, hear.

The St. Catharines *Journal* charges that Mr. Bodwell, the Welland canal superintendent, allowed the American propeller Milwaukee to pass through the canal on Sunday week contrary to the regulations, and that the books were falsified to make it appear that the vessel passed through on Monday. The *News* attempts to deny it, but the case it makes out is a poor one.

Says the St. John *Telegraph* (Grit):—"Some of our wise Conservative papers are loud in their denunciation of civil servants, who loyally support the Government of the day, and insanely call for the dismissal of such persons." Then, officials may take an active part in politics, providing it is on the side of the Government of the day. We wonder how the Reform party will regard this doctrine on the eve of the next elections.

Says the Leeds *Mercury*, according to the Grit press:—"We do not remember any event in recent history so calculated to bring representative government into disrepute as this recall of Sir John Macdonald to power." Says the people of Canada, "We do not remember any event so calculated to benefit the country as the return of Sir John Macdonald and his friends to power." And which knows its own business the best?

Even the London *Advertiser* has had a momentary touch of the retracting mood. It says:—"It seems there was no hitch in the appointment of Hon. M. C. Cameron as Judge, the commission being merely delayed by the temporary absence of Sir Patrick Macdougall, the Administrator of the Government, at Halifax." Now let our King street contemporary, who circulated and tried to make capital out of the falsehood, take it all back.

Had Mr. Cartwright, says the *Globe*, proposed to go to London on a borrowing mission after the defeat of his party at the polls, he would have been denounced in unmeasured terms. Very probably. But a prudent business man knowing he had such heavy liabilities to meet before the end of the year, and not the wherewithal to do so, would have made some provision a little time in advance instead of perambulating the country in support of a lost cause.

Beware of wet pepper. It throws off great quantities of carbonic acid gas, and recently resulted in the death of four British sailors and a Celestial on board an English steamer in a Chinese port. A quantity of pepper which had been wet with rain, was stored in the hold, and when the Chinaman went down, he almost immediately fell senseless. The four tars went down to render him assistance, when they, too, were rendered insensible. Finally, after the hold had been ventilated, all five were got out, but quite dead.

With a great flourish the Grit press have been circulating throughout the land that in consequence of the coming introduction of the national policy, the price of home-made grey cotton had been advanced 17½ per cent. The Guelph *Herald* has made inquiries, and finds that instead of putting up the prices, the Canadian mills have actually reduced them from a quarter to three-quarters of a cent per yard, and this since the elections in September. As our classic contemporary on King street would say, "another lie nailed."

The protest with which Secretary Evarts accompanied the payment of the Halifax award finds little favour with the American press. After all the facts had been laid before Great Britain and she saw no reason for declining the money, or for re-opening the case, it does seem rather childish, as the Detroit *Free Press* says, to threaten that some years hence the Fisheries Treaty shall not be renewed. The award was an honest debt, honestly incurred, and honestly, though ungraciously, discharged, and there, as far as it is concerned, should be an end of the matter.

Belleville *Intelligencer*:—"Whether or not Mr. Morris be chosen as leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Parliament, it certainly is to be hoped that he will secure a seat in it, as his presence there would materially strengthen the Conservative party in the Legislature, which has been materially weakened by the withdrawal of Messrs. Cameron and Macdougall, indisputably the two ablest gentlemen on either side of politics who sat in the House. There are still, despite the withdrawals in question, a large number of able men on the Conservative side of the House, and there is every prospect that at the general election, which will take place next year, the set of small politicians who at present rule the Province, will be relieved from the cares of office."

The editor of the St. John, N. B., *Sun* has evidently an eye for the beautiful. He says in a recent issue of his paper:—"The ladies of Toronto, like those of St. John, are noted for their clear and delicate complexions. The mist which rises almost daily from the broad expanse of Lake Ontario, and imperceptibly wraps itself about the town appears to have the same preservative effect as our own denser but less frequent fogs. Those who have not been on King street, Toronto, some fine afternoon, have missed a display of promenading loveliness that is not to be met with everywhere. But their beauty is not their sole claim to notice. They are intellectual, active in public and private charities, and alive to all the social, philosophical and political questions of the day."

Philadelphia *Despatch*:—"The merchants of Glasgow, in their Chamber of Commerce assembled, have resolved to enlighten this benighted country on the subject of the tariff. With a candour that is remarkably rare in advocates of Free Trade, the Scottish merchants propose to formally show us 'the injurious effect of America's protective policy on British trade.' Those who have had at heart the best interests of this country never so much as dreamed of alleging that a protective tariff would benefit British trade. On the contrary, they argued that even a moderate protective tariff, such as is now in force, would inure greatly to the advantage of the industries of the United States—industries that needed only a partial protection against unfair foreign competition, in order to assert their supremacy in a practical way, by providing the home markets with articles that had not been purchased abroad, and becoming the rivals of English manufactures in other lands. Let us give hearty welcome to the argument that the merchants of Glasgow are preparing—for it must prove the strongest condemnation of a Free Trade policy for this country that has ever been sent from across the ocean."

Relative to Mr. Tilley's mission to England, and the unsatisfactory state in which his "predecessor" has left the Finance Department, the Montreal *Evening Post* (Grit) says:—"No doubt Mr. Cartwright has left the Finance Department in an unsatisfactory condition. Some provision should have been made to meet coming engagements. Money has to be paid in January, and it was not prudent of Mr. Cartwright to allow September to pass without having made any provision to meet his engagements. This plea that the Reformers did not expect to be beaten is not enough. Whether they were beaten or not, that was no reason why the Finance Minister should not have made preparations to meet his engagements. But we cannot entertain the charges that Mr. Cartwright *purposely* neglected to do this in order to embarrass the incoming Administration. Mr. Cartwright did not, we believe, expect that the Reformers would have been beaten. There was neglect on his part, no doubt; neglect, too, which approached the culpable, but we do not believe that it was done to throw obstacles in the way of the Conservatives, because he did not expect the Conservatives would win."

A Woman's Logic.

"It is useless to take medicine. I shall feel better to-morrow. Besides, I need the money to get that lovely new hat. My old one is such a fright, and people will look more at my bonnet than they will at my face. I will wait till I feel worse before I spend any money for medicine." The new bonnet is purchased and fifty other feminine *necessaries* in the form of ribbons, laces, brooches, etc. Meanwhile the lady's face becomes every day paler and thinner, and her body weaker, until disease has gained so firm a foothold in her system, that the most thorough, and ofttimes a long and tedious course of treatment is necessary to restore her to health. Ladies, attend to your health before you even think of apparel. A fresh, blooming face in a plain bonnet is much handsomer and far more attractive to your gentlemen friends, than a pain-worn, diseased face in the most elaborate and elegant hat your milliner could devise. Dr. Pierce's Favourite Prescription is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

Andrew Jackson said, Napoleon stood alone, the man of his times, and that it would be five hundred years before the earth produced his equal. It will also be five hundred years before the earth produces a liniment equal to Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For burns, bruises, wounds, &c., it cannot be rivalled. In rheumatism, neuralgia, spinal complaints, etc., it proves a messenger of mercy. For sale by all dealers.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the very fountain of life.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Following is a list of election expenses of which notice has been given:—

Kingston—Mr. Gunn	$614 38
" —Sir John Macdonald	495 99
Frontenac—Mr. J. V. Ferris	68 51
South Brant—Mr. A. Watts	69 00
South Victoria—Mr. A. McQuade	376 35
" " —Mr. Connolly	412 42
Addington—Mr. McRory	290 99
Lennox—Mr. Hooper	294 04
North Hastings—Hon. M. Bowell	200 99
Lincoln—Mr. Jas. Norris	313 09

THREE RIVERS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 21.—Hon. Mr. Langevin, Postmaster-General, was elected to-day by acclamation for Three Rivers. He arrived in town this evening by special North Shore railway train, and was met at the station by a number of his friends, who escorted him to his home. The hon. gentleman leaves in the morning by Intercolonial railway.

MISSISQUOI.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The election of Hon. G. B. Baker, ex-Solicitor-General for Missisquoi county, is to be contested.

EAST DURHAM.

MILBROOK STATION, Nov. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the East Riding of Durham, held here to-day, Mr. John Rosevear, M. P.P., of Hope, was unanimously selected as the candidate of the party at the approaching election for the Ontario Legislature.

CHAMBLY.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—The Chambly contested election case is still proceeding, but as yet no evidence of bribery has been proved against the respondent, Dr. Martel, M.P.P., or his agents, and it is thought he will be maintained in his seat.

A LITTLE WAR ON THE LAKES.

The Efforts of United States Officers to to Take Possession of a Canadian Tug—A Lively Fight and an Amicable Settlement.

(Special Despatch to the New York Times.)

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—A speck of war on the northern frontier has just been peaceably adjusted. A few weeks ago the tug Crusader, belonging in Port Huron, was tied up at Fair Port, on a claim of $2,860, held by Smith, Cant & Co., of this city. One night the captain appeared on board and ordered the firemen to get up steam, and the engineer to make ready to put to sea. His commands were obeyed, and the men soon began loosening the boat from the pier. The keeper ordered them to stop, and threatened to shoot, but soon found that men were at work on both ends, and that resistance was useless. The boat was soon started out into the lake at a rapid rate, the keeper being carried with the others to Port Sarnia, where he was landed. A week ago last Monday, Assistant United States District Attorney Meyer and Deputy United States Marshal Odell, armed with a decree of court and an order of sale, started for Sarnia to get possession of the boat. She was found by the officers in the possession of a deputy sheriff, held on a Canadian claim of $232. It was agreed that if this claim was paid the vessel would be released. The money was raised by Gen. Meyer and paid to the City Solicitor, who promised that all should be right. The proper papers were taken for the money, and the United States officers went on board a tug which had been secured to tow the Crusader out of the harbour. Upon coming alongside, a number of men were seen on board the Crusader, including a deputy sheriff and the Chief of Police. This could hardly be understood, and trouble was feared. Nevertheless, the officers went forward. As the second tug came alongside the Crusader, the man in charge called out, "Don't you come on here. If you attempt it I'll shoot you dead," at the same time displaying a revolver. Gen. Meyer argued the matter with them, explaining how he had papers of release, and called the attention of the deputy sheriff to his promise to release the boat on the payment of the claim. "I know all that," said the keeper, "but if you try to get aboard I'll kill you." "Don't be so fast," said the General. "As a United States officer I am now entitled to the possession of the tug, and have the word of honour of the city solicitor that she shall be released." "I don't care," said the other, "you can't have her, and death to you if you try to board her." "Well, sir, as a United States officer I demand possession of this boat," and so saying the plucky General leaped on board. The Marshal, attempting to follow, was pushed back into the tug. Gen. Meyer showed his papers, and demanded that everybody should leave the boat. They refused, and several voices shouted:—"Shoot the —— Yankee," "Tumble him into the drink." Several rough-looking men gathered around the General, and he told them that if they molested him it would be at their peril. Then arose another shout of "Kill him!" Then others gathered around, and the General drew his revolver. He was next seized by several persons, and the Superintendent of Police said:—"As Chief of Police of the Dominion of Canada, I arrest you for carrying concealed weapons." The General replied that he had possession of the vessel, and would not leave her till compelled to do so by force, and ordered the Chief and his men to leave. The Chief replied by ordering his prisoner to be carried from the boat by force. Upon the dock the General said that, being on land he would go peaceably. The Chief said he would confine his prisoner in gaol till Monday. The latter asked to be carried before the Mayor, whom he had met, and his request was granted. After a short hearing the prisoner was released, and his revolver returned. The Consul was next sought. He said that nothing could be done in the case, but at length he signed a despatch to Secretary Evarts, setting forth the facts in the case. The reply of the Secretary said that if the boat could be got without violating treaty regulations, it could be taken. Gen. Meyer showed this to the Mayor and he ordered the Chief of Police to go to the boat and give the United States officers peaceful possession; but upon arriving at the dock the Sheriff, with a strong posse, was found on board, having taken possession in behalf of heavy creditors in Canada. This was a serious obstacle, but just at this moment a despatch was received from William A. Moore, an attorney of Detroit, saying that if they would come there their claim would be satisfied. This was gladly complied with, and the Cleveland claim on the contested boat was satisfied. The officers arrived in Cleveland to-day.

The United States Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—A despatch from the Cascades, Columbia River expedition sent out by General Howard for the purpose of capturing the renegade Indians, says it was a complete success. Captain Boyle, with Lieuts. Cormam and Shaffner, surrounded their camp at night in the John Day Valley, and captured their whole outfit. Eight of the principal chiefs are *en route* to Vancouver. The remainder have been sent under escort to the Warm Springs reservation.

Summer Heat.—This is the season for Bowel Complaints. Green apples and cucumbers produce them, and Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER cures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says "peace, be still," and the wind is assuaged and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps the PAIN-KILLER, and no father should be without it in his family.

FOR all purposes of a family liniment, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use. It has no equal in the world for what it is recommended. For sale by all dealers at 25c. per bottle.

No worm medicines have given such universal satisfaction as Freeman's Worm Powders.

THE VIC