The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

DISSOLUTION.

SATURDAY'S *Canada Gazette* does not contain the threatened proclamation dissolving Parliament. That must not, however, be accepted as a conclusive reason that the elections are not near at hand. If the Government have determined to postpone them until the Fall—and we have no reason to believe they have done so—the evidence is so strong as to be beyond dispute, that members of the Cabinet were, only a week or so ago, preparing for an early contest. The Ottawa *Citizen* says that Mr. JONES had prepared his address as well as Mr. COFFIN; and lest there should be any sceptical as to the Receiver-General's appeal to his constituents, we here present in all its ministerial richness the document to which we have already referred in these columns:

"DEAR SIR,—As a Minister of the Crown, holding the portfolio of Receiver-General of Canada, I offer myself for re-election as representative of Shelburne County in the Dominion Parliament, at the approaching general election.

"Trusting that my past services have been such as to warrant your confidence, I would respectfully ask for your vote and influence.

"Your obedient servant,

"THOMAS COFFIN.

"Barrington, May 25, 1878."

It is impossible to believe that such a document could have existence, unless there was an intention to have an early election; and for such early election we still warn our Conservative friends to be prepared.

MR. MACKENZIE AND THE TORONTO WORKINGMEN.

YESTERDAY, in the Adelaide street rink, Mr. MACKENZIE addressed such of the Toronto workmen as it was considered safe to admit—by ticket—to see the Ministerial lion. It was not feared, indeed, were the workmen admitted unselected, that the lion would do any harm to the visitors; the doubt seemed rather to be, on the part of the lion, as to what such visitors would possibly do to him. The reception has been got up under the chairmanship of Mr. JURY, a journeyman tailor who frequently holds forth at Albert Hall on his two favourite themes—his disbelief in the existence of a GOD and his belief in the benefits of Free Trade. We need not say that the precaution of selected admission was unnecessary. The workmen of Toronto are aware that, however ill-chosen, Mr. MACKENZIE is, and will some short time remain, the chief executive official of the Dominion. Admitted openly to hear his address, they would have listened with the respect due to his office and to themselves. But not the less does his method of appearing before them evince a suspicious distrust most insulting, and a consciousness that he has injured them most suggestive. That he has deeply injured them—that he intends to do so more deeply—we shall now show.

Mr. MACKENZIE's well-known and oft-stated plan is, as all know, to consider the interest of farmers chiefly, and therefore to encourage the unchecked admission of foreign manufactures, that farmers may get cheap goods. That they get them no cheaper than if made here—that they lose heavily by the consequent poverty of our city workmen—otherwise their best customers and proper market — is well known to all who have studied the subject, probably to Mr. MACKENZIE himself. But he supposes Free Trade to be the belief of the farming majority, and to get their support he shouts the Free Trade cry. That they believe the opposite the elections will soon teach him. In the meantime his policy is, and has determinedly been during his whole term, to encourage the import of foreign work to the injury of Canadian workmen. From this policy no workmen have lost as have the workmen of Toronto.

Under the policy he has bitterly opposed—that of Protection—the ore from the Seymour, the Glendower, and the Snowdon iron mines would meet the coal to smelt it at Toronto, the chief distributing point of Ontario. Here, too, at the then chief depot of coal and pig iron, it would be wrought by numerous factories into its successive forms of castings, rails, girders, engines, tools, and all the infinite varieties of metallic usefulness. By the way, to show Toronto workmen the class of information they get in the *Globe*, that veracious sheet coolly tells us that "Mr. MYLES, the owner of "the Snowdon Mine, is opposed to Pro-"tection." In the first place, Mr. MYLES is not the owner of the Snowdon Mine, nor of any of it. Its owners are Messrs. SHORTISS & SAVIGNY, two of the sturdiest Protectionists in Toronto. Of its sixty acres Mr. MYLES has simply obtained a lease of two. He is engaged in the pure Free Trade business of getting out ore—an article the States buy largely from us, manufacture, and sell to us again—the profitable work being all on their side—and Protection would benefit Toronto workmen at the expense of his American friends, with whom his interests are probably connected. "But he intends to smelt it," cries the *Globe*. Does he, really? When he has a furnace in blast we shall know it; but if he had one and its thirty men, something more is needed before Toronto workmen will benefit much—something that nothing but Protection will give us. But to proceed. Will Toronto workmen, who remember when the few iron works we have had here were in operation—GOOD'S locomotive works—DICKEY'S foundries—HAMILTON'S—the Rolling Mills—call back to mind the steady wages then obtainable—the deposits in the savings banks—the houses and lots purchased by industrious men; and observe the altered conditions now in Toronto—the closed works, the numerous sheriff's sales of plant and tools, the idle hands, the deposits withdrawn, and consider what Toronto workmen owe the Premier whose policy has so ordered matters. For Mr. MACKENZIE has taken good care that Toronto shall have no locomotive works: our roads are supplied from the States. He has taken care that we shall have no rolling mills, buying himself our rails in Britain (considerably dearer than they could have been made in Toronto, as it turned out). Let Toronto workmen count the millions expended on our water works, and remember what share came to them—little more than the digging of the trenches. And all the rest of these vast sums? Sent to distant lands for ironwork—pipes—engines; every pound of which would, but for the Premier's policy, have been made in Toronto, and from iron which would never have shown a burst pipe. It is his style: give our workmen the rough, back-breaking work; send elsewhere the paying labour! Of late years Canada has imported yearly sixteen millions of dollars' worth of iron goods; but Mr. MACKENZIE, in his deep anxiety lest his dear friends, the workmen, should be injured by overwork, over-pay or over-feeding, has tenderly prevented the articles from being made here.

But much of them might have been made in Toronto. There is no such iron as Canadian this side of Sweden, and Toronto would be its very depot, as its great harbour will always make it that of coal. Where these are near water-power, all factories will congregate. Woollen, cotton, metal—quantities of all kinds of goods used in Canada—might well be made by Toronto workmen. Our Humber, for many miles of its length, is a succession of good water-powers; while the Don, too unreliable for steady wheel-power, yet affords the water supply and grassy slopes indispensable to the manufacture of innumerable fabrics. Toronto East workmen remember well how long the old Fair Green was offered for sugar refineries or cotton mills. The works were never erected—why? Formerly, we had little capital or market; now, we have both; but alas! we have also Mr. MACKENZIE to prevent us using them. Toronto would quickly spread, under a proper policy, from river to river, each river a long succession of factories, subsidiary to Toronto, drawing thence their workmen and supplies, and selling there their products. "Oh, but," whines a dissentient voice, "you have no market." It is our friend, the importer, hiding behind his bale. Indeed! Pray, sir, if there is no market here for goods, how is it that you contrive to sell here the enormous amount of sixty millions of dollars' worth yearly of such goods as can be readily made here? Our friend is silent. The fact is, sir, as soon as a proper tariff is imposed, Toronto workmen will fill your wholesale store with better goods than you now import, and you shall sell more in a day than now in a week. No market! Trash! Say no Government, and you have hit it. To our mock Government—to the mock Premier who will visit our workmen on Thursday—those workmen owe their empty workshops, their idle time, their unpaid store bills.

"But," cry his exousers, "there is "depression everywhere." Wherever it is, it has its cause. Here, there was none. We had not, like the States, dissipated the savings of past and mortgaged the earnings of future centuries in reckless and destructive war. We had not over-produced, as they and Britain had. We had not shared in the bloody struggles for military supremacy which pauperize European nations. We had land, timber, minerals—every means for the maintenance in comfort of a people twenty times our number. Canada, instead of being overwhelmed by the depression, should have been a haven of refuge for its victims. Why is there depression here? For no reason on earth but this—that Mr. MACKENZIE, allowing all other lands to pour their goods on our shores, has destroyed our city industries. When you crush the stomach you paralyze the limbs. He did not know this. In plain terms, aiming to ruin our city workmen, he has involved—as was inevitable—the farmers in their loss, has deeply injured both, and has thus compelled us to accept a full portion of the poverty which foreign nations had deliberately bargained for, but in which Canada had no right to share any part whatever. Some persons—noisy in proportion to the weakness of their argument—are busy telling Toronto workmen that if we do reverse Mr. MACKENZIE'S plan—if our cities do spread—our factories dot the vacant fields—the good times will attract other workmen, and so be of no use. It is natural that the Premier's apologists should use this attempt at reasoning; it is extracted from his own speech at Clinton. But did any mortal, removed a degree from idiocy, tell such a story before? Who ever heard of fearing good times, thriving cities, flush money, liberal wages, full work, lest they might attract immigrants? At that rate, we had better set to work to become poorer, and fewer immigrants will come; till a state of starvation is reached, and none come, when we suppose, Mr. MACKENZIE would feel quite happy. He need not reproach himself; he has done his best to produce it. His backers need not fear immigrants—only keep him in power and our word for it few immigrants will trouble them. By the way, just fancy somebody approaching—say the Bethlehem Iron works in Pennsylvania, with its four thousand men in steady work; its 200,000 tons of iron passing through in a year—viewing the houses, churches, stores, the busy scene around—stopping the men coming home with their weekly pay, and crying, "Come, you had bet-"ter shut up these works; they will "bring workmen here to compete with "you!" Would they not clap him in an asylum? Would he not merit it? What do they deserve who say, in effect, the very same thing here? Let us tell such people, once for all, that Canada now employs abroad, making goods she could make here, a number of people sufficient to double her city populations. Keeping them at work there, she could do so here, and would then have the profit of their being here, which she has not now. Their being here would double the best market our farmers have, and double their purchasing power, enabling them to give full employment to our workmen, good wages, and good times. That they have not such they may thank their next Thursday's visitor.

Let us point out some accompanying advantages of establishing industries here. Our small stores, by the thousand, are kept by the wives of workmen, scarcely able now to make the business pay the rent. But intersperse some factories with their thousands of well-paid hands, and at once every store becomes remunerative. Our workmen, too, in great numbers, have invested their savings in property—a couple of lots—a house or two. Many of them, as Building Societies well know, cannot pay their instalments. They hang on, hoping against hope for better times. To bring factories and workmen would be to give themselves both work and tenants. What stands between them and prosperity is Mr. MACKENZIE'S policy. Let all such, and let all workmen, seriously consider this. Toronto has for years employed thousands of workmen in public works, contracting debt to pay them. The limit is now reached. Even Ald. TURNER's scheme acknowledges it close at hand. What are the workmen to do? They must, if times change not, go elsewhere, leaving yet additional hundreds of houses vacant. But let a competent Administration fill the place of Mr. MACKENZIE'S, and the increase of Toronto will be such as to make the present debt easily bearable. The enlarging city revenue would warrant—the enlarging city would require—much additional public work. And, above all, this constant increase would be caused by new undertakings, needing no city debt incurred to inaugurate them, no taxes to keep them up; and which would from their commencement afford work, wages, and means of comfortable existence to thousands of our present workmen, and to thousands more who would come to share in their prosperity.

To all this, Mr. MACKENZIE'S policy is, and has been for years, the only barrier. That removed—a Government in power who will know how to benefit, how to enrich both city and country by Protective measures—and all will be changed. The workmen of Toronto should meet Mr. MACKENZIE with these facts in remembrance, and act accordingly.

DR. TUPPER AND THE SPRING HILL MINES.

WE wonder how long the often-exploded Spring Hill mines' slander will be made to do service by the Grit organs. They come up to it as fresh as though the bottom had not been knocked out of it a score of times. It is Mr. ALFRED JONES' stock piece. To him it is a toothsome morsel, and he rolls it under his tongue with an amazing relish. He knows very well that a committee of his own political friends made it a subject of enquiry in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and that they utterly failed to establish one tittle of evidence to sustain a charge of wrong-doing against Dr. TUPPER. If possible to weaken the damaging effect of their failure, these virulent assailants of the member for Cumberland now say that Mr. C. H. M. BLACK, who purchased the mining rights under the order-in-Council of 25th June, 1865, failed to attend the committee. We know nothing about that, but it is of no consequence whatever, for we have over Mr. BLACK'S own name the only declaration which is of any consequence as effecting the charge of collusion with him made against Dr. TUPPER. Mr. BLACK, in a letter to the member for Cumberland, says: "I have thought "it but right that I should state "the fact that I had no communica-"tion with you respecting licences "to search for coal at Spring Hill "or elsewhere, previous to the applica-"tion made by me in June 1865, and "that I received no intimation from you "that an order-in-Council had passed "authorizing the granting of second "rights to search." Into the charges generally in connection with this matter it is unnecessary we should enter here; it will probably be more satisfactory to the reader that we should give Dr. TUPPER'S own defence of himself in a speech which he delivered last session in reply to one of Mr. ALFRED JONES' periodical fits of mendacity. As to the statement made in the Grit organ—which merely echoes the slanders of the Minister of Militia—that Dr. TUPPER had said "he "did not make as much out of the "transaction as he might have made," we are in a position to say that it is an unqualified untruth.

These base accusations were started a few years ago, and then completely laid in the dust. But what matters that to the purity organs! They act on the principle that if you lie and stick to it, you may produce an effect on some one. Where Dr. TUPPER is best known these slanderous assaults have but tended to raise him higher in public estimation, and we venture to predict that they will have the same effect here.

A GRIT EXCUSE, AND ITS ANSWER.

THE time is at hand when Grit candidates will find themselves hard pressed to explain to their constituents why the Government they support so persistently refuses to the country the boon it craves—the establishment of Protection and National Policy. A certain old excuse will now be in daily request, and will have to do for want of a better. It will be said that Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his friends were for a number of years content to let our manufactures stand or fall on a fifteen per cent. tariff, which has since been raised by the men now in power. Further, they were content also to let American farm produce come into the Dominion duty free, while Canadian produce going the other way had to pay a toll of twenty per cent. Why, then, put special blame on one set of men, when they simply kept the tariff as their predecessors had left it, with but a few alterations of slight importance?

This is a pretence which will be in extensive use, especially in those constituencies where Grit members who broke faith with the electors on the question of Protection have to render an account of their stewardship. The electors will have it dinned into their ears daily, and Grit journals will use it with tiresome reiteration. It is necessary that the truth as to Protection in Canada should be told, and that the respective positions of the two parties on the question should be made plain. We go back, then, to the years 1858 and 1859, when Canada (then consisting of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only) had its first Protectionist agitation. A few years before the Reciprocity Treaty had come into operation, and farmers here were reaping the benefit of free access to a near market, opened to them in New York and New England. But the financial depression of 1857 had touched Canada, and all kinds of business, except farming, were in woful plight. Importers were unable to make their remittances to England for goods, and the banks found themselves with real estate in many a town and village thrown upon their hands, with no buyers for the same. In these days sheriffs, Division Court clerks, and bailiffs waxed rich, and into the offices of clerks of County Courts came falling chattel mortgages, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa." The cry went up throughout the country that something must be done, and something was done, under the management of a Conservative Government. Sir A. T. GALT'S tariff of 1859 became law, giving twenty per cent. Protection to manufactures generally, and to some branches twenty-five per cent. Up to this time, be it remembered, the question of Protection or Free Trade had not become a party one in Canada. The National Policy movement of that time was supported by men of both parties, a very prominent part in it having been taken by Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN. To most of the leaders of both parties respectively, fresh from the battles of Responsible Government, Seignorial Tenure, and the Clergy Reserves, the question was then a new one. It was new also to the country, and the salutary measure of 1859 was pushed to completion chiefly through the efforts of a few patriotic business men, without much regard for political effect in any form. The truth is that the few manufactures these Provinces had before that year were not enough to create a popular demand for Protection; though there was a popular demand that something or other to relieve the distress of the time should be done; and the country was prepared to allow a few public spirited business men to do its thinking for it in the matter, and to try an experiment. The experiment was tried, and a marvellous success it turned out. That years of extraordinary prosperity followed Canada's first attempt at Protection is a fact beyond all denial; and what Free Traders will never be able to do is—to explain why the evil effects which they charge upon the system never appeared.

In settling the bargain of Confederation there was a lowering of the tariff, partly to conciliate the Maritime Provinces, but chiefly, as there is reason to believe, owing to pressure from England, which Canadian statesmen were not then in a position to resist. Still, the change was not greatly felt until some years had passed, and for several reasons. Various European wars, bringing high prices and great demand for England's staple articles of export, had caused English competition to be felt here but lightly, as compared with what it is now. The American war, again, had created a state of things which, as far as competition by our neighbours was concerned, was the same to us as if the principal customs figure on our statute book had been fifty instead of only fifteen per cent. We did not feel the natural effects of the backward change of 1866, simply because these were prevented by controlling circumstances outside, which for a time saved us. Further, the prospect was diligently kept before our eyes that our neighbours would change their policy, and deal fairly with us; a hope which has not been fulfilled.

But something which materially changed the situation happened, rendering worthless those reasons for inaction which might fairly have been pleaded by Canadian statesmen a few years ago, but are now of none effect. Foreign competition, which during a series of years weighed but lightly on Canada, had now become heavy and intolerable. But this is not all. There is an evident settled purpose among our nearest neighbours to relax nothing of the present frontier restrictions, but to continue to levy a burdensome toll upon Canadian produce. When Sir JOHN and his friends were in power, a few years ago, the new situation had not arisen. It came, however, just about the time when the change of Government came. Then defensive legislation on behalf of home interests was a minor question; now it is the greatest before the country, overshadowing all other issues. To blame Sir JOHN for not anticipating the popular demand by several years is as unreasonable as it would be to blame him for not having then introduced the telephone into the Government offices at Ottawa. But what a mountain of condemnation must rest on the men who, after Reciprocity has been dead twelve years, and after vast changes in the commercial relations of many countries have rendered defensive legislation a necessity for Canada, still refuse to do anything to relieve a suffering country. And the country will, we doubt not, shortly pronounce that the difference indicated is decisive as to the merits of the two sets of men, enough triumphantly to vindicate the one and wholly condemn the other.

PURE MILK SUPPLY.

The question of milk adulteration, hitherto little appreciated in its many important bearings is at last coming to the front especially in England and Scotland. In the latter country an influential General Committee has recently been appointed to consider how best to secure an uninterrupted supply of the genuine product. It is somewhat surprising that while considerable attention has been paid of late years to the quality of food and drink in other articles, milk has been almost entirely passed over, and the dealers in this important commodity left to do pretty much as they liked. The public mind in fact has not been alive to a proper sense of the evils flowing from a criminal tampering with milk, consequently little has been thought of frauds which combine personal injury with robbery—for, not to mince matters, your adulterator *is* a robber, and a disgrace to a civilized community. He is as arrant a cheat as the vendor of fraudulent coin or the counterfeit bank note operator. If he got his due he ought to take his place in the dock alongside of those rascals, and would do so, too, if the law assimilated its estimate of the relative magnitudes of crime with that of the moral sentiment founded on consideration of the welfare of the community. As respects milk the apathy of the public and of municipal and other authorities has been, we dare say, in some measure due to the common notion that it is only a mere drink. But this is an error. Milk is really an article of solid food, as it is coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains thirteen per cent. of pure digestible solids, and skim milk ten per cent., that is, new milk contains fully one-half and skim milk above a third of the nutriment contained in the lean part of mutton and beef. In Manchester, Eng., where the milk is very good, being sent up by train, in large locked cans, every morning from the surrounding Cheshire and Lancashire farms, it is sold extensively as an article of popular refreshment. Step into the leading confectioners and you will see a long row of tumblers of milk, for the clerks, cashiers and other employés at the large warehouses. These gentlemen slip out about 11 a.m., or at noon, and toss off a glass of milk, in combination with a bun or two, and find it preferable to the "morning" of whiskey or bottled beer which is in vogue elsewhere. The price at which milk is sold in the shops of the Manchester confectioners is a penny per large tumbler.

At the last meeting of the Scottish Pure Milk Supply Committee, held in Glasgow, a report was read from a sub-committee, in which it was stated that Sheriff Spens had been engaged drafting an Act for the sanitary regulation of places of milk supply in towns, to be applicable only to Scotland. The following are the more material portions of the proposed Act. All persons supplying to or keeping milk for sale in any town, to be licensed by the local authorities. Dealers must disclose to local authorities the place where they procure the milk they sell. Medical officers will be appointed who will keep a "Register of places of milk supply, and the occupiers thereof." No unregistered person to be allowed to sell milk. All milk premises to be inspected before a licence is issued, and to be afterwards subject to supervision by the proper medical officer or sanitary inspector. The medical officer will issue regulations re sanitary arrangements of all places of milk supply. Every registered dealer must communicate with the Local Authorities within twelve hours of the outbreak in his household of any infectious or contagious disease, and must suspend the issue of milk from his farm-house, steading, shop, or other premises, pending directions from a medical officer—with, however, right of appeal to the Sheriff should the medical officer refuse leave to continue the sale of milk. No person recently recovered from a contagious or infectious disease is to sell or deliver milk within the limits of a town, from a cart or otherwise, nor shall any person handle milk in registered or licensed premises as aforesaid, or be employed as milker, or carry, cleanse, or handle utensils used in connection with milk, until a certificate shall have been obtained from the medical attendant of such person or other medical practitioner on soul and conscience, that there is no risk of infection or contagion being communicated by such person. In the case of intimation to the Local Authority of any town of supply of an outbreak in any place of supply of contagious or infectious disease among the human inmates, or of the existence of an illness the nature of which is intimated as not apparent, it shall be the duty of the medical officer or other registered medical practitioner deputed by him in writing as soon as may be, and not later than forty-eight hours after such intimation, to proceed to such registered or licensed premises, and to give special written directions with regard to the milk thereof. Any person delivering or allowing to be delivered milk against the prohibit of the medical officer will be liable to heavy pecuniary penalties or to imprisonment. The occupier of every registered place of supply must affix to a board at the side of the door, or some other prominent place close thereto, or paint the same in legible letters on the door or on the wall at the side thereof, the name of the town or towns on whose register or registers of milk supply his name appears.

The above are the chief provisions of the measure adopted after consultation with various medical, legal, and other authorities. It was stated at the Glasgow meeting that a most serious outbreak of typhoid fever in that town, involving 100 cases, was clearly traceable to the illness of a person in a dairy at Stonehouse. The public alarm thus caused had led to a general conviction that the only effectual method of obviating or lessening the risk of epidemics conveyed by milk was a comprehensive measure of legislation regulating places of milk supply. The Lord Advocate of Scotland, to whom the Committee have submitted the proposed measure has intimated that it will have his most careful consideration, and that he would receive a deputation on the subject. We may add that at a recent meeting of the Plumstead Board of Works in Kent, England, Mr. Wigner, the public analyst, made some unpleasant revelations. Finding scarlet fever prevalent in Lee he analysed various samples of milk, in all which he found from 6 to 45 per cent, of water, and some quite unfit for consumption, as they contained the germs of disease, traceable, no doubt, to the contaminated water in the cow-keepers' yards. He had examined the water of one well from which the cows drank, and found it "fourteen times as foul as the London drainage discharged into the Thames at Crossness!" The Board instructed their clerk to prosecute all the milk vendors whose names were stated, and it seems to be evident that farm-yard dairies and milk dealers need more supervision than has hitherto fallen to them.

PROTECTION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Many a time have we warned Free Traders here that they were cherishing false hopes when looking to the Western States for aid and comfort for their cause, and here is a fresh instance in point. On Thursday last an influential and enthusiastic meeting of manufacturers was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the occasion of a banquet, the object being to initiate proceedings with a view to future action on an extensive scale. It was stated by the chairman that Chicago was now the fourth manufacturing city in the Union, having about 1,800 master manufacturers, with $75,000,000 invested, and an annual production of $170,000,000. Steps were taken for the establishment of "The Manufacturers' Association of the North-West," and a series of "ringing" Protectionist resolutions were adopted. This movement is but one indication among many which we have in these columns pointed out, of the rapid growth of manufactures and of Protectionism together, in the West. The more manufactures, the more Protectionist votes; while, reciprocally, the stronger the Protectionist voting power becomes, the more securely are manufactures established. And this, we would have Free Traders in Canada understand, is what is going on west of the Alleghanies.

MR. MACKENZIE'S INTRODUCER.

The Toronto *Globe* informs us that we have insulted the chairman of Mr. Mackenzie's Reception Committee by stating he was a journeyman tailor. We wished to tell the public who were getting up the movement, and plainly did so, in the only words which could describe them. As to insulting the one in question, not being, as it is plain the *Globe* editor is, of the opinion that journeymen are a degraded class, we neither had nor have the idea that it degrades any one to say he belongs to it. It is, however, our duty, considering the position he has been chosen to occupy, to say something more of him. Mr. Jury is one who, in public and frequent orations, presses on all who will hear him two doctrines, each most dangerous to the community. He urges them to disbelieve in God and in revelation, and he presses on their acceptance principles plainly and outspokenly Communistic. If the *Globe* clique chose the Chairman, their choice is not surprising. If that paper be not now a Communist organ, there is no meaning in words. A week ago it distinctly threatened the property-owners of Toronto that if they refused to mortgage their property the non-owning community should do it for them. We thought on that occasion the property-owners used their rights unwisely, but we should have been very sorry to advocate as a remedy a rank Communistic measure—a measure which any Communistic mob would have cheered to the echo. Nor less loudly would they have cheered the *Globe's* editorial of Monday, in which it urges, under the pretence of "free speech," that Communism be not interfered with by any repressive measures, but allowed full scope to promulgate its ideas without let or hindrance. If that article was not written by a Communist, no Communist could have better expressed his wishes. It is not strange that Mr. Brown should now adopt Communism. Demagogues, who have disgusted all other classes, not infrequently form a final—and a fatal—alliance with the most desperate. But we ask the people of Canada to consider the effect on property and on society of the two measures we have referred to, and we ask them if they are not such as to destroy the confidence of any honest man in their advocate. And we ask Mr. Mackenzie seriously to consider if it be seemly that, in a Christian and law-abiding land, he should be introduced to the workmen of Toronto by the chairman we have referred to.

The New York papers have much to say about the failure of the great "Women's Hotel" enterprise. The *Tribune* thinks it surprising that Mr. Stewart, with all his experience in the employment of women, should have comprehended so imperfectly their tastes and dispositions as to spend nearly four million dollars in building for them something that they did not want. Still, it is fortunate that the gigantic and costly pile will, with some alterations, be perfectly suitable for an American hotel of the first class, and in this way the investment may yet prove a profitable one. The *Times* says that there are in New York multitudes of women who pay for sordid and indifferent lodgings actually more than they would be taxed at the Women's Hotel, but still they would not go to it. They dislike the almost nun-like seclusion which a hotel for women only must needs require; and prefer a society of men and women to one of women exclusively. Mrs. Stewart is reported as having expressed the wish to take up her own abode in the hotel, and to end her days among the beneficiares from her husband's philanthropic enterprise. We will add that a better acquaintance with human nature might have led her to suspect that the restraint of her presence would excite in their minds no feelings of gratitude and satisfaction, but rather of annoyance and resentment. Women like to have rooms they can call their own, but rooms into which one must not bring a sewing machine or a canary bird, and in which one must not even hang up a picture, do not seem to "fill the bill." And therefore the Women's Hotel is a failure.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Speaker Wells is perambulating South Bruce distributing Grit literature and getting up requisitions to Mr. Edward Blake. The man and the employment are well suited to each other. But it does not say much for Mr. Blake's strength in the riding that his *Fidus Achates* finds it necessary to resort to such means to strengthen his position. Mr. Shaw, we learn, is having excellent success in his canvass, and feels quite confident of redeeming the riding.

Kincardine *Review*:—"The Bruce *Herald* thinks that as a law-maker Mr. Wells is prejudicing his position during his canvass by law-breaking, inasmuch as he is liberal in treating at the taverns in spite of the Dunkin Act. It will not be hard for the Grits to write this down as another slander, since the poor man, whilst distributing his pamphlets and tracts, is merely aiding in the consumption of the surplus liquor so as to remove the prime agent of the accursed traffic as soon as possible."

Pall Mall Gazette, 10th May:—"The exports of cotton goods from Great Britain to the United States, which in 1840 were 32,000,000 yards, rose in 1860 to 226,000,000 yards. By 1870 this quantity fell off by more than one-half, or to 103,000,000 yards. By 1877 it fell again to 61,000,000 yards—being considerably less than one-third of the exports of 1860, and not quite the double of those of 1840. It is hard to see in these figures anything but a justification for the statements made in the American House of Representatives to the effect that the American market for English cotton goods is rapidly becoming extinct." And what is extinguishing it?

It appears that the nomination of Mr. Blake in West Durham was a last resort to get out of a difficulty. There was the same trouble there as in North Ontario. Mr. Blake was submitted to the convention with others, but only received three ballots at the start. The other candidates were Mr. Burke, the present member, and Messrs. McLaughlin, Haines, Thompson and Allen. There was a good deal of balloting, but it being found impossible to get a majority for any one of the local men, it was thought best to offer the nomination to Mr. Blake. He has, however, declined. The Grits are now at their wits' end, and if the Conservative Party be united and work energetically for their man there is a very fair prospect of their carrying the riding.

In Germany Liberals and Ultramontanes have combined to defeat the Government Anti-Socialist bill, which it is said connot be passed in the face of this united opposition. Leaving out Russia, Germany seems likely to have more trouble than any other country in Europe with socialism. In France the socialist element has lost three-fourths of the strength it once had, through the operation of Republican institutions, in fact as well as in theory; while in England household suffrage, free speech and a free press, leave socialism without a bottom of popularity to stand upon. But Germany is the land of political dreamers, who, standing between a military Government on one hand and a mass of the unenfranchised on the other, find dangerous material convenient to work upon. That Germany will some day attain Parliamentary Government in its proper sense is to be expected; but he would be a bold man who would dare prophesy that the boon will certainly be attained without revolution. Countries that, like England and France, have had their revolutions already, appear safer for the future than those that have their revolutions yet to come.

COMMUNICATIONS.

VENNOR ON THE SUMMER OF 1878.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—It may be of interest to farmers and others, just now, to learn the "probabilities" for the weather of the next two or three months. These I give just as I find them in my private note book, under the heading, "Impressions of the weather," written over the same date as that on which I anticipated the recent "relapse of the weather with snow flurries." My impression then is that the present showery moist term will continue until close upon the middle of June, with, upon the whole, cool weather, but occasionally a couple or more days of sultry heat. The latter half of June will be intensely warm, with but little rain. July will enter with intense heat, which will continue up to the neighbourhood of the 15th. After this date a cool and cold change will set in, with, very probably, frosts at nights. Heat again during last few days of month.

August will also enter exceedingly hot and dry, and continue so up to between the 10th and 15th days; after which cool weather with north-west gales, and frost at night, may be expected to extend through a large portion of the remainder of the month. There may probably be an approach to snow during this cold blustery period. This will end the dry term, which will have lasted from the middle of June.

Rains will again set in with September and continue through this month and October, and it is my firm belief that there will be a considerable and very early snow fall during the latter month. This snow, however, will of course rapidly disappear, and will be followed by a brief period of summer-like weather again. November is not yet clear to me, therefore I will defer sketching its behaviour until a somewhat later period. At present I hold forth as almost certain a wet autumn, lasting in all probability through September, October, and November.

In fine, the whole summer will be exceedingly variable, with sudden changes from intense burning-up heat to cool and even cold weather. The frosts are likely to occur along the Ottawa Valley, through a large part of the Province of Quebec, and through the bordering portion of Eastern Ontario. I may further add for the benefit of some of my Toronto critics who "have little faith in Vennor," that the *rainy* portion of the foregoing forecast is intended for them equally with us, although the *frosts* may fail to reach that exceptionable (as regards the weather) section of country.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY G. VENNOR.

Buckingham, Que., May 19th, 1878.

[We print Mr. Vennor's letter for what it may be worth. He may be right, or he may be wrong, and our experience of his "predictions" compels us to believe that he is as likely to be the latter as the former.—ED. *The Mail.*]

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusco county, Indiana, says:—"For three years past I have used ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM extensively in my practice; and I am satisfied that there is no better medicine for lung-diseases in use.

THE CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from Second Page.)

and HAYTHORNE, the minority on the Senate Committee, is as follows, Senate Proceedings, 1878, p. 461:

1st. That the selection of the Kaministiquia River, as the western harbour of the Canada Pacific railway on Lake Superior was most judicious; inasmuch as the said river affords ample space for wharfage, where vessels may lie in deep water, protected from all winds, and discharge or load alongside the rails.

2nd. That access to said river in its present state is neither difficult nor dangerous for ordinary lake steam vessels, drawing ten feet, or even more, and that it may be rendered both easy and safe for vessels drawing thirteen feet, by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum in dredging.

3rd. That the dredging operations already effected on the bar have proved successful, and demonstrate beyond doubt the practicability of obtaining 13 feet of water there, with a channel 66 feet wide, by the expenditure of $18,050, and that any additional width of channel which may be deemed necessary may be obtained by a proportionate outlay. On this and other points connected therewith, your Committee may be allowed to refer to the valuable evidence of Colonel Kingsford, who was specially employed to report on the capabilities respectively of the Kaministiquia and Prince Arthur's Landing.

4th. That, in view of the prospective increase in the size and draft of vessels navigating the lakes, the Kaministiquia may, without difficulty, be adapted to such increase, its bed being composed of alluvial deposits easily removed by dredging.

5th. That several master mariners and engineers of large experience have given in evidence their opinions, and agree as to the unrivalled capabilities of the Kaministiquia, and its special adaptation for the purposes contemplated.

Captain James B. Symes gave his experience as to the periods when he had entered or left the river and harbour of Thunder Bay, and confirmed it by extracts from his ships' log books extending over nine years, from 1869 to 1877 inclusive.

6th. That an ample area for station grounds, conveniently situated on the river's bank, has been secured on favourable terms, and that in the opinion of your Committee the valuators appointed by Government performed the difficult duty of treating with the owners of a number of town plots for the purchase thereof, with discretion, firmness and integrity.

7th. That the rival port at Prince Arthur's Landing, though it undoubtedly possesses many advantages for ordinary traffic, is not so well adapted for a harbour and terminus as the River Kaministiquia and grounds adjacent; and in this opinion your Committee consider they are fully sustained by the valuable and independent testimony of Colonel Kingsford.

This is also the line of defence adopted by the Ministerial press and by Ministerial stump speakers. It is merely as will be seen, a defence of the Government's course in preferring the Kaministiquia to the Landing. No defence or that is necessary, because no corrupt or illegal act or motive is charged in that connection. The charges begin where this defence leaves off, viz., at the selection by the Premier of the particular site on the Kaministiquia and the acts of his Department and its dealings with OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co., then and thereafter.

To break the force of the contention that Mr. MACKENZIE ought not to have appointed Mr. BROWN, of OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co., the adviser of the valuators, it is contended that the Premier was unaware of Mr. BROWN'S connection with the firm. To that the answer is that he ought to have known it. Everybody else knew it; it was notorious. Indeed, in February, 1875, only four months before he appointed Mr. BROWN, the Premier on behalf of his Sovereign Lady signed articles of agreement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line from Lake Superior to Red River between "ADAM OLIVER, of "the Town of Ingersoll, County of Ox-"ford, Province of Ontario, lumber "merchant; JOSEPH DAVIDSON, of the "City of Toronto, County of York, "Province of Ontario, lumberer; and "PETER JOHNSON BROWN, of the said "Town of Ingersoll, Esq., carrying on "together the business of contractors, "as partners under the name, style and "firm of 'OLIVER, DAVIDSON & COM-"PANY,' of the first part, and her "Majesty Queen VICTORIA, represented "herein by the Minister of Public "Works of the Dominion of Canada, of "the second part," etc.

It is also maintained in defence of the Government that the whole case is a frivolous one, and the overcharges were small, the fraud insignificant, the illegality slight, and the loss to the country paltry. But this is not a satisfactory justification or defence. In the first place $70,000 is not an insignificant sum as the times go to a country that has to borrow money to pay the interest on its debts; and secondly, the Minister who permits his friends to fob $70,000 or $7,000 or $7 of public money is, on principle, as unfit for his position as though he made over to himself the entire contents of the Treasury.

My Wife Suffered with prolapsus uteri fluor albus, complicated with other female troubles. Her life was miserable. Rev. Guy S. Frazey, of the Methodist Church, advised me to try Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia, he telling me of the wonders it had performed on his wife, who was a martyr to such troubles, and is now well. I obtained the Liniment, and my wife is cured.

CHARLES R. JONES,
Editor *Observer*,
Charlotte, N. C.

Write to Dr. Giles, 451 Sixth Avenue, New York, who will cure without charge.

Sold by all druggists.

Trial bottles 25 cents.

Tiny baskets filled with natural flowers, suspended by a ribbon from the right side, are worn with ball costumes at New York. A tiny sip of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which is remarkable for its many virtues, is the best remedy for colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and its persistent use will cure bronchitis, pleurisy, and all diseases resulting from cold. For sale by all dealers.

Mothers will find the PAIN KILLER invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the mil