The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1877.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the added difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

MR. BROWN AND MR. BLAKE.

THAT old and sterling Reform paper, the Brockville *Recorder*, thus addresses Mr. BROWN on the subject of Mr. BLAKE's Toronto speech:

"This is not the first instance in which that journal has attempted to ignore the utterances of the most distinguished member of the Liberal party. We are perfectly well aware that Mr. Blake's views in reference to the relation of Canada to the Mother Country, are not in accord with those of the *Globe*. The Liberals of Central Canada have no sympathy with such tuition. If the *Globe* is dissatisfied with the views of Mr. Blake, let it say so in a straightforward, manly way."

Very true all this; but the shield has a brazen side. While it would be only manly and honourable in the Brown's part to come out boldly and call a spade a spade in Mr. BLAKE's case, instead of nursing envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness deeper, what is Mr. BLAKE's position? For a brief season he structed in politics, and Mr. BROWN's pupil? Has he not been all the rage at Ottawa? Has he not been the pet of the Liberal party? Has he not been the whip of the rare old tyrant cracked, his independence cowed, like ASCHAM's courser, out of his fingers' ends, and he become as meek a mannered man as is to be found in the Party. He listened to the yoke; he took and pueriles, therefore, are his whimperings to the effect that he chafes him. Mr. BLAKE's great chance was when, he was being threatened; it is too late for his friends to crave sympathy for the wrong that he has been struck, and even turned the other cheek to the spitter. Mr. BROWN is tyrannical? Yes! "good of" "choice" of other Ireland bird; but Mr. BLAKE has exhibited a meanness of spirit far less creditable. Will the *Recorder* look at this side of the shield?

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

We find these words in the full report of Mr. MACKENZIE's speech at Galt:

"I find that he (Mr. Mowat) is charged with having invented a new Court of Appeal in Ontario. The fact is, however—so he says—that he is not responsible. After all it was Mr. Blake's influence that compelled him to do so."

We ask the reader to ponder well this admission. It is no easy task for Messrs. MACKENZIE and MOWAT, the big and little Premiers, to appear on the same platform and attempt to justify their old time denunciation of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD for appearing in public with Sir JOHN MACDONALD. But they have been quite equal to it. What dare we not expect from the man who, in the presence of thousands of people, lifts his hands to heaven, and solemnly declares that he and his colleagues, (among them some of the men who went out of the Parliament) have not been guilty of a single corrupt act? Mr. MACKENZIE, with Mr. Blake, stands in the attitude he would have drawn nothing of what he had said with regard to the alliance of the two Governments; and yet the fact on which his denunciation of Mr. MACDONALD was based is more strong and palpable to-day in his own case than it was since years ago Mr. MACDONALD's.

His own conduct condemns Mr. MACKENZIE. Did he not condemnedtoo by his words which we have quoted. We have all been carrying about with us the belief that Mr. Mowat established the Court of Appeal, in which he put a complete set of new judges to revise the judgments of the men who had been on the Bench ten, fifteen, twenty-five years. But we have been labouring under a delusion. It was Mr. BLAKE did it. It was Mr. BLAKE's "influence" that "compelled" Mr. MOWAT to bring in the bill. It is Mr. BLAKE, a member of Mr. MACKENZIE's Government ,whom we are to hold responsible for Mr. MOWAT's Act. This justifies Mr. MOWAT and shows the alliance of the two Governments. They are like the Scotch terrier of Auld Lang Lowe, we think, it may once said you could not tell which end was the head and which the tail. Together they have laboured to fasten a spurious Reform upon this country, and they are now more industriously engaged than ever in fighting for place and power for themselves and good fat pickings for their friends.

THE SALARIES.

THAT the expenditure on the salaries in the various Departments of the Civil Service has increased year by year since the men now in power came in, is a fact that admits of no dispute. Without saying, save among those who would deny the very existence of the Public Accounts to relieve the Administration. It could not be otherwise. When leader of the Opposition, Mr. MACKENZIE inveighed against Tory extravagance and painted a scene, one of the Departmental buildings being the *locus*, in which one multitude of Tory employees was falling confusedly over another multitude in a hall-way, and blocking the ingress of timid visitors to the Department by himself. That picture he painted so often that it is very possible he actually brought himself to believe that it was "from nature" and a literal representation of Departmental hall-ways under Tory misgovernment. But whether he ever believed it or not, one thing is certain, viz., that he has not as yet submitted to Parliament or put into operation on his own account any scheme, good, bad or indifferent, for reforming the Civil Service even to the extent of thinning it. Nay, he has gone on in the old way of using the Service to reward partisans, and as he found himself surrounded by a numerous and hungry following, crying from Halifax to Vancouver for office, and as he has not yet been able to introduce the American system of turning out the old hands en masse, he has been in a manner compelled to add largely to the immense total strength of the Departmental staff. His Opposition theories, in short, about making one man do the work of five and so saving tens of thousands to the country have failed him, like a good many more of his former theories, in practice and an artist as imaginative as he could draw a picture of Departmental hall-ways under Reform rule that would cast his old hall-way scene into the shade. The Accounts to the 30th June, 1876, showed that the Civil Service was costing upward of $300,000 more than it cost in the last year of Tory rule; and further, that the Superannuation list was being swollen and extended to unheard-of proportions. The sum paid in Superannuations amounted to $38,842; on the 30th June last, to $101,627. M. LANGEVIN, in his speech at Sault Ste. Paul, some weeks ago, said that he had taken the trouble to go through the *Gazette* from January, 1874, to the 30th June last, and found that the Government had made the following appointments: 1874, 190; 1875, 427; 1876, 129; 1877, 56; total, 802. They, however, are not all, for appointments, temporary and permanent, are made by Departmental order-in-Council. The Ottawa *Citizen* in 1873 were $259,000; in 1876, $670,000. Salaries in Public Works, such as canals, railways, &c., were $208,000 in 1873; and in 1876, $250,000. Customs' salaries, &c., in 1873 were $567,000; in 1876, $721,000. Excise salaries, &c., in 1873, were $76,000; in 1876, $92,000. To sum up:

	1873.	1876.
Civil Government	$259,000	$670,000
Public Works	208,000	250,000
Customs	567,000	721,000
Excise	76,000	92,000
Total	$1,110,000	$1,733,000

Here is an increase of $300,000; and beyond question a comparison of the salaries in the outside Department of Justice, and in the outside Post Office Department would tell still more against Mr. MACKENZIE, but we have no means of making it accurately.

Were he a prudent man, the Premier would admit what the official figures show, and acknowledge that he has not only been unable to thin out the Service but that he has been literally compelled, in the interest of his friends, to add largely to its strength, and would throw the responsibility on the system of political appointments, on the spoils system in short. That was what LINCOLN did, what GRANT did, and what HAYES will come to unless he his upon a more vigorous line of reforming the Civil Service than he has yet found; and it would be the part any other prudent and honest man would choose under similar circumstances. But Mr. MACKENZIE, like the Old Bailey shysters, admits everything, and yet the case, on the evidence of sterling manhood to deny everything tending to prove his peculiability or inability to live up to the high strong professions he made when in Opposition. It is this mistaken notion of what constitutes sterling manhood that leads him too often to fib and equivocate. It is this unhappy spirit, too, that has inspired the speech he made at Galt, so cleverly in answer to a motion by Mr. MCCARTHY respecting the salaries. That return makes that the salaries, instead of being $300,000 more, as the Public Accounts show, are $172,000 less than they were in 1873—a difference which, being put from figures into words, means that between the 30th June, 1873, when the latest Public Accounts were issued, to the 6th March last, the date of the return, Mr. MACKENZIE had added to the Civil List less than $472,000! The matter is absurd on its face, and it is power also at his expense. He asked for something and the return gives it him, but suppresses fuller information which would totally overturn the other because he did not specifically demand it! This may be clever, but it is not honest. We are inclined to believe that the trick was intended to deceive the country rather than raise a laugh at Mr. McCARTHY's expense. Public returns are not exactly the vehicles an economical Government would select for "taking a rise" out of a prominent opponent; and the impression remains that in this case a deliberate attempt was made to deceive that is the eye of the public. But, will the organs think over it a moment, what is to be gained by a clearly packed or cleverly imperfect return when the Public Accounts are accessible to all?

RAIN IN INDIA.

The latest news from India is favourable. From October 1st to 9th there were excellent rains over a great part of the threatened district of northern and central India and the rain has not yet ceased. The autumn crops, wherever they still survive, will be greatly benefitted. Emigrants from threatened districts are returning, and preparations are going where, and the apprehension of famine in northern India next year has passed. To the north in Bombay the prospects continue favourable.

The line separating Northern from Central India may be roughly drawn along the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude, while all below the twentieth parallel may be called Southern India, calling the Central India which lies between 20° and 25° N. Cashmere, nearly all the Punjaub, and a small part of the North-west province, lie north of the thirtieth parallel. From the extreme northern edge of Cashmere to Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Mysore, thirty degrees of latitude are included; or the thirty degrees of longitude from Kurrachee in the west to the Burman frontier in the east. The Government of this country and its two hundred millions of people is indeed a heavy responsibility.

CANADA AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

The Report of the British Commissioners at Philadelphia is the subject of a three column review in the Montreal *Herald*, which appears in its issue of Saturday with advance copies, in harmony with the favoritism which the present Government nearly always shows to its organs in this respect. As that portion of the report relating to Canada is of considerable interest here, we avail ourselves of such information as we can glean from the columns of our contemporary. The first report, or preliminary report, is the report signed by the British Commissioners, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. B. Sandford and Professor T. C. Archer, and their subordinate officials, with accompanying tabular statements, and always upon certain special manufactures by eminent experts, who are called on to make out the awards of prizes. The second volume contains the reports of the various Reporters (Colonels Strange and Wilson, and others of course included. Most interesting of all, perhaps, are the reports of the Reporters on the Canadian display in their respective departments; in which we get the judgment, then, as to the merits of Canada, as men whose opinion is worth having. But the Government is evidently afraid of a specialist for every branch of manufacture, consequently it is only in some branches that we get the benefit of the criticism referred to; and many Canadian exhibitors must share with the disappointment of finding themselves without any mention at all in this way. Dr. Lowthian Bell, who had the charge of the iron manufacture, commends the foresight of Canadian exhibitors in sending specimens of their productions even to a country where prohibitory tariff would not permit them to sell a single article, and yet he did this in order to proclaim to the whole world the existence of mineral and manufacturing wealth, and to prove that their wealth waited only for capital and human skill to render it available." The *Herald* thus speaks very favourably of what Canada exhibited in the more detailed descriptions of specimens, in grain and cereals, which was our success in this line being counted the more remarkable on account of the very short time that has elapsed since we made a beginning at it. Mr. Isaac Waite, whose specialty was textile fabrics, found nothing to speak of from the other colonies, but says:

"Canada has made a creditable display, and one which excited surprise and admiration. In articles of various kinds, Canada has proved to Mr. Waite that she is capable of doing good work. The superior quality of the woollen goods, the beautiful blankets, the Canadian shawls, the heavy twilled doeskin, the plaid flannel shirtings, twilled jeans, twilled heavy doeskins, and the tweeds, and they were unexpected by any similar goods to the Exhibition." The British judges having undertaken to make the special and additional awards, Mr. Waite, in addition, undertook to exhibitors from the Dominion had ample opportunities of obtaining the report which has been made, and the degree of performance which has been awarded.

Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Bradford, reporting this same department, says that while England is still supreme in woollen goods adapted to the wants of the million, and is "produced wonders of excellent manufacture, at a very moderate advance in the price of English goods, yet, from the nearest approach to England in instrwools, for the production of which the neighbouring States appear to be admirably adapted. Reporting on edge tools, cutlery, &c., Mr. D. McFarlane says:

"Date's Patent Steel Company, Toronto, Canada, exhibit a large variety of tools for different purposes, such as axes, adzes, chisels of different patterns, hammers, files, and other articles of cooper tools, hay pitching forks, and a variety of other articles, including a machine for cleaning roots, and some machines for the manufacture of barrels. The Company make their own steel, and use charcoal iron, which is imported from Hamilton Company, Galt, Ontario, exhibit cast-steel axes, of very superior quality, finely finished, and the eye of the axes punched out of the solid bar, as a beauty display. The Company do a variety of axes of this description, the company manufacture a large quantity of cooper tools, adzes, drawing knives, all of excellent workmanship. The two exhibitors last mentioned were both considered worthy of a diploma kindly granted by the Canadian Commissioners to exhibitors from the Dominion.

Highly favorable mention is also made of an assortment of strong lumberman's tools, exhibited by Mr. Peter Robertson, Ottawa; and indeed the English judges appear to have been particularly struck with the efficiency and adaption of Canadian tools altogether. The fact is that in this department Canada acknowledges and makes for in the world, and that here men could not be hired to work with such clumsy tools as are now in millions of hands in England. The Dominion bronze medal was awarded by the Canadian Commissioners to Peter Robertson, Ottawa, and to Thomas Moore, Cookville, (Ont.) Again we quote from Mr. McFarlyn's report:

"It is creditable to the Dominion of Canada to have a good firm as that of Moore, H. H. Company, St. Catharines, Ontario, manufacturing pottery throughout the Province. Their case contained (besides the large circular saw of machinery) a great display of all descriptions of earthenware, from the smaller sizes of carpenters' tools. The one used by this firm is stated to be equal in the quality of the tools is excellent, and the workmanship is of a high order, combining the medal of the Canadian Commission for the great excellence of their tools." The exhibit of A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Ontario, was a large collection of steel hay and manure forks, hoes, manure forks, and extremely light and beautiful, and extremely light. As a well-tempered fork, and one which will not easily bend, or break, or lose its temper, is a great desideratum, and is a great feature in the value of the article, and the fact that it could be removed from the ground, and the fact that it could be removed from the ground, and the fact that it could be removed from the ground