The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

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 actual 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.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day. We will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with tales and agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

A MEAGRE ADDRESS.

MR. GEO. CURRIE, the Grit candidate in North Ontario, has issued an address to the electors. Having informed them in a tone of bumptiousness which is quite refreshing, that he "*allowed* himself to be nominated as a candidate," he unseams his whole political creed into this short paragraph:

"Believing that, personally, my own interests and yours are identical, and from my long acquaintance with most of you, it will not be necessary to enter into details. I may just say, that on the leading questions of the day, I am in accord with the policy of the present Government, and such I will, if elected, honestly support, always reserving to myself and claiming the right to use my own judgment and vote on every question as my sense of right and wrong may direct."

Meagre though the statement is, it at all events draws a distinct line of demarcation between the two candidates. Mr. CURRIE swallows the Government pills, bones and breeches; Mr. W. H. GIBBS opposes it—opposes *in personnel*, its record, and its policy. The farmers of North Ontario—the sturdy yeomanry of that fine riding—will have no difficulty in understanding the position. Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. CURRIE are, if elected, sold to Parliament as a supporter of Mr. MACKENZIE—that it is quite right to should tax American grain and cattle coming into Canada only ten per cent., while Americans tax our grain and cattle going into the Republic twenty per cent. He refuses to change this state of things, and declares that to think of giving protection to our farming community is "an utter delusion." Mr. GIBBS believes the contrary of all this. Which policy is more to the taste and the judgment and the benefit of the people of North Ontario? Can there be any doubt which is? We are glad the political issue is thus clearly defined. Those farmers of the county who will vote for Mr. CURRIE will declare themselves supporters of the Free Trade views expressed by Mr. MACKENZIE, and supported by his candidate in this contest. If the farmers are true to their own interests and those of the community generally they will reject Messrs. MACKENZIE and CURRIE, and triumphantly return Mr. W. H. GIBBS, the honest supporter of a National Policy.

THE GLENGARRY (DOMINION) ELECTION CASE.

TUESDAY at Osgoode Hall Mr. Justice WILSON gave judgment in the Glengarry (Dominion) election case, unseating the respondent, Mr. ARCHIBALD MCNABB, for corrupt practices by agents. The case was first begun at Alexandria, Glengarry, on the 25th January last, and subsequently brought to Toronto, when his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was examined touching certain charges against the respondent's agents. The election was held in July, 1875, the seat having been vacated by the Lieutenant-Governor on his assuming his present office.

The first and one of the most interesting and important of the charges against the respondent's agent was that connected with the case of Mr. ANSELM MCINTOSH, formerly a mail clerk in the Post Office Department. MCINTOSH, it will be remembered, worked and voted against the Government candidate, Mr. MCNABB, and while in the act of polling his vote was threatened, as he understood it, with the loss of his situation, by one of Mr. MCNABB's agents. The latter denied that he had threatened MCINTOSH with the loss of his position, but says he threatened to prosecute him for perjury if he took the voter's oath because he did not believe he had any right to vote. Owing to the contradictory evidence, the Court dismissed this charge, with the following *addendum*, however—"I have no doubt that the vote of MCINTOSH in connection also with his general adverse conduct to the Government amounted to 'during the canvass, was the occasion of the letter being written by the Post Office Inspector at Montreal' (instructions from the head office at Ottawa dismissing MCINTOSH "from his place in the Post Office." The Court commented also upon the celerity with which action against MCINTOSH was taken, the polling having been on the 7th July and the order for his dismissal having reached Montreal from Ottawa on the 13th.

Including the case of MCINTOSH, there were sixteen charges in all against the respondent's agents, most of them running out of the—counts of the letter with reference to the Montreal and Ottawa railway, of which the Lieutenant-Governor was President at the time. The contracts for the work had failed, and were in debt to many of the farmers for work, teams, etc., especially in the Township of Kenyon. They, on their part alleged that the Company were indebted to them for work done, and in consequence of this difference work on the road had been stopped, and a suit was in progress between the contractors and the Company. The respondent, Mr. MCNABB, was a director of the Company, and his agents told the electors at public meetings and in private conversation that the work would be begun forthwith if they returned him. In the course of these private conversations, two of the agents directly promised two voters to "see that they would get paid" the money due contractors owed them if they voted for MCNABB, and the Court held them guilty of corrupt practices.

Mr. MCNABB's agents also made extensive use of certain letters which the President of the Company wrote to persons connected with the undertaking immediately prior to the election. In these letters it was stated that the suit between the contractors and the Company had been taken out of Court, and that work would be recommenced without delay. And in pursuance of instructions contained in these letters, or of the inference drawn from them, it is not clear which, men were put on to measure the work done by the contractors and the people thus led to believe the truth of the statement that there would be a general settling up of indebtedness all round. The friends of Mr. MCMILLAN, the Opposition candidate, warned the electors that these measurements were merely an "election dodge," and so it turned out. The measurers were put on the line on the 29th June; the nomination was on the 30th; the election was on the 7th of July, and the farce of measuring was dropped two days afterward. While fully exonerating the President of the Company and all concerned from fraudulent representations or corrupt intention, the Court holds the measurement "not to have been a fair or proper proceeding," but "an arrangement done to facilitate Mr. MCNABB's election and give him an "advantage over his opponent" and marks its disapproval of the matter by condemning the respondent to pay the costs of the enquiry under this head.

The third and last case in which the Court found corrupt practices by agents, was that in which two of the respondent's agents, A. B. MACDONALD and D. A. MACDONALD, "interfered" with a voter named KENNEDY in leading him by means of a letter purporting to have been written by his landlord, Mr. MCLENNAN of Cornwall, to believe that that gentleman was anxious that he should vote for Mr. MCNABB. Mr. MCLENNAN wrote no such letter, the whole affair being a trick concocted by the agents to influence KENNEDY, who was known to be favourable to Mr. MCMILLAN.

On the whole, the revelations in this case do not reflect credit on the gentlemen who were once so anxious to "elevate the standard of public morality."

THE SOUTH WELLINGTON ELECTION.

MR. DUNCAN MCMILLAN has published his address to the electors of South Wellington. He says that while prepared, if elected, to assist the present Government in all general legislation, he will maintain an independent position in the House. His candidature is based on Prohibition and Protection, of both of which he says:

"The question of Protection is now occupying a great share of public attention. On that I would say, that for the interest of our agriculturists, reciprocity, or a free exchange of our natural products, would be most advantageous to us, but till we get that, the tariff on American products coming into Canada should be nearly the same as on our products going into the United States. If the more readily advocate that view, feeling sure that by that means we shall be more likely to obtain reciprocity.

"As to protection to manufacturers, I think that while we have to raise our revenue by customs imposts, our tariff should be so arranged that the manufacturing interest should be encouraged. I therefore think that the duty on all articles manufactured in the country should be raised, to at least twenty per cent, and all raw materials for manufacture and articles that cannot be made or grown here should be duty free. By fostering manufactures we create a home for our own population who consume dutiable goods, and create a market for our own products, besides leading to a tendency to hold our imports down to the value of our exports. Within the last three years our imports exceeded our exports by about $127,000,000. Unless a change is made you will readily see that our country must shortly be completely bankrupt and drained of its resources.

"Regarding the prohibition or restriction of the liquor traffic, as I am satisfied that that traffic is a great injury to our country, I will support Prohibition from whatever source it may come before the House."

"Regarding the prohibition or restriction of the liquor traffic, as I am satisfied that that traffic is a great injury to our country, I will support Prohibition from whatever source it may come before the House."

MORE HONEST AT LEAST.

OF the three Grit candidates now contesting seats in Ontario, Mr. GEO. CURRIE is the only one who honestly declares himself in favour of the Free Trade policy of the Government he would, if elected, support. He deserves credit for his candour at all events. Mr. J. D. EDGAR is as thorough a Free Trader as Mr. MACKENZIE himself, and only began talking Protection to the farmers of North Ontario when he found out what the sentiment of the constituency is on the question. Mr. DAVID GLASS told the electors present at the Whitby meeting on Friday that he came down specially as Mr. EDGAR's substitute to demonstrate fully and satisfactorily the Protection, and the many excellencies of the Free Trade policy to which the "Reform Party of Ontario is committed. When Mr. EDGAR talks Protection he simply proclaims his own dishonesty. Were he in Parliament he would be found voting against Mr. CURRIE's amendment, and so too, would Mr. DONALD GUTHRIE, although he, like Mr. EDGAR, endeavours to trim his sail to catch the popular breeze. Mr. CURRIE is the only one of the lot who has the courage of his convictions, and proposes to take up the position and that of the Government. *He* is a Free Trader; *they* are Free Traders. In North Ontario then the electors are, at least, being fairly treated. In effect Mr. CURRIE tells them that if he had been in Parliament when Mr. MACKENZIE and his friends voted against Sir JOHN MACDONALD's motion to give increased Protection to the farmers and manufacturers of the country, Mr. W. H. GIBBS holds the opposite view. Can the electors doubt which of the two men they could best represent them in Parliament?—which would do their business by a policy of Protection carried out? They may be certain that if protectionist principles are to triumph and be carried into practice, it is necessary to send to Parliament only such men as will support a protectionist Government. Legislation on such a subject must be initiated and carried through by the Government. The influence of a private member, no matter how strong he may be on the question, is of small moment, so long as the Administration are certain that they can depend upon this general support. It is therefore sheer folly to send to Parliament such Protectionists as Messrs. DYMOND and CAMERON of Hamilton, WORKMAN, of Montreal, PATTERSON, of Brant, and NORRIS, of Lincoln. It is not enough that a candidate for Parliament be Protectionist; they must also determinedly oppose the Government which