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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for an Act to incorporate "The Homestead Loan and Savings Association." ALFRED BOULTBEE, Solicitor for Applicants.

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of the late Richard Tracey.

ON 15TH FEBRUARY, 1877,

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1877.

THE SECRET SERVICE FUND.

A disreputable attack made upon Sir JOHN MACDONALD by the Ottawa editorial correspondent of the *Globe* in its issue of Tuesday, will readily be traced to its proper channel; at any rate a more indecent, unfair, and malicious piece of writing has never before found publicity in a Canadian journal.

As to the insinuation that SIR JOHN MACDONALD personally applied a portion of the Secret Service fund to further personal or political interests, it is simply beneath contempt, and will be so regarded by Grit and Conservative alike. The proper custodian of any money on which certain liens existed, by reason of the purpose for which it was voted by Parliament, was the ex-Minister of Justice; and until he could fully discharge all claims and maintain all private engagements entered into by him, it was utterly impossible that the remaining portion of the fund could be paid into the public exchequer. Had SIR JOHN MACDONALD deared to have retained the sum of $25,000 lying at his disposal at the bank, he had just as good a right so to do. Instead of this, upon obligations being met, for which he and his former colleagues were responsible, SIR JOHN immediately passed the remaining portion over to the credit of the Dominion Government; and for doing this he is now maligned and misrepresented by the very parties who should possess the most ordinary honesty, sufficient public spirit, or at least sufficient courtesy, to speak the truth without distortion, indulging in degrading insinuations, and attempting to injure the fair fame of one whose personal probity no gentleman has ever yet had questioned.

We feel convinced that should SIR JOHN MACDONALD appear before the Public Accounts Committee, any explanation he may give will at once establish the integrity of his motives, and fully satisfy all except those who are blind party bigotry forbids extending to an opponent the most ordinary courtesy or the recognition of the commonest amenities of either private or public life.

When the late Ministry resigned, there was a balance on hand of $25,000 in the so-called Secret Service Fund, although it was loudly proclaimed in the Grit press and on the hustings that the Tory Ministry had spent every farthing of the money in corrupting the electors in 1872. Instead of this it was carefully husbanded, and after waiting until all possible claims for secret services were sent in and paid, the balance was transferred to the Treasury, as Mr. MILLS claimed by Mr. DONALD A. SMITH could not be paid out of the Fund in question, as that sum was not paid by the member for Selkirk under the authority of the Canadian Government. It was advanced on a great urgency by Mr. Barron, without the knowledge or consent of the Government, at the request of Lieut.-Governor ARCHIBALD, who agreed with Mr. Barron that if he would advance it, he would be responsible for half of it personally. In case the claim was not paid, dated by the Government under these circumstances it would have been impossible to pay the money out of the Fund in question, as it was not a debt chargeable against such Fund, but merely a claim on the honorable consideration of the Government. The subject was made matter of enquiry by a Special Committee before which Sir JOHN MACDONALD was examined, and he testified that in his opinion the Government should recoup Mr. Barron, if it was so repaid by the present administration.

FRONTENAC ELECTION.

Mr. CALVIN's election by a majority which exceeds 200 is proof alike of his personal popularity and of the popularity of the cause which he represents. No doubt Mr. WADDOWS's withdrawal from the contest contributed largely to the result, and he is entitled to, and will receive, all credit for it. We wish we could speak in the same terms of Mr. MURRAY, who, while professing to be a Conservative, opposed the gentleman who received the nomination of the Conservative Party by a very considerable majority in the convention. In a square party fight, Mr. CALVIN's election was beyond the slightest doubt. Knowing this, his opponents endeavoured to split up the vote as much as they could. They had great hopes that Mr. DAWSON would withdraw enough of the Catholic vote from the Opposition candidate to secure his defeat and to place Colonel Mr. BAWDEN. All their calculations have come to naught. Mr. BAWDEN in fact stands third on the list. Mr. CALVIN must have received a hearty support from all classes of the Conservative Party. His election is a great triumph; and it ought to satisfy the Grit Party that there is no use in their throwing their pet in Frontenac. We warmly congratulate Mr. CALVIN on his return to the Legislature. His genial humour is as welcome to it as his good common sense and well-stored practical mind.

EXPORT BOUNTIES ON SUGAR.

SEVERAL memorials have been addressed by various official bodies to her Majesty's Government praying that in view of the bounties granted by continental beet-producing countries on their exports of sugar, to the injury of many British interests, a countervailing duty on all such sugar be imposed at once.

Many of the unfortunate classes put in their appearance. The West Indian Refiners' Association, the Lambeth Sugar Refiners' Association, the London Sugar Refiners' Association, and the West of England Sugar Refiners, unite in the declaration that a countervailing duty is the only remedy for the evils under which the trade is now groaning, and that it is not only consistent with Free Trade but with commonsense and common justice.

The state of things in Great Britain is intensified here. There the carrying trade and the refining industry suffer; here they are extinct. Our refineries have one by one succumbed without a chance of recovery, unless some prompt and decided relep be taken by Government to meet the unfair advantage granted to their opponents. Refiners have had many hard things said of them. They have been branded as extortioners, and the public has been assured that our tariff on sugar was constructed for their special benefit; but this talk of facts is irrestistible, and we must conclude that their denial of all such assumptions is and has been well founded.

We think it will be generally conceded now that our trade with the West Indies and our sugar refiners are in one boat, and our importing grocers mostly in another. This question is, which of these rival barks carries the interest and advantage of the consumer.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

"IT is necessary this year to face a "deficit—the deficit which has occurred "since Confederation. The actual "amount of the deficit is $1,900,785." This is the somewhat startling declaration made by the Government organ, Tuesday, and which, as in duty bound, it sets to argue away to the best of its ability. The organ forgets for the moment that in Mr. CARTWRIGHT's first year of office—going far beyond what the Finance Minister himself ever attempted to go—it asserted that the old man had left a deficit to the incoming Ministry, notwithstanding the loss of revenue, consequent chiefly on the diminution of our importations, the reductions effected during the current year have gone far towards restoring equilibrium between income and expenditure, though "it was added, great economy will be still needed for a time to the subject." The most judge of the "reduction effected" during the current year, is the Finance Minister himself, who in the past, as reflected in the Public Accounts, was so unhappily prevented from placing the country in possession of the contemporaneous entries of the men in power. Their promises are as delusive as the official figures of his report on Tuesday, on the vital question of the trade of the country, a little over a year ago, deceived the House and Parliament, when the Dominion Board of Trade several millions of dollars. The revenue, as we have said, keeps falling. Last year it was lowered to $22,487,567—nearly two millions less than that of the previous year. Now, where was the economic "restoring the equilibrium" for that year? Look at the expenditures, and ask yourself if they do not supply an answer:—

Expenditure in 1874	$23,216,316
1875	22,713,071
1876	24,486,379

While the receipts were going down the expenditures were going up. While there was a falling off in revenue of nearly two millions of dollars, there was an increase of outlay of three-quarters of a million. And this, it will be borne in mind, is exclusive altogether of the expenditures on the Pacific account. People will naturally ask if, when they had been already three years in office, these expenditures seemed to ought not to have made some attempt to restore the equilibrium." They might at least have been content with keeping down the outlay, instead of, when they became aware of the rapidity with which the Treasury was being depleted.

Last session Senator MACPHERSON showed, in his place in the Senate, that in controlling the expenditures of the present Administration, in their first work, year, 1874-5, had made increases over 1873-4, the last whole year of the previous Administration, of no less a sum than a million and a quarter of dollars. He will be able this session to continue his exposure of reckless expenditure. This is the way in which the cost of collecting the excise revenue has run up:

1873	$171,704
1874	192,356
1875	216,339
1876	218,359

Similarly with the Customs, though the revenue in this branch was two millions and a half less last year than in the previous year:

1873	$967,765
1874	992,673
1875	731,066

These figures unquestionably show that though the amount of work done had fallen off very materially more men had been engaged to do it. Grits were shoved into positions where no additional labour was required.

The cost of the administration of justice has grown from $398,906 in 1873 to $644,021. The cost of carrying on Mr. MACKENZIE's great Experiment (works chargeable to Capital Account being excluded) stands thus:

1872	$1,418,413
1875	1,767,075
1876	1,949,941

We have no doubt that an examination of the details of the accounts for last year will give us many a text for a disquisition on Reform economy. We have here dealt simply with gross totals. Who will say that they are not instructive? We commend them especially to our Grit friends, and ask them if they can find therein a realization of the hopes in which they set out, and which, when disappointed, they visited on the heads of a better day for Canada. With such evidence of recklessness and incompetence before them as the Public Accounts offer, they will surely spurn the men who have so basely deceived them, and have proved so unworthy of the great trust placed in their hands. The exhibit indeed "smells "rank."

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

ON Monday evening Mr. MACKENZIE made his promised explanation of the changes which had taken place in his most mutable Cabinet. He might be have been in good humour, for while other manufactures are being driven out of the country, the manufacture of Cabinet Ministers goes on as briskly as ever. But, for some reason or other, that grace and suavity which so peculiarly distinguish him deserted him, as we shall see, on that occasion. The only information he gave of which we were not already in possession was that the portfolio of the Minister of Agriculture, lately held by M. LETELLIER Sr. Jean, had been offered to M. JOLY, and declined by that gentleman. It was first offered to M. PELLETIER, who refused it. Then M. JOLY was invited to join MR. MACKENZIE's Ministry, and he accepted the office which the Premier did not feel called on to communicate to the House, as he said, upon the ground of public policy. It is a pity those reasons were not forthcoming. Perhaps M. JOLY remembered that the Grit wire-pullers had kicked up a great fuss because he is now practically the leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Assembly, and that his promotion to the glorious ease of a Cabinet Minister probably considers his prospects as a member of a decaying and discredited Ministry would be hopeless. Finding that M. JOLY was invited to tread the miry path to that Cabinet where treacherous friends and lately open foes are ready to overwhelm him, the former, Ultramontanes and vigorous Protestants, kemed together, the appeal to M. PELLETIER was made, and he, at times with success, Sir JOHN MACDONALD pointed out how immoral was the course adopted in this transaction's case. He was, while a member of the Commons, appointed a Senator, and then a Minister without a portfolio. It would have been in accordance with precedent to have sent the President of the Council to the Senate, and then to confer a double honour on M. PELLETIER was unreasonable and calculated to degrade the Upper House. We hear that about M. OTAPAN' case. The leader of the Opposition at once corrected the Minister of Justice by reminding him that M. OTAPAN was a Senator when he was made Minister. Sir JOHN MACDONALD was very happy in dealing with the remnant that is now composing the Cabinet. Mr. CAUCHON to the Upper House and M. CAUCHON's refusal to be elevated to the Senate, was the Premier's reply. When the President of the Council was described as "the able "and trusted leader of the Province" "Canadian Liberals," and was credited with too much chivalry to sacrifice his friends in the hour of their adversity, the allowing himself to be benefited personally.

The clever speech of Mr. POPE carried the House back to 1873, and to the means resorted to in order to defeat Sir JOHN MACDONALD. The members for Prince County were then induced to believe that the great Island had been elected to support the late Government. Before the MACKENZIE Government was formed, in order to induce Prince Edward Island members to transfer their allegiance, a seat in the Cabinet was promised to the leader of their choice fell on Mr. LAIRD. This most pernicious form of bribery was again resorted to in 1875, and this public had been assured that our tariff on sugar was constructed for their special benefit; but this talk of facts is irresistible, and we must conclude that their denial of all such assumptions is and has been well founded.

We think it will be generally conceded now that our trade with the West Indies and our sugar refiners are in one boat, and our importing grocers mostly in another. This question is, which of these rival barks carries the interest and advantage of the consumer.

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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 255. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1817. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STRAMER.

From Liverpool, January 25th.

THE "MARTYR" IN PRISON.

The Daily Telegraph says:—"Some mis conception exists as to the treatment to which the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie in Holborn Lane gaol, in which he is now confined. It has been believed that the ecclesiastical condition in this gaol is greatly to comfort is attended the humanization of the Yellowstone Park. The Yellowstone

GAMBLING IN "SOCIETY."

Roulette is now the fashionable "gamble" in society. The following is a copy of an invitation recently addressed to a married couple at the West End:—"Mrs. ——— presents her compliment to Captain and Mrs. ——— and requests the pleasure of their company on ——— at nine o'clock. The bank will be kept by each guest in rotation. Roulette." Last season baccarat and picquet were the order of the day—or rather of the night—with certain fashionables.

THE NEW SENIOR WRANGLER.

Liverpool has again carried off the blue ribbon of the university. Mr. Donald McAlister, the Senior Wrangler, though a Scot by birth, was educated at the Liverpool Institute. As he has been by much greater