# The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1879.

A GRACEFUL SURPRISE. WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist with regard to the suitability of things in this country for the bestowal of titular dignities, so long as the Severeign's special appreciation of public services is denoted in this way, it is desirable that the recipients should be men in every way worthy of the royal investiture. On Friday the news reached us that, among the events which were to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, was the conference of the rank of Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Messieurs Campbell, Tupper and Tilley of the present Government; Sir NAR-CISSE BELLEAU, an ex-Lieutenant-Gover-

nor of Quebec, and Mr. RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT of the late Government. Dealing with them in order of seniority, we first come to Mr. TILLEY. As the architect of the National Policy, Mr. THLEY would be entitled to the honour which he is about to receive at the hands of her Majesty's representative and in the presence of her daughter. But Mr. TILLEY so long ago as 1854 was a member of the Executive Council of his native province, New Brunswick, and 1867 found him the representative of that province in the first Dominion Cabinet, as Minister of Customs. He has been Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and no Canadian statesman has oftener been chosen to cross the Atlantic in a representative capacity. His sterling worth and unimpeachable integrity have won him an enduring place in the history of the country, and in the affectionate respect of a wide circle of friends. His persevering efforts on behalf of the Temperance cause are not the least among the qualifi-cations possessed by Mr. TILLEY for ad-

vancement on the roll of honour. The title to be conferred on the Post master-General is eminently well deserved, and is a fitting tribute to the knightly grace and courtesy with which many years discharged the duties devolving on the leader of the Senate. Firm when encroachments on the dignity of the House have had to be resisted, able and expert in argument, equally a gentleman in attack or de fence, Mr. CAMPBELL has won the esteem of both sides of the House, and it is not too much to say that to him more than to any other individual Senator is due the credit of having imparted that temperate and dignified tone which it is fitting should characterize the debates of an Upper Chamber; removed as its toral contests, and occupying a quasi-judicial position in the High Court of Revision, so wisely retained in the legislative structure of our new Dominion. Mr. CAMPBELL was leader of the Government in the old Legis-lative Council of Canada so long ago as 1858, and has therefore been a member of the Upper House for 21 years. His early advancement in politics robbed the legal profession of an active member, who had given early promise of rising to the highest eminence at the Bar and on the Bench. Mr. CAMPBELL's later connection with one of our chief banking

Dr. TUPPER, identified with the history of Nova-Scotia since his first accesof his native province in 1857, and afterwards as Prime Minister, as a working the most powerful orator of his day in the House of Commons, has done the Dominion good service. Of an old U. E. family, he is specientally itled to a dignity that can only be conferred by the Head of the Empire, and it is but a fitting recognition of his public services, and force of character which would have raised him to the highest eminence in whatever walk of life he had chosen to

but a Knight Bachelor, is a gentleman whose advancement in rank will be acceptable to his French Canadian compatriets. Nor is he unknown in Toronto. Twenty years ago, when To-ronto was the seat of the Canadian Legislature, Mr. Belleau was one of a number of members whose headquarters were in the brick building at the corner of Bay and Front streets, now occupied as a railway office, and then known as ELLAM'S Hotel. He is greatly respected throughout Lower Canada, and has long occupied a prominent place in the coun cils of that Province

## REFORM APOLOGETICS.

has taken up a purely defensive position behalf except profuse expenditure to ton deprived York of the Agricultural farm, and York was more than reimbursed by a large slice from the sur-plus; and so on, all round. Put approximately, therefore, the only claim the gored ox is a turn-coat of many the Ministry ventures to put forward is liberality in spending as a claim to the camp which receives him may any longer gratitude of classes or localities. Those boast of principles to be abandoned. whose interests have been so faithfully served, ought, it is urged, to make the THE NEW POLITICS FOR ONonly return in their power-another term of office for their benefactors. The Mr. Mowar in the face, would put it and believe, would upset the degrading system altogether. It will, before long, established maxim in our system that a Mowar's organ, that the gres paramonious, and the reign of corruption will be formally proclaimed. The triumph of Mr. Mowar and his colleagues next month, supposing it possible, would be the deadliest blow yet dealt at the federative system. No one can fail to have observed that, in every locality, the appeals of Ministers have

been to selfishness, pure and simple; and if that system is to be perpetuated what is to become of public affairs in Ontario? We speak earnestly on this point, because the danger is imminent, and had better be stopped now whilst the electors have the power to arrest it. If, as Mr. Mowar and the Globe have both alleged, there be no distinction in principle between Reformer and Conservative, why should not both admit that the system which will free the people from perpetual appeals to class and local from perpetual appeals to class and loca selfishness is the best? Any change must be for the better; no possible change, there being Reform principles no longer, can possibly be for the worse; for it is impossible to imagine the affairs of Ontario to be at a lower level than they now are. Are the electors not fully aware of the disastrous issue from these mercenary appeals to cupidity? We be-lieve that they are fully aroused to the dangerous crisis which is rapidly ap-preaching, and that they will vindicate their credit for intelligence, honesty and honour by rejecting the tempter, and throwing off the imputation of selfishness Ministerial appeals assume, by a thorough

everturning on the 5th June.

With the appeal to the pocket, all positive apology for the Mowar administration ends. They are admittedly without principles, and urge nothing ex-cept that they are in office, and are will-ing to give any amount of Provincial money, and promise anything in order to keep their places. Mr. Blake tried, on Wednesday, with such moral power as remained to him, to give a negative tressed the most patient hearer of the party. What is a coalition, and what is not? Is there anything inherently wicked latent beneath the word, or is it a mere phrase of opprobrium cast at Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD without mean associating himself with Mr. Scott without incurring reproach

on the ground that they agreed, whilst Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was vituperated and held up to universal scorn for the same reason? The Government at Ottawa, under , whose auspices the Dominion was formed, was a coalition government, what course more the first Local Government than a selection of prominent men from both parties? If a coalition, especially under system which set apart local concerns, for the first time, to local management was really the atrocious crime Mr. BLAKE declared it to be, why did he intriguefor that is the only fitting word—in an underhanded way with Mr. Wood, a member of the Cabinet, in the first place, and with Mr. Scorr a pledged supporter of the Premier, and worse than all, Speaker of the House, in the second? Voluntary transference of party allegi-ance, where no selfish object is apparent often occurs: but here there was no principle of party involved. The men were known to be in the market, or they were tempted thither, and bought and sold like cattle in the market. Mr. BLAKE seems rather proud of his definition of a coalition, since he quotes it from a long-forgotten address: "A coalition," he says, "is a combination of men who, while holding opposite views on important principles of Gov-

ernment or of legislation, yet unite to form an Administration, either without any policy, or on a policy framed through the abandonment by each hon, gentleman unhappily forgot another contingency, that one or perhaps both parties to the coalition may have had no principles to abandon. If that be ex-cluded from the definition, of course we are prepared to admit that the change of front by Mr. Scorr and his union with the BLAKE-MACKENZIE party was certainly not a coalition. Place not being properly speaking a principle, there was no principle to be abandoned.

The same may be said of the remarkable junction of Mr. CARTWRIGHT and half a dozen other Conservatives with Mr. Mackenzie in 1873. The only reflection that will naturally arise is this: Is it forbidden that good men, who think it well to waive some subordinate questions to the public good, should unite as Messrs. Sandfield Macdonald and MATTHEW CAMERON did at the inception of Local Government, whilst it is perfectly open to any hard-pressed leader to take loose fish, utterly without prin-ciple, like Messrs. Cartweght, Scott

or Cauchon into his counsels? In short is there to be, as Mr. BLAKE seems to suggest, a premium upon want of principle, and a reproach against patriotic co-operation. If the latter be a crime, the first Premier of Ontario was guilty of it : but, on the other hand, if a coali tion, in its sinister sense, be a bargain between a needy ambition for office and an utter disregard of principle, ostenta-tiously avowed, then Messrs. Blake and MACKENZIE are the parents of the worst two coalitions on record in history, not excepting that of 1783 server that the Ontario Government which has perhaps been abused overmuch. Mr. BLAKE might have saved throughout the present campaign. No-thing positive has been alleged on their behalf except profuse expenditure to bind constituencies, or to gain them over to the Ministerial side. Welling-ton deprived York of the Agricultural ontario know exactly how the matter stands. When any public man who has ever been called a Reformer acts with a

TARIO. THE organs of the Local Government truth is that whilst success would mean have adopted the line of argument india renewal of favour to the steadfast, or cated by Mr. Patterson, of Brant, but in other words, the bribable amongst they have improved on it, have "re-"formed" it, so to speak, to a very through other spectacles, or, as we hope run on free trade grounds against the National Policy. The Globe's idea is become a very serious question whether that Mr. Mowar can be sustained by Provincial politics are to be "ward means of the Pacific Scandal. We venare to form an election prize for any party "ring." Much is said of a supposed desire to abolish the Provincial intelligence has been too great for ture to doubt that. We venture to Governments and Legislatures on the part of some party or persons not in Ontario. And we venture distinctly named; but the true to say that the men who distinctly named; but the true to say that the men who enemies of Local self-government, apart from clap-trap of this sort, are the men now in power in Ontario. Let it once be taken for an and good citizens the cry of Mr. Ministry is to be supported or over-thrown, according as it is prodigal or "like a beast in the market." Language parsimonious, and the reign of corruption will be formally proclaimed. The triumph of Mr. Mowar and his col-Language like that should be repudi-

tion: "The precise amount which he "obtains from the contractors who are to receive \$21,000,000 may never be known; the business of its transfer will be managed with secrecy, and the convenient coffers of the U. E. Club will be the centre for distribution. But the adoption of the Esquimalt route can be explained on no other hypothesis than that Sir John again sells himself like a beast in the market." Second proposition :

men at Ottawa that they have been hasty in making new raids on the purse of the

We might venture to print these two extracts and put them before the eyes of the people of Toronto, and of all Ontario, without one word of comment. And we will only devote so much space to them as to enable us to say that the people of Toronto are intelligent and decent enough to resent the assumption decent enough to resent the assumption that they can be led to elect Mr. Mowar by virtue of the language of semi-intoxicated bargees, used towards the man who has been entrusted by the people with the Government of Canada. As to the Province of Ontario, we decline to believe that, when every other Province has sharply shaken off the yoke of the Grit party and left it in ruins, the Province of Ontario, the largest, most populated, most intelligent, and most populated, most intelligent, and most powerful of all, will cling with desperate and unprincipled fidelity to this ancient abomination, which for ten years has wasted the substance of the Province, and for five years has smothered the industries of the Dominion.

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. A PERUSAL of the Parliamentary return showing the cost, &c., of the Canadian Commission at the Centennial, will convince every Canadian that our delegates preeminently distinguished themselves. Mr. MACKENZIE used to boast that "we had shown ourselves the ' peers of the world in all things" there; and limiting his eulogium to the capacity of his appointees for stowing away strong drink and groceries, we confess that in that respect at least our ambassadors were surpassed by none and probably equalled by few. The Commission began operations on the 1st April, 1876, by centing a house for which they paid \$333 per month. April and May seem to have been spent in training and becoming acclinatized; and it was not until the 17th June that our talented representatives opened the campaign, and demonstrated the truth of CARLYLE's theory of the abiltorrid zoners. On that day, these five Canadians, celebrating, no doubt, the anniversary of the eve of Waterloo, ordered up the following libations:

delegation proceeded to make the City of Brotherly Love howl. of the 18th June saw the conglomerate head of the Commission swaddled in \$11.50 worth of ice, but on the 22d it

renewed the war with extraordinary 1 case sparkling wine 2 dozen Bass' ale .... 1 bottle amber sherry...
1 gallon G and D sherry...
1 dozen Clavelle claret.....

Naturally enough the Commission was droughty after this bout, hence \$5.80 for ice, \$7 for ice cream and \$4.20 for cake. The Twelfth of July was celecolleagues in truly orthodox fashion : 3 cases Medoc ...... .\$19.50 dozen Hennessy

This was tremendous work. The old Irish ballad, commemorating that day, savs :

July the First in Oldbridge Town There was a grievous battle, And many a man lay on the ground. And the cannons they did rattle; but a bloodier engagement than this of five persons putting away \$81.50 of stern and unrelenting fluids, is not to be found in the records of Irish history. That the whole attacking force "lay on the "ground" is pretty conclusively demonstrated by the fact that \$5.71 was spent for ice in the morning, and that \$15.30 of good and lawful money of the Dominion of Canada went for ice-cream, cream and eggs, and other dipsomaniacal restoratives. Spasmodic drunks prevailed throughout July and August as the entries for liquor, ice and cream attest. With September, the first fall month with an "R" oysters came in, and the Commission attacked the bivalves with great ferocity, the total amount spent in this luxury being \$48.80, that is somewhere in the formed a prominent feature of the curriculum, the bill for the months of May June, July, August, and September being \$40.61, or about 2,000 weight of the article at Philade

neighbourhood of 100 dozen. Ice still prices. Two thousand pounds would give each member of the Commission 400 pounds, so that each swollen and enlarged Canadian head must have been treated to a three-pound bandage daily. The labours of the Commissioners closed with the end of November, and they celebrated their release from their arduous duties in a most terrific manner:

doz. port wine...... doz. Blanche Sauterne. doz, pale sherry... 1 gallon pale sherry. 3 gallons do 2 bottles Hennessy. 1 gallon pale sherry. 2 doz. Bass' ale.... 1 case Pleasant Valley 2 doz. Bass' ale....

service, was \$732.79, which sum, had

entered as "fine," which we are inclined PER's Government before the Union, to believe is a euphemism for "wet" groceries. The cream and cake account foots up to \$57.58, and there are sundry entries for chickens, fruit, candy and other standard appliances for soreheads and bad stomachs. The bread bill, as a other standard appliances for sorenesus and bad stomachs. The bread bill, as a the most ludicrous collection of matter of course, was not a heavy one, only \$78.45; proportionately, it was no heavier than Falstaff's. The Commission was waited upon by several benefits which the new tariff has, by the mission was waited upon by several servants; this bill amounted to \$280. The names of all the handmaidens are "Reformers must not be disheartened by the knowledge that the corruptionists are at work, but must rally all their forces to meet the danger. The answer to the statement that the former Pacific Scandal is condoned will be best given by an overwhelming majority for Mr. Mowat, whose triumphant return will be a signal to the whelming that they have been hasty."

Servants; this bill amounted to \$250.

The names of all the handmaidens are not given, but "ANNIE" and "SERAPH" are handed down to history as the recipients of \$20 a month, with "Rouge\$1.25," and "Pearl of California "92 cents," by way of perquisites. The cook received but \$10 a month—eating, where there was so much drinking to where there was so much drinking to be done, would have been an outrageous waste of time and abuse of opportun Besides the ordinary domestics, a washerwoman appears to have had steady employment, the washing bill for the Commission amounting to \$98.75.
Whether this lady washed floors or linen, the records do not state; probably she did a little of both, for the following entry shows that our representatives

> Dec. 1.—Paid M. A. Rasch for meals.\$ 6.00 do do do do for breaking plates, goblets, wine-glasses, gilt china and cut-glass.....

easionally became riotou

for the board bill of the Commission for five months; but the taxpayers have the atisfaction of knowing that in one respect at least our representatives eclipsed all foreign nations, and upheld the national capacity beyond cavil or

Altogether, this Dominion paid \$7,625

### A FOREIGN IMMIGRATION AGENT. In his speech on the Pacific railway

resolutions Mr. MACKENZIE is reported "Did the Minister of Public Works ac-

tually expect that he could get settlers to take up that land at \$2 an acre when they could go to parts of the United States where there were millions and millions of acres of land to be had for nothing? "A VOICE—Where?
"Mr. MACKENZIE—Texas. (Laughter. The hon. gentleman had proceeded on the hypothesis that in Canada, and in Canada

alone, was there any valuable land to be found, and he would find himself quite nistaken. It was difficult to promote setmistaken. It was diment to promote set-tlement where the land was given away, and it would be far more difficult to send settlers to the North-West, where they would meet with long, dreary winters, scarcity of fuel, and absence of lumber and ilding material Few more unhappy, yet few more char-

acteristic incidents have marked Mr. MACKENZIE'S career in Parliament than the above. It indicates not only the ity of the peoples of the North to "get "away" with liquids enough to float the particular case of the Pacific Railway: particular case of the Pacific Railway but also the policy of that party on nearly all matters of national concern. It is a matter of no little seriousness when a great political party, during a series of years, have pursued a policy of de-nationalization. Even when that The ball once started, the Canadian regret and a cause for watchfulness County, Nova Scotia, in connection when it continues, in however small with the mines. The first was conable portion of the population is alien in heart, there must always be a certain element of weakness in national endeavour. Mr. MACKENZIE and his party have for five years past acted as if they had been elected to foster the in-terests of the United States. United States farmers had a most liberal franchise of trade in Canada. United States manufacturers were encouraged by the tariff we maintained. United States fishermen were encouraged to fish without fear and without payment, in our waters. The United States Gov ernment was encouraged to refuse us payment of the award of the Halifax nmission. It was therefore consistent enough that Mr. MACKENZIE, i comparing the possibilities of the countries as to immigration, should prefer the United States over Canada, and exalt Texas over Ontario or Manitoba. The laughter" with which this remark was ceeding from the general recognition by members, of the fitness of Mr. Mac-KENZIE's remark as an evidence of Mr. MACKENZIE'S policy. When Mr. Mac-KENZIE'S Government had done their

greeted by members was laughter pro-st. Mary's to London, 21 miles, 27th Sept. best to depress our industries, and drive our people away to the United States, it was proper as a part of his logical plan, to keep immigra-tion from Canada, and direct the stream of foreign emigration to Texas, instead of to Ontario or Manitoba. Still, if Mr. MACKENZIE insists on being logical, we can but admit the precision of his science, and com-mend it to the people of Ontario for their consideration. No doubt Mr. Mowar will gladly defend Mr. Mac-KENZIE's position, and, with him, advise the emigrants from England or

### the world. TWO SUGAR ITEMS.

Scotland, France or Germany, to go to

Texas with its vine-fields and soft cli-

mate, its fruits and its rattlesnakes.

rather than to Ontario or Manitoba with

their "dreary winters" and other ob-

ectionable features of climate, includ

ing the finest grain-producing land in

Two items have appeared in the press despatches of the past few days. One, clipped from the Globe, is as follows: "The arrival of the first cargo of raw place last evening. A steamer laden with 1,500 tons, consigned to Messrs. Redpath & Drummond, came into port. This is the

The other is from the Associated Press despatches from Halifax, and is as fol-

"Mr. Jasper, a gentleman from the 7 50 United States engaged in the sugar business, accompanied by several of our merchants, visited a number of sites on Saturday afternoon, around our harbour thought to be available for sugar refining, for the purpose of gaining local information neces-sary to make a selection." It is not wonderful at all that, so much

4 00 direct protection having been given to sugar refining, there should be many attempts to establish the business in Ca-4 00 nada. Few businesses promise such great returns; few are so well protected; few are so easy to establish; The total of the liquor bills incurred for none is the country better prepared.

The total of the liquor bills incurred for none is the country better prepared. than Halifax for the establishment of a

removed by the Annand-Vall Govern-ment about 1874, and again renewed by the present Legislative Assembly, but refused renewal by the Legislative Council, the majority of whom are perhaps confession of all parties in that city, placed within its reach, the blame must rest upon the mercantile community

The Montreal refinery is promptly at work, and is engaged in fulfilling the hopes of its founders and the promises of the Protectionists. "The first cargo "of raw sugar for years"—that is the language of the despatch. It is a suggestive paragraph. The time was when Canada did a thriving and profitable trade, with the Wort Indias, and in trade with the West Indies, and in colonial vessels, too. But that time of profit and progress passed by some time ago, and, but for the National Policy, would never have returned. In 1872 Canada imported from the United States sugar to the value of \$640,716. In 1876, the Canadian refineries having been closed by the operation of the American drawback, the importation from the United States had run up to \$2,296,759. And in 1878, the market having been pretty fully controlled for the best kinds of sugar, the importation swelled to \$3,026,425. In the same period, of course our trade with the West Indies

was rapidly decreasing. In 1872 our importations were \$1,804,227. In 1876 they had run down to \$648,101; and in 1878 had further dwindled to \$378,-413. And the course which trade was taking was conclusively shown by the importations previous to the new tariff and made in view of it-while eight months ending February 28th, 1879, we imported sugar of the value of \$2,804,835, from the United States, we got in the same time only \$142,539 worth from the West Indies. That seems an astounding statement, but it is neverthe less true, and terribly true, as showing the decay of a valuable trade abroad, as well as the loss of a very profitable industry at home. We trust that time will bring us back our own; that the energy of our merchants will not fail them in the very hour of success; and that before the five years end Canada

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

may be doing more than her old trade

with those markets which nature has

THE appointment of a Minister o Railways and Canals for Canada is a topic of more than ordinary interest for within the memory of the statesmen now ruling the country there were no railways to administer. That they should have so multiplied and still threaten to multiply, is one of the striking features of our speedy national

In 1849, when the first railway act was opened in 1849; of the date of the other have no knowledge. In 1849 the A pamphlet published many years ago gives the dates of opening of the vari-ous stages of the Grand Trunk railway

Longueuil to Portland, 202 miles, July, 1853. Quebec to Richmond, 96 miles, 27th Nov.. 1854. Montreal to Brockville, 125 miles, 19th Nov., 1855. Brockville to Toronto, 208 miles, 27th Oct., 1856. Chaudiere Junction to St. Thomas. miles, 3rd Dec., 1855.
Toronto to Stratford, 88 miles, 17th Nov. 1856. Stratford to St. Mary's, 11 miles, 27th

1858. St. Mary's to Sarnia, 70 miles, 21st Nov. Port Huron to Detroit Junction, 39 miles, 21st November, 1859. Victoria Bridge to Charon, 6 miles, 19th Dec., 1859. St. Thomas to St. Paschal, 53 miles, 26th

Dec., 1859.
St. Paschal to River du Loup, 25 miles, 2nd July, 1860.
Kingston Branch, 2 miles, Nov., 1860. At the time of the Union (1867) there were in Lower Canada 575 miles of railway; in Upper Canada 1,393 miles; total, 1,968 miles. At present of course, that total is greatly increased judiciously applied industry would enable some one with a talent for dates and statistics to compile a his

tory of the rise, development and suc cess of our railway system from its first inconsiderable beginnings to its latest development, the scheme for the crossing of the continent with the iron rail ough Canada. The completion of the Canadian line will prove the conquering of the Continent, the complete subjugation of the prairies, deserts and mountains, before whose inhospitable fronts many generations of men have recoiled, only to return again. But as in the fairy story, the sleeping beauty is always waked into life at last by the fairy prince, so the sleeping riches of the whole nterior of the Continent will in our day be unlocked by the enterprize and energy of Governments. Canada has at t in earnest begun her attempt complete the Pacific Railway. Minister of Railways will have just reason to feel that his country

has been well served if he can leave the great work accomplished at the end of his active career as a practical statesman. He will certainly have reason to feel proud and pleased if, at the next meet-ing of Parliament, he is able to place ore the House of Commons and the country the official statement of the realization of his hopes of a great Imperial movement in aid of his plan.

Mr. Hugh McMahon, with that eminent purist Col. Walker, is attending to Ministerial interests in the West. Mr. Mc-Mahon was paid \$4,175 last year by the Mackenzie Government for services in connection with the Boundary Commission. Nabb drew \$737 for other services. Mr. McMahon's fees from the Ontario Government as Crown prosecutor last year amounted to \$382, so that individually and through his law firm, Reform brought him in \$5,294 in 1878. For mercies like these, he is no doubt truly thankful; and his efforts on behalf of the cause are merely a laudable expression of gratitude. But when he poses as an "independent ReEDITORIAL NOTES.

Col. Skinner, M.P. for South Oxford favours the candidature of Mr. Brown, one of the local Reformers opposing Mr.

Let our friends go on vigorously with the work of the campaign. The enemy is besten already, but he dies hard, and nothing that can be done should be left unmake our victory a complete one

Mr. Crooks has two Reform opponent South Oxford, viz., Mr. J. H. Brown, of Beachville, and Mr. John Markham, of Dereham. Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll, sides with Mr. Brown, and it is a very pretty triangular fight. Mr. Crooks was driven out of Toronto, and there is a prospect of his being rejected by South Oxford

Mr. Crooks is out with a letter appealing to the Reformers of South Oxford not to destroy the Government by rejecting him His chief opponent, Mr. Brown, is canvass ing with great vigour. Oxford is a patient county, but she is getting tired of Chancery outsiders. In the North, Mr. Currie, another veteran Reformer, is pushing Mr. Mowat hard. Of course Mr. Adam Oliver backs the two Ministers; wheresoever the carcase lies, there or thereabouts

The Public Accounts for 1878 show that Mr. D. M. Card was paid \$1,700 last year for inspecting colonization roads. This is the Mr. D. M. Card who figured in the North Ontario election case as one of Mr. Wheeler's most active partizans. He travelled the riding, the evidence showed, with bottles of whiskey, and their fiery eloquence was very effective. Of course he did not "treat" the electors as a coloniza-

At the Reform Convention of February, 1878, an Executive Committee was appointed to attend to the Dominion cam paign. The list reads :- "The Ontario members of the Dominion Government the members of the Ontario Government, etc. Mr. Mowat and his colleagues that appeared in their official capacity. Mr. Blake's argument that they stumped and worked for Mr. Mackenzie simply "as Canadians and Reformers," is altogethe

In his letter to the Reform Convention held in this city in February, 1878, Mr. Mackenzie said "the wicked attempts for contempt of Court for certain comments which have been made in various quarters on the Cornwall election case. Judgment to start religious strife and disunion, par-I am glad to say, entirely failed. It is the duty of Reformers, while giving fair play to all, to frown down attempts to introd religious strife in political contests." A letter from Mr. Mackenzie to Mr. Fraser on suspicion of being a pickpocket. Ov on this subject would be very timely just

Where is this duality business going to stop? Mr. Blake says Mr. Mewat stumped this city. Two of them passed. This is the first case of ladies going before the the country for Mr. Mackenzie as a Canadian and a Reformer, not as Premier of Ontario; and we shall next be told that have decided upon having working and passed, there were only three lines of railway in Canada, in the British Provinces; one of 15 miles from Laprairie to St. John's, P.Q.; one of de-nationalization. Even when that party has been beaten, and when it has no longer power to control the policy of Government, it is still a subject of 30 miles in length; and one in Pictou where the lag rush letter as proprietor or until the bay rush letter as proprietor or unti

Mr. R. M. Wells is in a little trouble. Bruce he announced that salt had risen, blamed the National Policy for it, and road from Montreal to Portland was being constructed, and previous to that period the negotiations for the Interprovincial road had been begun. It was proposed to build a line from Halifax to Quebec at a cost of five millions sterling. A pamphlet published many years ago gives the dates of opening of the variance of the many to be the state of the salt men, however, are selling fine barrelled salt for sixty-five cents, which is ten cents cheaper than it was before the 17th September; and one of them writes us to ask Mr. Wells to make the necessary correction, and forther the latter of the shock.

Ex-Ald. McGee has so far succeeded in raising by subscription among the citizens, and forther the latter of the shock. and, further, to let them knew it Dominion matters into this Local contest Federal and Local neutrality.

The Parliamentary return containing the a sound financial basis. sums paid to lawyers by the Mackenzie regime, shows that Mr. J. M. Currie received \$1,857 from the Department of Justice and \$3,820 from the Public Works Department; coaches. They said they wished to go to while his brother. Mr. J. G. Currie, M.P.P., Oakville, and had ridden all the way from while his brother, Mr. J. G. Currie, M.P.P., drew \$2,649 from the Department of Justice and \$2,739 from the Public Works Department. In all the Messrs. Currie secured \$11,065. Mr. J. G. Currie was employed by the Government after he had laide street skating rink resulted in Walker. lost his gown. But no doubt it will be said that he was struck off the roll in his capacity as a lawyer, while he was retained being second with 428 miles, 6 laps, Warnes,

nent forbids members to hold colonial offices of profit. It was, therefore, ostentatiously announced when the Right Honourable Hugh Childers, M.P., formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, became Agent-General of the colony of Victoria, that it was without salary. But it would that it was without salary. But it would seem that even a British ex-Minister is not above a little harmless equivocation. Mr. Childers is in receipt of a handsome pension from the colony as ex-Collector of Content and this income result in the colony as ex-Collector of Content and this income result in the colony as ex-Collector of Content and this income result in the colony as ex-Collector of Content and this income result in the colony as ex-Collector of Content and this income result in the colony as ex-Collector of Content and the colony as ex-Collector and the colony as ex-Collector of Content and the colony as ex-Collector and the colony as ex-Customs, and this income would, in the rdinary course of things, have lapsed, but now it will continue, and the new Agent-General will evade the rules of the House

The Ingersoll Chronicle boasts that Mr. Crooks "always stands by his friends." We believe this to be true. On the 21st June, 1876, he appointed Mr. Allan McLean, of Ingersoll, steward of Toronto Asylum. In November, 1876, Mr. McLean was suspended by the Superintendent for appro-priating provisions belonging to the institu-tion to his own use. The matter was reported to the Government. Mr. McLean did no work but drew his salary with he was transferred to the stewardship of Rockwood Asylum. Here Mr. Crooks showed that he cared more for political friendship than for the efficiency of the public service. It is a case which eur Ingersoll contemporary might quote with very great effect in support of its state-ment that the Minister of Education "always stands by his friends."

Mr. Pattullo's hand-book of Reform speeches which did the Conservative cause such excellent service last fall, shows that in 1877 Local Ministers addressed meetings with Dominion Ministers in behalf of the Mackenzie Government at Kingston, 27th June; Forest, 29th June; Newmarket, 2nd July; Unionville, 3rd July; Clinton, 5th July; Fergus, 7th July; Colborne, 9th July; Orangeville, 18th September; Brampton, 19th September; Galt, 20th September; Simcoe, 21st September; Aylmer 22nd September; Teeswater, 24th September; and Port Elgin, 25th September classes of inventors." The English Press is conservative, yet after a careful examination of all the evidence, it not only endorses but recommends the Family Medin 1877 Local Ministers addressed meetings ber. The Local Ministers who took part in these picnics were Messrs. Mowat, Hardy, Pardee and Fraser. In 1878 they opened the "hunting in couples" campaign in June, Messrs. Mackenzie and Mowat appearing in this city, and kept it up until the 8th September, nine days before the elections. Mr. Blake says they appeared not as Ontario Ministers but as Canadians and Reformers. Will he please tell us in what capacity they earned their pay during the time thus spent?

CITY RECORD.

The Diocesan Synod meets on 10th June. The Mechanics' Institute has now a nembership of 1,152 against 1,004 last year. The examinations for the Gilchrist cholarship for 1879 commence on June

An address was presented to the new Bishop of Toronto on Monday evening by the Sunday school teachers of the diocese. A Toronto firm of cigarmakers have written to people in Winnipeg regarding the advisability of starting a cigar factory

John Murphy, a Toronto barber, has been arrested in Montreal for picking pockets. Two hundred dollars were four Fifteen hundred head of fat cattle have

already been shipped to England this season by Messrs. Morse, Frankland, and Reeve of this city. Fourteen fires, caused principally by fire-crackers, occurred within the forty hours on the Queen's birthday. Fortunately none of

them did any very serious damage. A grand regatta under the auspices of the Hanlan club is to be held on Teronto bay in August or September. Eight or ten thousand dollars are to be given in prizes. A planing mill and a large quantity of lumber, valued in all at \$30,000, belonging to Mr. J. B. Smith, situated at the foot of Bay street, were destroyed by fire on Fri

Sir John Macdonald, M.P., Sir Samuel Tilley, M.P., and Sir Charles Tupper, M. D., M.P., are announced to speak in the Provincial Amphitheatre to-morrow (Satur-

His Excellency the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise have honoured the Toronto Home for Incurables by becoming patron and patroness of that institution. The appeal of Andrew Mercer against

the sequestration of the Mercer estate by the Attorney-General was argued in the Court of Error and Appeal last week, and The Winnipeg papers, in speaking of the departure of F. W. Rimer for Toronto, say

that there is an impression that he has \$6,000 or \$7,000 stowed away snugly some Hon. Oliver Mowat addressed a meeting the Provincial Amphitheatre on Monday

evening, when he was met and replied to by Messrs. Morris and Scott, M.P.P.'s who carried the audience completely wit In the Queen's Bench on Tuesday Mr Christopher Robinson showed cause to a rule to commit the editor of the Cornwall Reporter

A TORONTO BARBER IN THE TOUS -Montreal despatch, dated the 26th, says that a man named Jno. Murphy, a barber

Three young ladies presented themselve matriculation examination of th Ontario College of Physicians, just held in college examiners since 1879

The Northern railway and the Hamilton and North-Western railway Companies don Manufacturing Company," whose ob-

ject will be the manufacture of wooder goods and notions, and goods partly of wood and partly of metal, is to be incorporated shortly. Toronto will be the clie place of business, and the capital stock will at the Mercer Reformatory, fell off a scaffold on Monday and broke one of his legs. He

raising by subscription among the citizens, over \$5,000 towards the establishment of an annual industrial exhibition in the city

Mr. McGee is quite confident of procuring the remaining \$5,000, the sum asked for from the citizens to place the enterprise on DARING BOYS .- On Monday, on the arway at Mimico, two boys were found to b

Kingston on a truck under a Grand Trunk The six-day pedestrian tournament men lost his gown.

said that he was struck off the rell in his
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being second with 428 miles, 6 laps, warnes,
of New Hamburg, third, with 341 miles, 6
laps, Alberti, Ottawa, fourth with 300
miles, and O'Grady, Toronto, fifth, with

THE ROBBERY FROM THE RECEIVER-GEN ERAL'S OFFICE. -Two men were arrested at Guelph on Tuesday morning on suspicion of having passed four one-dollar Dominion notes uncut. They are supposed to be part of the money stolen from the Receiver-General's office here about a year ago. Each sheet of four bills is marked either

VAUGHAN AND MARKHAM SPRING SHOW —The spring show of this society was held at Richmond Hill on the 24th inst. There was a good display of horses and cattle, also of agricultural implements generally. The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company, who took first prize, delivered twenty-size. mewers and reapers to purchasers in the vicinity, and obtained eleven signed order on the fair ground. They afterwards gave a dinner to the purchasers at the Palmer House. The attendance at the show was excellent.

## FIRE RECORD

ZURICH, Ont., May 23 .- A fire broke out this afternoon in Fenwick's flour mill, which was burnt to the ground with all its contents and over a thousand cords of firewood. Two dwelling houses with outbuildings were also burnt and many other build-ings badly damaged. The total loss on the mill is \$7,000; insured in the Waterloo \$500 : insured for \$150 in the Grand River \$300 in the Berlin Mutual, Cause of fire probably from the fire place. The mill was running at the time.

"Practical Science."

Under the above heading the St. Croix Courier, of St. Stephen, N.B., in referring to the analysis of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medother classes of inventors." The English Press is conservative, yet after a careful examination of all the evidence, it not only endorses but recommends the Family Med-icines manufactured by Dr. Pierce. No remedies ever offered the afflicted give such perfect satisfaction as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

LONDON, May 25.—A despatch from the Hague says there has been severe fighting in Acheen and that the Dutch have been

visit to the Sugar Refinery a

CRESS OF OUR MANUFACTURES

ming of the Art Gallery by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise.

MONTREAL, May 26.—The Vice-regal party visited Redpath's sugar refinery and the Hudon cotton mill this morning. These were found to be in full manufactories were found to be in full operation and to indicate in some degree the prosperity which is gradually, but surely, overtaking the Dominion. The sugar refinery, after being closed during three years, now employs 400 men in the works and gives occupation to many subsidiary trades. Although there is at president years stock of Amarican spreas in the ent a large stock of American sugar in the Canadian market—imported, of course, be-fore the tariff changes—the Montreal refinery is turning out one hundred tons of sugar per week. As regards quality, it is admittedly more wholesome than, and superior to, that heretofore supplied by the and the prices quoted are below those for the American article. The white granulated which was being taken from the centrifugal pans to-day could not fail to please councisseurs. Other grades are being manufactured, and the output of 30,000 tons annually will contribute towards the whole Dominion with pure supplying the whole Dominion with pure sacoharine matter. The raw sugar used in the establishment is imported from the West Indies, principally Cuba, direct to Montreal by the St. Lawrence route, and three vessels so laden are now lying at the whares.

REDPATH'S ESTABLISHMENT comprises a large block, surrounded by workshops, situated on the banks of the Lachine canal. The process of refining sugar is exceedingly simple. The raw sugar, which is brought from the vessel in casks, is operated upon with heat and water on the ground flour, and is afterpumped up into filters on p flat, and thence passes into a pans on the same floor. The mavacuum pans on the same floor. The material is drawn from the bottom of the pans into a trap and carried in by travellers over an elevated tramway and emptied into centrifugal machines. The velocity of centrifugal machines. The velocity of movement causes the separation of the crystals, and sugar is shovelled out of the pans while the syrup is allowed to pass into a receptacle below. The different operations were witnessed with interest by the Vice-regal party, and no doubt his Excellency was pleased to observe that Canada can now boast of having a sugar refinery in brisk operation, especi are to be met with on the banks of the Clyde. The Vice-regal party next

at Hochelaga. The weaving, carding, spin-ning, dressing and other rooms were visit-ed, and her Royal Highness and his Excellency manifested much interest in the various processes through which the raw cotton passes. At the time of the visit workmen were engaged in building an additional wing of 176 feet in length, which will give employment to 400 manufacturing coloured cottons.

OPENING OF THE ART GALLERY. After the blare of trumpets, the roll of drums, the rattle of musketry, the loud words of command, and the thunderous shouts of happy armed men, especially the terrific "rah, rah, rah," of the Brooklyn carried to Toronto, it was a pleasant change o-night to the quietude of the art galler and the subdued voices of men, women an children engaged in the admiration of such works of art as no other city of the Dominion possesses. The Art Association gallery was inaugurated to-night by his Excellency and her Royal Highness amid a concourse of all that this metropolis contains of wealth, fashion and culture. The building, which is a new one and constructed especially ad hoc, is situated in a frame ad noc, is situated in a frame work of foliage in Phillips' Square, one of the most central and charming spots of the city.

The ground, which is very valuable, was donated by the late Beniah Gibb, with a round sum of money, toward erection purposes. There had been a lamentable torpor in art circles prior to that, the old Art Association having fallen very much away in both spirit and money. But this less with a knowledge of his fellow-citizens' peculiarities, had limited the time during which the ground and money could e availed of. A committee was struck in the way of subscription privileges, succeeded in rolling up a large membership. Sir Francis Hincks was entrusted with the presidency in order that he might successfully manage the finances. Lord Dufferin made a fine contribution of money to the fund last year and others followed his example.

fund last year and others followed his example. The result was that the splendid edifice was rapidly constructed and immediately upon its completion the third portion of Mr. Gibb's bequest was carried into effect. A number of the most artistic canvases of his great collection chosen by himself in his will were made over to the association, and alloted the place of honour on its walls. Several of the leading acitizens loaned the best works in their possession until no less than three hundred pictures were got together that would do credit to any city. gether that would do credit to any city. Indeed I repeat that it is admitted to be the best of the kind in the Dominion, and on that account the further idea suggests

THE NUCLEUS OF A NATIONAL COLLECTION. For decade upon decade to come no one city in any Province of Canada can afford to turn out an exhibition of her own, except of course of local talent. Coperation is required and centralization
in art is orthodox whatever it may
le or not be in politics. Montreal too is central, has its own gallery, a fine collec-tion to begin with; and the wealth of its citizens, with the improvement of taste and the gradual manifestation of talent, will prove a lever toward general æsthetic improvement and development. We are all in the national mood just now, barring a lew Grits, and it might be worth while to infuse the spirit into our art and literature.

During the afternoon her Royal Highness
and suite had a private view of the colleclite had a private view of the colle on, towards which she stands in the fold capacity of patroness, contributor

THE EVENING CEREMONY e gallery was crowded by a fashionable At nine o'clock the vice-regal party arrived, consisting of his Excellency and her Royal Highness, Mrs. DeWin-lence, and Capt. Harbord. Her Royal dighness was attired in a white satin ress, elaborately trimmed with rich lace. dis Excellency wore evening dress. The HIS EXCELLENCY in acknowledging the address of the Art Association of Montreal delivered the following impromptu

ar. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has an us great satisfaction to bear our part in the amony to-day, to be present with you at the ming of this building, the first art gallery I lieve which has been opened in Montreal. It is tainly the first occasion on which so large an semblage of ladies and gentlemen, representing so cash of the wealth and influence of this great city, as met together to encourage a devotion to art.