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The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876.

VOL. V. NO. 217. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GOT HIS REWARD.

AN event we foreshadowed the other day has occurred. Mr. DAVID STRATON, M.P., has resigned his seat for South Wellington, to accept the Guelph Postmastership, rendered vacant by the death of Col. KINGSMILL. Mr. STRATON had a right to claim the office, if he wanted it—as it is evident he did—and the Government could not very well help giving it to him. If he has not been a very useful Party man, he has at all events been a very uncompromising one. He knew no price of this bait has likely been a serious addition to the expenses of the fishermen, who have eagerly availed themselves of the novel substitute. Bait is not generally used in the English pilchard or sardine fishery, different modes of fishing being adopted to those employed in France; but in those instances where cod's roe has been tried it has been found to attract large numbers of fish. The increased demand for pilchards which the operations of the Cornish Sardine Company of Falmouth are likely to create, for the purpose of preserving the fish in oil, in the manner which has found so much favour, will probably lead to the more extended use of bait, and locusts or grasshoppers will no doubt come into requisition in Cornwall, as well as in France. The Canadian Mr. Morvan was considered so important by the French Government that a hundred barrels of locusts were supplied by the Governor-General of Algeria, and transported to Brittany, to be tried on a larger scale, at the cost of the State. The results were so satisfactory that during the ensuing fishing season the locust bait is expected to be largely used.

Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

It is likely, according to announcement of the Dominion Parliament, that, during the early summer of 1876, the half-breed reserve in Manitoba, some 1,400,000 acres, or ships (1,400,000 acres) will be patented to the grantees.

These plots, of 190 acres each, lying near Red and Assiniboine rivers to Poplar Point westward; beyond Selkirk on the north, and nearly as far as Emmerson towards the south—making in all the most valuable tract of land in the North-West. The allotments of scrip, 160 acres of each (about 200,000 scrip), to the heads of families and old settlers, locatable anywhere in Government land, will also, it is promised, be distributed to them on the close of the present session of Parliament. The greater part of this immense acreage, both scrip and patent, will then be thrown upon a market unduly, from its limited capacity, to absorb it, and consequently be sold at absurdly low prices. It is almost certain that these lands may then be purchased at from twenty-five to fifty cents per acre, or at all events, less than one dollar.

A. W. Burrows, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will undertake, for intending investors, the purchase of these lands, after Patents and Scrips issue, and guarantee satisfaction. He possesses unusual advantages for this commission, in his universal acquaintance with the settlers and half-breeds, through his long connection with the Dominion Land Office, as a land agent. The Federal claims of the inhabitants was revised, by personal attendance of the claimants, for the basis of these grants. He is also fully aware of the value and quality of all the lands referred to.

Letters addressed to Winnipeg, and Town plots, also river front and quarter section farms for sale on favourable terms. Address

A. W. BURROWS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

References—Messrs. Murphy, Kemp & Monkman, Barristers, Toronto.

Messrs. Baker, Cassels, & Peacock, Barristers, Toronto.

Mr. J. H. Flock, Barrister, Toronto.

Messrs. Gilman & Holton, Wholesale Grocers, Montreal. 2 1 4 2 6

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. —Lot No. 14, West Mitchell Road, 133 acres, well watered, orchard, good buildings, within one mile of Stratford, and about 22 miles from St. Marys. Also, 3 acres, East Mitchell Road, on public road, good out-buildings. Apply (by letter post paid) to JOHN STRZELE, St. Marys. 211-4

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CHURCH & STATE.

THE "MATERIAL ADVANTAGES" POLICY.

MR. MACKENZIE has just administered to the electors of Richelieu a sedative which has overcome the violent effects of Mr. HUNTINGDON's dose in Argenteuil, Mr. HUNTINGDON's friends claim, by a majority of land (pertaining to the Military Reserve) in rear of the Town of Sorel. Last year several acres of this land was properly enough granted to the Sorel Hospital. Application was then made by Father Dorway, the *curé* of Sorel, for the remainder of the land to be applied to the purposes of the Roman Catholic College of Sorel. He had, it is hardly hard to imagine that his application would be entertained, but he was hoping that the liberality with which the Government had granted all he had asked; and there was great rejoicing accordingly. The *Messager de Sorel*, a "Liberal" paper, is intensely delighted. After congratulating the people of Sorel on the fact that the success of the College is assured by this grant "made at a "nominal price, barely equal to the tenth "of the real value" of the property, it goes on to invoke their gratitude on behalf of its political friends in this way:

"All these advantages the population of Sorel will owe, next to the zeal of the venerable *Curé*, to those who have just shown the liberality of the Mackenzie Government! We are convinced, too, that it will be grateful to that Government!

"The negotiations for the acquisition of these properties commenced under Sir George, and continued under the Hon. Mr. Langevin, could effect nothing but unfulfilled promises. In this case, as in a number of others, it is a *Liberal* Government, which was to accomplish the benefit which a *Conservative* Government could not do!

"Complaint has been made that the Province of Quebec, and the district of Sorel, especially, could obtain nothing from the present Government, and that the influence of our Ministers was nil in the Cabinet!

"The fact which we announce to-day ought not to leave much hope of success to those who seek popularity through this prejudice!

"Prodigious efforts are also being made in Quebec to make us dupes of honest and religious country population the idea that the Liberal party and the clergy are hostile to Religion, and even that the thunder-bolts of the Church impend over their heads and those of their supporters!

"Is not the generous gift with which the Mackenzie Cabinet has just endowed two institutions which are essentially religious, and the education of two venerable members of our clergy, a sufficient refutation of these foolish and calumnious slanders, and at the same time a striking contrast with the conduct of our Conservative friends?

"Our population is too intelligent not to understand this, and too just not to make a return for it!"

This "eloquent refutation of foolish and "calumnious slanders," as the organ calls it, is certainly intended to be just like a demonstrational grant, unauthorized by Parliament, made and accepted by the parties, as a bribe, or inducement. The avowed policy of the *Rouge* Party to overcome the influence of the Church by "measures, which the Clergy will not, the Dominion Government, seems to be approved by the Cabinet, and will doubtless receive the sanction of the faithful in this Province.

THE ISSUE IN NORTH MIDDLESEX.

THE two days' "Independent" candidate in North Middlesex being fobbed to the "pressure" brought to bear upon him, the contest is narrowed down to a plain, square fight between Mr. LEVI, representing the Liberal Conservative Opposition, and Mr. COLIN SCATCHERD, a prononced Grit, in the interest of the Administration. Though the Riding has been held almost for a generation by the Grit Party, we desire to make the issue now a political one solely. Both candidates are men of respectability: in all personal respects, it matters little which of the two, which the electors are called upon to decide is this—Are they willing, by casting their ballots for Mr. SCATCHERD, to endorse the policy and conduct of the Government, and to aid them to retain the reins of power?

The Grit organ states the ball with the broad declaration that the country is "at present governed with ability and "honesty, that the measures of the "Government have been wise and beneficial, and that the Party are power in "carrying out consistently the principles "they upheld in Opposition." Is this so? Do the electors of North Middlesex believe these statements to be true? Are they ready by their votes to declare that they are true?

We utterly deny their truthfulness. We declare the reverse to be the fact. We charge that the country is not at present governed with honesty and ability; that the measures of the Government have not been wise and beneficial; and that the party in power are not carrying out consistently the principles they advocated in Opposition.

"Governed with honesty." Was it honest of Mr. MACKENZIE, after PARKER & Co., a contractor, was awarded a contract and had commenced work, to take it from him, at the solicitation of Messrs. SCORT and St. JEAN, the one a colleague, the other a supporter in Parliament and a member for Ottawa city, and give the work to a Party supporter at a higher price? Was it honest of Mr. MACKENZIE to Ottawa Mr. MARTIN, a Montreal contractor, on the assurance that the contract for the Esquimalt Dockyard, which that city would be awarded to him, and then, at the urgent solicitation of the "Montreal Club," give it at a higher figure to Messrs. BURDITT and LAMONTAGNE, friends of the Party? Was it honest of him to allow $200,000 of the public money to remain in the Ontario Bank for a whole year without interest, in order that Mr. Senator BURWIN, President of that Bank, should have his reward for buying up South Ontario in the interest of the Government? Was it honest of him to enter into a collusion with Messrs. JETTE and LAFLAMME, two of his supporters in the House of Commons, to fleece the Government and the public out of a large sum of money in connection with Lachine Canal lands? Was it honest of him to give Mr. A. B. FOSTER a contract over a route of which he knew nothing, and which in consequence of the engineering difficulties experienced, has been called—Mr. FOSTER being well paid, however, for his services? Was it

"Governed with ability." We might properly speak of the Steel Rails transaction under the former head; but we look at it simply as a business transaction. Was it evidence of ability to purchase, at least two years before they were required, a market falling daily, steel rails to the amount of over $2,500,000, and in the unprecedented unstable state which "the industry of a million of dollars" to this country was in? Was it evidence of ability to buy now than they have paid terms with several of the persons interested with the charge of the Canadian Department at the Centennial Exhibition. That his strictures—now playful, now incisive—have been of service in remedying the evil complained of, we have no manner of doubt. It is only by such means that self-sufficient incapables can be brought to book. The series of letters written by our correspondent has been received with an unusual degree of appreciation by Canadian readers of all classes. But one opinion has been expressed of the graphic delineations with which Mr. Lewis sketched a preliminary outline of the great Fair. His name is well known in the literary field of Canada. His style is too unmistakably in the vein of the Globe's leaders ever to be mistaken for another. The merits of M. CAUCHON's letters calls up the *Globe's* estimate of the man:

"The Beaufort job is rank and smells to heaven. That Cauchon has been proved guilty of conduct which would certainly bring the law for years, is, we think, not doubted by any sane man."—*Globe Dec 20th, 1875.*

And the character given him by the Quebec organ of the Party which now sustains him:

"He (M. Cauchon) will still enjoy, though in another shape, the forbidden and illegitimate gains which he has gained by the power of his influence. Scandalous as this affair is in its bearer outline, it is made delicately worse by its attendant circumstances. It is quite safe to say that if this were a matter of life and death, or a criminal court, the evidence of M. Cauchon—not to go too far (we will not include the Ministry in the scope of this sentence)—would be sufficient to hang him."—*Montreal Herald* Dec. 18th, 1871.

This frightful condemnation has never been explained away. Since the day the *Globe*, in announcing in a lugubrious way, his entrance into the Cabinet, ecstatically said he "would bring strength to the "Government," not a word has been uttered by his colleagues, or the Party organs in his justification or defence. Is more humiliating position no man or Party ever occupied in relation to one another. The Party would not remain in it for a moment if it had any sense of honour or regard for consistency, and the man would quite humiliated by the Party he left. Nothing, we repeat, but excessive weakness, or rank corruption, or both, could bring the Premier or a great Party into such an association; and the electors of Quebec Centre will do eminent service not to "Religious" but to the cause of public morality, if they succeed in driving M. CAUCHON into obscurity by continually thunder him for the fulfilment of his corrupt promises to them.

A VINDICATION.

ANIMATED solely by the desire to do his duty towards ourselves and the public, our special correspondent at Philadelphia has thought fit to find fault in some quarters with his letters. We have no complaint to make in this respect. We do not, we repeat, we do not, we do not, we do not