All the golden Names of olden

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THE WEIGHT MAIL TORONTO, TRIDAY, JULY 4, 1866.



The trist - Luail. TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 187

THE ELECTION RECORD.

winning seats right along since the Gen-eral Election in 1874: The following list, which we believe to be a correct one, tells another and a far different tale

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BN 1874.

Basex, McGregor. M McGregor.
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Napierville Dorion M
E Eigin Harvey M
Digby, Oakov Room
Mechael Room
Berthier, Paquet, M
Gaspe, Harper, O
C. Toronto, Wilkes, M
Hamilton, Ivring, M
Hamilton, Wood, M
Monek, McCallum, O
R, York, Dymond, O
R, York, Dymond, O
R, Farsh, Jonatch, O blay M Langevin .

Thus of the 50 contested held by the Ministry and position in 1874, while to-da

As we remarked a few days ago, the

Diotator or those who spoke for him prevailed, and the OILY GAMMON who did duty as chairman succeeded in perthat it was their duty to smother their convictions for the good of the Party. As a result the word of command appears to have been passed along the whole line, and nearly all the organs, big and little, are now firing away at Protection as zealously as if the country's safety depended upon crushing it out. In the three weeks that have passed since the caucus, the Toronto organ has had considerably more Free Trade in its columns than it had during the three months just preceding, and over the Province "Tray, Blanche, "and Sweetheart" are yelping out in chorus. To the Hamilton Times must be awarded the credit of having hit upon a most ingenious plan of fighting the battle for Free Trade, while heaving up the appearance of being on the "December of the ambittous" the "Silppery Jack" of the ambittous to preserve one been as much some interest to have been as much some interest to have been passed along the three weeks that have passed since the caucus, the are indeed told are indeed told during the three most passed to the control of the manufaction of the passed to the credit of having hit upon a most ingenious plan of fighting the battle for Free Trade, while the "Silppery Jack" of the ambittous.

the rect count size. He line alren by the "Slippery Jack" of the ambitions little dity is to land protection to manifactures while ferroly denouncing protection to agriculture. Both are now rather preminently before the country, and it is foresseen that, as they must be carried together, or not at all, to defeat the latter is to send the former to the limbo of impossibilities. As we have before said, there are three or four Grit journals in the whole Dominion that make a pretence of being in favour of protection to manufactures, but when they come to protection to agriculture they reach the sticking point, and will have none of it. If, by the free use of the cold water douche, the latter can be "done for," the smothering of the former under a wet blanket is secured. The game seems a cunni ig one, but it will not work. The que and of the first water than the subject is a waste of the subject is the subject in the subject is a waste of the subject is the subject in the subject is a sucred. The game seems a cunni ig one, but it will not work. The que and of

there is, however, nothing for the particular friends of the latter to be alarmed at, for with the triumph of a national policy of protection to all home production, agriculture included, justice to the interests they represent is assured. Having already noted some points in the evideise given before Dr. Okron's Agricultural Committee by Mr. Hill, of Welland, and Mr. Morgan, of Easex, we will now planne at that of other important vitaesses. M. Banoit, M. P. for the County of Chambly, Province of Quebec, who is a risember of the Provincial Council of Agriculture, gave evidence as a prastical farmer. In his opinion the produce duties imposed in 1870 were bedeficial, and their repeal in 1870 were bedeficial, and their for produce enough for her own consumption. On this point M. Benori differs from his agricultural friends in the West, and the Globe makes what it can out of an apparent inconsistency of Protectionists. There is really, however, no disagreement as to, the principle of Protectionists. There is really, however, no disagreement as to, the principle which is to be taken for a guide, such questions of detail as that referred to requite capable of being settled, when the right time comes, by a close test of facts. M. Bentor adduced in support of his views Dr. Tache's letter of 17th January last to the Dominion Board of Trade, in which it was maintained that the quantity of wheat and flour together exported by Canada is actually exceeded by the imports, and that, so far from having a surplus, we have to import to make up a deficiency. Dr. Tache's opinion, we know, is not concurred in by leading produce dealers in the West but we are by no means prepared to say that it is one to be lightly dismissed or disregarded. The area of land ploughed and under crop has no doubt greatly increased during the last decade or two, but the area surplus and pl

on whichever side of this question the view so ably advanced by Mr. LUKES, of Newmarket, to be the right one, viz.

That to admit free American wheat and flour hile our wheat and flour have to pay high duties when sent across the border, is to hand over to our wide, awake neighbours the lion's share of the profits of a trade which we should retain for ourselves. M. Baxorr would so regulate the tobacco and sugar duties as to favour the production in Canada of tobacco and beet root sugar; and would favour the growth and manufacture of flax by duties on imported fabrics. Starch factories and straw paper factories he would encourage by putting sufficient duties on foreign starch and paper. He says that it would usey as this. Widows and pounds and in a general way be simple justice to impose on American products duties exactly equal to those that our products have to pay when exported to the States.

Another witness examined was Mr.