BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. Remittances may be made either by draft, ex-press, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

our risk.

Give post-office address in full.

Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL. Per Nonpareil line (12 lines make one inch.)
Ordinary advertising, each insertion. 15 cents,
Advertisements in Special Notice col. 26

on last page 25

neading matter notices. 35

"

"reading matter notices.35"
Reports of Annual Meetings and Financial Statements of Banks, Insurance Companies, and similar institutions..20 "Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines will be charged as 10 line advertisements.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of The Matl. Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for adverthem for such advertisements. Cuts for adve-tisements must be mounted on solid met

THE WEEKLY MAIL he rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situations wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found, Cattle Strayed: 2½ cents per word each insertion; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1883. WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MATE will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

As we pointed out in previous issues, the arrangement is one that concerns and is beneficial to three distinct parties, viz., the Government, the company, and the business public. And we shall repeat the points that appear, to the mind of the average business man, to favour the arrangement strongly.

1. As to the Government: The Finance Minister obtains a loan of twenty-four millions at 4 per cent. without discounts. charges, or commissions, by which he will be enabled to reduce the interest on the public debt and provide liberally for all public needs, without going on the market. Out of this loan the Government undertakes to pay, half-yearly, a dividend of three per cent. for ten years. This is done without the risk of a single dollar by the Government, while the saving in the matter of the loan is so obvious and so great that no one can overlook it. 2. As to the company. It is obvious that the gain to the company has in the

steadying of its stock in the market, against which a very inimical combination rival railways and enemies of Canada had been made, and had operated actively The stock will now become a favourite the demand for it will increase; and what remains of it in the fereign market will at once be transferred to the English market and taken up, greatly to the advantage of all Canadian securities.

3. As to the business public. It is

clear that the banks will be able to ease the present stringency, which is caused in part by the necessary withdrawal of Government deposits, and the commercial world will in all probability find a benefit in the increased easiness of money. 4. All business men are aware that the

Pacific Railway Company have till 1891 to finish their contract. This arrangement, by putting them more rapidly in funds, will enable them to complete their work in two years from this time instead of eight years, thus giving the country the benefit through line-an arrangement of incalculable value to the development of Canada. Every mile of the road north of Lake Superior is now under contract, and seven thousand men are at work on it.

These are points that men of business will appreciate much better than the tricky smartness of Grit journals in pointing out differences between the statements in the newspapers. Business men are at no loss to understand the affair. And the clearer they understand it, the more favourably will they think of it, we are

LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA AND THE U. S.

Our Ottawa correspondence recently contained a statement concerning the difference between the land regulations of Canada and the United States. It forms part of the evidence which from day to day has been put forward in our columns to show that those who protest against the land regulations of Canada, and declare they are driving men into the United States, are in no better condition, logically, than those who declare that the National Policy of protection is the cause of an "exodus" to a country where protection is still more rigorously enforced.

It cannot be, as was previously said, that people leave the North-West of Canada for the United States because of the greater liberality of the land laws of the North-Western Territories of the United States. Even the Iron Age has not "brass" enough to make that assertion. It is reserved, we say again, for the Globe and other unpatriotic organs of the Opposition to make comparisons between the United States and Canada's land laws to the detriment of the latter and to the serious injury of the truth of the case. The that Canada's North-West land policy is far away more liberal than the land policy in the North-Western Terri-

ories of the United States. Not to go into details, the broad lines of Canada's land policy are much better for the settler than those of the United States. Canada grants to every actual settler a free homestead and a pre-emption adjoin-ing. In the United States a homestead and pre-emption cannot adjoin and cannot held at the same time. In Canada tion" is the right to purchase a pre-emption is the state of the homethe tears of broken-hearted wives who in the tears of broken-hearted wives who in van implore the political officials to restore to them their husbands and to aid in making their miserable homes happy once more—all these things prove the inefficiency of the Crooks Act as a temperance

months. In Canada a man can get two nited States only the can be obtained. In Canada the condition of ownership is three years' settlement and cultivation. age has the right to a homestead and pre-emption. In the United States he must be 21 years old. For young men, there-fore Canada is three years ahead of the

United States.

In the United States no person who is owner of 320 acres in any State or terri-tory can obtain a homestead. In Canada the only condition for securing homestead and pre-emption is that the man shall actually reside on the land. He may own lands in other places without that fact preventing him obtaining his free grant

and pre-emption.

The class of people who make com-plaints about the character of our land regulations is not a class easily located and examined. Professor Tanner has in-dicated its non-existence with sciencific

accuracy as follows;
"As soon as it was shown that I was about to visit Canada in the discharge of these duties, I was favoured with various communications warning me as to the difficulties and country. These were sent to me from Cancountry. These were sent to me from Canada, as well as from England, and the severest censures were passed upon those who
had misled the public by highly coloured
reports upon farming in Canada. In replying to these communications, I asked for the
names and addresses of any of these cases of unsuccessful emigrants, or any definite de-tails which I could examine into on my arrival in Canada. I felt that these were just the cases which I needed, and I was therefore most anxious to secure this information. My correspondents were in every case unable to give me any such particulars, and my English correspondents could only refer me to certain Canadian newspapers for these instances of failure. Feeling, as I did, the mmense importance of having these instances of failure before me. I renewed my apfor the same on my arrival Canada, but here also the alarming incident which had been described could not be localized or identified so as to admit of examina tion on the spot, and I failed to obtain the details I so much desired."

We have not noticed that the papers which have most industriously circulated the complaints that have done the country so much harm have ever had the courage to face Prof. TANNER'S statements. Perhaps he neglected to send them a copy of his report.

THE CROOKS ACT ARRAIGNED.

TIME and again THE MAIL has directed the attention of the public to the inefficiency of the Crooks Act, as a means of checking vice, and to the inability of the officers appointed under that Act to perform their duties fairly, owing to the partisan and immoral use to which the Ontario licensing machinery is put. But bur appeals on behalf of the morality of the community have been neglected by the Local Government, and showers of abuse and bad language have been THE MAIL'S reward for its efforts to secure reforms in the interest of the community. Still, our assertions could not be challenged, for the reason that day by day fresh proofs of their accuracy were forthcoming. The latest testimony to the correctness of THE MAIL's criticisms of the Crooks Act comes not from a Conservative, but from a Reform source. The Guelph Mercury is a Grit paper, mora rabid than the majority of its journalistic brethren, and as little disposed to tell truths which are unpleasant regarding its friends, and their pet measures as any of on the London market with the aid of them. Yet it is constrained to make in its subsidized financial blackmailing organs. issue of last Thursday a plain statement ton correspondence it says with reference to that measure:

"Considering the way in which its pro-visions are carried out, it is with us a question if it is any advantage or not. Liquor stores boldly sell by the glass. Hotel-keepers freely traffic in the business on Saturday nights and Sundays, as of old. Drunken men and boys Sabbath after Sabbath wander around our streets, using language both vulgar and pro-fane. Wives appeal to and forbid dealers supplying drunken husbands liquor. The Commissioners are appealed to by respectable people from this and neighbouring towns to have something done to abate the evil still no change is visible; in fact, strong drink is freely and at any time dealt out to rich or poor, male or female, young or old.

This is a shocking picture for temperance and temperate men to contemplat Liquor sold openly on Saturday nights and Sundays; drunken men and boys reeling about the streets on the Sabbath; and wives appealing, but in vain, to Mr. Mowar's officials to stop this dreadful carnival of intoxication which is desolating their homes and degrading and ruining their husbands. The Mercury naturally thinks there is a screw loose somewhere, or such a fearful state of things would exist. The correspondent proceeds to re-

"I do not claim to be thoroughly posted as to the duties of the commissioners and inspectors, but have no hesitation in making the statement, fearless of successful contradiction, that if the law is in North Wellington carried out, then the law is a failure. As the inspector seldom visits this portion of his division, the impression generally prevails that he is guilty of wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties. What services he renders in return for his salary no one section knows."

If the Mercury would open its eyes

would easily discover the character of the services the inspector renders for his salarv. The other day a License Inspecto wrote an impertinent letter to THE MAIL, saying that he did neglect his duties as inspector to take part in an election, and that he would have considered himself a traitor to his Province, which is to him another word for party, if he had not done so. What one inspector does, another will do; and the North Wellington inspector is a rare bird, indeed, if his inspecting does not consist entirely of examining the voters' ists and looking into the interests of the Reform party in his district. A man cannot inspect licenses and work for the Reform party at the same time. Therefore, if the North Wellington inspector has done for his party what the party expects from him in return for his salary as inspector, the neglect of his duties to the public, the Sunday selling, the drunkenness, the tearful appeals of sorrowing wives, cannot be

The fact is-and the testimony of the Guelph organ of the Reform party proves it—that the Crooks licensing system is rotten to the core. It was introduced for none but political purposes, and those purposes were the payment, out of public monies, of Reform political agents in various localities, and the use of the liquor traffic as a political engine. It has succeeded in its base party purposes, has failed, owing to the political characte of its officials, as a measure of social reform. The Sunday liquor selling, the Sab bath desecration, the drunkenness of boys, the tears of broken-hearted wives who in

Happily a brighter day A better measure—a be measure having no partisan ends in viewis about to prevail. Under it the morals three years' settlement and cultivation.

In the United States the term is five years. In Canada a youth of 18 years of avoided that no such complaints as those raised by the Grit Guelph Meroury will be raised by the Grit Guelph Meroury will be made regarding it. The order-loving and temperance public should see that no obstacle is placed in the way of the working of the new licensing law, and that men who are obliged to fight for the obnoxious and drink-encouraging Crooks Act are left where they can do no harm—and that is at

THE DIRECT TAXATIONISTS.

In May, 1880, Mr. Mowar's through his press announced that owing to the unhappy state of our provincial finances burdens of expenditure now borne by the province would soon have to be placed on the municipalities in order to avoid direct taxation. This was an important statement. It was an acknowledgment by the Premier of the reckless manner in which he has dissipated our resources, and an intimation that as a result of his wastefulness, provincial grants for educational purposes, for roads, and so on, would either have to be discontinued shortly, or secured through the intervention of a hitherto unknown official-a provincial tax-gatherer.

The outlook as pictured by a Reform authority is gloomy indeed. But not more so than facts and figures prove it to be. For ten years the Mowar Government has managed our Provincial finances, and during seven of these it has spent far more money than it has received. When it took office a capital in cash and bonds of \$3,647, 000 was handed over to it by Mr. SAND FIELD MACDONALD. Last year its capital cash and bonds only amounted to \$1,255,700. It has thus spent \$2,391,300 more than it has received, and has reduced the surplus by that enormous sum. But, unfortunately, the disappearance of so tremendous a portion of the cash surplus is not the only loss the people have to deplore. Our timber wealth is our capital. It is the provincial estate; and it is upon earnings of the estate—not upon the estate itself—that we should have lived. The Mowar Government unhappily has not regarded this estate as our capital. It has adopted the policy of the man who, operating a large farm, sells it and lives ipon the proceeds instead of investing hem and supporting himself upon the interest they earn. Mr. Mowar has deliberately sold the provincial estate, and has spent the money realized from it. Dur ing the past ten years he has sold \$8,266,-868 worth of property, and every cent of the receipts has disappeared. Our total osses under his regime have therefore

Losses in cash and bonds..... \$2,391,300 Losses in real estate.....

Now if the Mowar Government had abstained from favouring its political friends with provincial money, if it had cut down its expenditures on champagne, whiskey, and so forth, if it had accepted the reduc tion in the expenditure proposed by the Conservative Opposition, its encroschments upon our capital would have been unnecessary. The \$2,391,300 left by SANDFIELD MACDONALS in the measury would, in that case, have been there to-day, and the money realized from the sale of our estate would have been invested. These two sums, if properly managed, would have brought us an annual income of over half a million of dollars nearly enough to provide for our educational wants.

But no, a grand opportunity to provide for the future has been foolishly neglected by short-sighted men. And now these persons are compelled to announce that as result of their folly many of the expenditures hitherto undertaken by the province must either be met with the help of direct taxation levied by the province or they must be saddled on the municipalities, which also means direct taxation, but levied by a different taxing authority. The Reformers then figure as the direct taxation party of Ontario. It is their policy to continue to waste our resource and to dissipate our capital. And when they have done their worst they propose to send the taxgatherer to every farm house and every dwelling house in the province and to extort from the unoffending people annual contributions, which, had wise counsels prevailed, would have been unnecessary, towards the support of provincial institutions. Those of the electors of West Huron who desire direct taxation will vote for Mr. Ross.

THE GRIT CIRCULAR AND THE

GRIT ORGAN'S DEFENCE OF IT. THE Grit organ continues to contend that the circular which was prepared by Mr. Mowar's friends, in aid of Mr. Lyon. and circulated carefully among the Cathelic people of Algoma just before the election, was in fact prepared and circulated by "the Tories." As we have pointed out, this denial comes just eighteen days too late. We published the document on October 12th. For seventeen days there was silence in the Grit organ. Then an anonymous correspondent, in a hogus despatch," announced that the circular was prepared by "the Tories." It took the organ three days after that to make up its conscience to the task of accepting that falsehood as a party dodge to avoid the responsibility for a disgraceful episode of the

lgoma contest. The organ says "it (THE MAIL) admits now that the letter was not written by s 'Catholic," &c. Admits now-why, we said so on the 12th October last; and the organ was silent for seventeen days thereafter; and now only opens its mouth to tell an untruth. Our contemporary does not, and dares not, publish that letter. Its readers would at once detect the organ's

If that circular had been prepared by the Tories," and circulated by 'Tories" amongst Orangemen; and if the organ's "correspondent" has so much inormation about it, how comes it that all the "revelations" that were made after the election, this particular piece of Tory" iniquity was not discovered? Cirulars of that kind cannot be scattered without getting into the hands of those who do not believe in them. How comes t that no indignant Grit sent a copy of it

o the organ? In case our contemporary should have no copy of the document at hand we pubonce more in order that the Grits in West Simcoe and West Huron may have a chance of seeing how clever their friends re, how honest their party can be, and how courageous the organ is in facing facts and publishing public documents: To the Catholic Electors of Algoma :

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] "FELLOW-CATHOLICS, -At the coming election it is of the utmost importance Oatholic electors of Algoma should nind that the Mowat Government is the hee

friend of our beloved Church of any Government that has ever existed in Ontario.

"They have appropriated more of the public moneys of this province to the charitable institutions under the control of our beloved Church and to our Separate Schools than all of the other Governments of Upper Canada

put together.

"They have persistently opposed the bill for Orange incorporation, and have procured it to be thrown out whenever introduced; and we have their solemn promise that, while the Government lasts, that detestable measure shall never be placed on the statute books of this province.

"We have received satisfactory assurances that Mr. Lyon only

supported the Orange Incorpora-tion bill when he knew it could not be passed, and did so solely for the purpose of keeping the large number, of Orangemen in your district quiet and on his side.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, and it is the sacred duty of all good Catholics to support Mr. Lyon, who has always been a faithful friend and a staunch supporter of the Mowas Government.

'You are, therefore, required to use your vote and influence in Mr. Lyon's favour. It is the desire of our beloved bishops and elergy that you should do so to the utmost of your ability."

The bona fides of this as a Grit manifesto cannot be questioned. It reads just like an editorial in a weekly paper run for the double purpose of small-beer theology and double purpose of small-beer theology and Grit plunder. It represents Mr. Lyon as doing just what Mr. Mowar did—talk fairly to the faces of Orangemen and act falsely behind their backs. It is probably not very different from the ecclesiastical letters carried about by an intoxicated hoodlum during the Muskoka election. The Grit organ cannot shake off the deep disgrace of it. We watch its struggle with interest and amusement.

THE PROVINCIAL CABINET.

IF Hon. Mr. Young is really suffering from ill-health to such an extent as to compel him to resign an office for which he had a very strong, and of course very laudable and natural, ambition, we regret it exceedingly, and offer him our sincere sympathy. At the same time he will pardon us if we point out that the Globe's announcements of facts concerning public men are seldom accepted by the public at sight. People will reflect that Mr. Young has been an active politician; that he had no hesitation in accepting the Treasurership a few months ago: that he ran a contested election: that his duties, interpreted on Mr. Wood's plan, meant only one speech a year, and that the duties were very light. If these things are coupled with the fact that Mr. Young remains an M.P.P., and will take his usual place in the House and part in the debates, it will, we think, be conidered that other circumstances combined with the ill-health (which of course we accept so far as it goes as a compelling cause) to induce Mr. Young to resign his portfolio.

If we should assme that Mr. Young was unable to remain in a Government which could perpetrate such an outrage as the seizure of Rat Portage; which could hire the services of brawling bullies and gaol birds on the look-out for a job ; which could disfranchise nearly half a constituency in order to carry the election; and could instruct its agents to delay the offi-cial returns to prevent a protest then we should be supplying a reason for Mr. Young's resignation which would be credible by the public and creditable to Mr. Young's conscientiousness as a public man. Let us hope that some such reasons entered into the arguments by which Mr. Young convinced himself that he ought to resign. We would like to think as well of him as possible under the cirimstances.

The vacant portfolio has been accepted with alacrity by Mr. A. M. Ross, M.P.P. for West Huron. This gentleman has been in training for the position for a session of two; and his speeches on financial affairs have been very long and very minute, if not very convincing. An election has been ordered, we believe, and the question remains to be settled as to whether or not Mr. Ross is to be allowed to go in unopposed. The vote of the elections in Feb. ruary last was :

Majority.....

Those who have the management of the politics of the constituency will decide whether or not there shall be a contest. Our own opinion is probably well known to our readers. It is this: That, under present circumstances, if there are only two Liberal-Conservatives in a constituency, one should nominate the other and go to the polls to vote for him. This, subject to necessary deductions on account of the form of the statement, is the policy that, we think, shoul govern our friends if they real mean to continue in hopefulness the work of ridding Ontario of Mr. Mowar and Mr. HARDY, the Bull Pup and the Slugger. The want of spirited effort in some constituencies in February last cost us a defeat which the Liberal-Conservatives should not have sustained. We think a spirited effort in West Huron dispose of the 167 votes that carought to dispose of the 167 votes that cried Mr. A. M. Ross into the Legislatu

THE LEEDS DEMONSTRATION. THE demonstration of the National Reform Federation at Leeds is a sufficiently interesting topic of discussion and subject of thought. It was the most formidable gathering ever held of the Radical party t announced more clearly than ever before the subservience of Government to the caucus. The too effusive protests that they did not intend to put duress on the Government were very suggestive. We have already given to our readers the resolutions and parts of the speeches de-

ivered on the occasion; and the subject therefore familiar to the more intelligent of our readers. Next to the proceedings of the meeting itself we are interested in the comments of the press, and especially of the Radica press. Let us take the Pall Mall Gazette as a specimen; it is an admirably conducted journal of high literary character. and has had Mr. JOHN MORLEY for its editor. The language of this paper is very

significant: "Their resolutions will carry great weight, and it is not improbable that the November Cabinets may accept the mandate of the associations. The 'caucus'—if we use the word for convenience—the caucus proposes, but Mr. Gladstone disposes, and the action of the Liberal associations is freed from any appearance of dictation by the well-known loyalty of the Associated Liberals to their chief of the Associated Liberals to their chief. But as in this instance the wishes of the Prime Min-ister are understood to harmonize with the re-presentations of the conference, we may ex-pect that an attempt will be made to act in coordance with its representations.

The Pall Mall Gazette cells the gathering "an informal Parliament" of "fightin" Liberals." It talks of the "mandate

GLADSTONE is one of the association in his private wishes; and in fact it talks as if the Government of the British Empire could be arranged and dictated by a gathering of Radical members, municipal time actors architicus tradas-

municipal fire-eaters, ambitious trades-men, and trained wire-pullers.

The object of the whole affair is clear:
it was to bully Mr. Glabstone's Cabinet, if not himself; to provide fresh constituencies for Radical manipulation, and to preserve office for the young "fighting" Liberals" who are pressing their way to the front. The Pall Mall Gazette sees at east one lion in the path :

"So far as the Government is concerned the conference will probably have it all its own way. The real difficulty will begin when the measure is introduced into the House of Commons, and the obstacles will multiply until it is thrown out by the House of Lords. The Reformers may be able to elicit sufficient demonstration of opinion out of cors to enable the Government to send the bill back a second time to the Lords in such a fashion that they dare not reject it. Every-

thing, however, will depend upon that, It is obvious that the Radical organ not only expects but courts a fight; and it is advising in advance the preparation of another "demonstration" which, with the other "demonstration" unerring instinct of Radical logic, will proceed to pull down, perhaps, the park railings, to show the majesty, and the manners, of "the (radical) people." Nevertheless, the very same organ admits that the Lords would be justified in throwpeople have not passed their opinion. Even the Radical Conference was not clear on the question; how could the Lords have more wisdom than a Radical caucus? The ime of battle is approaching, and we shall see what we shall see.

M. JULES FERRY AND THE FRENCH RADICALS.

THE Premier of France has been offering, by inference, a warning to the Premier of Great Britain. Mr. GLADSTONE has been encouraging Mr. MORLEY and the Radicals to force his hands. M. FRRY has been declaring his wish to cut clear of his Radicals and preserve the Republic by virtue of the Conservative forces. It is a policy which is the legacy of M. THIERS. M. FERRY, in a recent speech at Havre, said:

"We shut the door on nobody. But there are men who, at the very outset, shut that door; and since the close of last session, durng a stirring but instructive recess, the gulf has widened between the great Republican najority and those who, severing themselves from it, have carried on a campaign of divi-sion, insult, and calumny. There has been, especially during the recess, an outburst of Intransigeance, to use the word boastfully as-sumed, which calls for the serious attention f men mindful of the future of the Repub

His description of the French Radical earty is so good that we must give it in his

own words. He says:

'As to method, their first principle is
to have none. They proceed after a
very simple fashion. In their programme is set down every possible thing whether desirable or not, detestable, or premature. They promise all, without exception; and thereupon a deputy is elected. The political programme of the Extremists is the table of contents of a political dictionary of the 20th or 21st century,'

This might do for & description of the Radicals in England, or even for that comic section of politicians in Canada who unite in singing at election times 'O'BLAKE is the man for the nation" in the interests of some candidate who doe not know whom he follows or what he

The conclusion of the French Premier's peech makes the division between him and the Radicals very clear. He says : " Henceforth the flags are unfurled, and nobody need deceive himself as to their col-ours. People must choose between the Governmental policy, which I have just defined as that followed by the Cabinet, with the cooperation of the Chambers, and the Extremist policy. All who care for the future of their country must make their choice. There is no middle course possible; any bastard com-bination is out of the question, for it would merely have the semblance, the varnish of a regular Government, but at bottom would be Extremiet. What serious politician would lend himself to such a policy or fancy him-self master of the citadel after having handed

over all the approaches?" f M. FERRY had a sly notion of giving Mr. GLADSTONE a lesson it could not have been done in a cleverer way. Any further infusion of the Radical element into Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy or Cabinet will make im subservient to extremist views and drive from him all that may remain of the now despairing Whigs. And as he is an eminently "serious" politician, who studies French affairs, perhaps M. Frank's peech may prove to be valuable as a hand ook of good advice against bad company n politics.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF CON-STITUENCIES.

Ar the present time there are a good nany constituencies open, and a number of elections are at hand. A summary of he present position of affairs will be of use to the reader. We shall begin with he Dominion seats.

In Lennox, Sir JOHN MACDONALD WA nseated for acts of his agents. The opposition have nominated Mr. ALLISON, who ran in 1882, and was badly beaten. The Liberal-Conservatives have nominated Mr. M. W. PRUYN, of Napanee. No date has been fixed for the election, but it will ot be long delayed. The last vote was

Liberal-Conservative majority, 205 In West Middlesex Mr. George Wash NGTON Ross has been unseated for various easons, greatly to the dismay of his party. To nominations have been made on either ide as yet. Of course Mr. Ross will be he nominee of his party again. He had narrow majority ; it can, we judge, be eversed by energetic efforts. The last rote was :

Grit majority..... 54 These are the only two seats vacant for the Dominion House of Commons that we gnow of. The Local situation is as fol-In Muskoka Mr. FAUQUIER has been un

seated and a new election will be held. Pending the decision of the question of

Mr. FAUQUIER's disqualification, no nomination has been made on our side. The Grit party has nominated a Mr. Dill. No date has been fixed for the new election. Mr. FARQUIER'S majority was a large one.
If Algoma Mr. Lyon has been "elected"
by a majority of about eighty, as the Grits
contend, but by a much less majority as
our friends assert. No official returns have been made, the Mowar Government hav-ing corruptly instructed their officer to withhold the returns to prevent's protest

and a new election this fall. The election will be voided, and writs have been issued by our friends against the offending Grit agents and officials.

In West Huron Hon. A. M. Ross seeking re-election on his acceptance of the office of treasurer in place of Hon. James Young who has resigned. The nomination day is the 10th, the election is be on the 17th; and at this date of writing the Conservative nomination has not been made. The last vote was:

Grit majority 167 In West Simcoe Mr. PHELPS (Grit) has been unseated. The Grits have not made any nominations yet. The Liberal-Conservatives have nominated Dr. WYLIE with the certainty of carrying him to, the head of the poll. No date has been fixed for the election. The last yote was:

Grit majority 35

In East Simcoe Mr. DRURY (Grit) has his seat challenged, and though the result is not announced we understand that little doubt exists that the seat will be made vacant. The last vote was:

In Cardwell Mr. HAMMILL (Liberal-Conervative) has been unseated for the acts of his agents, without any personal discredit of any kind. It is too early to expect any movement in the coustituency. The last vote was:

Lib. Con. majority These are, at the moment of writing, the acts regarding the political situation. In a short time no doubt the programme will have to be revised

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One Canadian canning company spent last year \$6,000 in wages. This year it pays out \$400 a week, or at the rate of \$48,000 per annum. In the opinion of the free-trader his money should be sent to the United States and our own people should be thrown out of employment. But, happily, free traders are in a handsome minority in this ountry.

Messrs. Edgar and Jaffray have a cartoon n their alleged comic paper this week repreenting, as their serious paper reports, "the ull-fed, well-dressed, diamond-bedizened oss and shareholder turning away from the coverty-stricken factory operative and his starving wife and children." Messrs. Edgar and Jaffray also have the Ontario Governm

As so many Reform politicians have been mhorsed in the Election Courts the Reformers are unanimously of the opinion that "the lection law is sadly in need of amendment. It is, therefore, true that no rogue ere feels the halter draw with good opinion of the law. The Reformers are too severe in their criticisms of the election law. It is the Grit poiticians and not the law that requires to changed for the better.

A Reform paper published in Kingston wants Mr. Macmillan, of South Huron, to resign his seat in Parliament in order that Sir Richard may occupy it. Having been with out a seat for so long the ex-Finance Minis ter is ready to stand for any constituency. Is it not a strange coincidence that the hint to Mr. Macmillan should resign should come from Kingston, the very city in which Sir Richard lives?

All excess is dangerous, but there does not seem such hazard in tea-drinking as to justify the Dean of Bangor's attack. He finds that the habit of having tea with all the daily meals is growing, and he fears "that this torrent of tea is swelling into a flood of radi-calism." The learned Dean does not attempt te connect tea and revolution. Had he shown that the Jacobins during the reign of terror, or the incendiaries and assassins of the Com-mune, or O'Donovan Rossa or Kearney, or San Francisco, were inveterate tea-drinke ais tropes would be more relevant to the matter in hand. As it is, he might as well con norease of agnosticism with the use of the

How would it do for Mr. Blake, through the medium of the Toronto organ, to vary that story invented about Sir Leonard Tilley and his alleged belief that cigars are made out of lard. One day the fable might read this way, "The Finance Minister thinks cigars are made out of lard;" the next day it might be made to read, "Sir Leonard Tilley thinks lard is made out of cigars." Then following in the same line Mr. Blake's organ might proceed to expose the alleged ignorance of other Ministers, by remarking for instance that Sir John accounted thinks for instance that Sir John Macachaid thinks bricks are made out of wdust, and that Sir Charles Tupper thinks houses are made of ergs. And so the yarns might be continued until the people are thoroughly convinced ither that the members of the Dominion Cabinet are remarkably ignorant, or that

Reform papers are placing a great deal of importance upon the decisions of Teachers' Associations throughout the country on the subject of a Superintendent of Education v. s Minister of Education—that is, they place mportance upon them when they favour the Minister. THE MAIL is not disposed to ques tion the judgment of the teachers, but it does object to the placing before the public—as the opinion of the teachers—views which the teachers do not entertain. In West Middlesex the Teachers' Association met a little while ago. According to the report of the neeting there were twenty-six tea When the vote was taken on the ques tion of a Superintendent of Education inst of a Minister it stood this way : "In favour of the Superintendent, 63; in favour of the Minister, 105." How 168 teachers could have voted on the question when there wer only 26 present is something very difficult to understand. Even if the entire teaching staff of the riding had been present it would only have furnished 110 votes. It is clear that the meetings are attended by others ides teachers, and that the decisions are not the decisions of the teachers alone.

It is now alleged that there are no free traders in Canada, and that the Reformer are both free trade and protectionist in their views. They want a tariff, they say, high enough to prevent the importation of such goods as we can make, to cut off the revenue and to encourage manufactures, but at the same time low enough to encourage the importation of goods we can manufacture, to give us a revenue, and to stop the evil practice of manufacturing which leads to over roduction. The same tariff is to secure the farmer a high price for his products, and to enable the dweller in the city to purchase the same at a low figure. It is to kinds of business troubles, and so to revolu-tionize the, entire commercial fabric that despite the labours of bulls and bears the despite the labours of bulls and bears the price of stocks will remain stationary. Besides this it is to guarantee the farmer excellent crops and the workingman high wages, and nothing to spend them in. Persons able to construct such a tariff will send their plant and specifications to the leader of the Opposition prior to the opening of Parliament Prizes will be awarded for the best suggestion. First prize, a payter water, section tion. First prize, a pewter watch; se prize, a lot in Dakota.

DOMINION MILLERS

Government to be Asked to Reduce the Duty on Wheat.

The Dominion Millers' Association met on Tuesday in Toronto, Mr. Plewes, of Brantford, in the chair. There were present:—Messrs, M. McLaughlin, Toronto; Hilliard, Peterboro'; T. Goldie, Gueiph; Capt. Norris, St. Catharines; Capt. Neelon, M. P.P., St. Catharines; Warcup, Oakville; J. Whitlaw, Paris; Elder, Vaughan township; J. Reiner, Wellesley; A. Watis, Brantford; T. Lukes, Toronto; Williams, Glen Williams; W. Thompson, Mitchell; J. B. Rothwell, Walkerton; J. Goldie, Gueiph; D. Moore, Walkerton; Holden, Cleveland, Ohio; P. R. Hoovar, Green River; G. Malcolm, N. Walkerton; Holden, Cleveland, Onio; P. R. Hoovar, Green River; G. Malcolm, N. Wenger, Axton; J. Hoovar, Pickering; J. L. Spink, Toronto; B. Hoovar, Markham; H. N. Baird, Toronto; J. Rayner, Stouff-

ville, and others.

The report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws was read.

On motion of Mr. Whitlaw the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and dis tributed among millers generally. . PATENT RIGHTS.

The Chairman stated that the first topic to be discussed was that of patent rights. He assumed that all were aware that some nillers were using purifiers on which a royalty was claimed by American patentees, on the ground that these patents had been infringed by Canadian manufacturers. While no legal proceedings had been taken, so far as he was aware, still several of them had been notified that they would be expected to pay a royalty of \$100 a magnine on those machines covered y the Smith patent, viz., the Goldie machines, the Gray machines, and the Barter machines. Were they quietly to submit and pay this sum, or, assuming that Mr. Smith had a legal right to claim a royalty, was \$100 per machine an exorbitant amount to ask?

Mr. Goldis suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the matter, and bring n a report at the afternoon session. NEELON, M.P.P., thought it would be unjust to ask any member of the associa tion, who was not personally affected, to help defend the action of those who were. He thought that a permanent committee should be appointed to watch these cases, and in the event of a member of the association being attacked to obtain counsel to defend him, those members contributing towards the de ence in proportion to the number of machines

they used.
Mr. GOLDIE's suggestion was adopted, and the committee appointed.

The meeting then took recess

AFTERNOON SESSION The president took the chair at two o'clock. The following report of the Committee on Purifier and Patent Questions was presented:
"That a standing committee of seven be named who shall act in concert with Messrs. Goldie & McCullough in their appeal case to the Privy Council by employing counsel or otherwise, the costs to be levied pro rata on the machines of those interested, and that the sum of five dollars be paid for each machine as a nucleus for expenses; that the same committee do watch closely any claims who are members of this association they be nstructed to take legal advice, and if the claim is unjust request a meeting of the asso-ciation to take action thereon; that we

The report was adopted, and the following committee appointed to act in the matter:— Messrs. Spink, Moore, J. Goldie, Plewes, Hilliard, Neelon, and Whitlaw. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., was retained as counsel for the association

recommend that a counsel for the associatio

THE DUTIES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR. The CHAIRMAN then invited an expression of opinion from the meeting as to whether any action should be taken to the Government the question of assimilating the duties on wheat and flour.

Mr. T. Lukes said that before anything

was decided upon by the meeting he would like to lay a few figures before them which might assist them in arriving at a conclusion. They might receiled that at the meeting in Toronto in 1878 the association decided to ask the Government to put a tax on flour of fifty cents per barrel, the tax on wheat no figures he would give them it would be seen how the tax had worked in favour of the milling interests of the country. There were, however, a few anomalies in ment which to his mind were difficult to explain. In 1878 there were imported for he consumption 314,520 barrels of flour, no duty being paid on it. Out of that amount there were only 2,814 barrels re-exported. The total exports that year were 479,245 barrels including the 2,814, the millers of Canada thus sending their own away and keeping foreign flour for home consumption. It might sound strange if he told them that Ontario had been importing largely, for that year the amount/ being 19,274 barrels. year the amount being 19,274 Quebec imported 106,947 barrels Scotta, 97,628; New Brunswick, 50,4 toba, 1,518; British Columbia, 30,189, and Prince Edward Island, 8,489 barrels, The tariff came into operation the following year, but not having the blue book he coul not give the figures. He would give then the figures of 1880, the first year practically of the new tariff. Ontario impor barrels instead of 19,000; Quebec, 26,728 instead of 106,000. The total imports for the Dominion that year were 113,035 barrels in stead of 314,000 in 1878. The imports for home consumption that year were 101,006 barrels instead of 314,000. In 1878 Qutarie mported from Great Britain 1,222 barrels and from the United States 18,052. In 1886

the figures were 992 and 7,485 barrels respectively. In 1881 Ontario imported 10,695 barrels, the total imports for the year being 235,877 barrels. Out of that quantity 195,-000 barrels were for home consumption. The exports of the imported article were 38,852 barrels. In 1882 the total imports wer 200,716 barrels, for home consumption 172,-517 barrels, thus showing 28,199 barrels reexported. The total exports for the Dominion that year were 508,120 barrels. It was a remarkable fact to be noticed in the statistics how the total exports kent so near It was evident that Canadians were retaining their markets, and more flour was being me nufactured in the home mills for our own peo-ple to consume. In 1882 nearly 1,500 barrels were imported from Great Britain, but the United States, instead of sending into Ontario 18,000, only sent 7,398. It might be of interest to them to know how the Ontario millers were being affected. In 1878 Nova Scotia imported 97,000 barrels, but in 1882 she only imported 9,500; New Brunswick 50,000 as against 6,608 in 1882, showing clearly that the trade was being diverted from the United States to the hands of Canadian millers. Quebec told a different story. In 1878 she imported 107,000 barrels, but in 1882 this had increased to 133,000. He thought from these figures it would be seen that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were cultivating a trade with Ontario, and this as anticipated would happen by imposing a duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour.

Mr. Moore thought it would be to the ad-

vantage of the country if the duty on wheat were now reduced, and he moved that the Government be requested to lower it to 71c. per bushel.
Capt. Negros, M.P.P., moved that the Government be memorialized to make the

The resolutions were put to the meeting, and the one requesting a duty of 72 cents per bushel was carried on a division. The vote was afterwards made unanimous.

The following gentlemen, Messrs, Plewes,
Watt, Baird, Neslon, Spink, and J. Goldie, were appointed a deputation to lay the mat-ter before the Government, and the meeting

duty nine cents.

then adjourned. The London Times of the 24th October says :-- "We understand that, at the ensuing

says:—"We understand that, at the ensuing meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, it is the intention of the President to recommend to the shareholders the gradual doubling of the line between Toronto and Montreal. This would be of great benefit to the company, as one of the principal difficulties in the management of the line is to deal with the congested state of the traffic between these two stations."

ONTARIO'S

Spring and Fall Year's

From an advance c

report of the Ontario urnished by the secret

FAIR CROPS OF

following summary of grain crops of Ontario based upon returns of a threshers and correspon The produce of fail under the estimate made ust, the full extent of not being realized at t reports relate to the we vince, where the bulk grown. There the crop aged by winter weathe tal recovery was made advanced the grain was ing stage with rust. At yield is low and the q ield is low and the eastern half the plant yield per acre is much west, but the rust effect Spring wheat is gener spring wheat is gener excellent crop, the grain yield per acre good.

affected it injuriously in the counties of Ontario, umberland, and in all the late fields were hurt by But for these drawbacks been one of the largest country has produced. country has produced. The total breadth of this year is 1,676,545 acr 21,329,337 bushels. La was 1,775,337 acres, and 201 bushels. The averager acre last year was spring wheat 16.5. This wheat only 16.54.
The second The season was too good crop of marketable

the berry is plump, it is ed. A large portion of it be fed on the farm. The 757,622 acres, the productles, and the average y lushels. Last year the eis, and the average y bushels. Last year th acres, the produce 24,284 average yield 28.6 bushe The oat crop has been The grain is of excellent in the western half omany correspondents rer it exceeds the standard. many correspondents renit exceeds the standard pounds. In the norther jury was done by early fin the aggregate is no total produce of the 1,42 was 55,482.797 bushels, acre. Last year the was 55,482,797 bushels, acre. Last year the a acres, the produce 50,097 average per acre 36.4 bus. Rye has been a fair croquality and productiven was 188,438 acres, the yie and the average per acre year the area was 189,03 3,549,898 bushels, and th 18.8.

Peas sown on low land rainy weather of July, be drained land it was an bug was less destructive and in some districts it appeared. The area i acres, the yield 10,728, yield per acre 19.8 bush area was 557, 157 acres, bushels, and the yield per Corn, buckwheat, and erally destroyed by the f

that it is importible to est Beans were a partial cro where they are chiefly ground acres of corn and buck ruined in the districts their maturity. Following is a statemeduce of the principal cro

Fall wheat 48,148
Spring wheat 21,990
Barley 50,197
Oats 51,379
Rye 4,413
Peas 21,782

NOTES OF

Wallace Ross will row He has taken up winte It is probable that a Slade and Paddy Ryan w Sullivan will put up for F. Wood, of Leicester champion of England, o 19th, defeated Waller,

length in 25 miles. Ti

47 2-5 secs. The famous pacer. Lit remain in New York all going radical treatment right fore leg, under M Mr. J. P. Dawes, of L. purchased for \$625 the i Moccasin," by "Macare Strauss," by King Tom," Pierre Lorillard.

Jem Mace and Mitche
pool on Wednesday. M 000, with which he propo house in London. Mitch the States some time in J

sporting house in part Madden. Bicycling has become æsthetic city that the contemplate extensive al The expenditure \$5,000, and will embody wheel room, a gymnasius to the reading room. W. Beckwith, who England, has been challer by J. Finney, of Oldnau fastest swimmer living. swim the mile unless Fir additional matches, one six-day swimming go-as-y Joe Paendergast, heavy Brooklyn, says he is sur the Prussian, has not acc to box with soft gloves knuckles, and calls Chambers, his backer, to \$250 in the hands of Rich A prize fight for \$1,000 Fadden, of Winnipeg, a Louis, was fought at (Wednesday, The tight fourteenth round, Martin

ment from which it is the cover. He was carried i insensible condition. Rowell, who is now in ! plenty of opponents. F man of Long Island city, pion long-distance walk auxious for a match, whi arranged to-day. John per," also wants to meet ald, and has posted a dep The secretary of the Cl of Brussels, Ont., writes the Maple Leafs, of Gue Torentos for the champ

en tied with the Clips ship race. He says that win the three clubs have the flags. Duncan C. Ross on challenges. First, to Second, to wrestle any mixed styles, for any heavy weight performand open to the world. He forfeit at the Rochester

right to do so, as they di

The Australasian th men can be found in A sinsions with Hanlan. Rush for half this sum.