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The Toronto World.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1882.

CHEAP LIVING AT HAND According to present prospects there is likely to be a great difference between the harvest of 1882 and that of 1881 in North America. With regard to the welfare of try to get some understanding of what the a strong party will be formed, one of whos

From forty-five to fifty inches annually summer. near to the Atlantic, the quantity diminishes going westward, until we reach the great American desert, this side of the Rocky Mountains where not enough falls to make crops of any kind of grain. On the Pacific slope the conditions are differ ent; from the great ocean California gets every winter season enough rain to make a crop of wheat, no rain at all falling during the summer months, and in British Columbia the same regular change from the wet to the dry monsoon, and back again, prevails. Immense stores of vapor from the Pacific ocean cross the low mountain passes in British Columbia, borne by the "chinook" or warm northwest wind, spreading fertility over Canadian territory in the region of the Saskatchewan and the Peace rivers. But the peculiar formation of the great mountain barrier prevents these treasures of vapor from reaching American territory to the eastward of it, and hence the existence of the desert. Between the fertile valley of the Mississippi, to the east and the great desert to the west, there are many gradations of climate and produc-The rain supply does not fall off all at once, but gradually. In eastern Kansas perhaps one year in four is a dry year, and consequently a poor one; in western Kansas not more than one year in three brings rain sufficient for the creps. Near the Atlantic the danger there is from too much wet. In the far west again, the danger is all from seasons that are too dry; scarcely one in From these facts and circumstances results

of most importance follows. Last year was emphatically a dry year over the greater part of North America. Even to the eastward, where the rain fall is of two or three hundred per cent. An the heaviest, the streams dried up and English paper of recent date thinks the numerous fires swept the country. The time has come to demand why the boon of Ottawa river touched the lowest level a free dinner table is so long denied to the known for perhaps fifteen years or more, people. Cattle and meat are imported free But if this was the case in the east, things from America, but not a farthing does the were far worse in the west. Over the price to the consumer fall in consequence. illimitable prairies the pasture failed for The dealers simply take the best meat from want of rain, and the supply of beef cattle tell off enormously. The grain crops were short, the corn crop above all, which trade and competition together utterly fail further reduced the meat surplus of the to give the people cheap meat. Years ago great west. Corn went up to such figures Mr. Bright advocated a free breakfast table, that the glucose business was declared up. but like our free traders here be declared. But presently there is another murmurprofitable by the manufacturers; a state the thing like a hot potato when he found ment which, though utterly incredible, still serves to point the moral and adorn the was in perfect harmony with the principles tale of the short crop of corn. Certain of protection. The failure of free trade to operators were well advised of the true state give the English people American meat at of the crops early in the season, and hence a fair advance on American prices is somethe largest and most successful "corners" ever known in Chicago. Such was the ex- so much desired is still in the distance. perience of the year 1881.

indeed. The summer season is one of cloudy skies and warm rains, which favors IT IS PROTECTIONIST doctrine that the govto an extraordinary degree the great grain- ernment's duty is to limit by legislation under shingles. sylvania, to the eastward, the hay crop is wise to take proper measures for protecting a bricklayer. "Them chaps'll need a city enormous, a sure sign of a heavy growth the workers. It is free trade doctrine, on generally. Perhaps there may be too much the contrary that there should be no interrain in the east, but such a season brings just enough rain to the west. This is a great year for Iowa, Kansas, Dakota, Ne- matter at all. In England the factory acts ed varm hands be a gwine to veed un, braska, and the Canadian Northwest. Whe- were opposed by Mr. Bright, on the ex- says the ploughman; who has joined the ther the wheat crop be light or heavy in press ground that they were an interfer-Maine and New Brunswick does not much affect the general supply. But in the great to the principles of free trade. A free to get out logs for 'em, or I never lined grain-growing regions of the west the differ- trade government passing a factory act with charcoal," remarks a lumberman. of working for all the other tradesmen who ence of the seasons makes on the general would be swallowing its own principles, supply a difference of millions upon millions just as it would be did it prohibit the im-

Suppose the summer to hold out as June ing abundance in the west. Both here and exactly. Any reasonable man can see the of the new crops at fifty cents per bushel. In Canada, as well as in the States, this year's production of milk and butter, and cheese will be enormous. Cattle and sheep on a thousand hills will be fat on the abundant pasture. Soon, and probably very soon, prices must come tumbling goods free binds them also to oppose the down. In Ireland the season is the best ceptionally high prices of meat, provisions, is therefore quite appropriate to find Mr. and breadstuffs, that have ruled lately, in Mackenzie, Mr. David Mills, and the bler hit the peg on the head. From the fifty or a hundred of them at both Canada and the States, are now with Globe, all clearly on the record in favor of moment the able-bodied emigrant lands on a time hired to carry placards 346 Main Street, Winnipeg.

prevent the great change. What then will to correspond? We buy neither beef nor their logical conclusion. mutton from the Americans, but sell both to them in large quantities. A bundred per cent duty on these articles would not aise the price of either a cent in Canada, for the reason that we import none, but are exporting all the while. While the howl about dear meat and bread because of the N.P. is raised throughout the country, even now abundance and cheapness are at hand. A year of exceptional and extraordinary ircumstances is just about to give place to one of a different character altogether, with circumstances reversed; that is, i let all those who are combining to keep up

THE FRANCHISE.

prices "stand from under."

The letter in another column in regard t ring about it. As vet the franchise has many millions of people, the matter is so been in the control of the provincial legislaimportant that it may be worth while to tures ; we hope that before another election ofference really is, and what the great | leading planks will be a great extension of crange of the season now in progress is the suffrage. There are thousands of young men who are following political events Last year was a year of drouth, espec- with keen interest, and who to-morrow i liv in the west. On this continent, both were they permitted, would as a body mark in Canada and the United States, the the most intelligent ballots, and neverthe average amount of rainfall is in a general less are disfranchised. One thing to be way greatest near to the Atlantic sea- done is for the young men to make this a board, diminishing as we go westward. straight issue in the provincial election next

> ON THE LOWEST PLANE. The one-sided reports given of the political meetings, and the personal abuse heaped on opponents by the out-and-out party press, have disgusted the more intelligent portion of the community. The way in which the Globe and Mail have attempted to burlesque the conservative and liberal meetings respectively have even sickened their own supporters. The World on the other hand has employed a large staff of competent reporters who have given fair, full and impartial reports of the leading meetings; while it has discussed the political issues on their merits, not on the personal record of those who upheld or opposed them. If Sir John Macdonald or Edward Blake were to be held responsible for the utterances of the Globe and

Mail and some of the lesser organs they would be swamped in utter blackness. But not only has the party press been fighting out the issues on this low plane: many of the platform speakers and campaign orators have taken up the best portion of their hearer's time in personal abuse. Why do the people stand it? We are happy to notice that they have hooted down in several cases men who only deal

THE FAILURE of free trade to cheapen the ecessaries of life has had some lustrations lately in England. Not long ago it was shown in the London papers that the prices of fresh fish in the markets there seven years has that region too much wet. was five times the wholesale prices at various seaports, supplies from which reach London in an hour's time by rail. No customs duty has to be paid, but the dealers manage to exact from the public a profit Canada and the States, call it English, and sell it at English prices. In this case free but, like our free traders here, he dropped that the free admission of tea and coffee thing remarkable; and the free dinner table The expansion of the Australian meat That of 1882 promises to be very different trade is expected to bring relief after a

the hours of labor in factories, and otherference with freedom of contract; and Boys, wages is goin' up." that government has no business in the ence with freedom of contract, and opposed portation of cheap Chinese labor. But for camps, boys!" has begun, this will be a year of overflow- would be carrying out its own principles a protectionist government to do this

there crops of potatoes and green crops great difference between the two cases. generally will be enormous. In other The truth is that, as we have before pointed words, it is to be a year differing very great- out, free trade, cheap Chinese labor, and ly from last. Already we can see, only a the doctrine that government should not few weeks ahead, the promise of potatoes interfere with railways, factories, &c., all hang on one string.

ON THE CHINESE question there is this difference between protectionists and free traders. The same logic which makes the former oppose the introduction of foreign introduction of Chinese labor. But free what I says, the old cobbler he sits alone, simultaneously on both sides of the Atlanknown for many years, and conditions are traders cannot consistently oppose the latso similar that things cannot be greatly difter, for it is in accordance with their proof comparative failure of crops in the great be entirely open, and that government much as a supplyer o' labor. And at first this government, and surely there was west is about to be followed by a season of has no business to interfere with what they 'll need, aye, and pay for, a precious nothing resembling it under the last, when exactly the opposite character. The ex-

ome of the pretence that the N.P. has principles; but a free trader in the same aised beef to 20 cents per lb, and mutton case would simply be carrying his out to

"Five hundred tailors-bag and baggage geese and scissors-wives and familiesfive to a man-and, as I'm a living sinner they'll take the bread out of my children's mouths," cries a furious Reformer and fa shioner of garments. "Call this protection! Why is my labor not protected! Why is not a duty levied—a tax imposed indication continue as at present. Now a duty for revenue—a duty incidental duty prohibitory ? And all coming to Canada! Ruin! Murder! Death! Des

"Five hundred carpenters coming," says son of the plane, "this is worse than the extension of the franchise has the right green boards and the saw not set; we may give un entirely. The strike was rather hard, but this will finish us."

> "Five hundred bricklayers-why th overnment's lost its plumb-bob !-what ever-will they find to do?" asks a red-trowsered artisan. "I want labor protected; keep 'em off." and he flourishes his trowel in the face of the imaginary and advancing

cries a mineral-laying gentleman, "why there'll be too much lime in the mortar this time-the province will tumble to pieces for sure. Won't Blake keep 'em out ?" "Five hundred painters coming !-why,

the knots'll show in this work," cries;

handler of the brush, waving that all-im proving implement in the air, "I want labor protected, darn 'em! Scuttle them ere ships' somebody !" "Five hundred brakesmen, engineers, conductors, and station hands!" exclaims

railway man, "why, John A.'ll find himself off the track particler sudden, if my watch is right." " Five hundred sailors a'coming !-too nuch canvas for the ballast; the craft'll coll out o' water, wages'll fall like a dipsy

ead." cries an ancient mariner, looking sharp to windward for the fleet of the invaders. " Vive hoondered varm hands!" grumbles an old country ploughman, driving the ox team across the dusty summer fallow for the fourth time this year; "what be we better vor a-comin' here vurst, then ? Gee, Buck! There! Back! Haw! Wo-haw! Carn't ee keep straight?" And as they turn a steadier furrow, the idea of colonial precedence suggests to his fancy the old rhyme

"A bittle up this tree did clim,
And zearnfully did luck at him,
I zay, zur harnet, who give thee
A right to zing in that there tree?
Although 'ee zings zo nation vine,
I tell'ee it's a house o' mine!"

"Get on there, Bright! Wish'ee was Zur John; wouldn't I let 'un have! Vive hoondered varm hands; wages'll drop to naught!" drymen; they'll burn the iron this time.' says a son of Vulcan.

"Five hundred printers coming!" shouts typographical, "they'll starve us all into hair spaces !"

"Five hundred plasterers! That govrnment'll flop down like a frost-caught first coat in a thaw," says a gentleman with a hawk in his hand.

Five hundred shoemakers Five hundred lumberers !

Five hundred cotton-weavers Five hundred woollen hands ! Five hundred storekeepers!

Five hundred of these and five hundred f a dozen other trades, and all coming to Canada! "Why, we shall be overrun We shall be ruined! Why don't we pro tect labor? Why don't we shut 'em out?' cry the artizans who have b en reading the

a light seems to be breaking over the crowd. and a little sensible-looking tailor ventures to remark, in a timid and squeaky voice, Why,"it's a hundred thousand people; it'll do a pile of good to business, and all the tailors a coming can't do more than make for the lot. The never a coat less'll we make, and I believe we'll make more."

"Why," says a reflective-looking carpet ter, paring his nails scientifically with two-inch mill-wright firmer, "for the matter of that, they've not carpenters enough with them to keep their own crowd decently

"Old chap, your head's level," remarks bigger than Toronto. It ain't no five hundred bricklayers is goin' to do the job.

"Times is lookin' lively! Whar's yer hoss teams? Who's cook? Hooray for the

"The fact is," says a long-headed engi neer, that Globe is paid perpetually to cry the ploughmen, "give you open the switches and let the workmen off the common-sense line. Why, five hun- as many in to compete with us in dred railway men won't half do the work | feeding you as like to come? Let any govof a crowd like that. And all the engines ernment try it on !" In fact, if we protect are to make and the tracks to lay."

sailor, "but there's some craft to build, too; manger. Every one knows this would be don't want your long-shore smoke-jacks do- absurd; would stop progress; would drive ing all the trade. I've got to my bearin's away prosperity. Immigrants covering our on this calculation. Them folks is goin to wastes with farmers, building our villages

they brings here." "Boys," says an old cobbler, "you mind a comin' 'll be an employer o' labor just as get such correct machinery ? Not under we saw the soup-kitchens—the old jail crowded with incomers out of work, and we saw the soup-kitchens-the old jail

educated, and an appreciative comments, and sell him others, with an ample mixture of pure Canadian should, lest he should, all too soon, forget the devils lust

pair of shoes; he drops his paternal jack- known, been such as to induce the knife when suddenly overcome by the employers, except under great pressure, pleasing odors of Toronto bay, and we to repeat the experiment. Even were furnish him another for cash down. We it advisable, which it is not, no laws stick him for a town lot at Brandon, or a quarter section (twenty dollars per acre) at Qu'Appelle. We take it out of him for pork and for flour; we carry to him ploughs but on the amount of work to do in the and camp-kettles, axes and gridirons, fish- country-produced by other causes. The ing rods and umbrellas, refrigerators, and blankets, and he must pay. We cook for him at taverns and shave him in barber shops

-and elsewhere -and he must pay. We marry him and bury him, and he must pay; Chinese. These people should not be encourwe christen his children and preach to him, and he must pay : we indulge him in suits at law, and he must pay, and no mistake. From his arrival to his death the life of the incoming emigrant is one long pay-day -paying us for all we do for him, till he pays the debt of nature at last-and then re lug a tombstone five hundred miles and sell it to the widow.

Remember none can come to produce la-

bor without coming to employ it. In our new land-the broad areas of uncultivation spreading to the setting sun—there is not here cannot be-an overplus of toil. Every man who lands on our shores adds to the employment given to the public. Let is prove this by reversing the picture. If great good; it does each of us very little to keep away labor can protect labor, then to send away labor will assist labor. Let us try. We will send away half the carpenters, half the masons, half the bricklayers, the tailors, the blacksmiths, shoemak ess, lawyers, parsons, undertakers, storekeepers. We will send away half of each them. To attempt to help ourselves by class to assist the labor of those who are doing as the Globe would have us, and left. Would they be assisted? Yes, to abolishing the National Policy, would have the poor house. Why, in the first place, a different and disastrous effect. Meat half the houses would be left vacant, and would still be as many cents a pound, and there would not be a new house wanted for ten or twenty years. Nicely that as now to buy it with. would assist the carpenters, masons, bricklayers, brickmakers, planing mill hands, I have never been satisfied. It does not lasterers, dealers in hardware, and all it never did; it never will, give one-half those whose support is in the building trade! Would the remaining half-those

the markets close; half the church-bells said, that while the reform leaders and mycease to ring; half the ships cease to sail; self agree that the system needs improvehalf the railroads stop their trains. It ment, I would improve matters by filling would be ruin. And, hark in your ear, it the half-filled basket; they would improve was ruin, and nothing less than the ruin of them by throwing out what it now conyour towns and cities, your factories and tains, and leaving all your baskets as your workmen, which those men intended empty as they were in 1878. and do still intend, who started the cry. They meant your ruin, that their foreign friends might prosper. They meant to do their promises. If they get into power, do with you as they and theirs have done and do only what they say they will do, with fair countries before now, subjected they will seriously injure the protective them to the iron rule of the foreign im- system instead of improving it. But, when porter, and of the foreign money-lender, I see the newspapers which are assisting and its people into slaves.

ploy as much as he brings, and in time em- troduced, when I remember the influence ploys more. There is but one way of protecting labor; it is to keep out the man- Mr. Blake might form, I consider that ufactured product of foreign labor. It once in power, they would more than inomes here to compete with our labor, but jure—they would destroy the protective employs none. It throws our men out system. of work the moment it touches our shores ; and it was meant to. I will show the workman how he will know his friends in this matter. Let him find what newspapers -what public men what speakers emand that labor be protected, and he will find that these are the very men who would, if they had their way, repeal the tariff and close the factories we have start ed. They are the very men who would send our workmen adrift, to the Statesto England-to Jericho, if they like-and have our manufactured goods made in Europe and in the States, Now, I have given you the touchstone to find out your memies. Know them, and judge if, in election or other matters, it is safe to take their advice. If you are fooled again-if your works are closed and yourselves thrown out again, it will be your own fault.

We protect the capitalist-the manu acturer-against the influx of foreign manufactures-why? That he can make them here, and therefore can employ labor here, which otherwise could find no employment here. This protects labor here How otherwise could we protect labor Could we pass a law keeping tradesmer out? If so, every trade would certainly demand it, for it would be most gross in were to come, and not give the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker the right as well. "Well," says some one, "keep all out except farmers." monopoly of supplying us, eh, and le labor in that way, we must keep all out, "Ay, ay, that's your way," says the stop immigration and play dog in the give every one on us more work to do nor and filling them with tradesmen, are what this great undeveloped land needs. Undoubtedly, a government bureau working

parliament who will not ask their leaders what they want but will remember what you need, and strive for it. In the mean-time, the protective system is the only one to give plenty of work here Employers may and do bring in hands to compete. But this is done, generally, to only a slight of his native mills. He clumps along our extent. When tried on an important scale, the results have not, it is well-

could be executed preventing this. As a rule good times and bad times for workmen depend, not on influx or exodus of hands. great producing cause of manufacturing work here is protection.

I will say a word, although intending a some future time to speak more fully on it as an important matter, concerning the aged to come here, even for a time. The great danger-it is a great one-is not even their labor competition here, but in the knowledge they will carry back to their country. In the meantime, the statement nade by Sir John that white labor could not be procured was ridiculous. I fancy no one who reads this is not well aware that. with a strong majority, a surplus, and plenty of spare labor in Europe, it could have been procured easily enough, and should have been. But do not expect free traders, of all men, to do it.

And one line on the high living question To talk of the coal duty is in comparison to other matters trifling. It may be doing harm. The price of food is a very different matter for the townspeople. But remember how much it helps the Canadian farmer, and that his money comes to the towns. No tariff, however, could help us. Food is scarce in the States, and we are selling to we should not possess nearly so many cents With the class of protection we possess

the advantages of a properly developed protective system. It will not be expectthis style of protection was to aid—would ed that I shall describe what it needs; that they not have to leave the country or starve? is for those to whom the work is intrust-Half the shops would be shut up; half ed. But on broad principles it may be

cerning Mr. Blake and his followers, and till the ground the land into a tributary, them, and the men who are backing them, when I remember and know that their To keep out the foreign workman is to loudly expressed desire is to have the whole injure our labor, for he comes here to em- system swept away and a revenue tariff in-



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legally ascertaine the Albany rive Lake of the W fairer boundary and the determ the award alr settled determ Ontario of territe entitled. Whate case at one time t tion as to the grea for its timber and under the British tario has full pov lands, timoer and territory means th asset to this provi if not because of the which has alread Ontario would have annexed? As the made a sectional question, the people the same at the ele Blake in power th at once; by keeping in power the dispu-five years, and per the territory will be

it its chief value. THE GE. To THE WORLD : I h

gerrymander busines John or any other Liprovince of Quebec—a don't care what his ple other bugaboo—and al-line of the most rema province, he would be electorate and hurled were concerned. But