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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 MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

LENNOX.

The electors of Lennox are being appealed to by the Grit party in a way more disgraceful than has ever yet been adopted even by that reckless party. Mr. Roz, M.P.P., brought an action for slander against a Rev. Mr. SNYDER, who had accused Mr. Roz of having used blasphem ous expressions. The proceedings enabled the ingenious Grits to get in a good deal of blasphemous stuff by means of suggestions in cross-examination and examination of witnesses. Mr. Roz denied having used the offensive words. He was unable to bring home the charge of circulating the slander to the defendant, whose counsel also asked leave to add the statute of limitations as a plea, which was

allowed; and a nonsuit was rendered. e Grit organs have been proclaiming that the nonsuit proves the truth of the slander against Mr. Roe, whereas it only at owing to lack of evidence and to technical objections Mr. Ros was unable to bring the uttering of the slanderous statements home to the man whom he had sued. In pursuit of their very transpar-ent and very dishonest policy, the Grit organs have been flooding the constituency with the full report of the trial. It will be seen that the blasphemous language attributed to Mr. Roz, and which he denies, is ingeniously thrust into every possible question, and is now being scatv for the read ing of young and old. So scandalous a piece of business has never been attempted. The object of it all is, of course, to prejudice the electors of Lennox against the Liberal-Conservative candidate during the coming election. We have not so poor an opinion of the electors of Lennox as to suppose that they will be gulled in this way. We entertain with a reasonable degree of confidence the opinion that they will resent, by rejecting Mr. Allison, so base an attempt to excite their feelings on a point quite apart from all sorts of politics, and especially quite apart from the question whether or not Sir John Mac-

DONALD'S Government should be sustained. The people of Lennox elected Sir John MACDONALD over Mr. Allison. We do not think that Sir JOHN MACDONALD got a single vote that was not polled in favour of his policy and his Government as well as of himseld. This being the case we look for the polling of every vote that was polled at the last election, and in favour of Mr. Prun instead of the Premier. The change of candidates should make no change in the opinion of the electors or in the results of the election.

-MR. MEREDITH'S SPEECH.

We publish this morning a report of Mr. MEREDITH'S Barrie speech, which has been considerably delayed in transmission. It will be the duty of our Conservative contemporaries to give it the widest circulation at the earliest mement. It covers the whole political situation in a brief but effective manner.

At the very outset Mr. MEREDITH indicates very clearly the situation when he points out that Mr. Mowar's political fate is trembling in the balance. Mr. MERE-DITH is not more convinced of that than is Mr. Mowar, who is making desperate efforts to prepare for the final legislative struggle. Mr. MEREDITH is equally correct and honest in condemning corruption. no matter by whom practised, and in pointing out how grossly hypocritical are the tactics of the Globe. The public is a political parties, but the public is fully aware that the Grits have been most profuse in their professions while being most loose in their practice.

Of course Mr. MEREDITH deals with the boundary question. The position may be briefly stated. The Grit party wish to assert an illegal award by force—that is, by bullying, seizing, confiscating, bribing, and disfranchising. That is the only policy by which they hope to retain power. The Liberal-Conservatives wish to ascertain Ontario's rights by legal process before a legal tribunal and settle them permanently by beyond cavil or question. That is the only policy that can give security to in-dividual titles and strength to provincial

Mr. MEREDITH's reference to the interprovincial aspect of the case is most sensible and statesmanlike. The people of Quebec through their leaders have made their position clear. They do not grudge Ontario an acre of territory that belongs to her, and that is accorded to her by a legal tribunal. But they

Mr. Mowar, and, no doubt, by the Bull Pup and the Slugger, would, if pushed to the same lengths in the province of Quebec, make things exceedingly unpleasant for the minority. Mr. MEREDITH is right in ontending that we have no interest in encouraging Mr. Mowar in any such

The mode in which Mr. MEREDITH treats the liquor license question is perfectly frank. He was of opinion that the prorinces had the right to deal with question. But gentlemen of the very high-est legal standing in Ontario, and the very highest court in the realm have decided that the Dominion has a right to deal with it. The Dominion Parliament has passed an Act which is admitted to be the ever passed or prepared in this country. The administration of the Crooks Act is notoriously dishonest, partizan, corrupt, degrading, and scandalous. In the interests of temperance, of law, order, and public morals, it is, in our opinion, necessary to give the McCarthy Act a trial Mr. MEREDITH wishes to have a case sub mitted for the Supreme Court's consider-ation. Whether Mr. Mowar will agree to that remains to be seen. He likes disurbance better than argument, and fears

the finality of judicial decisions. Mr. MEREDITH's mode of treating the Algoma and Muskoka questions is trenchand striking. We recommend the speech to the careful consideration of the public. It contains the views of the man who must in a few months be the Premier of Ontario, and these views are such as must be held by every honest man in

Intario. THE CROOKS ACT FAILURE. Some days ago the Harriston corresondent of the Guelph Mercury, a leading Reform paper, gave some interesting facts regarding the management of the licensing system under the Crooks Act. He pointed out that in North Wellington the Act was complete failure. There, he said, liquors, contrary to law, were sold on Saturday nights and Sundays. On Sunday mornings boys and young men reeled about the streets in an intoxicated condition, drunken brawls disgraced the community, and profanity filled the air. Respectable people, he intimated, had appealed to the authorities to secure the rigid enforcement of the law : but without success. The mother whose son was ruined in consequence of the malad-ministration of the Act was spurned by the licensing official, and the heart-broken wife, who in tears urged these officers to stop the drunken carnival and to restore her the husband who had sworn to cherish and support her, appealed in vain.

sing officials were doing? and why they neglected their duties? Further evidence of the disastrous reults of the political administration of the licensing system is produced by the same Reform paper this week in reply to the Harriston Tribune, which journal has venured to discredit its assertion. The Mer-

The dreadful condition of affairs prompted

the Guelph Mercury to ask what the licen-

cury correspondent says: "It will require more than his (the Tri nine's editor) word to convince a number of families in the eastern part of the town, who were forced to listen for hours to the most vile and obscene language by drunken parties on Monday night last, that such never occurs in our midst. It would take three or four Tribunes to satisfy a widowed lady in town that she was rightly treated in being refused by those appealed to, when she applied to have a few of the Tribune's examples of pare a few of the Trioune's examples of purity punished for two or three Sundays ago inducing her little boy, not twelve years of age, to drink until helplessly drunk, after which they stripped him and threw him into the river. The Tribune statement to the contrary will not convince some respectable le in Palmerston that a number of no ties from Harriston have not conducted themselves in a scandalous manner in that town for the past two or three Sundays.

This is bad in all conscience. It would e pleasing if it were possible to believe that the evils attending the mismanagement of the licensing system were confined to one town. But if the Mercury speaks correctly such a belief would be unwarranted.

It says : "We have never said that the morals of the people of Harriston were worse than other towns, but do decidedly say that there is abundant room for improvement.

So that, however deplorable the results of the political use of the Crooks Act machinery are in Harriston, they are quite as bad in other places. The Reform paper to the failure of the Crooks Act as a temperance measure, is sufficient to set people who are interested in the moral well-being of the community thinking.

THE GRIT ORGAN AND MR. MERE-

DITH. THE Grit organ thinks poorly of Mr MEREDITH. To show its high appreciation of human qualities it, however, thinks highly of Mr. HARDY. Those who know Mr. MEREDITH and Mr. HARDY will be able to judge with sufficient accuracy the peculiar nature of the mental and moral organization of the organ of the Grit party. It will be some poor consolation to Mr. MEREDITH to learn, as he can from the organ's long article of yesterday, that the Globe does not breathe freely in the atmosphere which is familiar to him; it prefers the more congenial air in which HARDY and PARDEE, and the Bull Pup and

the Slugger thrive and are frisky.

Mr. MEREDITH is not a good leader of Opposition, we are told. Well, he has led party, which last year was in a minority of thirty-five or so, up to a point at which it is even, man for man, with the nonofficial Grits in the Assembly. He has in two years driven Mr. Mowar's Government into a corner so uncomfortable that they have not hesitated at something very little cynical about professions of purity in like crime to escape from it. In February last Mr. MEREDITH was able to raise such a force of public opinion against the Local ment as quite shattered their party and nearly overturned the Administration, It is pretty certain that, when the by-elec ions are over, Mr. MEREDITH will be Premier of Ontario.

It is Mr. Mowar who is the Globe's Ideal statesman. And some of the organ's notions of Ideal Statesmanship are sufficiently startling. It was statesmanship to steal one man's property to give it to another who was a Grit; it was statesmanship to seize on Rat Portage and fill it with bummers and keep it with bludgeons, and bribe it with public money (in vain), and outrage every law of GoD and man in wresting the whole Algoma constituency from the power and will of its people It was statesmanship in Mr. Mowar to correspond regarding license inspectorships with a tricky politician and dabble in that personal corruption which Mr. Mowar professes to abhor, during an election which (South Renfrew) was one of the most disgraceful to the Grit party in the

the only permanent and peaceful policy, the reign of law. Mr. Mowar's Govern ment represents the reign of some fourth-class lawyers, and their policy is disorder, disintegration, and disloyalty. The time is coming for Mr. MEREDITH. And for Mr. MOWAT the end has nearly

ing he "went in to win"—as an eminent

Chanceller Boyn remarks regarding

lor Boyn has not made up his mind; but

he significantly remarks that "the act" tends in the direction of disqualifica-

"tion." The legal phrase is to the effect that "equity follows the law." It is therefore not at all improbable that the decision of the Chancellor will

be the same as that of Mr. Justice CAME-

not regarding disqualification, there is one

point upon which they speak with a single

corruption which was practised in Dr.

Dowling's interest throughout the con-

test. The law was set at defiance by the

candidate of the Reform Government.

The representatives of the temperance

party-as the Grits love to call them-

selves-drank and treated in unlicensed

groggeries. The embodiment of electoral

purity, the stern enemy of corruption, handed out his money, contrary to law,

to pay voters to go to the polls. The op-

ponent of undue influence at election

discriminate promises of license inspector-

vent the Reform party from masquerading

as usual as the one and only honest and

THE NEW POLITICAL AGE.

In a recent article on the state of parties

n England, the Times declares, not as a

new idea, because it is not new, but as a

new fact in politics, that we are entering

on a new political age with immense possi-

bilities. The Conservative party is weak,

it thinks; but the Liberals are not so very

much stronger. The Liberal party is

adopting some sensational plans, to cover

a want of settled policy in other directions.

They want to abolish the House of Lords

for the unconcealed purpose of giving their

the Conservative forces of the country.

The Times winds up as follows :-

priate literature.

birth of time."

hat Grit notions might have an an-

"At the bottom of Conservative disor-

ganization and Liberal perplexity lies

eneral feeling that the stock of political

ideas which a quarter of a century ago

seemed to sum up political knowledge.

and which so many of us have been

living upon ever since, are in point of

fact used up and done with. New prob-

lems are coming up which the old for-

mulas do not suffice to solve, and the

stagnation of the political world is the

portentous calm that precedes some new

This is oracular, of course, but it indi-

cates a thought that is in the minds of many men in regard to English politics.

The exhaustion is of course most notice-

able among the Liberals, because they are

the party among whom, as they boast. Ideas

are most plentiful. But the truth is that

the Liberal party has, since 1832 and 1846,

been living on the watchwords "Free Trade" and "Reform." Forty years of

'Free Trade" have brought them face to

face with the necessity for housing their

poor and removing the frightful evils

among the people. Fifty years of 'Re-"form" have left them a Parliament in

which Parliamentary government is be-coming impossible. Yet Free Trade was

intended to make the people prosperous,

fect! Dr. Johnson mentions the case of

a man who lived for twenty years on sub-

scriptions for a translation of Aristo-PHANES which he never undertook. The

Liberal party went a little further. They

did try to translate their comic theories

into practice; and a pretty mess they have

They abolished purchase in the army

prerogatives of the Crown as no Tory

would have dreamed of doing. They tried

to settle affairs in Ireland, and their mode

of doing so was what even their Radical friend, Mr. A. W. Wallace, calls a "measure of confiscation." They tried to conduct affairs in Parliament by gagging

the members and making the Speaker

absolute as an African chief. They tried

foreign politics, and were forced to steal

Lord BEACONSFIELD'S policy. They tried

intervention, which they had condemned, and then they rushed into a war which

even John Bright's tough and well-tried

conscience could not stand. They are now dabbling with the franchise and stealing

some of DISRAELI'S notions of 1866-7. It

is quite time that a new age had opened

for such men ; when people will demand

some performance after so much promise.

and some finality after so much agitation.

PUBLISHERS OF BLASPHEMY.

downwards, are indulging just now in a per-

fect avalanche of the most horrible and re-

made it his business to visit a number of electors and inform them that Mr. A. H. Roe, the Conservative candidate, had used

papers in Napanee, and a number of other Grit sheets, no respectable journal can print Mr. Roe declared that Mr. Snider's report was libellous, and brought suit against Mr.

and in order to do so they stretched th

made of the affair.

and Reform was to make government per

pure party in Canada.

ships. In fact, the whole case is a bad

But, of course, that will not pre-

furthered his own interests by making in-

voice, and that is as to the unblush

RON. But whether the judges agree or

from punishment if he had uttered it. The report of the trial as furnished by a Reform paper winds up as follows :-"Mr. Clute moved for a nonsuit, and DR. DOWLING UNSEATED. THE decision in the South Renfrew conasked leave to add as another plea the troverted election case, which was given statute of limitations, as it has not been proven the defendant made use of the expres yesterday, was fully expected by all who sions within two years. He held that if there was any evidence of slander being cir-culated in 1883 it was privileged." had read the testimony adduced at the trial. It is clear that when Dr. Dowling "His Lordship allowed the amendment and entered a nonsuit, when the jury was dismissed, there being no case to go before became the Reform candidate for the rid-

Purist, a master hand in the art of cor-Several Reform papers, notably that conducted by Mr. David Mills, say that the success of the statute of limitations plea is equivalent to saying that Mr. Roe did use the oflensive expressions. Mr. Mills who is ruption, once put it. Though he was the license inspector he treated promiscuously and extensively in unlicensed groggeries conduct in this respect, that "it was as-"tonishing that Dr. Dowling should the offensive expressions. Mr. Mills, who is a lawyer, ought to know better. If he does not his clients, should he ever get any, dehave indulged in the treating proved serve the commiseration of all who can feel sorry for the victims of ignorance. As to Mr. against him, holding as he did the office of license inspector." , he ought to have had sufficient re-That the expenses of bringing voters to spect for matters religious to have refrained from repeating as Mr. Roe's language, terrible words which, according to his own testimony, he never heard Mr. Roe use. The Reform papers of Napanee, and the Toronto Globe, for printing and sending into respectable households the foul expressions. the polls were paid by him was sufficiently proved to warrant the avoiding of the election. In the opinion of Mr. Justice CAMEBON, Dr. Dowling by corruptly promising the license inspectorship to a variety of persons for the purpose of inable households the foul expressions circula-ted by Mr. Snider deserve the censure of ng their votes has earned his disqualification. On this point Mr. Chancelright-minded persons.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Reform papers have not found time to tell heir readers about the reopening of the cotton mills, There are

An oilcloth factory is being established at Kingston. It will be in working order in about three weeks, and right under ichard's nose.

On Manitoulin island there is strong dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Mowat Government in compelling the people of the island to conduct all their county business at the Sault. As it was a Reformer who personated a

oter in East Middlesex, etc., and as the Reform candidate received the benefit of his audulent vote, the Reform press may be expected to point out shortly that after all there is nothing wrong in personation. As an election will shortly be held in Card-

vell, Mr. Mowat has hastened to fill the vacant license inspectorate there. Mr. Horton is the new license inspector, and he is attending to his duties vigorously already. That is to say, he is canvassing for Dr. Robinson, the Reform candidate.

Mr. Allison, Grit candidate in Lennox, has secured the publication of a report to the effect that after the last election he gave \$50 to a church. Simple piety and unostenta-tious liberality are evidently Mr. Allison's leading characteristics, or he would not cir culate the story on the eve of an election.

Some people have not a spark of gratitude in them. The Reformers begged the Conservatives not to run a candidate in opposition to the new Provincial Treasurer. engaged in the congenial business of traducing the men who were courteous to their newly appointed Cabinet Minister.

"Mr. Meredith," according to our Grit party strength—just as some few Grits here want to abolish the Senate as one of contemporary, "is just waking up." If he is only just waking up he must have been asleep in February, when he did work quite as good as that which Mr. Mowat performed with his They want to abolish the Church in order that Radicalism in religion may not find so many strong forces of society against iteyes open. From a sleeping man Mr. Mowat received some neavy blows. The little Pre-mier will yet regret that Mr. Meredith is just as the Grits here wanted to flood the country with Tom PAINE and VOLTAIRE in waking up.

Though the advocates of women's suffrage met with a rather frosty reception from Mr. Mowat and his colleagues, they had at least the satisfaction of securing from Mr. Badgerow the assurance that he will "give the subject his earnest consideration." Mr. Badgerow is rather previous in bis "earnest consideration" promises, seeing that he is not yet in the Cabinet.

Having enquired as to the truth of the Grit statement that there is a fearful depression just now, the Hamilton Pribune, in queting the views of business men on the subect, says :- " If there exists anything like a vadicate of liars here or elsewhere seeking o break down the credit of the Dominion, it can read in the statements of business me its utter confusion and dispersion."

In the Eastern townships a new cloth factory is being established. In Toronto a felt hat manufacturing company has just been incorporated. In Kingston they are commencing to make oilcloths. In Winnipeg an agricultural implement factory is about to be opened. All of which is unpleasant news for he politicians who are labouring to promote the interests of American manufact

Mr. Blake's London organ says :- " We have a friend, a crang, who has some queer ideas. He holds, for instance, that there should be no law against the selling and buying of votes at elections." Judging by the records of the election courts there are records of the election courts there are many such persons in the Reform party. But why are they called cranks? Is it because they are ready to be turned ?

Our morning contemporary has failed in various efforts it has made to kill out Christianity. But it has not given up all hope yet. A city may be reduced by taking its outposts: and so the organ has begun a gratuitous cam-paign against "funeral sermons." It need not be personally alarmed; no religious man will have to say anything length; over the virtues of the departed Grit organ. It will lie without benefit of clergy, so to speak.

Here is a chronological history of the free rade cries regarding the revenue-producing owers of the National Policy :-1878-It will cut off our revenue.

1879—It will tax everything and give us a ig revenue. 1880—It is giving us too large a revenue. ust as we predicted.
1883—It is causing a falling off in the revenue, just as we prophesied.

The difference between Mr. Meredith's

olicy and that of Mr. Mowat on the Boundary question is easily understood. Mr. Mowat says he wants the territory, but he resorts to violence and positively refuses to go to law with a view to securing it. Mr. Meredith says he also wants the territory, and he adds that he is prepared to make an early application to the highest court in the realm in order to get it. Mr. Meredith's is the sensible way. Mr. Mowat knows well enough that in the skeeper of a legal decision the dispute Reform papers, from the Toronto Globe volting blasphemy. It appears that in 1879 a certain Mr. Snider, an ex-clergyman, during the Lennox election for the Local House, made it his business to will continue. He knows, too, that he has at made it his business to will be command to-day a good opportunity to his command to-day a good opportunity to secure a legal decision in the case of Boston O'Brien, Reform statesman, who is confined in a Manitoba gaol for an offence committed language which, though it is repeated with great unction by the Globe, two Reform at Rat Portage. If Rat Portage is in Ontario Boston should not be gaoled in Winnipeg. why does not Mr. Mowat raise the question of jurisdiction and secure his friend O'Brien's release on the ground that Manitoba has no right to administer law in cases arising in the do object to allow Ontario to grasp by force, either of arms or of politics, an extent of territory to which no legal claim has been regularly established. The doctrine of provincial rights, as held by doctrine of provincial rights, as held by

to prove that he had never used the language. MR. MEREDITH AT BARRIE Mr. Snider's was, of course, directed the other way. Whether or not Mr. Roe used the terrible words attributed to him was not decided by the court. The reasons for the nousuit were first Mr. Roe's inability to fasten the libel upon Mr. Snider, and secondly, the claim on the part of the defendant that the statute of limitations exempted him from numbers and the best of the defendant of the statute of limitations exempted him from numbers and the best of the defendant of the statute of limitations exempted him from numbers and the best of the statute of limitations exempted him

THE UNSEATED MEMBERS

Grit Hypocrisy Exposed in

Trenchant Manner.

ndemustion of Grit Dishonesty an Corruption.

Advantage was taken of the visit of the Local Opposition leader to Barrie on Friday afternoon to present him with an address of welcome and congratulation by the leading nembers of the Conservative party in the riding. In the evening a densely packed meeting was held in the town hall, where Mr. Meredith delivered a masterly exposition on the chief matters of interest to the province. Leading members of the Reform party had been invited to attend, but backed out at the last moment. Mr. Meredith's speech as follows :--

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, can assure you it affords me a great deal easure to visit, on this, the first occasion, the pleasure to visit, en this, the first occasion, the town of Barrie. The tone of your address is such as to make me doubly glad to be here for I have come into a good Conservative constituency. (Loud applause.) There is no uncertain sound in your address. So far as it applies to myself and to the band of men who have conducted the affairs of the Opposition in the Legislature, I have to thank you very heartily for the kindly way in which you have spoken. We have worked under very considerable difficulty. We were few in number, but we felt that we had at our backs the Conservative party and the majority of the Conservative party and the majority of the people of Ontario. Therefore we were encouraged to do our best in pursuing our course of constitutional opposition in the On-tario Assembly. Our faith was confirmed by the result of th the result of the recent elections, that result being that the fate of the Mowat Government hangs trembling in the balance, and will be determined very largely by the result of the contests in the election courts. Had it not been for the over confidence of our friends in this and other constituencies the sult would have been that the majority of the Mowat Government would have rept away, and there would have been an end of that Government ere now.

A VOICE—It's about time.

Mr. Mereuith—In the leading organ o the opposite party it is said I am afraid to ap-pear before the people. Why, I ask what elections have been held since the general lection in February? There have been but two, that in Muskoka and that in Algoma. ask you, where was I

DURING THE CONTEST IN FEBRUARY

last? Was I not, where my place was, in the fore-front of battle doing what I could to promote the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party? (Loud applause.) I am not ashamed to appear in this or any other con-stituency to advocate before the people the Liberal-Conservative principles I profess, the promotion of which is in my judgment in the interest of the people of this province. This same newspaper wants to know what my view is of the conduct of gentlemen who have been unseated by the election courts, what is my view of what has taken place in Algoma and Mus-koka. They want to know why I do not rehouse the conduct of Mr. Johnson in West Middlesex, Mr. Fauquier in Muskoka, and Mr. Hammill in Cardwell. I, sir, am one of those who believe that corruption should be condemned by every right thinking man. I want to demned by every right thinking man. I want to know from these gentlemen of the other side when the election courts showed that systematic bribery had been practised by their friends in London, and by Mr. Cook in this constituency, where was the Globe newspaper? It was with its party advocating and supporting these men in their unblushing and outrageous corruption. I say it does not lie in the month of this newspaper to call upon me to repudiate the extra of the to call upon me to repudiate the acts of the gentlemen to whom it refers. I am prepared at all times to discountenance bribery, and when our opponents do the same they may take any opportunity that offers to cast the stone at me. We ought, as true citizens, to desire that elections should be conducted purely; but improper and illegal acts will take place, and I say it will be a most dangerous thing if we lay down the doctrine that a man is to be read out of the party because he has had the misfortune to have his cause he has had the misfortune to have his seat vacated through the illegal acts of those who think they are acting in a friendly way towards him in what they do. When Mr. Hammill, of Cardwell, was unseated the Globe published a despatch saying that he had been unseated for whole-sale bribery and drinking; but when they came to speak of the Government caudidate position, it said his friends had bee guilty of slight indiscretions. ughter and applause.) So you see it altogether depends on

WHOSE OX IS GORED. That which is a crime in one man is only a "slight indiscretion" in another. A great deal has been said about the attitude the Up-

position has assumed on the boundary ques-tion, but I am not afraid to appear before my fellow-countrymen to defend the course the pposition took with regard to that matter, have always said that the Ontario Opposition was one with the Mowat Government in the desire and endeavour to obtain for the Pro vince of Ontario every inch of territory that she is lawfully entitled to. But the difference between these gentlemen and us is this. They want to take possession of the disputed terri-tory by force; we say we do not want posses-sion taken by force, but we want the question determined in a lawful and constidustional manner by the tribunals of the country. In case of a controversy between two individuals, what would be thought of the man who would go upon the land in pute and take possession of it? That would be an act contrary to the law, and it would be the duty of Mr. Mowat, as Attorney-Gen-eral, to prosecute the offender. But what does he himself do in the quarrel between Ontario and Manitoba? He says he is justified in going up and taking possession of the territory by an act, which, between independthat nations, would be an act of war. I say that the Conservative party is not prepared to follow him in the action he has taken. We say there is a means of settling this question without resort to force, without creating strife and heartburnings between two provinces, and that means is found in a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Coun cil, and we say it ought to be referred to that tribunal. (Applause.) You must bear in mind that the Government of the Dominion a acting as trustee of all the provinces, and s bound to preserve the rights of the small is bound to preserve the rights of the smallest of them just as it is bound to preserve the rights, of Ontario. I would have been very glad if the Dominion Parliament had seen its way to accepting the award, but it is one thing to say I would like that conclusion to be arrived at, and another to say that as it has not been arrived at that I am going to sanction and support measures of the kind the Mowat Government proposes to take in order to accomplish its ends with regard to the territory in dispute. WHAT ARE WE IN CANADA ENGAGED IN

DOING? We are endeavouring to build up a great na-tion. We are men of different races, differ-ent nationalities, different forms of religion, and the man who would set one class tion against another is producing discortion against another is producing discord among the people, and is an enemy of this country, which we hope will yet rival the great Republic to the south of us. They throw in our teach the taunt that we are acting as we are bit by the people of Quebec. I am not ashamed to say that I respect the rights of my friends of French-Canadian origin as much as I regard those of my friends in the Province of Ontario. I appeal to you. We English speaking people are a majority of the people in this Dominion, and I say that we ought to be careful that we ought to do nothing to make these people the state of the s

who are working with us in building up the Confederation feel that injustice is being done them. We ought to make sacrifices rather than have the feeling creep in among us which would be destructive of the harmony of the country. While I am not prepared to a hat a ne jot are one title of the rights of abate one jot or one tittle of the rights of Ontario, I want to enter upon the discussion this question recognizing the rights all the provinces, and that this is an im-

portant question, not making it a means of arousing the feelings of Ontario in order to make political capital. It is a discreditable thing when any party endeavours to gain a paltry advantage at the polls, as these men

have done in the elections of 1882 and 1883, by arousing the prejudices of the people. Let us see

or the position in which matters now stand In 1872, when the matter was first proposed. Sir John Macdonald was the leader of the Dominion Government. When it was sug-Dominion Government. When it was sug-gested that settlement of the question should be sought by reference to arbitration he pointed out that arbitration was not a satisactory way of settling the matter, and recommended a reference to the highest courties the Privy Council of Great Britain. It is a matter to be greatly deplored that this advice was not taken. The Government of Mr. Mackenzie came into power in 1873, and then the two Governments, that of Ontario and that of the Dominion, were in accord politically. They did not accept the position taken by Sir John Macdonald, but referred the question to arbitration, and in referring the question to arbitration, and in referring it to arbitration in the way they did the Reform party was guilty of negligence in entering into a contract which has been the means of leaving this question open. Mr. Mowat, in making the provisional arrangement, provided that the sanction of the Legislature and at the part excession as provided that the sanction of the Legisland, should be obtained, and at the next session, as he ought to do, as he was bound to do, he came before the Legislature, asked and received the assent of the people's representatives to the arrangement. Did the Dominion Government, led by Mr. Mackenzie, take such a step? Not at all. Instead of coming down and a the sanction of Parliament to arbitration-which would have bound the Dominion to abide by the result-according o the leading organ of the Reform party, Mr. Mackenzie,

"WITH HIS USUAL CAUTION

reserved the right to reject the award for cause, if in their wisdom the Dominion Par-liament saw fit to do so. Thus by Mr. Mackenzie's own action it was lest open the Dominion Parliament as it was for the Parliament of Ontario to accept or reject the award. Now these gentlemen have taken the nest extraordinary course with regard to this matter. At one time they have been telling you one thing, at another another thing. On the eve of the elections in 1882 they proclaimed to the people that if the Sovernment were sustained the result would b that the whole of this territory would be lost to Ontario. In order that you may see I am speaking by the book, I will quote what the Globe said in an article headed "Now or Never," on the very eve of the general election for the Dominion last year:

Never," on the very eve of the general election for the Dominion last year:—

Finding himself combelled at length to make a declaration of his policy in the face of the impending election, he throws off the mask and his answer to the demands of Ontario for herrights is—"not one stick of timber, one acre of land, one lump of lead, iron, or gold."

This is final and conclusive. This is the Bleu ultimatum. Ontario is to be robbed of territory until she is reduced to half the size of Quebec, and her magnificent resources taken from her because our prosperity excites the malignant envy of the French Bleus, and our annual surpluses offer so striking a contrast to their empty treasury and heavy taxation. Electors of Ontario! There is only one possible means by which this act of spoilation can be prevented. If the sun of June 21st rises on a Tory victory half of our territory is gone—gone finally and beyond recall; no after-regrets, no subsequent punishment of the perpetrators can undo it. It is in your power now to defeat it. It rests with you to decide whether the robber of Ontario shall be returned to power or driven from the position he has alphased. Now or never is your opportunity. If you swerve and failer now, if you allow other consistent thus to outweigh this paramount duty—3815 preservation—our province will be adgraded in size, prestige, and influence to the evel of a fourth-class member of the Confederation. The success of the Tories means the ruin of Ontario. Return Sir John to power and of all the maxiniteent domain upon which our future prosperity depends so largely, you will receive nothing—no.

Not one stick of timber, one acre of land, one lump of lead, iron, or gold. imp of lead, iron, or gold. ask you if it is not plain now

he light of their own acts that they were deliberately trying to mislead the people of Ontario. What do they tell you ow? They say they have gone up to take the sun rose on a Tory victo o be lost-"gone finally and beyond recall. The sun did rise, in almost every province, or a glorious victory, and Ontario has not been deprived of one single inch of the territory she was entitled to. (Appliause.) At the very time when they were thus seeking to stir up the feelings and prejudices of the people of Ontario and were making these misstatement they had before them the Dominion Gov rnment's offer to refer the matter to the Privy Council, the territory in the mean ame to be administered by commissioners appointed by the two Governments. Wha edit can you give to the cry of a party that has thus sought to deceive the people. Had they had the common sense to have referred this question to the highest court in the realm, it would have been settled long be-fore this. But they desired that it should be kept open to advance the interest of the Reform party. I have always said believe the ultimate result will be that the Province of Ontario will get at least the territory which was awarded rbitrators; and therefore I believe it is in the interest of the province that the question should be referred to the highest court in the British Empire as speedily romptly as possible. What have the people f Ontario to fear from a reference o kind? Is our cause not a just one? (Applause.) Do we desire to receive

ONE INCH OF TERRITORY that does not belong to us? I would be ashamed to be a son of Ontario if she desired that. What Ontario wants is her own. She sks nothing more, she will be satisfied with nothingless. (Renewed applause.) "But," they say, "in 1880-1881 you voted to support the Mowat Government in calling for the ratification of this award." It is true that, though hese resolutions were couched in language been resolutions were concerned in language calculated to cast a stigma upon our leaders at Ottawa, we felt that so long as the Canadian Parliament had not passed upon the award it was our duty to stand by our political opponents and vote with them for its confirmation. I do not believe they would have done by us as we did by them. And yet these men slander and traduce us because we took that stand at that time. I deny tha e have gone back on the vote or pledge we gave either in or out of the House. So long as the Dominion Parliament had not pronounced upon the award the Opposition pressed upon them the ratification of it, out so soon as it had lost its vitality, by being rejected by the Dominion Parlia ment, the Conservative Opposition took the ground that it was useless to press on the Dominion Parliament a course it had deinitely declined to adopt, there should be an an early appeal to the Privy Council to settle the dispute. Our opponents themselve support a Government that proposed reference to the Judicial Committee of th Privy Council. As soon as the Dominton liament had rejected the award, the leader of the Ontario Government comnunicated with the Dominion authorities le saidas I say, "We regret that the Dominion Parliament has not seen its way to accepting the award; we are now prepared to submit this question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." The only cause of differ-

property, would you think it reasonable for

while your case was before the courts? The

Opposition has acted in the interest of On-tario. What we have desired throughout is

the settlement of this question by the highes

opponents had agreed to that the matte

present obstacles to the settlement of the disputed territory removed. I am asked by

the Globe newspaper to define our position of the Globe newspaper to define our position on this question. I have no hesitation in saying, as leader of the Ontario Opposition, that I disapprove of the action of the Ontario Gov-ernment in sending last summer a body of men to take forcible possession of Rat Portage, in that territory, I say that it was a most dangerous thing, and a most im-proper thing that a Government which had appealed to the country with a majority of irty at its back, and returned from polls with so few followers that it is even yet doubtful whether it will be able to its place, should undertake, without consulting the people's representatives in the new Assembly, to make war upon a neighbouring province. That I say was a high-handed, unjustifiable proceeding. What would be thought should the Government of Britain enter upon war without consulting the people's representa-tives in Parliament? When Mr. Mowat sent up men and ran the risk of open hostilities, he did what he had no right to do without the sanction of the new Legislature. Instead of doing that Mr. Mowat ought to have acceded to the reasonable terms offered by the Dominion Government. I would sel Mr. Mowat and those who support him how his action is going to settle the question. He is in possession of part of the territory it is true, but not in sole possession—Manitoba is- in possession also. But m gle acre of land can be by the Ontario Government of which will not be doubtfu the Ontario Government the title doubtful ; not a single license to cut timber can be granted which will not be open to question. these questions to be settled? Instead of like sensible men, taking this question before the Privy Council to be settled at once, and once for all, these men will have it through ail the courts, until it reaches at last the very tribunal which the Conservative party says it should be referred to now. By adopting the course we suggest the whole question could be decided within a year, and at trifling expense. I have no hesitation in laying that down as the platform of the On-tario Opposition, and I do not doubt that the people of Ontario are in accord with the Opposition upon this question. (Loud applause. An attempt has been made to rouse the feel ings of the people of Ontario also by the cry

THE LEGISLATIVE RIGHTS OF THE PROVINC

were being interfered with by the disallowance of the Streams bill. I am one of those who hold that before all else I am a Canadian. I owe my first duty to Canada, to do all 1 can to make this a great nation. And subject to that greater duty I hold it is my duty to defend and uphold by all proper means the rights of my native province of Ontario. We have had, with regard to this question, recently an expression of onion from a gentleman who expression of opinion from a gentleman wh has been living in this Dominion for the last five years, one who has held the distinguishthe Marquis of Lorne. At the request of an article for one of the reviews dealing with this question, and he has taken the ground that should one province gain such strength as to be able to maintain a position f hostility to the central power and against the interests of the whole be destructive of Confederation. I ask you, ought not the people of this country to pay careful attention to such an expression of opinion? It comes from a man reared in a iberal school, a son of the Duke of Argyle, for many years one of the leading Liberals of England, When in 1865 the parties who had so long and bitterly fought each other agreed to throw down their arms and join their efforts on a common basis, it was necessary that a written constitution should be framed. In framing this constitution it was necessary that the rights of each party to the Confederation and of the It is quite evident that there must be a point of contact where the rights of the province and the rights of the Dominion come so near that it is extremely difficult to decide where the dividing line is. But the questio which must arise, and which are sure to caus enough bitterness in any case, should not be made the football of party politics. They are not matters upon which the strong passions and prejudices of the people should be aroused, but they should be settled as aroused, but they should speaceful constitu-speedily as possible and by peaceful constitu-tional and legal means. It ill becomes any party to raise a cry of interference with local rights unless there has been a clear violation of both the letter and spirit of the constitution. The supporters of Mr. Mowat say that the Streams bill was passed within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Ontario, and that it was a usurpation of the rights of the province for the Dominion authorities to display it. the Dominion authorities to disallow it. Le

WHAT THAT ACT WAS, and let us see whether you think that its disallowance was a violation of the rights of the people, or whether the act of the Dominion Parliament was open to censure. Mr. Mc-Laren was a lumberman, having large interests and owning the land over which ran certain streams. He made improvements in the shape of dams and slides upon some of these streams running into the Mississippr river and upon that river itself. These works cost from \$50,000 to \$150,000. Mr. Caldwell was also a lumberman, having limits further up the Mississippi than Mr. McLaren. He desired to float his logs down the stream which Mr. McLaren had improved, and undertook to do so without paying anything for the use of the improvements. But Mr. Mc-Larendeclined to allow his improvements thus to be used by a rival in business. Mr. Cald-well-then offered to pay for their use, but this offer also was declined. Mr. Caldwell then offer also was declined. Mr. Caldwell then appealed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and that gentleman, although the courts had declared that Caldwell had no such rights, passed an Act declaring that he such rights, passed at these improvements on had the right to use these improvements on had the right to use these improvements on had the right to use the rig Laren said this was unjust, "for," said he, "I did not make these improvements in order that I might become a toll collector." He appealed to the Dominion Government, and the Act was disallowed. f socialistic and communistic tendencie well becomes the Conservative party to protest against the introduction o any doctrines which would intertere with the rights of private property. When the Government of the Dominion exercise its power of veto in the case of such an Act as this, I say they did that the failure to do which would have been a failure to do their duty by the people of Ontario, whose property they are bound to protect. In the United States, so necessary have they found some adequate check on unjust and unconstitutional legislation, that they have declared that every law, from an Act of Congress dewn, which the court decides to be one taking tway the rights of any private citizen without giving him adequate compensation is void. This I hold to be based on common sense and common right. I would resent to the last any attack upon the rights of Ontario, but it will never do to fritter away valuable provisions of the contribute. provisions of the constitution. According to the doctrines of the Reform party this thing might happen. You know that in the Province of Quebec we have an English-speaking population in the midst of a large French-speaking population. Were the constitution left as Reformers would have us believe THE PRENCH-CANADIAN MAJORITY

might legislate away the rights of the English speaking population, forbid any of the English speaking population, forbid any of them from holding property, might forbid them the right of holding any but one religion, and no power in the Dominion could constitutionally prevent it. Do you think we could submit to live in a country where such a thing is possible? What is the best such a thing is possible? What is the boast of England? Is it not that if the rights of a

within or without the bor are wrongfully interfere force of the Empire is at rescue him from his opp reparation for the wrong be said then that the Gov minion is powerless to preas that? As a citizen, this country comes to party hate and party away, I believe the imp record that in this case ernment took a stand rights and liberties upon ized Government can exifend that action, but I matter for which my par of censure, but should re has done the right as ag selfish and partisan major: Some question is raised als on the question of the gra TAVERN AND SHO

for the sale of liquor. ground that in my hur right to exercise the powe licenses rests with the several provinces. But standing and greater exp hold the contrary view, t with the Dominion Parli been an Act passed by ment on this subject which your distinguished towns sentative in the House of Carthy). (Loud applause Dominion Government h of the licensing system. I point. In my opinion the ties have the right to deal at the same time, if there ference with the jurisdict cial Legislature it has be probation in conseque administered by the pres Ontar o Government. there is one thing more another, it is to will take advantage of tha ment for the purpose of for munity legislation under ance legislation, but real mote party ends, is guilty I charge that against the la great deal of delicacy with this question who duced. The members of they leared the Act woul san purpos s, but Mr. M they had no such inte his word to the people t make use of the Act for and in order to assure us tion he gave us his sol least one member of each Commissioners should t Conservative party. But encies in 50 of them not tive was placed on the c of 240 commissioners ap supporters of the Reform CHALLENGED IN what was Mr. Mowat's an

but it was not, as a matt He said: "We found we ster the law except through Bear in mind, I am tellin the very first appoint the excuse he ma s correct one, because had no practical experience the Act. Has not this Cr ase of to coerce the tavern perience has been mine it what I have said. I have ast Middlesex election In that trial showed that support of the Reform three License Commissi Inspector. They held ings in the houses whom they had One of the License Communications of the License Communication of the License guilty of such corrupt a fly in order to avoid bein tify. This man had actu the tavern-keepers impro at that elections. But that the majority of the Conservatives, and they argument against us. heir own interests too we servative tavern keepers. would be Tories still, and ponents because of being to But if they keep the Co keeper in his place, they chroat at election times, as trol a body which, if tree, mense power against the country. Thus the Licen MERELY AN ELECTION

for the use of the Ontario

t these gentlemen have t

But look at the bill into

true in fact. I don't say wilfully stated what he k

Carthy. Instead of a pointed by the Govern Tory party provides that shall be so appointed, th ing the second, and the of town or warden of the cobest features of the McCar meetings of the commission the people and to the me instead of being held with the meetings of the presen Ontario. Now, when t flict of authority, and I Mowat's supporters will interference with provinci one sensible way of set Let a case be agreed upon the Supreme Court to det licensing power rests w the Dominion Governmen loyally abide by the dec done we may have two lie with the question, andagr will arise. It will be the duty to agree to such a matter to show the centra Government, and that is have taken into their own ment of the clerks and courts. These appointme made by the county judges advisable to take the hands there was no reason been taken by the Gove have been handed over to and the danger of c avoided. I want to say about our educational whether the result of the not been detrimental to cation? I do not desire tacks upon the Education call your attention to th educationists throughout in favour of a system which existed under you, do not the outcries not only by the Conserv the Reform press as we are grievances to be re is being raised in all vince that our educ getting into disrepute. cational matters educational matters free It makes itself felt it is even creeping into we ought, as loyal citzen our educational system. ONE OF THE FINEST EDUC

to-day, one of which ol well be proud. I appeal as Conservatives. In the do not care which part not politics creep into th ment where you have a of that department? I it should be so. Whe cation is upon the floor not expecting too much expect that when his a that his opponents will friends defend him when That is the strong rear