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he rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per e of solid nonparel. Ondessed Advertisements on First Page at ces given under their respective headings. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884

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

AN OPPOSITION FLUTTER.

LAST night Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. like an old warrior, "shouldered his "crutch" and showed how fields ought to have been won. Unfortunately all the fields on which Sir RICHARD has fought were lost. In his private contests he has sometimes won, after the manner of the noble knight in the "Vicar of Wakefield" "All my triumphs have been won, be-gad, by a coup de main." The jingle of the guinea has been the only music to which the walls of Sir RICHARD'S political stronghold have risen.

It is not unnatural that the Opposition should want to place themselves en evidence before the public. After two contests at the polis they are weaker than ever. After six sessions of Parliament they have less force than when they began. After the most vigorous Parliamentary afforts they have ever made they find themselves tamenting a majority of ninety-three against them. After leaving Mr. Blaks out in the cold for a year they bought him a seat, and now wish they had let him remain out in the cold. After having forced Sir RICHARD on a disdainful consideration of the constant of the constant of the constant of the cold. constituency they are trying to bolster him up by means of Mr. S. C. Wood. It

THE M'KIM FORGERY CASE.

Own Grit contemporary has a rigmarole on the McKin forgery case, in which the lawyer who acted for the prosecution, the firm in whose hands the brief was placed, and the detective who was employed are abused in good set terms. It is abuse, however, and not argument, and a few calm words are sufficient to rerly to the questions put in a round column of vituperative screeching.

In the first place our contemporary

raises a doubt as to whether the alteration of a date on a note is forgery. On this there is no question. Russell on Crimes says:—"Not only the fabrication and "false making of the whole of a written "instrument, but a traudulent insertion,

Again, it says that the date of the note was changed from the 10th to the 30th August. As a matter of fact, the date was changed from July 26th to the 30th August, the change being made on 10th August. This is an important matter, because the note for which the forged one is a renewal fell due on the 26th July, as shown by the books of the bank. Our contemporary endeavours to make a point out of the statement that Mr. Garnor, the prosecutor, had not paid Mr. Bighlow anything for conducting his case. There is nothing remarkable in this. The matter was placed in the lands of Messrs. Murphy & Murphoch, and under ordinary circumstances Mr. Murphy would have appeared before the Magistrate, but owing to his having been a political opponent of Mr. McKin, the firm, from a nice sense of professional delicacy, which it is not to be expected the Grit organ should appreciate, retained Mr. Bigelow. He appeared, and succeeded in making out such a clear case that McKin would undoubtedly have been committed for trial had it not been for the extraordinary and most reprehensible conduct on the part of Mr. Peterson, the County Crown Attorney, who interested himself on behalf of his politically. d succeeded in making out such a clear se that McKrw would undoubtedly have en committed for trial had it not been the extraordinary and most reprehen-ile conduct on the part of Mr. Peren-n, the County Crown Attorney, who terested hiraself on behalf of his politi-

and that he had no power to call a witness; and that it was "not necessary for any "one to defend Mr. Mokim," may be admitted when he had Mr. Peterson, the County Attorney of Guelph, at his beek and call prepared to go to such extraordinary lengths to secure his dismissal at all hazards. But

the conspiracy case, says that Mr. Murrhy appeared as counsel for Messrs. Bunting and Wilkinson, while Mr. Murrhy, as a matter of fact, appeared solely as counsel for Mr. Murinson, Mr. Bunting being represented by Messrs. D. Macmaster, Q.C., and W. A. Foster.

As far as we understand it Messrs. Murrhy and Murincoth are only acting in this matter for the purpose of obtaining back from Lillico's Bank the money of which Michael Gainor, an old farmer, was defrauded by Mokim. Had the old man known that the date of the note had been altered, he would not have been obliged to pay the note or mortgage his farm for that purpose, and the evidence of SMITH, given at the investigation, makes it almost a certainty that the money paid by Mr. Gainor under ignorance of the facts will be refunded to him, and that one of those who has suffered through their credulity and McKim's dishonesty will receive tardy justice.

The Grit organ concludes with a statement that argues a rare forgetfulness on its own part or presumes a state of oblivion to past events on the part of its readers. It says that it is the policy of the Tory organs to blackguard the judge, jury, and

tion to the outrageous conduct of the Globe towards Mr. Justice Wilson, when he righteously animadverted on the conduct of the late Hon. Gronge Brown in connection with the Big Push letter.

ANOTHER JOB.

On February 6th last Mr. Woop moved n the Legislature for a return showing the several lots in the townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Faraday, in the county of Hastings, sold, located, disposed of or applied for since January 1st, 1880 with particulars relating thereto. He also asked for copies of all correspondence with the Crown Lands Department with re ference to any of the said lots to which conflicting claims had been made. He referred to the rumour that one party had got hold of fifteen or twenty thousand acres, and that advantages were being conferred on friends of the Government which ordinary settlers did not possess.

Mr. Parder, in reply, indignantly denied that any favouritism had been shown by the Government, and protested that all parties had been treated alike. He coolly asked Mr. Wood to name the He coolly asked Mr. Wood to name the lots about which he wished information, well knowing that this was quite out of the hon gentleman's power. It was finally agreed that all the returns asked for, except the copies of correspondence, should be brought down, Mr. Parnes consenting to allow Mr. Wood to see what letters he desired. The session dragged on for seven weeks longer, and on the last night, at the last hour, the return was placed on the table. Investigation was thus successfully burked for one year at least.

was not unnatural that these "leaders" induced with the successfully burked for one year at this successfully burked for one year at was not unnatural that these "leaders" induced with the successfully burked for one year at least.

It is certainly not a commission from the people.

The weather is still cool enough, but it getting too warm for political discussions.

The was not unnatural that these "leaders" in this successfully burked for one year at least.

It has now come to light that the Government has sold to one Mr. William story could put them down, and down they have gone like wine-nins."

The four contemporary will consult the exhibited itself in dealing with surpluses, which nobody quite believes in, will be an admirable foil to Sir Richard's genius for production after one of his most profuse orations he who confessed that he was excluded from after one of his most profuse orations he We might offer in vain any tempting reward, say a Globe watch or a cake of somebody's soap, to the Grit party for the man who could prove that he had read the Globe's report of the proceedings. But the public will give a good natured tolerance to a struggling party in its attempt to prove that aix years of public contempt is merely an "error of fame," and that Sir Richard and was beaten by a majority of \$51. Mr. Cop has now received his solution at the hands of the Outario Government through this disgraceful jo which is moreover, a gross injustice to the says of the says of the man way of "alike," but there is a further interesting fact which sheds a flood of hight on the subject. Mr. William Cop is a Grit; he is in fact a bright and shining Grit. Mr. Cop opposed the Minister of Oustoms, in North Hastings, in the general election of 1882, and was beaten by a majority of \$51. Mr. Cop has now received his solution at the hands of the Outario Government.

solutium at the hands of the Outario Government through this disgraceful job, which is, moreover, a gross injustice to the settlers of that part of the country.

We call the attention of our readers to the indignant letter of one of these settlers, which we republish from the Belleville Intelligencer. It sets forth in a clear and concise manner the great wrong that the writer and others of his class have suffered by means of this barefaced and indefensible transaction.

TWO POLITICAL EVILS.

No one who entertains a patriotic regard for the interests of this province can view, with feelings other than those of alarm, the growth among us of political evils which are as damaging to the public morals as they are discreditable to a civilized country. What is there more demoralizing to a community than the system of political fabrication, which from small be-"instrument, but a fraudulent insertion, "alteration, or erasure, even of a letter, "in any material part of a true instrument whereby a new operation is given "to it will amount to forgery." The same authority says:—"Altering the date of a "bill of exchange after acceptance and "thereby accelerating the time of pay-"ment is forgery," and further, "altering a bill payable at three months into a "bill payable at twelve months into a "bill payable at twelve months in to "gery." In the case of Queen c. Oraig, 7 C. P., it was decided that altering a note while in the party's own possession, after it was endorsed, was a forgery of a nete and not of an endorsement.

Again, it says that the date of the note was changed from the 10th to the 30th characters of Conservative politicians as would cause the most sensational of society

because he is a Friend of the Government, escape the punishment which such an offence deserves. On that occasion the Orown prosecutor appeared really as counsel for the defence, and through his inter-

ment were paid for testimony which would lead to their conviction. That Mr. Mowar's informers bore false witness is proven by the fact that some of them have gone to prison for perjury. Nor has the Gevernment, where it could possibly interfere, ever allowed its law-breaking agents to suffer the well-merited punishment the courts have imposed upon them. The Algoms deputy returning officers broke the law in the interests of the party without for a moment fearing the consequences of their offence. They knew their masters would seems the passage of a special Act of the Legislature exonerating them. Thus has the machinery of the law been operated with a view to injuring the characters of Mr. Mowar's copponents and to exempting his friends from punishment.

The business of capturing law-breakers, and of collecting and presenting the evidence against them, is under the control of this same Attorney-General. What further law-breakers, it would be interesting to know, have been permitted to escape because of their friendship to the Government. How meny witnesses other than the liquor informers have perjured themselves in order that the Local Government may wreak its vangeance upon opponents.

as a virtue is a serious affair. That there should be any question as to the evenness by which justice is invoked is more serious

HOW THE OLD MAN PUT THEM DOWN.

In our cable despatches of yesterday the decision was given on the vote of Want of Confidence in the British Parliament. The vote was, for the Government, 303; for the Opposition, 275; majority 28, in a House in which the Government has counted its majority always at over one

ave no doubt noted, as follows: Sir Michael Hicks-Beach moved:
"That this House regrets the course of
the Government has not tended to promote the success of Gordon's mission, and that steps to secure his personal

"and that steps to secure his personal "safety have been delayed."

That vote formulated a feeling among the people which has found significant, but not adequate, expression in Parliament. It is clear to us that if a dissolution took place now, the Liberals would have many saddles emptied of men who voted with the Government.

Our morning contemporary is greatly to be felicitated on its foresight and appreciation of British affairs. In its issue of Wednesday, reviewing Mr. Gladstone's speach and condemning "the Tories," it, said:—

CHIEF JUSTICE CAMERON.

Or late years changes in the judiciary have been very frequent, and the composition of the courts has been materially altered. Men seldom, if ever, attain to the bench before reaching the prime of life, and consequently vacancies are constantly occurring therein in accordance with the laws of nature. The bar is called

with the laws of nature. The bar is called on repeatedly to give up its most distinguished members, in order that they may assume the judicial robes.

Among the changes incident to the death of the late Chief Justice Spragge not the least pleasing to the profession and the public alike will be the promotion of Mr. Justice Cameron to the position of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The name of the Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron has been a familiar one for years, and his fame in the courts was not merely provincial. His advancement to the dignity which he now enjoys has been rapid. Called to the bar in Hilary Term. 1849, he received his patent as Queen's Counsel from John Sandfreld Maddonald in 1863. In 1878 he was elevated to the bench as a justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, which position he has since occupied.

Bench, which position he has since occupied.

No more careful and painstaking judge graces the bench of this province. His decisions are well matured, impartial, and, as a rule, unexceptionable. In criminal matters especially is his judgment most valuable, as it was in that branch of counsel work that he chiefly distinguished himself at the bar. The honournow conferred upon him will be regarded with satisfaction by all, and the wish will be general that a long life of usefulness may still lie before his Lordship in his new dignity.

THE GREAT WORK OF REFORM. WITH the Reform romancers the past week has been one of deep thought and hard work. As a result the crop of yarns supposed to be injurious to the Govern-ment have been large if not interesting. On Monday a story that certain North-West Indians, disgusted with the Government policy, had rebelled, saw the light of day. The matter was enquired into and the Indians were found to be entirely innocent of any thought of rebelling or of gore. The same day the C.P.R. Company was alleged, as a consequence of Government action, to be in difficulties. The company was unaware of the difficulties until they were mentioned, and even then

could not find that they existed.

On Tuesday it was stated that the Government instead of referring the section B claim to the Minister of Justice, as promised, had paid it. The claimants examined their pockets and their bank accounts, and could not find that the cash had been handed to them. The Minister of Militia was alleged to be in difficulties because the Duke of Gambarders, approved. of Militia was alleged to be in difficulties because the Duke of Gambridge, annoyed at General Luard's treatment, declined to appoint a successor. The Minister was ignorant of the matter, and the Duke of Gambridge is no doubt also in Egyptian darkness with reference to it. A report

south Mr. Caron was charged with declining to arm a Winnipeg battalion because he doubted the loyalty of its members. It turns out that the arms and the clothing were to be sent together, but that the arms did not go because the clothing was not ready to accompany them.

On Wednesday Sir John Macdonald was charged with proposing to reorganize the Cabinet in such a way as to remove from himself the responsibility of all Ministerial acts. The author omitted to state how the trick could be performed. Sir Charles Tupper was accused of entertaining a desire to supplant Sir John. But Sir Charles having resigned his seat in Parliament is adopting a very round-about method of accomplishing his base design. An industry having met with financial embarrasment, the affair, amidst loud applause, is attributed to the N.P.

On Thursday further damaging reports were made with reference to the Canadian Pacific railway, but these were evidently floated for stock jobbing as well as for political purposes. The Dominion Cabinet was reported to be afflicted with internal jealousies: The wish was father to the thought. On Friday the report of an intended Indian rising was repeated; but it was incautiously added that "the "chiefs were very reticent." As the enters were reticent they could not have intimated their intention to rise.

And so the great work of Reform goes on.

GRIT PROBABILITIES.

Tue Opposition at Ottawa still lack still confidence in their parliamentary strength. They are on the search for new material. And the dust-bin of the party is being anxiously scraped for a possible jewel or two. Not satisfied with Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S financial genius for deficits—they have determined to supply him with a mate who has some little nodding acquaintance with surpluses. Not satisfied with Mr. Blake's wild and fond devotion to "the Irish" and "the "Catholics," and recognizing the smile of incredulity on the public lips at Mr. BLAKE's pretensions, the party have determined to obtain for him a species of follower who will supplement his confessedly inadequate fitness. The man they have chosen to help Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT is said to be Mr. S. C. Wood, the ex-Treas urer of Ontario. The man they have chosen to aid Mr. BLAKE is one TIMOTHY ANGLIN.

It is alleged that in West Ontario Mr. It is alleged that in West Ontario Mr. WHELEE is to give way and to take an office to be provided for him by the Local Government. He wants an office, a Registrarship, which has been promised to another man. But perhaps he may be induced to accept the one proposed for him. In South Ontario Mr. Glen is willing to go out—for a consideration; the consideration to be solid, sound, investible, and negotiable. The arrangement has not yet been completed.

been completed.

These events are amusing in their way.
They exhibit the restlessness, not to say

They exhibit the restlessness, not to say the recklessness, of the Grit party. Just now that party reminds us of the famous "Party in a parlour Crammed just as they on earth were crammed; Some sipping punch, some sipping tea, But, as you by their faces see, All silent and all dammed."

who confessed that he was excluded from Mackenzle's Cabinet by the "No Popery" feeling of his colleagues; who abandoned the school question for a Speakership; who took a printing contract, against the law of Parliament; who was expelled from his seat; who cursed Mr. Blake for expelling him; and who was ignominiously kicked out of the most Catholic constituency in New Brunswick—will make an admirable ally to the man who denounced the "errors of Rome," and helped "the Irish" by denouncing Mr. Gladstone; while the organ of them all will make its seaders happy by shouting at the same time, in the same issue, at the "ignorant Romish Priesthood," at the "Meanderings of Victoris," and the "brutality" of British noblemen. They make a charming party in a parlour, these people. Mr. Blake had a constituency purchased for him in South lour, these people. Mr. Blake had a constituency purchased for him in South Bruce. Sir Richard Cartwright sits by virtue of bargain and sale. And a couple more of the saine tribe are seeking to enter the Parliament of Canada in the same manner. The Ontario Grits are asked to stand a good deal. Their leaders have not much respect for their consciences. The party stomach is strong. But still it may, possibly, revolt at the latest dose offered for its acceptance.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS As the time approaches for the drawing n the great American lottery the interest in the issue naturally becomes more in-tense. The fact that nobody seems to have any definite idea as to who is likely to secure the prize of nomination for the Presidency in either of the parties tends to make thoughtful men all the more anxious. The business men, who have everything at stake, are looking forward to the development of events in the near future with solicitude. What they desire above everything else is a prudent Adminabove everything else is a prudent Administration which shall manage the affairs of the country with discretion. In their judgment the more conservative and cautious a man is, all other things being equal, the better is he fitted for the office of President of the United States. And even the

dent of the United States. And even the most shining qualities would not, according to their notion, compensate for the absence of this. It is no wonder that, in view of these considerations, the bulk of this important and influential class are becoming more anxious that, so far as the Republican party is concerned, Mr. Arthur may be fortunate enough to draw the prize of the nomination.

As between Arthur and Blain the majority of the business men appear to be decidedly in favour of the former. It is admitted, of course, that the present occupant of the Presidential chair is not nearly so brilliant a man as the "plumed" knight," but he is judged to be the safer of the twe. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, which professedly speaks the sentiments of a large proportion of the business community, says:—"The great line of distinction between these two candidates is this: President Arthur is eminently conservative, Mr. Blain is emphatically venturesome. The triumph of Arthur would be the continuance of the same prident policy which has obtained throughout his present term of office. "He is not a speculator and he does not represent that element. Mr. Blain, on

"has the temperament and characteristics which are the very opposite of those pos"sessed by the other." Mr. ARTHUR, it is
insinuated, has the characteristics of the
ideal bank president, while Mr. Biaing
has the speculative and daring qualities of
a Wall street Board of Trade operator;
and it is suggested that the country is
already too thoroughly pervaded with this
venturesome spirit of speculation to make
it safe for it to become enthroned in the
seat of the chief magistrate of the nation.

In view of these facts it is not surprising
that "a great many indications have
"cropped out showing that the business

In view of these facts it is not surprising that "a great many indications have "cropped out showing that the business community appreciates the 'hazard' of "any change in the Administration," though it is a wonder if this feeling exists steps have not been taken before this time to make it influential. In New York, it appears, a mass meeting of business men is about to be held to give voice to the sentiment in favour of Mr. ARTHUR'S nomination; but beyond this nothing has been done to give definiteness and emphasis to this alleged sentiment of the business community.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Reformers have not yet declared that the N.P. is responsible for the Wall street crash. The St. Catharines Journal is amus

our contemporary's dynamite "boom." It "Prof. C. A. Johnson, the coloured lec-turer on wind, evidently made a mistake when he located the origin of wind in the far-off sea. He should have located its head centre in the Globe's office."

The Moncton, N.B., Times, of the 8th nst., made the following startling announce ment :- " Chatham is to have a skating carnival to-morrow evening." An attempt is evidently being made to freeze out that Scott Act investigator.

It is rumoured that Mr. Mowat will issu commission to enquire into the conduct County Attorney Peterson in advising the acquittal of McKim. The rumour is, in all probability, untrue. A commission for the exoneration of the County Attorney is more like the thing.

Our contemporary has made itself utterly ridiculous in connection with the dynamits affair. Even its Ottawa confrere speaks a affair. Even its Ottawa confrere speaks as follows of its latest "discovery":—

"It now looks as though the dynamite sensation telegraphed from Toronto yesterday was evolved out of his inner consciousness by some enterprising Globe reporter."

"Ford's essence of peppermint" would not impress the unofficial mind with the idea that it was a very intoxicating beverage. The charge against Mr. Victor Beauty of

The charge against Mr. Victor Beaupré, The charge against Mr. Victor Beaupre, of Gleischen, however, is that he had a quantity of it in his store, and was therefore guilty of having intoxicating liquor in his possession contrary to the statute, etc. The bottlas were cased up in paper in a box, and the box was unbroken. The detective swore that the guileless looking fluid contained minety per cent. of alcohol, which may account for the milk in the cocoanut. The case has been adjourned for further evidence.

It is no new thing to find scurrilous at tacks on the judiciary in the Grit press The latest is to be found in a Port Hope sheet, which concludes a disgraceful attack on Mr. Justice Cameron with the following choice morsel :-

"Judge Matthew Crooks Cameron can best preserve an honograble hame by avoiding to sot as judge in election trials, unless he can follow a more consistent course than has marked his career in the Ferris and Dowling cases on the one hand and the Guillet trial on the other."

The consistency desired would probably mean judgment in favour of the Grit party

The report that a gigantic effort is to b made by the Imperial Government to push railway construction in India in order that railway construction in India in order that the cheap produce of the Indian wheat-fields may reach the English markets should not pass unheeded by our farmers. The Ontario agriculturist should go in for the raising of beef, mutton, cheese, butter, apples, and so forth, for exportation; and the entire agricultural community should combine to prevent the injuring of our industries by theoretical tariff tinkers, and the consequent loss of the home market.

Mr. Mills poses as an authority on speech making. In a recent article on Sir John Macdonald and his speeches he begins with the assertion :-

"It must be to all intelligent Tories a mortifying subject for reflection that their leader never makes a great speech."

Six lines further down he wheels about and

says:—
"Sir John Macdonald has made great speeches in his lifetime, in and out of Parliament, although we cannot recall one which was not more or less marred by false statement, false colouring, and special pleading." The intelligent Tory will have some difficulty in accertaining what these unintelligible remarks mean. It must be to all intelligent Grits, however, a mortifying subject for reflection that Mr. Mills never makes anything but a long speech. says :-

England, as a manufacturing country England, as a manufacturing country, keeps an eager eye on all parts of the world for her food supply, and attention has been recently directed to India as a promising wheat field. A special cable to The Mall publishes an interview from London Truth, in which a gentleman recently returned from India states that wheat can be grown in that country at fifteen and a haif cents a bushel, and that all that is required to render several millions of acres available for the successful production of wheat is cheap transportation to the sea board. The special states that the Government is so impressed with portation to the sea board. The special states that the Government is so impressed with these facts that it is in contemplation to authorize a grant of \$15,000,000 for the express purpose of affording cheap railway facilities to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

site bit of Devonshire scenery Mr. Ruskin waxes wrath with science in general. Having denounced the engine as an iconoclast of the beautiful, he turns his attention to manufacbeautiful, he turns his attention to manufactories, and asks:—"What favours of high destiny has England to promise to her children, who have been reared in mephitic fume instead of mountain breeze; who have had for playgrounds heaps of ashes instead of banks of flowers; whose Christmas holidays brought them no memory, whose Easter ann no hope; and from whose existence of the present and the future commerce has flohed the earth and science shut the skies?" This is very charming English, but what are the facts? Commerce and manufacturing industries have brought possibilities to the door of the artisan which could not have been dreamed of by his forefathers. The swine-herd and the villain of England's arcadian days, when no railways marred the beauty of the scenery, nor the smoke of tall factory chimnaeys filled the sky with gloom, were not only swineherds and villains all their days, but such occupation was the only heritage they had for their offspring. Now, no avenue is closed to honest industry, and the door of knowledge is open to the child of the humblest labourer. Manufacturing proper has its drawbacks, but it has also its advantages. tories, and asks :- "What favours of high

HAMILTON CONSERVATIVES.

Hamilton, May 20.—For several days past much speculation has been going on as to the cause and objects of the Liberal-Conservative meeting to be held here this evening, and your contemporary has been busy suggesting all kinds of terrible troubles which the Hamilton Conservative Association were to meet with. The object of the Grit press has been in this city and elsewhere to endeavour to create discord in the ranks by insinuations in regard to persons who occupied positions in the Liberal Conservative Association, which in this city is the strongest and best conducted in the Dominion. Hence the jealousy.

The meeting, which has caused so much attention to be directed to it by the opposition, met in Larkin hall to-night, and as large and a more enthusiastic one of representative men it would be difficult to draw together. The large hall was crowded, and many had to go away who could not find even standing room. Mr. George Roach occupied the chair, and Mr. C. R. Smith acted as secretary.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE MEETING.

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It was easy to imagine that some great political campaign was about to be undertaken, or at all events everybody appeared to have a hope that there soon would be, and if one could judge by the appearance of each individual there present, whose features were marked with indomitable determination, the result would not be doubtful. The Hamilton Liberal-Conservatives have a very happy way, which might be copied with advantage by other constituencies, of being particularly candid, and every resolution came verbally from the meeting.

The President of the association, in addressing the meeting, stated that it was called for the purpose of a thorough reorganization, in order that every person in the city who is a supporter of the National Policy might have an opportunity of electing the officers of the association, the committees of management, and the executive, and might deem advisable for the thorough uniting of all classes of the citizens in the association for the purpose of sustaining the Liberal-Conservative and National Policy party of the Dominion.

Apportment of the Central Committee.

Over 200 representative men were chosen by the members as the each of the descent were consented.

APPOINTMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Over 200 representative men were chosen by the members as the quota according to the constitution to compose the Central Committee; the balance of 65 are to be elected in the several polling divisions of the city on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. On Wednesday evening, the 28th inst., the Central Committee of 265 so elected mest again in Larkin hall for the purpose of electing all the officers of the association for the ensuing year.

Every one present at the meeting seemed to have but one object in view, a thorough and complete organization, with the watchword, "Ready, aye ready," and with cheers for the Queen, 'Sir John Macdonal', and the chairman, a most enthusiastic meeting was adjourned.

A JOB IN NORTH HASTINGS.

Mr. Pardec Helps his Friend at the Country's Expense—A Gross Injustice to Settlers. The following letter appeared in the Belleville Intelligencer of May 13th, inst.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

MB. EDITOR,—You will confer a favour by giving space to this communication, as its subject matter is of considerable importance to the general public, but more especially to the settlers of the free grant townships of Limerick, Wollaston, and Faraday. About two years ago Wm. Coe, of the village of Madoc, made application to the Ontario Government for the purchase of a large quantity of land in the townships referred to. Shortly afterwards the Crown Lands Repartment appointed parties to make an examination of the lands that were vacant in those townships, for the purpose ostensibly of ascertaining their suitableness or unsuitableness for settlement, as it was generally undershood that those lands that were fit for settlement should be left open for location or purchase to actual settlers. It now turns out that the whole proceedings were a mere farce. There is not a good for now open for location or purchase for a party wishing to settle. Parties are continually making application for lots at the office of the local agent, and are met with the answer that "the lot is withdrawn from location or surface."

the one hand and the hand with a series and the one hand and the hand we will approximate for party whose to the Grit party whose th

quantities of very rough and rugged lands, or rather rocks. There are also large tracts of good farming lands, as is the case in Wollaston and Faraday, in those lands reserved for Coe. Those who have settled here and have been industrious have prospered. It is a rare thing to hear a man say he regretted coming into this back country. It is the land of the pure spring, the crystal stream, and silver lakelet. It is the land of the maple and the pine, and would have been, under the fostering care of honest Government, the land of happy homes of hundreds of industrious and prosperous families.

prosperous families.

SETTLER IN FARADAY.

THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

Interesting Statistics of Their Extent and Value. OTTAWA, May 16.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has just issued a blue book on the fisheries of Canada. The total yield for 1833 is reckoned at \$16,958,000, exclusive of the catch in Manitoba and the North-West, of which there are no returns, including this catch the fisheries of Canada produced a total value of seventeen millions dollars last year. Cod is king, seeing that the catch of codfish last year is valued at \$4,507,110. Herring comes next, \$2,263,327; lobsters third, \$1,949,254; salmon come fourth, with a catch of \$1,518,127; and mackerel comes fifth, with a catch valued at \$1,329,485. As compared with 1882, there was an increase in the catch of cod, of herring, and of mackerel, a decrease in the yield of lobsters, while salmon remained about the same.

THE YIELD BY PROVINCES.

According to provinces, the yield of Canada's sea, lake, and river pastures is as follows:

Nova Scotia, 87,689,375; New Brunswick, 83,185,675; Quebec. \$2,138,997; Prince Edward Island, \$1,272,467; British Columbia, \$1,644,645; Ontario, \$1,027,033. There was an increase in the value of the yield in Nova Scotia of \$557,956, in Quebec of \$162,481, and in Ontario of \$201,575. There was a decrease of \$6,663 in the value of the yield in New Brunswick, of \$583,219 in Prince Edward Island, and of \$198,029 in British Columbia. THE YIELD BY PROVINCES.

Columbia. In addition to the sum of \$17,000,000, there is the computed consumption of fish by the 35,000 Indians of the Dominion, which is set down at \$4,885,000, making a total yield of the value of \$22,000,000 a year.

PAYMENTS FOR BOUNTY.

As regards the fishery bounty, it appears that in all the department received 12,318 claims, of which it rejected 346. The amount paid in bounties was \$172,285. There were employed 773 boats measuring less than 14 feet keel, with 1,029 men, which received \$5,145. There were employed 786 vessels of a tonnage of 27,611, with 6,486 men, which received \$54,975. There were 11,225 other boats, employing 23,446 men and receiving \$117,309. In all there were 30,961 men engaged as above. According to the returns the value of the nets, seines, etc., employed in the fisheries of Canada is in the neighbourhood of two million dollars. PAYMENTS FOR BOUNTY.

ELEVATING THE STANDARD Another Grit Patriot Labours in the Tem-perance Cause,

The Shannonville correspondent of the Belleville Intelligencer writes as follows:

"This part of her Majesty's domains has been figuring largely in the criminal annals of the times, several burglaries having been committed of late, but as yet the perpetrators of these dark deeds have remained undiscovered. These criminal acts have led the inhabitants to watch suspicions strangers. Last week a farmer named Miles, living near Napanee, the same Miles, by the way, who was the relator in the election appeal cases against Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Roe, was in the village, and although a thorough-paced Sir John Maedonald and Mr. Roe, was in the village, and although a thorough-paced Grit, upon whom the 'pairty' pin their faith, his departure was not relished by Mrs. Consaul, who keeps a hotel in the village; for shortly after he left the worthy landlady missed three flasks of brandy. Of course no one would suspect the upright Mr. Miles, but when he returned on Monday watch was kept upon his actions, when he was caught in the act of pocketing a flask. Being charged with the theft, he demed it, but upon being held and searched the flask was found in his possession. He was forced to give up, when held and searched the flask was found in his possession. He was forced to give up, when he started for his buggy, into which he jumped, followed by the cries of 'Stop thie!' He tried to get away, but his horse was held by several farmers who chanced to be in the yard, whilst Miles was made to disgorge payment for the three flasks missed upon the occasion of his former visit.

"This episode shows the fallacy of the temperance cry that elected the present candidate for Lennox, as this Miles is one of the leaders of the 'pairty of purity 'who held up their hands in holy horror against voting for Mr. Allison's opponent because he is a hquor dealer. Not only hypocrite enough to drink the vile stuff, but third enough to steal it."

THE TONQUIN QUESTION.

Slight Modifications in the Treaty with China.

Paris, May 20.—In the French Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Ferry announced that the treaty of Tientsin would have to be slightly modified to be acceptable to Chinese susceptibilities. The Minister of Marine introduced a bill providing for a credit of 38,500,000 francs on account of the Tonquin war, and a credit of 5,000,000 francs en account of the Madagascar expedition.

A good deal of surprise has been created by the readiness with which China signified her readiness to accede to the demands of France. To understand this it is requisite to review the history of China. About 250 years ago the Tartars of Manchooria swept down in vast hordes and conquired the Chinese empire. This was the origin of the present dynasty. Many burdensome and unjust laws were imposed by the conquerors, not the least of which was that all Chinamen should wear a pigtail in token of submission. By a system of military despotism the Ta Tung dynasty still exists, though in a very critical and precarious state. The history of China for the last hundred years is a history of insurrections and rebellions, till it seems to have reached a climax in the Taiping rebellion of twenty-five years ago. The Taiping rebels conquered fourteen provinces out of the whole eighteen which go to make up the whole of China, and if it were not for the frustrating influences of such men as "Chinese" Gordon, Ward, and other foreigners the rebels would have undoubtedly gained their cause. The preceding bit of Chinese history is necessary to show the relation that exists between

THE CHINASE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE, and will enable the reader to appreciate the THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE.

and will enable the reader to appreciate the action of the Chinese Government in the Tonquin affair. The insulting and unjust pretensions of France roused the Chinese populace to the highest excitement, and, spurred on by the daily papers, the people in many parts of China were actually wild—notably in the prevince of Kian Su and Kwang Tun. The Chinese Government saw that something must be done to quell the dangerous excitement of the people, and consequently issued decrees for a grand military movement. All this demonstration and preparation was meant, however, only as a sedative to the people, as the Government knew too well the consequences of an actual war with France. She knew that the people would at the first grand opportunity rise upen masse against the Government and wipe out the present dynasty. And what better opportunity do the people want than the impaired condition of China after a protracted war with a foreign power? However cowardly the action of the Chinese Government in signing the last treaty may seem to those not acquainted with the internal affairs of China it is nevertheless the most politic thing she could do. It was disgrace or annihilation, and she choose the former. and will enable the reader to appreciate the

It is stated that the Imperial Ministry have resolved, in the event of the Upper House rejecting the Franchise bill, not to resign, but to pass the measure again at an autumn session, and then force the House of

MILITIA GENI OTTAWA, May 16 .regulations for an anatumilitia will appear in the Corps of infantry and not to exceed 42 not and men per company regimental staff serges.

The maximum numerous process of the company of sommissioned officers for drill in each district No. 1, 222; m twelve of the military 18,070 soldiers to recei The strength of corp their local headquarter be deducted from the ized for drill in the d will represent the num entrated in a camp of All city corps exce artillery and such e rural battalions may b twelve days of annual headquarters at suc December, 1884, as m Any city company rural battalion can on for pay in case it is sel such drill in camp v which it belongs. of the different arms portion as their stren other, those not draws be first taken. The co

of the districts are twelve days' drill in cluding the day going ing from camp.
The staff of each one supply officer, one instructor of non-commissioned o ing officer of each car and each other off strength \$2.50 per die one horse it a horse commissioned officer etrength will be paid cents per diem in Corps ordered to per

otherwise directed by General, assemble at date specified bereafte 1, London, 17th June ronto, 16th June; Dis 23rd June; District 1 City and other corp

regulations for city net pay of their respe cament, which deals topics.

The following appoi with the militia for London Collegiate To act as lieutenant William James Doh Irvine, left the Institu tenant, Sergeant Jam Doherty, promoted, Major James P. M General's Foot Guard certificate of the Roys first-class short cours

ACTIVE MILITIA. The Governor-Ger Ontario-To be her K. Denison, appointe lieutenant provisiona Fleming, formerly lie talion Governor-Go Merritt, promoted. 2nd Regiment of Ca of Assistant-Surgeon accepted. 1st Provisional Bri No. 1 Field Battery, C

tenant provisionally, Hall, vice John Crow of No. 6 of general or in which the resign and the following s be lieutenant, 2nd L G. S., vice W. Macdon 2nd lieutenant provis Higinbotham.

Ottawa Field Batter 2nd lieutenant provis Gordon, gentleman, a Hamilton Field B be lieutenant provisi 2nd Battalion Queen To be 2nd lieuten geant James George, To be surgeon, Assi

Walter Lesslie, vice ferred to the Infantr assistant surgeon, Ja M.D., vice Lesslie, pro 2nd lieutenant provisio Gibson, gentleman, vic Durham Field Batt resignation of Surgeon is hereby accepted. 7th Battalion Fusil Company—To be car Henry Butler, M.S., adjutant. 26th Middlesex Bati

try, No. 7 Company, 8 tain, 2nd Lieutenant M.S., vice Irwin, pr lieutenant provis Sergeant James H. Le 31st Grey Battalio Company, Owen Sound ant provisionally, Cor McKay, vice Cobean. 33rd Huron Battali Company, Clinton—To ally, David Andrew MacWhirter, left limi 38th Battalion Duffe To be major, Captain M.S., from the adjuta whose resignation is he Company Brantford— Lieutenant Henry Jovice Petman, promot Brantford—To be lieut promoted.
40th Northumberla No. 8 Company, Cast of 2nd Lieutenant Wi

accepted. A Big Un ELMIRA, N.Y., May of this city, President bour, will make a too foot from Maine to start from Bangor, M of the National Repu He will deliver a le of the large towns en dential candidate to be pendent voters. He fornia by the close of

Starting a Locomo the Main Track-rested. Trov, May 20.—An a switch engine on the sent the engine up the The engine collided wand both engines wer man Ticknor was dar

man Ticknor was dan neer Myers had a leg it bruised. Schengttady, N. 1 Kilday, of Mechan switchman, was arrest