Give post-office address in full.

Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL.

nsed advertisements on the third page THE WEEKLY MAIL

rate of ordinary advertising is 66 cents per f solid nemparell. IDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS ON FIRST PAGE. rertisements of Specific Articles, Property cd. Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, is Wanted, Business Chances, Personal: a per word each insertion; or 20 cents per

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1883.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of ous plot may be objected to by over-THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent of will think that he directed his thanks to fering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL

justify the boasting. The majority of Mr. Lyon is not very large, if indeed he has any majority at all when the scrutiny is over. Now it is very obvious that the Local Government exhausted its energies and resources in winning, if it has won, the Algoma election. Every trick was tried, every dollar was expended, that practical trickery and expert corruption could use and place in the constituency. Whole districts were disfranchised, the law was broken, polls were withheld, and ballot boxes and ballots were not provided in time. These aids to Grit success were freely used. And of course there had been the previous campaign in which Ontario jealousy had been appealed to, sectional prejudices had been appealed to, sectional prejudices had been appealed to. Well, the result is not on record that Mr. Laplanme in the exuberance of his thankfulness rushed about the constituency exclaiming "Thank God, the ballot box has been "stuffed." Mr. Laplanme, it is clear, was either wanting in gratitude or in profanity. In one of the polling divisions in Kent, N.B., last week, the Reformers actually, the day before the election, entered the deputy returning officer's house and stole the ballot box and the ballots. and we believe them, in the absence of official statements, to be so, the result of all this violent agitation is not splendid. Mr. Lyon's majority at best is small. It may turn out to be no majority at all if there was a particle of the passion they have endeavoured to arouse, the Grit nominee would have been elected by an overwhelming majority. His narrowescape from defeat, in spite of the extraordinary efforts made to bring him brilliantly in, shows that the people are by no means disposed to agree with Mr. Mowar's policy of violence. Mr. MILLE'S election in Varennes, and the majorities of Mr. Plummer at Rat Portage, Rainy River, and Fort Frances show that the people of the disputed territory are not Mowatites. We have still to hear the

THE SLUGGERS BAFFLED.

Mr. Mowar and his sluggers were annoyed at the appearance at Rat Portage has long been a mystery. Equally inexon polling day of a number of men under the command of Col. KENNEDY to preserve order. And no wonder. The new arrivals lavished on several States of the Union. interfered with the carrying out of the The published attacks upon the Canadian most infamous part of the Grit programme land regulations, which are tar more fain Algoma. The local paper, the Rat Portage Progress, gives particulars of this intended outrage, which were indiscreetly made known by one of Mr. Mowar's officials" while in a state of semi-intoxi-

that the Grits, driven to desperation in not leng able to secure the majority of votes by the unblashing bribery and corruption which they have resorted to, were determined to swear in a hundred special constables to surround the gaol, and after the votes were polled for their own candidate, a riot was to polled for their own candidate, a riot was to take place, the polls to close in consequence, and Conservatives would not be allowed the privilege of exercising the franchise. Could a more diabolical scheme have been concocted? Could a more dastardly outrage on a free people in a free country be imagined? The scheme is already partly carried out. The specials are already sworn in."

The statement that the Rat Portage people regarded the arrival of the volunteers with displeasure is not true. The Progress, speaking in the name of the peace-loving section of the community,

Welcome, a hearty welcome, to her Majesty's volunteers, should they come. Every British elector is entitled to vote, and shall be accorded that privilege. The freedom of the ballot shall be maintained, British fair play must and shall prevail."

Nobody who has any regard for the sacred right of duly qualified voters to east their ballots, nobody who values human life and objects to rioting and disorder, is opposed to the efforts wisely made by the authorities to preserve the peace, and, by overawing Patrullo and his hired roughs, to prevent bloodshed. The only men who are incensed at the precautions taken to to prevent bloodshed. The only men who are incensed at the precautions taken to avert a calamity are the desperate characters who planned the happily thwarted outrages. The only matter for regret in connection with the calling out of the eers is that their presence was neces. Had the Mowar Government in the sary. Had the Mowar Government in the first place refrained from hiring in its interests the scum of the Western States, liad it refrained from ordering the riots which disgraced Rat Portage six weeks ago, had it counselled its rowdies to keep the peace, instead of ordering them to break it on election day, the four magistrates who petitioned for assistance to prevent an outbreak would have been relieved of that certainly disagreeable duty. But the Local Government not only winked at the former outrages; it planned new and more dastardly ones.

The dath them the issue of the same paper for July 26, in which Dakota is so much cash, and all will be quietly hushed up.

We need only quote Mr. Mowar's own statute to show what "the Crooks Act" teelf declares on this subject, and how deeply sunken a Ministry and a party must be when a Government and its creatures resort to such tricks to keep in papers at Grand Forks. Many do not care to become naturalized, as they hold to the notice that they will ultimately "make their pile" and return to some portion of the power.

The Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 181, sec. 51, provides for any violation of the provisions of the Act that the offencers planned new and more dastardly ones.

Dominion. Many of them are men who have

a entirely due to the precautions fortu-lately taken by the magistrates.

It is pretended on behalf of the Mowar Government that the presence of preservers of the peace at Rat Portage was arranged of the peace at Rat Portage was arranged to injure the prospects of the Grit candidate. Every thinking man knows that a body of men, be they militiamen or policemen, stationed at a distance from the polling place can influence the balloting neither one way nor the other. There was only one way in which the men could interfere with the plans of Mr. Lyon and his friends, and that was by frightening into good behaviour the roughs who were engaged to not in the vicinity of the polling booths and thus to prevent duly qualified electors from reaching the ballot box. That they did prevent the roughs from rioting is clear, and that to that extent rioting is clear, and that to that extent they interfered with Grit plans and pros-pects will be readily admitted. Of course, under the circumstances, the baffled slug-gers may be expected to shriek; but their howl of disappointment because the peace was preserved simply amounts to a confes-sion that they intended to break it.

THE BRIGADIBR'S PROFANITY that piety is not a distinguishing characteristic of Reform politicians have been rudely awakened from their error by Brigadier PATTULIO'S pious ejaculation when he received the report that the fraud to disfranchise Fort Frances had succeeded. "Thank Gop," he exclaimed, "the ballot box did not get there in time." The occasion was one which would naturally call from a man of Mr. PATTULLO's deep religious convictions an expression of that

Still Mr. PATTULIO's public thanksgiving for the supposed success of the nefarisensitive people. There may be those who the wrong quarter, and that there was a is almost certain to be a fraud. The Mail will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

ALGOMA.

Our morning contemporary vapours a cool deal about Aigoma. The facts do not justify the boasting. The majority of is distributed is not, as his beautiful thanks-giving—" Thank God the ballot boxes did "not get there in time"—indicates, so limited as is that of these carping critics.

Mr. Pattullo sets these men an example which, by-the-way, they will do well not which, by-the-way, they will do well hose to follow.

His conduct also contrasts strongly with that of some other brilliant Reformers who have manipulated the ballot boxes.

the Ontario Government and of several other Reform politicians are of a startling nature, because they explain so clearly the object the Reform leaders have in view when they misrepresent their own country final returns, and still to learn the full and and puff up the unsettled lands of the infamous particulars of the means adopted by the Grit party to secure victory in Why the ex-Premier sho

Why the ex-Premier should have stood up in the House of Commons in 1875 and deliberately argued that, our North-West is inferior to that of the United States plicable has been the puffery which the present leader of the Opposition has the systematic depreciation of Manitobs; the untrue assertion that the North-West is a monopoly-ridden country; the pretence that no settler can secure one acre out of the millions of unoccupied acres owned by Canada; the advertisements of Dakota, published by the Reform press under the guise of independent articles from independent sources; the report of an exodus of settlers from Manitoba—all these things have been a matter of surprise to people who have been unacquainted with the secret motives of the Reform leaders. But now the mystery is explained. Several Reform leaders are vourable than those of the United States : Reform leaders. But now the mystery is explained. Several Reform leaders are large land owners in Dakota, and it is to their personal interest to divert the stream of emigration from the North-West to the State in which their lands are located. What a noble and patriotic

are located. What a noble and patriotic scheme these men have been engaged in, and how cleverly they have carried it out! Messrs. Hardy and Parder are, it is stated, in the ring. Mr. Hardy has the control of the Ontario Immigration Department, and can use the Ontario agents to secure Dakota settlers. That the Ontario agents at Quebec have dissuaded emigrants from making the Canadian North-West their home is certain. A Reform paper published at Winnipeg has complained of that very thing. Then Mr. Parder has the Ontario Crown Lands under his charge. He can make settlers under his charge. He can make settlers on our free grants as uncomfortable as he pleases, and he can lock up, as he has locked up, land that is good for settlement. These two men can thus influence emigra-tion in the direction of Dakota. Then they have assisting them their party organ, copies of which, containing untruthful reports of expected Indian risings, and blood-curdling descriptions of the condition of settlers in the Canadian North-West, they can thrust into the hands of the arriving emigrants.

When the emigrants have determined to shun the terrible Canadian North-West they can hand them the issue of the same

When the emigrants have taken in the corrors of the situation in Canada and the coveliness of Dakota, as represented in the interests of the Reform ring of American and speculators, sales of Dakota land can be readily made. There is the scheme in orief. It is an outrage upon the country and upon the Reform party. There are men in the Grit party who honestly want Canada to prosper. It is not likely that and upon the Reform party. There are men in the Grit party who honestly want Canada to prosper. It is not likely that these will be pleased at the use which is being made of the party name and of the party machinery in the promotion of the arivate and unpatrictic speculations of some of their leaders. With the general public, however, they will have their eyes opened to the fact that when Reform leaders and newspapers depreciate Canada and puff Dakota, they are not actuated by altogether disinterested motives.

GRIT ELECTION EERING TACTICS. THE importance of looking after the ssessment rolls cannot be too strongly insisted upon, because on their accuracy de pends the proper representation of the opular voice. In the middle of August ast seventy-three protests were entered and lodged with Mr. James M. Lawrence, J.P., of Richmond Hill, township clerk, sgainst Grits whose names had been placed upon the voters' lists for West York. The Act requires that upon the receipt of these protests the county judge shall be notified "at once," and we are informed that up to the present these protests have not been lapse without giving notice the townshilerk becomes liable to a fine of \$200. But clerk becomes liable to a fine of \$200. But in some cases it is just possible that the partisans of a constituency would rather reimburse its clerk the amount of such fine than have the names of seventy odd adherents struck from the rolls. We do not wish at this period to accuse Mr. LAWRENCE of a nefarious transaction, or anything beyond most unnecessary delay, but it will be remembered that he is one of the many justices of the peace appointed by Mr. Mowar.

THE GRIT ORGAN AND MR. FAU-QUIER.

"The Norquayites seem determined to leave "The Norquayites seem determined to leave no stone unturned to insult the people of Algoma. Amongst their missionaries in that district is Mr. Fauquier, the unseated and disqualified of Muskoka, who ought to have had the common descency to hide his disgrace for a time in retirement, instead of flaunting it in the public eye. The records of the Muskoka trial show that Mr. Fauquier's chief electioneering agency in his own constituency was treating, and it is only fair to assume that he has been sent to Algoma to practice the art which he has most effectually mastered."—Grit Organ, Friday.

We do not know if Mr. Favourup is constituency.

WE do not know if Mr. FAUQUIER is, or has been, in Algoma; but if so, he had a perfect right to be there. He is unseated. but he is not disqualified. There is a very general consensus of lay and legal opinion that the decision of the judge in Mr. Fav-quier's case will be reversed on appeal. It is untrue that Mr. Fauquier's "chief "electioneering agency" was treating. Even according to the judge's charge in the case Mr. FAUQUIER held thirty-two meetings, and of only two of these could anything like treating be predicated. The two meetings in question are held, by nine lawyers in ten, not to have been meetings within the meaning. by any mode of systematic stander. The people of Muskoka will recall, perhaps, the peculiar mode in which the organ has treated Mr. FAUQUIER. At first the organ was "sorry for Mr. FAUQUIER;" it laid the blame on his agents; but in a little time the natural propensity to slander overcame the prudence of the paper, and Mr. FAUQUER had to suffer what every other man of any standing in this country, who has been in politics, has had to suffer from the Globe—its impudent slanders. It may console him to know that many men have had to stand them for a quarter of a century, and have survived them all.

MR. MOWATS WAY OF ADMINIS-

TERING THE CROOKS ACT. Mr. Mowar has been working with his usual subtlety by sending emissaries to the different license districts to ascertain the behests of the party with regard to the administration of his famous License Act, and promising, through a so-called "general inspector," all sorts of changes in the law, and getting resolutions passed in favour of the Act with a view to un popularizing the Dominion Act, which is to come into force on the 1st January.

The last development of the trick re sorted to has taken place at Aylmer, where the Grit Police Magistrate, doubtless with a view to serving his masters, sent to an tel-keeper at Port Burwell the following

letter: "AYLMER, Ont., Sept. 15, 1883. "AYLMER, Ont., Sept. 15, 1883.
"Dear Sir,—There is a complaint laid against you for violating the license law by seiling liquor on Sunday, the 19th Aug., 1883. I thought best not to issue the papers until I heard from you, as you can save several dollars if there is no costs made. The fine cannot be less than \$20, and there is no costs made yet. I saw the inspector yesterday; he said that he thought you would settle the matter without a trial. If you wish to do so, send the fine, \$20, and \$1 for receiving the information, etc., and I will send the money to the inspector.

"Yours truly.
"W. A. GLOVER, J.P."

"W. A. GLOVER, J.P." Of course we do not blame the magistrate. He and the inspector, no doubt, work according to instructions, to make things as agreeable as possible "in the interests of "the party." The afm of the law, of course, in all these matters is of no consequence; the exigencies of party override every other consideration. Public trials are of no use, the pleasant way of fining a man is to do it behind the door, where no one will know anything about it. Mr. Mowar's facile and tricky way of pleasing everyone is the way to keep him in office; and his magistrates and inspectors must, regardless of the desirability that justice should be administered as a terror to evil-Of course we do not blame the magistrate. regardless of the desirability that justice should be administered as a terror to evildoers, in a public open court, propose to suppress enquiry, and send pleasant and convenient notes to delinquents to hand in so much cash, and all will be quietly hushed up.

We need only quote Mr. Mowar's own statute to show what "the Crooks Act" itself declares on this subject, and how deeply sunken a Ministry and a party must be when a Government and its creatures resort to such tricks to keep in power.

so that, with this discretion as to the ine, the magistrate brings it down "to "popular prices," to suit customers, as the handbills for thirteenth rate theatres advertise their tickets. "The fine cannot be less "than \$20," says Mr. Mowar's J. P., or it doubtless would be brought to the ower figure; the maximum fine is not to be thought of."

Section 55 execute that a

Section 55 enacts that:

"Any person who, having violated any of the provisions of the Act, compromises, compounds, or settles, or offers or attempts to compromise, compound or settle the offence with any person or persons with a view of preventing any complaint in respect thereof; or if a complaint has been made with a view of getting rid of such complaint, or of stopping or having the same dismissed for want of prosecution, or otherwise, thall be guilty of an offence under this Act, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned at hard labour in the common goal of the county is which the offence was committed for a period of three calendar months."

The next section, as it concerns a party to such compromise, is equally stringent when war broke out in 1870. It is con-

to such compromise, is equally stringent and interesting to all concerned: "Vic. 58. No Police Magistrate or justice or justices of the peace, license commissione or inspector, or Municipal Council, or municipal officer shall have any power or authorit to remit, suspend, or compromise any penalt or punishment inflicted under this Act."

This is a specimen of the way in which fr. Mowar guards the sacredness of the

THE DAKOTA SYNDICATE. THOSE Reform politicians who have American papers are not advertising their speculations. The Canadian-American, of Minneapolis, takes advantage of the posession by two Ontario Ministers of Dakots ands, and makes out of it a comparison odious to Canada and favourable to Dakota. It says that if men holding such high posi tions in Canada will buy Dakota lands in preference to those of their own country then Canada must be a poor place indeed. "That the territory has great attract

"That the territory has great attractions for some Ontariotes who are not farmers is proven by the records of the land offices. Not to speak of the thousands of acres owned by D. McCraney, ex.M.P. for Kent, and W. McCraney, ex.M.P. for Halton, mention can be made of such Dakota land owners as the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Provincial Secretary for the Province of Ontario; Hon. T. B. Pardee, another member of the Ontario Government; Striker, ex.M.P. for Prince Edward county; Hunter, ex.M.P. for South Grey; John Carroll, contractor, St. Catharines; Joe Fitzgerald, Crown Lands agent, Fencion Falls; J. Bracken, Toronto: Waterworth, of Ingersoil; S. S. Peck, ex.M.P. and atipendary magistrate, Haliburton, and others. The land held by these gentlemen adjoins the thriving town of Watertown.

"Now if Dakota is what our fri ads across the line represent it to be, will they please tell us why so many leading Canadians invest their spare money within its borders instead of using it in the development of the material interests of their own country?

"By the way, two townships which adjoin each other in the county (Hamin) where our friends have claims are called Brantford and Oxford. This puts us in mind of Ontario's Oxford and Brant with their magnificent farms, thriving towns, and four Ontario arms, thriving towns, and four

So that the Dakota speculations of HARDY, PARDER & Co. are used as an argument against the Dominion. THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

THE recurrence of the annual exhibition Association, which was held at Guelph last week, brings the work and usefulness of this institution once more before public otice. Whether the exhibition just closed is considered in regard to location, weather. or time of holding, the circumstances at tending it may be said to have been, on the whole, quite as favourable as the association can reasonably hope for. The ontcome may therefore be fairly taken as ar ndication of what it will be able to do in

the future in this branch of its work. In the live stock departments the exhioition was an undoubted success. Situated as the city of Guelph is, in the heart of the leading stock-raising district in the Province, the result could scarcely have been otherwise. In several classes of live stock the exhibits were probably superior in numbers and quality to those of any

In the manufacturing and industrial classes generally the exhibit was poor.
Owing to the peripatetic nature of the fair and the consequent difficulty in providing suitable accommodation for the display of heavy machinery in operation, manufac-turers in this class have not patronized the Provincial for some time past. For the same reason manufacturers of textile goods were prevented from making any exten-sive exhibit. In agricultural implements alone was the show large, the machines being placed in the open air and operated by power of the manufacturer's own fur-

ishing.
In point of attendance and gate receipts weather during the principal days was favourable, but the attendance was nothing like what used to be the rule a few

years ago. The total gate receipts for the week barely exceeded \$8,000.

The fact that for some years past there The fact that for some years past there has been a steady elevation of the standard of the Provincial Exhibition in all the departments that are more particularly connected with agriculture and stock-raising, while there has been a corresponding falling off in the quality and quantity of the exhibits in the departments of arts and manufactures, may lead to the reflection that the association would perhaps take a wise step if they were to make the Provincial fair of the future purely and simply a farmers' show, and conduct it on the plan so successfully carried out in England at the "Royal" and other leading shows. An additional reason for making the change may be advanced in pointing out that the Toronto Industrial Fair now offers those special advantages and inducements to manufacturers and those interested in the industrial departments generally, which the Provincial, owing to its perambulating character and the necessity it is under of abandoning the large cities, cannot hope to hold out. There would be, moreover, a greater conservation of power in the application of the energies of the cannot hope to hold out. There would be, moreover, a greater conservation of power in the application of the energies of the Council of the Association to one definite direction, and the interests which they claim it is their care to promote would no doubt be better served. A portion of the money, which divided into trifling sums is given as prizes for a host of small the money, which divided into trifling sums is given as prizes for a host of small exhibits in the industrial classes, might well be devoted to increasing the premiums in the live stock classes. The expense of managing a farmers' show such as we have indicated would presumably be less than what it now costs to carry on the Provincial under its present system.

the grant sufficiently to make up any diciency that might result.

THE Germans have erected at last a statue to Germany. It commemo in 1870-71. The event is probably the las of the long list of significant ceremonies in which the aged Emperor and his iro Chancellor have taken part. BISMARCK was not indeed personally present; but his was the spirit of the occasion; his name, and his policy, and his history were, no doubt, in all men's minds. The German Federation was imminent

tended by German authorities that the French Emperor hoped to prevent the union by the war. He was fatally deceived. The North and the South of Gered. The North and the South of Germany entered into the fight as one people from the very first. The necessities of the war made a political union as inevitable as the military union. The elections of December, 1871, resulted in favour of the National Party. On the 1st January, in advance of legislative provision, the United Empire had been proclaimed from amid the captured splendours of Versailles. At the banquet at which the event was celebrated the Grand Duke of event was celebrated the Grand Duke of Baden reminded the King of Prussis that his brother had once said that "an "Imperial Throne can only be won on the battlefield." It had already been won, as the presence of that brilliant host in the halls of Versailles bore witness with tractic force.

On the 11th of January, General CHANZY had retreated after the severe contest at Le Mans, which had not resulted decisively for either party. On the 19th Prince FREDERICK OHABLES had established his headquarters on General CHANZY'S position. By the 17th BOURBAKI, who had shown a bold front, was compalled to give were All the was compelled to give way. All the French forces were falling under the hammer of Thor. And on the 18th of January Count BISMARCK read to the assembled warriors and statesmen at Versailles the first proclamation of the Emperor to the German people. On the 19th, as a sort of accompaniment to this momentous spectacle, four French generals, with 100,000 men, were swept backwards towards Paris, from which they had issued against the Germans. In a few days all

against the Germans. In a few days all was over for France; and all was beginning for the new German Empire.

On the 16th April the German Empire. was constituted by the adoption of a constitution which included four Kingdom six Grand Duchies, five Duchies, sever Principalities, and three Free Cities (Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg); and the Emperor in opening the Assembly had

said:

"We have reached that which since the "time of our fathers has been the object "of effort for Germany—unity and the "organic expression of that unity, the "security of our boundaries, and the in-"dependent development of our laws." Time has still to try the German Empire, when those who by their genius and their arms founded it in council and on the battlefield, have passed away. But it is eminently fitting that in their lives they should see and hear the finest, fullest, and freest expression of the pride of the Gerfreest expression of the pride of the man people in the unity and the En which they strove so successfully to

EDITORIAL NOTES.

scription that accompanies it; it has to be renewed every year. And, like the newspaper itself, it is a poor imitation of a genuine article.

will not send any artisans to Ontario to com pete with our workingmen. Then, of course, Mr. Hay will confine his efforts to the secur-ing of settlers for Messra. Hardy and Pardee's Dakota lands.

Some base Tories have been saying that the Reform party has no principles. Why, of course it has principles. Here they are, three of them:—

1. Office ! 2. Office ! ! 3. Office ! ! !

The judges who tried the West York e tion case breathe freely once more. Mr. Mowat's organ has definitely announced that it does not desire to find fault with their decision. Now, supposing it had desired to find fault, who in the wide world would have

Here is a pretty good one. In one issue our pewter watch contemporary explained how that Sir John Macdonald is less popular than ever he war. In another it observed that Sir John has a surprise in store in the shape of his retirement at the "height of his glory."

him "Old Hincks." When Sir Francis was prophesying pleasant things to the Reform party he stood high in its estimation, but now he denies that Quebec is interested in preventing Ontario from acquiring the dis-puted territory he—well, circumstances have changed.

The pewter watch organ says :-- "We pre fer to let the workingmen speak for the selves, as we have always done." The o selves, as we have always done." The out-look for the workingmen is therefore rather dark, for it will be remembered that the last time the Grit party wanted the workingmen to speak for themselves it was in the Police Court. On that occasion the friend of the workingmen had a batch of them arrested as criminals because they had dared to ask for a reduction in their hours of labour.

In view of the fact that Sir Richard Cartwright predicted a succession of deficits under the National Policy, and in view of that other fact that our surpluses have been as fol-

it is impossible to refrain from? remarking that after all great statesmen are not infalwatch racket:-. . 1 00

Annual subscription to the paper "giving away" the watch.....

Total loss to each subscriber.... well be devoted to increasing the premiums in the live stock classes. The expense of managing a farmers' show such as we have indicated would presumably be less than what it now costs to carry on the Provincial under its present system. If a trial of the plan suggested should not prove successful financially, there would be, it is assumed, no indisposition on the part of ALGOMA NOTES.

Proceedings of the Grit Missionaries in the Constituency.

esale Disfranchisement—Tricks Play-ged with the Ballot Boxes,

The following account of some of the incidents in the Algoma contest has been handed us by a trustworthy correspondent just returned from the scene of operations. It exposes, with all the clearness due to knowledge of the localities and the facts, the mode in which the Grit Government proceeded to buildoze (no other word will do) the constituency of Algoma:

BOW THE CRIPS POTONE IN ALGOME HOW THE GRITS FOUGHT IN ALGOMA.

There is a place on the north shore called "Algoma Mills." Its residents are Conservatives almost to a man. There are, all told, about 40 voters at the Mills, and the Election Act provides that there should be a polling-place there. But the Grits, knowing that the people of Algoma Mills were Conservatives, determined to snap their fingers at Acts of Parliament, and shuffle the cards so that there would be no poll in this northern Conservative stronghold. They managed it this way. There is a saw mill ten or eleven miles from Algoma Mills, This latter place is called is called COOK'S MILLS OR SERPENT RIVER.

miles from Algoma Milis. This latter place is called

COOK'S MILLS OR SERPENT RIVER.

There are a number of men employed about the place, but there is just one voter resident there. The nearest settler to the east is fifteen miles away, and the nearest settler to the wear is ten or eleven miles at Algoma Mills. And what did the Grits do? They so managed that there was no poll opened at the place provided for in the Act of Parliament—Algoma Mills with its 40 electors—but they opened a new polling place at Cook's Mills or the Serpent river, in order to accommodate a solitary Grit and to deprive, if possible, forty qualified electors of the franchise. For one solitary Grit voter, located almost in a wilderness, this party of purity and Christian politicians went to the trouble and expense of providing a poll, while the Conservative voters were left without a polling place at all. But there is an excuse for all this. Of course there is. And the excuse is this:—The deputy returning officer was delayed by a storm. Yes, he was delayed by a storm manufactured by Grit Government officials in the bureau at Toronto. Instead of taking the regular passenger route to Algoma Mills this determined to be late deputy returning officer took passage on board a steamer belonging to the Grit proprietors of Cook's Mills! The regular mail steamer arrived at Algoma Mills at about five o'clock on the morning of the election. The Grit tug did not arrive until after the election was over. If the deputy returning officer had taken passage on board any of the regular steamers and had been delayed no one could find a reasonable objection, but when he travelled by a boat owned by Grita, it was, and is, too evident that the insention was fraud—cool, calculating, and deliberate—on forty qualified electors, and a crushing proof that the "party of purity" is hypocritical and cant. Then there was another incident worth noting at the

SPANISH MILLS,

Here there was a poll presided over by one D.
F. McDonald, of Parry Sound. Now D. F.
McDonald is a Government official. He is a
bush ranger, or fire-bug, or something of that
kind under the Local Government. What
did he do? Unluckily the boat that was to
have carried the Conservatives of the Spanish
river to the polls broke down. The result
was that a slower tug was brought into requisition, and half the voters had to be left
behind. Some of these voters were coming a
distance of 70 miles, and they would have
been obliged to come much further if the Grits
could so arrange it. They knew that the SPANISH MILLS.

SPANISH RIVER WAS CONSERVATIVE, and instead of placing another polling booth at the head of the river, near the centre of the electorate, they kept to the one old spot, and thus attempted to frighten the timid, the old, or the sickly from attempting the long and tedious journey. They could oblige one the education of the native children and the instruction of the adults. Ont oblige one hundred voters at the head of Bishop Bompae is going to exert himnavigation on the Spanish! Even as it was we would have poiled a sweeping majority had not the boat broke down, but the employment of a slower tug left us at a disadvantage. The distance was great and the requisitioned tug slow, and it was three o'clock before our people reached the polls. Instead of 100 voters who were waiting for us in the distance, we could only pick up 40, and even then it was three o'clock before we reached the polls. The Grit official was naturally jubilant. He saw his chancs, and he embraced it. As the voters came up he hummed and hawed, and questioned and delayed the voters so much that they could only

POLL THEIR VOTES AT THE RATE OF TEN AN

even men whose votes were beyond all doubt men like Mr. McGes, one of the oldest settlers in that part of the country, yet even he was four minutes in the polling booth, owing to the cool, easy, deliberate, and determined way this

PARTISAN OFFICIAL

did his so-called duty. But that was not the worst of it. He would not allow a man named McCowell to vote because he was only five months' a resident of his last house. This man had been a resident householder in the electoral district for eighteen months, and yet this McDonald, in face of all the provisions of the law, would not allow him to vote because he was only five months' in his last house! Our scrutineer pleaded, but all in vain, the deputy returning officer was lord of the situation, and he exercised his power with tyrannical vengeance. And then he refused Indians who did not live on reservations, and whose votes were as good as any in the district. He was in fact a partisan of the worst kind, and if the election law is to prevail, he should be taught the lesson and made to suffer the penalty which that law provides when ignorant or corrupt official deprives lawful electors of the franchise.

THE RETURNS. Fuller particulars of the election continu to be desired, but we have been unable to obtain them either from private or official sources. The following table is corrected to date from the means at our disposal and shows that Mr. Lyon has had a narrow es-

Vekmewikong een Bay.

RELIGIOUS.

Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, sailed Tuesday from New York for Liverpool. The Peter's Pence collection at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, on Sunday, amounted to \$600.

Dr. Henry C. Potter, rector of Grace church, New York, has been elected Assistant Bishop of the diocese of New York. A year has elapsed since the death of Dr. Pussy, and £25,000 has been subscribed to-ward his memorial, or half the amount asked

Father Anderley, a German, has been elected as the successor to the Generalship of the Jesuit order on the death of the present

incumbent.

At Paisley on Monday afternoon Rev. Dr. Moffat, of Walkerton, moderated in a very unanimous call from St. Andrew's church to Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Forest.

Meetings of the Salvation Army have been prohibited in the French Department of Savoy, and the expulsion of its members is ordered in the event of disobedience. Rev. Adirondack Murray lectured in New York Sunday evening repudiating the belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures and tak-ing the freethinkers' stand.

Rev. Finlay McCuaig, of Chalmers' church, Kingston, will present the Postmaster-General to-day a petition against the Sunday mail service. It is 100 feet long, and bears 50,000 signatures.

Canon Dumoulin has left the city for a few days to attend the general convention of the Church at Philadelphia as a member of the delegation appointed by the Canadian Church at the recent Provincial Synod in Montreal. The Roman Catholic Synod in Montreal.

The Roman Catholic Synod of the Diocese of Kingston met in Kingston on Monday, for the first time since 1853, to promulgate decrees of the Provincial Synod of Toronto, held in 1875, forwarded to Rome for revision, and returned last year, revised and approved.

The Woman's Methodist Missionary So-The Woman's Methodist Missionary Society, London Branch, held its meeting at Brantford on Tuesday. The sessions meet in Brant avenue church lecture-room. A public meeting was held in the evening in Wellington street Methodist church. Mr. Meacham, late of Japan, addressed the meeting.

At the trial of the Misses Booth, Charles Worth, and four other members of the Salvation Army at Geneva for disturbing the peace they pleaded that they simply obeyed the dictates of their conscience. The public prosecutor demanded that they should be sentenced in accordance with the law. The accused were acquitted.

accused were acquitted.

One of the reasons assigned by the Brant, ford Baptist Ministerial Association for the acarcity of ministers is the failure of the Church to generously support the clergy. There are people so religious that they want Christian ministers to conform exactly to the practices of the early teachers and live on locusts and wild honey. Their doctrine is a very convenient and economical one for the laity. But, after all, they would be following Scriptural injunctions more closely if they Scriptural injunctions more closely if they were to subscribe of their means to Church expenses and permit the minister to starve himself, not of necessity, but voluntarily, if

himself, not of necessity, but voluntarily, if he feels so disposed.

The Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, of Fort Macpherson, in the extreme North-West, has passed through here for London, England, to get his translation of the Bible into the native language of the Loncheurx Indians printed. The rev. gentleman has been a missionary in that far-off land and cold climate for twenty years. There are eight months of winter, the thermometer game down to sixty. degrees below zero. The summer lasts for three months only, and the heat is over ninety, degrees all that time. White people and Indians dress in skins of reindeer during the winter. Crops cannot be raised in the territory where the Archdeacon and one other missionary are located. The Indians live by the chase and fishing. The principal meat used is the venison of the moose and reindeer. The fish is splendid food. The Christian missionaries follow the Indians in their hunting during which the archdeacon will be absent supervising the printing of his new translation of the Bible, on which he has been engaged for years. This is not the first edition of the Bible by any means issued in the vernacular of the tribes of the North-West by the Church of England Missionary Society. The population to which the archdeacon is devoting his life is not numerous, but they are desirous of becoming enlightened by the truth, and have so far given satisfactory proofs of their willingness to make sound proofs of their willinguess to make sound progress in civilization.

KING ALCOHOL.

Sir William Gull's Opinion of the Enemy of Mankind. Mankind.

The following extract is from the evidence given by Sir William Gull, M.D., F.R.S., before the Select Committee of the House of Peers on intemperance. He said:—

"I think that instead of flying to alcohol,

as many people do when they are exhausted, they might very well drink water, or that they might very well drink water, or that they might very well take food, and would be very much better without alcohol. If I am latigued with overwork, personally, my food is very simple. I eat the raisins instead of drinking the wine. I have had a very large experience in that practice for thirty years. This is my own personal experience, and I believe it is a very good and true experience.

perience, and I believe it is a very good and true experience.

"I should join issue at once with those who believe that intellectual work can not be so well done without wine or alcohol. I should deny that proposition and hold the very opposite. It is one of the commonest things in Eng. a society, that people are injured by drink without being drunkards. It goes on so quietly that it is even very difficult to observe. There is a great deal of injury done to the health by the habitual use of wines in their various kinds, and alcohol in its various shapes, even in so-called moderate quantities. It leads to the degeneration of tissues; it spoils the health, and it spoils the intellect. tissues; it spoils the health, and it spoils the intellect.

"I think, as a rule, you might stop the "I think, as a rule, you might stop the supply of alcohol at once without injury. It is said in some cases the brain has entirely gone from leaving drink off suddenly; but that is fallacious, the brain may have gone from previous habits. I hardly know any more potent cause of disease than alcohol, leaving out of view the fact that it is a frequent source of crime of all descriptions. I am persuaded that lecturers should go about the country lecturing to people of the middle and upper-middle classes upon the disadvantages of alcohol as it is daily used.

"The public ought to know that of all the diluents or solvents for the nutritions parts of food there is nothing like water. Water carries into the system the nutriment in its purest form."

Early Marriages.

Lady Sarah Cadogan, daughter of William, first Earl Cadogan, was married at the age of 13 to Charles, second Duke of Richmond, aged 18. It is said that this marriage was a bargain to cancel a gambling debt between their parents, Lady Sarah being a co-heiress. The young Lord March was brought from college, and the little lady from her nursery for the ceremony, which took place at The Hague. The bride was amazed and silent, but the husband exclaimed: "Surely you are not going to marry me to that dowdy!" Married, however, he was, and his tutor then took him off to the Continent, and the bride went back to her mother. Three years after Lord March returned from his travels, but having such a disagreeable recollection of his wife, was in no hurry to join her, and went the first evening to the theatre. There he saw a lady so beautiful that he asked who she was. "The reigning toast, Lady March," was the answer he got. He hastened to claim her, and their lifelong affection for each other is much commented upon by contemporaneous writers—indeed, it was said that the Duchess, who only survived him a year, died of grief.

JUVENILE DEPAR

The Little Maid. When I was a little maid, I waited on myselt; I washed my mother's tea. And set them on the shel

I had a little garden, Most beautiful to see, I wished I had some one To play in it with me. Nurse was in mamma's roo I knew her by the cap. She held a lovely baby bo

Asleep upon her lap. As soon as he could walk, I led him by my side, My brother and my playfe Until the day he died. Now I am an old maid. I wait upon myself.
I only wipe one teacup
And put it on the shelf.

WHO WAS THE TH

"Where are you going, old waid Dexter Darrow.
"Where are you going, little torted the grey-headed old man along with a stick.
"I don't quite know, sir," s little timidly. ', Pernaps you the way to the nearest town?" "I don't know anything at said the grey-head dold man, w of his cane. "I'm going to s

"So am I," said Dexter. khow in what direction to look
He stood still and gazed at t
whose eyes glittered so stri
talked. "Its the old cove who has re

"Its the old cove who has ru
the poor-house," he thought,
them talking about him whe
through Pennarvon. They the
ridden down to Pennport on
empty freight cars. But he
this is him. Well, I won't bet
shouldn't like anyone to tell
run away from the button factor.
For Dexter Darrow was to
whose business it was to atten
furnace fires in the button fac
river—to feed them with coal, ch
ashes and do all the drudgery in
uncle did not want all the care
of the little fatherless boy any
Deprenticed him to the button fa
the had poor food, a pile of bags
of the furnacefire to sleep on at
much else, except hard words
blows might be counted.
So, driven desperate at last, I

blows might be counted.
So, driven desperate at last, D
had resolved to run away.
And here, just as he had be
little secure, he met another run
"Don't know in what direc
for your fortnne?" said the old u what a fool you must be. Loc He drew a slender, neatly w from under his arm.
"What is that, sir?" said I of the floggings that he had ruse "It's Witch-Hazel!" said to "It points just here. And points, young man, you may d questioned Dexter.
"Of course you'll get it,"

man.

Dexter was not quite convinc
For, naturally enough, he as
the old man was so certain as
about of gold, how did he h
been a resident in the Pennaryo at this time of his life?
"The very place," said the oing feverishly round him. Look! Here's a house

"It's only an old smoke-ho "It's only an old smoke-hous ter. "And there's a hole in the "No matter," said the old ma "ly, "no matter. Roots are es An old board or two—a thate boughs. And we can make a sticks in the old stope chimne warm of nights. "You'll stay there's a good lad,"

And Dexter Darrow agreed the He had not much faith in the est there were gold lying round to know why he should not ha Besides, he liked the idea of t

venturous, picnicky sort of something quite different from fire and the piles of cinders and basement of the button factory. Now, Mr. Crutchley's Hot School for young gentlemen w night arose a rumour among the old smoke-house on the hill "I saw the corpse-lights mys Turnbull.
"Oh, your granny!" cried
"Corpses don't make a fire
coffee by, do they?" For I
smore rising out of the roof t

It's gipsies more like."

The cook was in a great rage School for young gentlemen. "Four pumpkin pies," said s loaf of bread-cake, all stuck and outs of citron, as 1 d set on ped across to the butter-house came back, lo and behold! In there, nor yet a crumb of b wasn't the dog, for the dog wa Maple Hill with Reuben to get a Nor yet, it wasn't the cat. Maple Alli with Redden to get a
Nor yet it wasn't the cat, pod
what cat could carry off for
plates, and the tin cake-pan int
Such a thing never has happene
I was cook in Mr. Crutchle

Sothere was a regular Court o the boys—especially the greed summoned before the head ma body knew anything about the the pumkin pies. And the co-that Mr. Crutchley cut off the for a week. The next day a basket of eggs new milk, which the man had

door while he went back to ma that he had looked the barn-door ed mysteriously.
"Boys," said Mr. Crutobley. a stop to this disgraceful glutto critical deceit. You will all driv At which the boys looked do another; for, although the to were not very strong, they we

oold water.

"It's witchcraft!" said they
The next day, however, the
out. Mr. Crutchley went to
and taking the short out acr
happened to pass the old smok
blue wreaths of vapour floated old stone chimney.
"Hullo!" said he. "Wi

mean? Tramps, eh?"
So he opened the door and w There, upon a bed of pine pale old man, with grizzled ha and pinched feature, while a little boy was trying to warm over the fire of sticks and fir of Eh?" said Mr. Crutchley, ly at the strange pair. nean?"
The old man frowned, and no

"Oh, sir, I'm so glad you've so awful sick—and he won't loctor. And I'm afraid he'll loctor. And I'm afraid he'll
"Who is he?" inquired Mr.
"I don't know," said Dexte
And then he related the str
which he and his companio
acquainted with each other
"Do you think there really
the rocks round here?" said h
"Nonsence!" said Mr. Cru
indeed! Nothing on earth

"Gold," muttered the "Gold I've been looking fand I've found it at last."

He was quite dellrious