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God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)

London, Tuesday, Feb. 9.

THEIR TEMPERANCE RECORDS.

Our local contemporary, having examined the great State Question of the ban of the benches, has now addressed itself to what, plainly stated, is an argument that the way to keep the liquor traffic in its proper place is to place manufacturers of intoxicating liquors like Mr. Carling in Parliament where they can decide what to allow in the shape of temperance legislation.

In pursuance of this original view, our local contemporary prints, first, answers from Mr. Hyman and Mr. Carling, under date of Feb. 12, 1891, in response to a letter of inquiry from the London Temperance Union, asking each of these gentlemen, and also the various Middlesex candidates, what their attitude would be in Parliament, if elected, towards the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the Dominion.

The pith of Mr. Hyman's answer was that of all the propositions he had heard, the one which, on the whole, struck him most forcibly personally was that advocated by members of the London Temperance Union and others, namely the taking of a pledge to the people of the Dominion on the subject, and that he was prepared to promote that view, if so requested, to the best of his ability.

The pith of Mr. Carling's reply was to the effect that "should any measure on the subject of prohibition be introduced," he would "give the matter his best attention." "What conclusion a brewer would be apt to arrive at, after giving even 'his best attention' to the question of putting a stopper on the traffic in intoxicating liquors, may be easily imagined; but let that pass.

The general elections came on. The new Parliament met. The session dragged on. Towards the close of May, 1891, notices of motion in the House respecting prohibition caused the calling together of the London Temperance Union to consider the situation.

After discussion, the Union, by resolution, declared:
1. That "they did not consider Mr. Taylor's amendment to the amendment at all satisfactory owing to its indefinite and vague phraseology."
2. That the amendment prepared by Mr. McIntosh, "that of a reference of the question to a committee, was even more objectionable, being obviously designed to merely shelve the question."

3. That they "were of opinion that an early special reference of the question of prohibition to a plebiscite of the people of the Dominion would be the most satisfactory thing, because of the great opportunity it would give for simultaneous educational work and the creation of a sound public opinion," and further that they favored such an amendment as was indicated in Mr. Charlton's notice of motion for a plebiscite, which it was arranged Mr. Hyman should second in the House.

The Secretary was requested to communicate these views to the then city member, Mr. C. S. Hyman, M.P.
Mr. Hyman replied, concurring in the views expressed, and promising to vote for a Dominion plebiscite.

Now as to Mr. Hyman's votes on the subject. When Mr. McIntosh's amendment to Mr. Jamieson's straight prohibition resolution came up—an amendment practically shelving the question by referring it to a roving commission—Mr. Sproule tried to give the whole subject a hoist by moving the adjournment of the debate. (See Proceedings, page 143.) Mr. Hyman very properly voted against this cowardly motion.

Later on, Mr. Gillies (see Proceedings, page 144) got another chance of moving the adjournment of the debate. This cowardly motion was also voted against by Mr. Hyman.

Mr. Taylor proposed a motion in favor of a conditional plebiscite, which was entirely unsatisfactory, and only received seven votes. Before Mr. Charlton had an opportunity of moving for a plain and practical vote of the people, the Government intervened with their proposed ridiculous roving commission, to find out, forsooth, whether the liquor traffic might not, after all, be somewhat of angel in sable disguise.

What was not done, as should have been

done, was the arranging for a Dominion plebiscite on the question of Prohibition—the doing on a larger scale of that which was done in this city at the municipal elections of January, 1891.

Mr. Hyman, not afraid to trust the people, favors the Dominion plebiscite.
Mr. Carling, true to his private interest, took the course that would least interfere with his profits.

WHEN THEY ARE BEATEN.

The Toronto World (a candid Conservative paper) lets the cat out of the bag in this manner:

"Said a Conservative yesterday: 'Should Hon. Mr. Carling fall again in contesting London there is nothing left for him but to retire from the Cabinet into Government House, Toronto. Should J. C. Patterson fail in his plucky endeavor to redeem East Huron he will take Mr. Carling's place in the Senate. That is the programme.'"

That is to say, the electors of London and of West Huron, will in no degree injure the personal prospects of either Mr. Carling or Mr. Patterson if they re-elect the members who have so faithfully served them in Parliament. Both Mr. Hyman and Mr. Cameron have proved able Parliamentarians, and there can be no doubt that in the ensuing session their presence in the House would be in the public interest, to say nothing of the fact that the necessity of fighting a bye-election for the retention of their seats was forced upon them through no act of their own. In these circumstances, moderate men will agree with us that whether Mr. Carling prefers to stick to his life office in the Senate or resign in favor of Mr. Patterson, and takes the Lieutenant-Governorship at Toronto, he is well provided for without the seat in the House of Commons, which he desired to snatch from Mr. Hyman.

That this view is general, and likely to be adopted by the populace, has been made evident in recent developments. Mr. Carling has been told by many prominent Conservatives, as well as by leading journals in his party, that he should consider the honors which he has so far obtained sufficient for one man, and make way for men with more energy and ability. This view is endorsed by the ADVERTISER in no feeling of bitterness to Mr. Carling. But there is such a thing as growing old gracefully, and being contented with the annual period of from 30 to 40 years of public honors. A Gladstone or a Beaconsfield may "go on for ever," like Tenneyson's brook, but there are not many Gladstones or Beaconsfields, and in a progressive city like London a change such as that which the electorate decreed last year by so decisive a majority needs no defense at our hands.

THE FREE PRESS KEEPS A ROD IN PICKLE FOR MR. FITZGERALD.

It is apparent that the Free Press has either a grudge against Mr. F. A. Fitzgerald, president of the London Conservative Association, or it is acting for someone else who desires to drive Mr. Fitzgerald from his seat of eminence. Our contemporary is continually reminding him of the bribery and corruption which he and his associates practiced in the Walker-Carling election of eighteen years ago, on which occasion Mr. Fitzgerald was not only a vote buyer for Mr. Walker, but the employer of others to buy votes. The overwhelming proportion of us were not voters in those days, and cannot be held responsible for that fight, which was no more creditable to Mr. Walker than it was to Mr. Carling. Therefore it is hard to see what our contemporary hopes to gain by continually reminding the electorate of the struggle and of the part which the present president of the Conservative Association had in it. He was a prince among the "Come-along-Johns" on one side, while Mr. Carling was an emperor among the "Come-along-Johns" on the other. So much so was this the case that Mr. Carling refused to claim the seat, after a claim had been legally filed for him. Why? Because, as the incidental evidence showed, he was as deep in the mud as Mr. Walker and Mr. Fitzgerald were in the mire, if not more so.

MR. HYMAN'S MUNICIPAL RECORD.

The Free Press attacks Mr. Hyman's record while a member of the London Board of Aldermen. By false reasoning, it is trying to make the public believe that Mr. Hyman was unfaithful to the interests of the citizens. In another column we give the best answer that can be given to these carping criticisms of our contemporary—the editorial testimony of the Free Press itself, voluntarily given after Mr. Hyman was a candidate for mayor. On his conduct while mayor it is unnecessary to enlarge, because while he found it impossible to serve a second term, it is well known that he was urged by citizens of all classes to accept a second term. The late Josiah Blackburn personally offered him his support if he would accept a second term. These side issues cannot help Mr. Carling's cause. They only serve to show the scarcity of ammunition of his friends. They certainly cannot injure Mr. Hyman.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFESSION.

It is as sure as sunshine that no amount of import duty would increase the home price of articles of which we produce a surplus.—(London Free Press.)

Please let us pin you to this statement, gentle contemporary. If you tell the truth, and you come very near it, the full import of the absurdities that the trade restrictionists have been serving up to the farmer in recent years is effectively made evident. The tale which the trade restrictionists have been pouring into the ear of the farmer is that the import taxes on cattle and other products imposed by the N. P. raised the price of these animals and commodities in Canada. But as we produce a surplus of these articles, and as we export millions of dollars worth of them, it is now confessed that the farmer has been hocus-focussed into supporting high taxes on the necessities of life under the impression that import duties on farm products increased their price.

CONCEALMENT OF WRONGDOING CANNOT BE TOLERATED.

Thomas McGreevy was the agent of the Dominion Ministers at Ottawa in the collection of corruption funds for the election campaign. He spent his time and money in the service of those trade restrictionist leaders. When the discovery was made that hundreds of thousands of dollars—it may be found before the investigation is concluded to be millions—were stolen from the Dominion treasury, McGreevy was seized upon as a scapegoat for the wrongdoing of the leaders. He has been prosecuted for his share of the frauds. But it is no condonation of his wrongdoing to say that it is grossly unfair to unload the whole responsibility for the peculation on his shoulders, while the members of the Government, whose accredited agent he was, and who carried their elections by the aid of the money thus accumulated, remain unpunished. Men like Mr. Carling excuse themselves because the money was spent for election purposes. What does it matter what it was spent for, so long as it was stolen from the public treasury? The chief high tax organ says that under no circumstances will the further investigation of these rascalities be consented to by Mr. Abbott; it tells its readers that Haggart's denial is sufficient evidence to prevent the investigation of the section B scandal, and it is apparently determined, at all hazards, to screen Caron, Haggart and the other members of the Administration who received a share of the McGreevy accumulations. Justice will not be done, however, till it is shown who got the boodle money and how it was disbursed.

The punishment of McGreevy can never be accepted as sufficient to atone for the wholesale peculation winked at, condoned, shared in by the men now in power. We care not where the information comes from, in the public interest the full extent of the wholesale thievery should be laid bare. If the electors now permit them to be glossed over, that will be just so much encouragement to the perpetuation of wrongdoing, to the perpetuation of the system that has brought forth the strongest of denunciations from independent British journals of all shades of politics.

REGISTRARS AND THEIR RECEIPTS
Not counting some \$5.00 received for special work arising out of the amalgamation of South London with the city, the gross receipts of the East Middlesex registry office for registrations, abstracts, searches, etc., last year was \$3,618. Of this \$185.40 went to the county, leaving \$3,432.60 as salary of registrar and to defray all the expenses of the office, which include salaries of assistants, special copying, etc.

The expenses of the office vary. Last year they were comparatively small; but when Col. Walker was registrar they amounted to \$1,800 to \$2,000. An exaggerated idea of the income of registrars has grown up, which a knowledge of these facts should correct. The income, indeed, is likely to be decreased, as it should be, by the contemplated action of the Ontario Government in reducing the work necessary for the registration of deeds, and the fees in a corresponding degree. The nearer we get to the Torrens system of registration the better. The emoluments of registrars have decreased from the fall in the value of real estate and the lack of inquiry for farms, which has

vastly lessened the number of transfers. It will be a sign of prosperity at which we can all rejoice when the value of land increases and the inquiry for farms becomes greater.

THEY ALL DENY.

It was to be expected that Sir Adolphe Caron would deny the serious charges brought against him, and try to minimize the extent of his wrongdoing by saying that the money he obtained from Thomas McGreevy was spent for election purposes, and consequently was not wrongly expended! In view of the record of the men no one will believe that till the details are given. None of the men convicted of booting at Ottawa have, so far, owned up. Sir Hector Langevin stood out till the last, so did Charles Rykert, so did Cochrane, and so does Haggart, into whose section B transactions inquiry was denied by Mr. Carling and his friends in the last session of Parliament.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

But fourteen days to the meeting of the Dominion Parliament. Still there is no word of the writ for the election in London. The fearful high-tax managers will not take the people into their confidence a moment sooner than they can help.

THE Toronto Telegram says it is no wonder that John Charles Rykert, ex-M.P., feels bad when he considers that he was kicked out of the House for a mere error of judgment compared to the crimes that can be charged to those who did not go down, but actually went up higher.

It is announced that the Louisiana Lottery has been squelched, but there is timbrel-rigging at Ottawa yet to be put down. The rascality indulged in by the men at present in power, to prevent justice being done, cannot be too soon put down. No honest man would for one moment tolerate the juggling with the issuance of the writs for new elections that has for months been going on.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

The Five Day Week Scheme Among New York Printers.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, has formulated a rule that the compositors whom it controls shall only work five days in the week, in order to give a chance for steady employment to a greater number of union men than have been able to find work hitherto. This course, undoubtedly, will be denounced as an undue interference with the rights of the men by those who are opposed to union among laboring men, and who think they know better than the latter what laboring men want. Leaving out of consideration the question of the wisdom of this step it must in justice be pointed out that the men who have influence in the union, and whose counsels have brought about this change, are not those who will profit by it, as they are not men who lack regular work. The new rule will at first meet with displeasure of the foremen of composing rooms, who like to select a set of men and keep them. It is certain, however, to strengthen the printers, as it will enable them to keep in the ranks of the union a large number of men who, through lack of work, might be forced to accept work at low pay and to strengthen the non-union offices.—(Arthur Brisbane, in New York World.)

The discharge of Adams express messengers continued. Last week 22 men employed on the Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Pan Handle roads were dismissed. The only way the men can account for their removal is that they belong to the union of express messengers.

Floods in the Otago and Canterbury districts, New Zealand, have stopped railway traffic and ruined the crops.

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Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment.

M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

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