THE DAILY MAIL

THE WEEKLY MAIL line of solid nenparell.

Condensed Adventigements on First Page.

Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property Wanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted Business Chances, Personal: 5 cents per word each insertion; or 20 cents per word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant. Situations wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found, Cattle Strayed: 22 cents per word each insertion; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1883 WARNING.

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

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE RAT PORTAGE SCANDAL.

PORT ABTHUR, Oct. 15 .- At noon "PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 15.—At noon on Saturday, pursuant to notice by procelamation. Returning-officer Thompson proceeded to count the returns from the various polling places in the recent Algoria election. Owing to the large number of returns, 54, the work of counting them was not completed until this evening. No returns having been forwarded by the deputy returning-officers from Rainy River, Fort Frances, and Algoria Mills, because of the failure to hold polls at those points, the returning-officer had determined, in accordance with the statute, to communicate with the deputies at these points and ascertain from them officially the whole circumstances before completing the return and cumstances before completing the return and making his official declaration of the election As this will require considerable time, the distance being about 800 miles, the official return will probably not be forwarded for some weeks. Meautime the result is understood to turn will probaby not be forwarded for some weeks. Meantime the result is understood to give Mr. Lyon a majority of over a hundred, not including the irregular votes polled at Fort Frances, which gave a majority of seventeen for Mr. Plummer. Neither of the candidates was represented by agents at the official count."—The Grit organ of Tuesday.

The above, from the Grit organ of year terday, reveals plainly the present policy of the Mowar Government, regarding

returning officer to postpone, if possible, the official return, and so prevent an early petition and a fresh election this fall. The statements in the above paragraph, which is called a "despatch," in the Globe are false when they relate to facts, and misleading when they are used as arguments. In the first place returns were duly sent from Fort Frances; the statement that such returns were not sent is, we are informed, false. In the next place no pol was held at Algoma Mills, and no return could be sent. The reasons for not hold-ing the poll are sufficiently notorious; and therefore the anxiety of the Returning Officer to have a special report is far too thin

for public acceptation.

The prime motive of the Returning Officer's conduct is found in the ingenious sentence which is interpolated in the despatch—"the official return will probably "not be forwarded for some weeks." This will, or may, prevent an early petition.

This will, or may, prevent a new election,
which will be ordered by any
hafara whom the case comes. This court before whom the case comea. This will, or may, enable Mr. Mowar to have the fraudulent use of Mr. Lyon's vote for We trust that the law is sufficiently wide to enable this outrage to be prevented. The fraudulent nature of the transaction is apparent on the face of it. No one can pretend to wink it out of sight. Even Mr. Hardy must blush as he thinks of it. What any judge would think of it is a thought which Mr. Mowar can hardly entertain with comfort.

SOLDIERS AT THE POLLS.

Our excited contemporary continues to scream about the Algoma election. The " soldier-at-the-polls" argument is now being pressed with a good deal of fervour. In the last issue of the organ we read as

"It is not enough to say in defence of the invasion of Ontario by the Winnipeg Field Battery that four magistrates were found willing to sign a requisition calling for those troops No one in his senses imagines that those magistrates acted of their own mere motive, or that this intervention of armed men was not part of the plot laid for carrying the Algoma election."

We are informed that the commander of the troops took the precaution to telegraph to the Mayor of Rat Portage, who is a Reformer, asking if the troops were needed, and if the Mayor would sign the requisition. The Mayor, so we are inform quisition. The Mayor, so we are informed, replied that the troops were necessary, and that he was to be considered as having signed the requisition. We are quite as willing as our contemporary that the facts of this event, as of other events in the Algoma election, should be exposed. When the time arrives for indical or legislative investigation is ndicial or legislative investigation it has covered itself with a disgrace too deep for covering by any amount of journali

Our contemporary also refers once more to the "invasion" of Mr. Shields and others at election time as evidence of corow let us point out a very striking differ-ce between the position of Mr. Shirlds, instance, and that of Messra. Hardy and Pardee, and that of Messra. Hardy and Pardee, of Messra. Pattullo, Bull Pup, Slugger, etc. Mr. Shields was at Rat Portage this summer and fall, as he has been for several years past, on his private business. The part he took in the election was a volunteer part altogether;

paid; and such services as he rendered were given purely for the sake of the party and the policy of the Liberal Conservatives. Mr. Shields has not been brought before any court. On the contrary, he has summoned his critics. He has not been proved to be connected with the spending of one dollar illegally. The judges, in fact, refused summones for him and others.

On the other hand, Mr. Hardy and the Buil Pup. Mr. Parrier and the Surgear.

On the other hand, Mr. Hardy and the Buil Pup, Mr. Pardzz and the Slugger, Mr. Pardzz and the Slugger, Mr. Pardzz and the Slugger, Mr. Pardzz and the Special Constables were all personally interested in and personally paid for all their work in Algoma. They were part of the conspiracy to disfranchise some voters, to intimidate others, to corrupt others, and to carry Algoma at the cost of any iniquity. They represented fraud and deception and illegality. The work which they did would not be done by men more sensitive to public contempt. by men more sensitive to public contempt.
Mr. SHIELDS has reason to complain of unfair treatment when his purely volun-teer efforts are compared with those of the mercenary conspirators who fought the battle for Mr. Mowar.

THE BOTHWELL BLECTION CASE. Our morning contemporary is in an excited mood about the Bothwell election

case. In the last issue we read : "Owing to the fact that some of the other Owing to the fact that some of the other Dominion election petitions have been delayed by a technical obstacle, the Bothwell petition, which is free from the obstruction in question, has been postponed from time to time in the most annoying manner. There is no reason inherent in the case itself why it should not have been brought to trial months ago and the seat awarded to the rightful occupant."

This is very serious indeed. The judges had better look to it. The Grit organ "the Claimant," is also "annoyed." If the judges do not make speed the organ will make much plainer its intent to "buli-"doze" the court. It is very obvious that if there is no resear "inherent in the core. f there is no reason "inherent in the case itself" why it should not have been settled long ago, then the judges must be to blame. Possibly a cruel censorious world may suggest that Mr. Mills and his coun-sel are to blame? Mr. Mills had a fair chance of judicial action at the beginning of this dispute, but he did not relish justice at the time. Now he is pining for it; but it may be just as disagreeable when it comes. In the meantime we venture to suggest that contempt of court is a crime that the organ has approached very closely in its insinuations quoted above.

THE LUNENBURG ELECTION.

THE issues before the people of Luner burg were put with sufficient clearness i the local Grit organ. On Saturday last, in making a last appeal to the electors of the county, the Halifax Chronicle said :

the county, the Halifax Chronicle said:

"It would be difficult to specify a single claim to the confidence and support of a Lunenburg voter that can be put forward for the Government of which Mr. Kaulbach, if elected, will be a servile supporter. Their policy, in almost every conceivable respect, is opposed to the true interests of a county such as Lunenburg. A county largely engaged in manufacturing can, with a certain appearance of reason, be urged to support the present tariff, though even in that case it is demonstrably a fallacy. But how to connect the interests of farming and fishing, in which pursuits the Lunenburgers are for the most part engaged, with the maintenance of the present tariff, is evidently beyond Mr. Kaulbach's ingenuity even to attempt, and he is therefore, and doubt, wise in confining himself to other topics."

Lyon, 66; so that Mr. Hardy has more than twenty-five reasons for feeling humiliated—if any such feeling as humility ever found even a temporary resting place in his bumptious breast. A good many more reasons would have been added had the votes were taken is thus indicated in the Sentinel:

"From the manner in which the elections both for Varennes and Algoma were conducted yesterday, it was plain to be seen the Reform party were getting desperate. The poling station for Algoma at Rat Portage was left in his bumptious breast. A good many more reasons would have been added had the votes were taken is thus indicated in the Sentinel."

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"The manner in the left in the Votes were taken is thus indicated in the Votes

grounds; could not avoid discussing political questions, and did not fail to face all the issues raised during the contest. We and party did not allow Mr. KAULBAG any chance for strategical reticence, and put before the people everything they could think of (and they can think of a good deal at election time), to stimulate hostility to the Dominion Government and

s policy.

The paper we have quoted from was, is fact, very frank with the people of Lunen-

"The electors of Lunenburg should se the electors of Lanenburg should seriously put to themselves this question. Can they believe the policy of the present Dominion Government otherwise than most hursful to them?"

The people have by a very large majority given the Grit paper a most unwel ome answer.

The article we are quoting from wound

up as follows:

"In consequence of the duties which Mr. Kaulbach, if sent to Ottawa, will support his constituents must either pay into the Dominion Treasury, already full far beyond the utmost necessities of the country, about one-third of its value on nearly every one of the necessities of their lives and occupations, or pay the same sum, in the shape of an excessive price, the some manufacturer. The people of Lunenburg have a very plain issue before them. If Mr. Keefler goes to Ottawa he goes to protest, by voice and vote, against

before them. If Mr. Keefler goes to Ottawa he goes to protest, by voice and vote, against the continuation of a system so prejudicial to his county. Mr. Kaulbsch goes to support it. We cannot believe that the Lunenburg electors are so blind to their own interests as to prefer the latter to the former."

Well, the people of Lunenburg, who returned a Grit to the Local Legislature, have by a very large majority returned a supporter of the National Policy to the Dominion House of Commons. They know their own business best no doubt. They have decided the issue placed before them have decided the issue placed before them by the Grit organ; no doubt a "Liberal" paper will accept with frankness the de-cision of the people.

MR. PARDEE'S DAKOTA GIFT. Ir has fallen to the lot of the defender of the Dakota land grab to make public the most remarkable feature of the trans action. Here it is as it is described by the official medium through which Messrs. HARDY and PARDER are offering their

apologies :

"The Hon. Mr. Pardee does, we believe, own one lot or section in Dakota, which was purchased for him years ago." It will be observed that an made to palliate the offence, which consists of purchasing, owning, and puffing up Dakota lands to the injury of Canada, by saying that one of Mr. PARDEE's lots was not purchased by that land speculator himself, but that it was "purchased for "him." We are to understand then that Mr. PARDER came into possession of this lot of 640 acres of land without any effort of his own, and that he did not buy it,

although he is the owner of it. It was bought by some other individual and transferred to him. In other words the lot, 640 acres in extent, was a gift.

This announcement that the land was purchased for him and not by Mr. PARDER, is astonishing. The donor has exhibited a

has the settlement of our free grants under his charge which is truly touching. It is to be hoped that the people of Ontario will not be considered rude if they so far enquire into Mr. Parder's private transactions as to ask who the generous giver of this large tract of land was? Now that they have hade peep into the hon gentleman's secret it is due to them, as he is a public man and a statesman withal, that they should know the rest.

Then, while Mr. Parder is giving the name of the individual or company that purchased the land for him, he might also mention the services he had rendered to the donor in advance, or the favours which such a giver would be likely to expect in the future. There are very few men who

such a giver would be likely to expect in the future. There are very few men who give presents of land by the square mile without expecting some return, or feeling that they are themselves making an appropriate acknowledgment of services already performed. Was the donor in Mr. Pardze's case fishing for the Commissioner's assistance, or had healready received it? Pending the replies to these questions there is just one point worthy of the serious attention of the public. It is this: If Sir John Macdonald had entered upon a course of misrepresentation regarding Canada, if the Conservative party and the press had aided him in libelling the country, and if it was subsequently discovered that he was not only interested in Dakota, but that he had actually accepted as a gift a square mile of land there, would he not owe the country his immediate resignation from the public office he holds? Will Mr. Mowar permit is immediate resignation from the pu flice he holds? Will Mr. Mowar per Mr. Pardes to retain his position of trust in Ontario in view of the revelation which the organ of the Reform party has just

ALGOMA NOTES.

YESTERDAY two of the returning officers. Algoma, Mr. APJOHN and Mr. Mac-DONALD, were served with writs for the penalties incurred by deliberate violation of the Election law. Others will be proceeded with at once. And steps will be promptly taken to void the election and punish all those who were guilty of illegal punish all those who were guilty of illegal and fraudulent conduct during the campaign. This will enable us to lay before the public more clearly, even than in the signed correspondence of the past few days, the iniquities perpetrated by the Grits in the course of the recent contest.

-The Thunder Bay Sentinel, just come to hand, contains some notes well worth repeating for the benefit of our readers. It appears that Mr. Hardy said

at a Rat Portage meeting:

"I confess the Government of Ontario
"will feel deeply humiliated if this town
"does not give Mr. Lyon a majority."
The vote at Rat Portage was: PLUMMER,
91; Lyon, 66; so that Mr. HARDY has

ing on mining locations, as well as any property outside the Hudson Bay Reserve. This action was caused from the fact that it was well-known Mr. Plummer had a number of votes among the miners and prospectors Lake of the Woods,"

-The following is just one spe of how unblushing bribery was adopted by Government officials to procure a few

"Perhaps one of the most humiliating spectacles ever beheld in a free country was to be seen on polling day in the township of Oliver. Nearly every elector there had been previously hired by Roadmaster Margach to work upon the roads, and on the day of the election they were marched up to the poll in squads by Margach and closely watched by that officer till each had put in his ballot for the Government candidate. They were then marched back again to their work like a chain gang procession, and at night they were discharged and paid off. Margach carried out his orders to the letter, and, like the slave driver in Uncle Tom's Cabin, 'never missed a stroke, but drew blood at every lash.' To hire a lot of settlers just before an election, under pretence of road-making, was brazen enough, but to discharge them on the night after they had polled their servile votes shows an unblushing and blunted sense of shame which no one would have believed possible in this country. The 'party of purity,' however, was equal to it." " Perhaps one of the most humiliating spe

FACING-BOTH-WAYS.

THERE need be no manner of doubt about it. The Grit Local Government went in to win," at any cost, in Algoma. We have made sufficiently plain the violence, illegalities, bribery, and disfranchisement which marked the contest on the part of the Grit Government. One point remains to be made very plain.

The " very worst trick of the campaign." to use the organ's own language, was the attempt to stir up had feeling between the Orangemen and Catholies in the constituency. To begin with. Mr. Mowar and his friends made use of a poor old man verging on his dotage to send among the Orangemen a circular containing such statements as this

"The faction in the Province of Quebec, known as the French Bleus, seek to strengthen themselves by weakening the influence of this great Province of Onfario. In former years they openly sympathized with the rebel Riel, and now they find a willing tool in the Manitoba Norquay, the friend and former supporter of Riel. Yes, and these are the same veritable French Bleus who voted down our Orange bill of incorporation." This, and plenteous rubbish of that sort, was scattered over the whole of Manito Island to excite the Orangemen to vote for Mr. Mowar and his candidate. On the other hand, Mr. Mowar and his

friends did not ignore the fact that there was at Killarney and other places a certain Catholic vote which had to be influenced Catholic vote which had been away prepared in some way. So a circular was prepared in some way. which was too disgraceful to be signed by any Catholic (and was probably not written by any Catholic), but was nevertheless thought just the thing to influence "the "Catholic vete." We give the precious document in full :

To the Catholic Electors of Algoma: [PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

FELLOW-CATHOLICS :

Mowat Government is the best friend of our beloved Church of any Government that has ever existed in Ontario.

"They have appropriated more of the public moneys of this province to the charitable institutions under the control of our beloved Church and to our Separate Schools than all of the other Governments of Upper Canada put together.

"They have persistently opposed the bill for Orange incorporation, and have procured it to be thrown out whenever introduced; and we have their solemin promise that, while the Government lasts, that, detestable measure shall never be placed on the statute books of this province.

"We have received satisfactory assurances that Mr. Lyon only supported the Orange Incorporation bill when he knew it could not be passed, and did so solely for the purpose of keeping the large number of Orangemen in your district quiet and on his side.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, and it is the sucred duty of all good Catholics, to support Mr. Lyon, who has always been a frightful friend and staunch supporter of the Mowat Government.

"You are, therefore, required to use your vote and influence in Mr. Lyon's favour. It is the desire of our beloved bishops and elergy that you should do so to the utmost of your ability."

It would be interesting to know who prepared this prefered to the statute of the parent has the parent of the parent of

your shility."

It would be interesting to know who prepared this precious epistle; if it contains the truth as to Mr. Mowar's promise regarding "that detestable measure"; if Mr. Lyon's political dishonesty is truly stated by his political friend; and if "our beloved bishops and clergy" gave the author the right to use their names in that way. We present to an intelligent public. action is concerned, within certain limits, and it would seem that it is not in his power to demand the recognition of the rights claimed by the Canadian missionsries, unless by seme treaty arrangement such rights are admitted, or unless the proclamations of the Queen, of 1858 and 1877, insisting upon religious tolerance, have force in what are known as Native States way. We present to an intelligent public, capable of drawing its own conclusions, this perfect and precious example of the policy of a "Christian politician."

tion of religion is made in any of the treaties with the Maharajah, and they, in treaties with the Maharajah, and they, in the absence of any reference to the sub-ject, have acted under the belief that as British subjects they had a right to preach anywhere in a country under British rule. On this point the Resident appears to differ from them. He interprets the omis-sion of any allusion to religion as mean-ing that the Maharajah and the Durbar can rule as they played on that question LENNOX. THE unseating of Sir John MacDonald n consequence of the indiscreet acts of his agent is to be regretted. It affords the Grit Opposition an opportunity to be offensive, and to pose as purists in spite of can rule as they please on that question. If he is correct the Canadian mission has just two chances. One of these is the their unsavoury record and their well known capability for corruption. The inknown capability for corruption. The indiscretion which violated the law is to be condemned; but it leaves the political aspect unchanged. Sir John Macponald will probably sit for Carleton, though the absolute certainty of his return for Lennox, should be accept the nomination which has already been tendered him, may tend this tendered him. just two chances. One of these is the chance that the supreme authorities may take the view that the proclamations of the Queen have force throughout the entire Empire, the feudatory native States included; the other is the chance that the Maharajah may relent. The friends of the mission and all who desire the enlightenment of India, while anxious that under one of these contingencies the good may tempt him to try the constituency again. In any case Lennox may safely be under one of these contingencies the good work in India may be continued, would trusted to elect a representative to support Sir John MacDonald's Administration. infinitely prefer the latter, as the success of the enterprise will be marred if the chief remains hostile to it. The Presby-terians of Canada, who are responsible for the mission, and who are next week send-Sir John Macdonald's Administration. All that the Opposition has gained is the opportunity to make hypocritical accusations, and the certainty of defeat in any contest they may enter on. If this gratifies them they are welcome to the gratification. If it encourages them, their case must have been desperate indeed. ing out another missionary to strengthen it, will watch the course of events with deep interest, but not with greater interest than will the members of other denominations in England whose missionary

GRIT BRIBERY IN LENNOX. Junging by the testimony of their own witnesses at the Lennox election trial, the party of purity, during the campaign of 1882, put down bribery and corruption in the old-fashioned Reform way, that is to teen for Mr. Plummer. Neither of the candidates was represented by agents at the official count." The Orit organ of Tuesday,

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the accusers of the Gitt organ of the consay, "with lots of money." It is only natural that it should have done this. A come out in court; still those of which we have the particulars are interesting. They show pretty distinctly what purity is when practised by Reformers, and they indicate that the blatant preachers of political morality do not always set good examples. One of the witnesses called to prove Tory corruption was Bryan McCann. He testified as follows: "I got \$1 to vote for "Mr. Allison, and was promised \$2 more, but never got it. Jimmy O'Brien gave me the \$1, and Robert Dennison promised me the \$2." Robert Dennison son, it seems, quieted his conscience by omitting to fulfil his contract. CHAMPION Mix. another witness, made this stateent on oath : " Mr. DENNISON told me if I would get my son to vote for Mr.
Allison he would give me \$5. Afterward I happened in at his store, and he said that as they had lost the election I "ought to take it out in trade, and I did so." ROBERT DENNISON in this in-stance exhibited the wisdom of the serpent. He gave away five dollars in goods, which no doubt originally cost him four dollars. James Morrison, called to establish bribery by Tories, swore as follows: "I received \$5 about the time of "the election from Robert Dennison. I the election from ROBERT DENNISON. I got no money directly or indirectly from anyone else. The \$5 was for a cord of wood to be delivered when he should cassful experiment, civil service reform "call for it. He has not called for it yet." LUKE SEPORE made the following assertion: "I got he following assertion: "I got an old buggy from WM. PAUL I had never make a bargain with him. On election day I asked him about the buggy, and he said twice if anyone took it away "and he said twice if anyone took it away
"he would never look for it. I then went
"and took the buggy and had it fixed up.
"Mr. RAUL was working in Mr. ALLISON'S
"interest." JOHN CONGER, called by Mr.
ALLISON'S friends to testify that he had
been corrupted by the Tories, made the
following statement under oath: "I did
"get some money during the election;
"JAMES BIREARY gave me \$3. He and
"another man were driving in a buggy.
"He stopped and spoke to me and handed
"me the money." He did not tell me what

me the money. He did not tell me what to do with it. I believe he was working on Mr. ALLISON's side, That was the only money I got during the election."

These are, no doubt, but a few of the nany corrupt acts committed on behalf of the party of virtue and purity in Lennox. And yet, notwithstanding these unblushing violations of the law, sworn to in court by their own witnesses, the Reform managers will not fail to take the front seas in the synagogue, as of old, and offer up their sincere thanks that they are better than other men are, and particularly the terrible Tories.

THE INDORE MISSION.

The Presbyterians of Canada were, no her to pursue the literary calling, without a special vocation. The qualities by which he won success were—independent of such share of natural genius as he had—consummate industry, rigid method, utilization of every moment of time, sobriety, hard study, close observation, and long and systematic self-denial. He had no eccentricities. He was guilty of no follies of manner or dress or conduct. The one thing noticeable about him was the systematic way in which on shipboard or railway train he did his daily task of work with or without company. In his in the did his daily the work work with or without company. In his in the did his daily the work work with or without company. In his in the did his daily task of work with or without company. In his in the did his daily task of work with or without company. In his in the did his daily task of work with or without company. In his in the did his daily task of work with or without company. doubt, profoundly moved by the announcement made in yesterday's MAIL that their energetic and self-sacrificing missionaries at Indore, Central India, have met with the active opposition of the native Prince. The Maharajah Holkar, it appears, has determined to prohibit all Christian work in the city, and the possibilities are that the prohibition will be extended to the other portions of his State, including Mhow, where a second Canadian Presbyterian mission is in operation. Between 1877, when the mission was established, and 1879, no objection was offered to missionary work at Indore, and it pros-

percent day the Canadian missionaries have, under various flimsy pretexts, been constantly harassed. On one occasion a mission house was closed by force. On another occasion a mission helper was arrested and ordered to abstain from distributing religious literature. Later on a school was closed because a promise could not be extracted point as ever.

"I have never," he says, "been in danger of being late with my task."

Few men can say that. The time is coming when all successful men must be able to say it; and when the reckless, indifferent, tardy, slovenly workers will all have been weeded out, and "the fittest" only have survived. Trolloff's regularity and earnestness and honesty in work were qualities which, valuable in all callings, are especially valuable in the literary calling, which has still to bear up under some difficulties created for it by the men who have not recognized that the most of life to abstain from distributing religious sterature. Later on a school was closed because a promise could not be extracted that the principles of Christianity would not be taught. More recently preaching was entirely prohibited, and all appeals to remove the prohibition have been made in vain. The condition of affairs is therefore anything but cheering.

In judging the conduct of the Maharajah Holkar, and that of the agent of the Governor-General, whose neglect to assist the missionaries is severely commented upon, the respective positions of the two individuals must not be overlooked. The Maharajah Holkar is, in some respects, an independent ruler. He is in what is called subsidiary alliance with the British Government. England manages his foreign policy and he looks after the internal affairs of his State. The only occasion on which the British have not recognized that the most of life consists of conduct.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"A man cannot serve two masters." Messrs, Hardy and Pardee, who are trying to serve both Ontario and Dakota, should re-

The excuse that the deputy returning officers who disfranchised Algoma Mills, Fort Frances, and Rainy River failed to connect because they were timing themselves by pew-ter watches is ingenious, but it will not do. There is no truth in the statement of the

The only occasion on which the British authorities interfere with him is when his

government is proved to be bad. The British Resident is confined, so far as his

According to the missionaries no men-

enterprises may be affected by the result

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S AUTOBIO-

GRAPHY.

Our despatches have already given the

knew his life would be interesting to all

his readers. And in his way he appears

to have been quite frank with his public.

TROLLOPE had indeed a meagre desire to

gratify people's idle gossip about literary

men. In his essay on THACKERAY for the

English Men of Letters series, he refused

to go into details, and in some respects he

disappointed his readers by his refusal. In

his own volume he has been more

conciliatory. The details of the genteel

poverty of his early life are given, it ap-

pears, with some degree of fulness. As

usual such details are as painful as they

are comic. Many natures are quite spoiled

for ever by these early humiliations of poverty at school. Fortunately TROLLOPS was not spoiled. He came out of the furnace without any worse effect than a hardening which did him no harm; and with a degree of scholarship which its

with a degree of scholarship which stood him in good stead in after days. His

experience in the Post-Office is not unusual

He was not popular with his minor chiefs

and competitive examination; and we have no doubt that though he entered the

service before the reform, he saw its earliest effects and recognized their upsat-

isfactory tendency.

The extent to which he wrote out of hi

own personal experience appears for the first time. But he has a goodly company

first time. But he has a goodly company of friends who drew also on their friends and surroundings for their material. Every man says Dr. OLIVER HOLMES has the

stuff in him for one good novel. In the case of TROLLOPE, he had the stuff in him

for many. That episode in JOHNNY EAMES'S life, the love-making of Miss

Petty Bag office, if we remember rightly, by which he meant the Post-Office. And

all the young fellows of the Civil Service

whom he draws, the good-humoured,

to promotion in various fashions—no doubt he knew them all well. He had a

full portfolio of such sketches. From FIELDING to DICKENS, all our novelists

FIELDING to DICKENS, all our novellsts have drawn caricatures or portraits; and TROLLOPE has not more than others.

The long struggle he had for success, the yearning after sympathy, the patient waiting for a public—all these things become more vivid as one turns to read that first chapter of "The Bertrams" again—

it is indeed more in THACKERAY'S man-

ner than in TROLLOPE'S own. The young aspirant finds little to encourage him or her to pursue the literary calling, without

lazy, agreeable fellows who shuffle

AMELIA ROPER, with her "
"you love me, Johnny?" was
personal one. Johnny was in t

of land in California. But, of course, the trifling fact that the statement is untrue will not prevent the Dakota organs from repeating it. The Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng and, calls our local Dakota contemporary

the "Anti-Canadian Globe of Toronto." The description is accurate. A newspaper cannot adequately advertise Dakota, and at the same time do justice to Canada. "A little louger and we shall see it pla-

carded in the principal newspapers of the world that Canadians are destitute of national honesty."—Globe of Saturday. Wouder what a Dakota advertisement of that kind will cost Messra. Hardy and Pardee?

The Grit organ denies the statement that Road Commissioner Margach hired a number of men the day before the election and discharged them the day after. When the legal investigation comes off our contemporary will be furnished with the names of the men and with a variety of other information.

A free trade paper asserts that what the English manufacturers want is not protection butcheaper food, cheaper clothing, and cheaper raw material for her workmen. Here the old free trade idea crops up again. Let the workmen receive small wages, live on cheap food, and dress cheaply, and the free trade manufacturer will be happy.

The Grits are very strong in their denunciations of bribery, but up to the present they have not found time to condemn Dennison, the Grit briber general who promised money for votes in Lennox, and compelled his victims to "take it out in trade." Now, seriously, what do the Grit purists think of Mr. Dennison and his methods?

Unable to satisfactorily explain the Hardy-Pardee Dakota business, the Toronto organ of the State of Dakota has resorted to its old practice of calling names. It will be time enough for the organ of the State of Dakota to call the accusers of the Grit land grabbers "con-temptible libeliers" when it has proved that their assertions are not true, and that it will never do.

plaining that the revenue has grown larger.

In one of its columns a Port Hope Reform paper announces that the editor has gone to mp-meeting. In another column the editor dubs the Premier of Canada an "old rogue" and an "old skunk," and expresses the hope that he will not "snuff out" until he has suffered a defeat at the polls. It is to be hoped that when the pious editor returned om camp-meeting he was in a better fram

The gentlemen connected with the Take migration Committee, who were in Toronto yesterday, say that the Dominion is injured by the unpatriotic utterances of a section of the Canadian press, which are circulated by agents of the American land companies in England and Ireland as an evidence tha Canada is not a fit place to live in. How would it do to placate Hardy, Pardee & Co. by presenting them with a few sections of land in our North-West?

and such men have it always in their power to render life disagreeable to the young fellows whom they don't like. In the opening chapter of "The Bertrams" men keep their senses.

The Dakota Government of Ontario has issued in England a hand-book for settlers, entitled "The Immigrant in Ontario." At the end of the pamphlet intending emigrants are told to apply for further information to Mr. William Annand, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C. This is where the Canadian Government offices used to be. Long ago they were removed from there. Besides, Mr. William Annaud is no longer Canadian agent; neither has he an office at the place mentioned. Perhaps there is an agent for Dakota at 31 Queen Victoria street.

"The chief Norquay organ charges 'a Grit

Dakota was indulging in one of its customary lies, when in its issue of Oct. 9 (page 4,

lies, when in its issue of Oct. 9 (page 4, column 4, paragraph 3) it said:

"A correspondent having asked the Montreal Witness for information respecting the country about. Bruce mines, that journal described it as rough and rocky, and the soil generally poor."

It is rather amusing to find the organ of the the Dakota syndicate, on Oct. 11, calling into question its own statement of Oct. 9. But the old proverb hints that such people have not good memories.

The prophets of evil must feel uneasy when they read of successful manufacturing enterprizes. Now, there is the Kingston locomotive works. Free traders, of course, always pretended that Canada was too poor and too lacking in enterprize to enter upon the business of building locomotives. But under a protective tariff the thing has been tried and with success. The works now are a wonder to visitors. Though the present proprietors only took control in 1881 the plant for locomotive construction is perfect. The establishment employs five hundred hands. It has just turned out five engines for the Canada Southern, and it is now at work on twenty-two for the Intercolonial. To say that Canada is too poor or too miserable to carry on manufacturing enterprizes successfully is a characteristic free trade error, but it is a libel on the Dothision and the enterprising person at the residence of the Rev. A. Wilson, who thinking person at the residence of the Rev. A. Wilson, the Carlton street Presbyterian church, who seemed not to know very well what he residence of the Rev. A. Wilson, the carlton street Presbyterian church, who seemed not to know very well what he wanted, but muttered something about a carpet. The servant who answered the door called her mistress who, thinking the man was some evil designing person, wanting to get some knowledge about the house for an evil purpose, spoke sharply to him, telling him he must be mistaken, and bring him he must be mistaken

The Catholic Congress at Naples opened on Friday, about twelve hundred delegates present. A sensation was created by the reading of a letter stating that sixty thousand members of the Italian Church had been organized for the purpose of securing the restoration of the temporal power of the Vatical

restoration of the temporal power of the Vatican.

The fifth general meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held recently at Philadelphia. Forty-eight dioceses and missionary jurisdictions were represented, and 800 ladies were present. Mrs. Bishop Stevens presided. The amount raised during the past three years was upwards of \$465,000.

At the Episcopal Convention at Philadel

At the Episcopal Convention at Philadel phia recently the Committee on 'Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the matter of striking out the words "Protestant Episcopal," reported the change was inexpedient. The Committee on the Prayer-book reported it inadvisable to introduce the wronged of the property of the control of t duce the proposed canon on marriage and di-

Dakota organs that Mr. Chapleau is the owner

Prayer-book reported it inadvisable to introduce the proposed canon on marriage and divorce.

At the Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia on Saturday atternoon the house went into committee on the report of the Joint Committee on the Revision of the Prayer Book. Section first—A resolution relative to the Feast of the Transfiguration was considered. An amendment of Rev. Dr. Knight, Central Pennsylvania, providing that the sixth day of August be observed as the Feast of Transfiguration, was adopted by 151 to 85.

The programme of the eighteenth annual Provincial Convention of the Sabbath School Association of Canana is issued:—The Convention will be organized in the Presbyterian church, Cobourg, at 2.30, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., and continue in session until the evening of the 26th. Important subjects have been selected and will be presented by leading Sabbath school workers. Pastors and Sabbath school workers are invited. Programmes can be had on application to the Secretary, Rev. John McEwen.

At the Episcopal convention at Philadelphia last week a delegation from the Provincial Synod of Canada was presented. The Right Rev. John Medley, Lord Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, addressed the convention. He said the convention was engaged in an important work—the enrichment of the liturgy. He asked the deputies to give heed to the counsels of an old man, and proceed with the utmost conservatism. The

give beed to the counsels of an old man, and proceed with the utmost conservatism. The moment a prayer-book was put forth as the future prayer book of the Church there would be keener criticism than might be expected.
Rev. Dean Baldwin, of Montreal, said a
fraternal tie bound the Church in Canada to
the local Church in the United States.

One should not profess to know Italy until he has lived in the country. And when in the country the acquaintance of the parish priest should be made. This individual is much abused, but little known or understood. He lives in a little house of his own and cultivates a garden patch. Quite likely

stood. He lives in a little house of his own and cultivates a garden patch. Quite likely his maiden sister keeps house for him. During the summer his city cousins may come to see him, bringing their babies and their liveliness. He rises arly, confesses his penitents, and celebrates the mass most of the forencon. In the afternoon he delves in his field or visits the sick. He is scrupulous about his private devotions, tolerant, and tender-hearted. Occasionally he goes to Rome, or visits the shrine of Loretto. He indulges in no tirades against the Government. And yet he feels keenly the difference between the present and the old regimes. When alone he drinks weak homemade wine; with his guests the champagne flies. This is a rather pretty picture. If too highly coloured, let it be pardoned for the good that he really does.

The religious world of Southern Italy was a

Thought He Was a Burglar.

and priests are everything." The Waldensians were Italians, but they were not allowed to conduct their worship in their own tongue. They used French. No book or paper could be issued by the heretic Waldenses. Laws of the Kingdom of Sardinia even ferbade them to buy an inch of land outside of their Alpine valleys, while clergymen night not sleep beyond these restricted territories. A little later the barriers were broken down. A constitution was granted which made the Waldenses citizens. Then came a permission to preach or publish in the Italian language. The history of these people is significant of much of the progress of Europe during the last half century.

In connection with the Luther anniversary celebrations, a "Luther hall " has been dedicated at Wittenberg. It is a reconstruction of the old Augustinian Convent, which was first assigned to Luther as a dwelling, and later given to him outright by Elector Frederick the Saxe. In it he lived many years with his wife, Catherine von Bora, and their six children were born there. The old Luther house forms at present the rear of the Augustinian Seminary

their six children were born there. The old Luther house forms at present the rear of the Augustinian Seminary, and is an extensive building of three storeys. The first floor was occupied by Luther, and a large hall adjoining was his lecture-room. The lecture hall has new been remodeled, and forms the new hall dedicated to Luther. A small antechamber contains a number of Lucas Cranach's paintings, and among them a life-sized portrait of the great reformer. Here is found also a fine collection of embroideries and other handiwork by Catherine von Bora. Leading from this room is the sitting-room and study of Luther, preserved in its original state. It is lighted by the same small round panes of glass, set in lead, which were in use in Luther's time. Along the sides and in the niches stand the same wooden benches and table used by the family. In an adjoining room may be seen fragments of Luther's pulpit, also several portraits of himself and members of his family. To this time-honoured collection of relics valuable additions have been made from time to time by members of the Hohenzollern family. The Crown Prince gave a portrait representing Luther in his youth, but differing so much from others by Cranach that it is believed to be a portrait of Bugenhagen. The late Prince Charles gave Luther's engagement ring, which must not be confounded with the wedding ring so frequently spoken of and as often imitated. The only authentic one is said to be owned by District Judge von Koeseritz. Time changes, and man and woman change with it, or, perhaps, more truly the changes in men and women bring about the more emphatic change that surprises us. It is an-nounced that of the five fair girl-graduates in the Harvard Annex, two of them are engaged to their professors. This does not tally with the mordant expression of Rousseau, that "a literary maid will keep a maid as long as

contemporary with describing the land in the vicinity of Bruce mines as poor. We do made any statement of the kind referred to.

—Globe, Oct. 11. Then the official organ of the State of

RELIGIOUS.

day in ten rounds.

Arthur Chambers has deposit \$250 to back Sheriff to fight Sul other pugilist, for \$1,000 a side. Prior to his Cesarewitch be had made \$150,000 in four week Maud S. will be wintered at Maud S. will be wintered at Cincinnati, under the superinter old owner and manager, Capt. S Joe Pendergast, the Brookly lieved to be a man capable of L. Sullivan on his own slugging Trickett is again on the down brief good showing. He was Beach on the Paramatta on Au. A game of chess that was be lym. N. Y., twelve months

> Jay-Eye-See is a pretty dear sent. His owner refused \$60,0 day for him, and sticks out for John Splan, the noted driver a paid starter on the grand ability and authority to handl horses.
> At the trotting horse-bree recently at Lexington, Ky., made 2.19½, the best three-year

> > The Montreal Amateur Ath

lyn, N. Y., twelve months been finished in the North of Sc

NOTES OF SPO

The Doncaster St. Leger of 1 with 208 subscribers. The St.

last year with 202.

J. ck Carpenter defeated Pete prize fight for \$150 in New J.

tion have engaged J. C. York, as teacher of the winter. Springfield, Mass., where bicycle meet was held, is said crazy about bicycling. The The Newark Call seems to h next year. This, it says, whatever that may mean in th Phil. Thompson, who in the was regarded as the coming ki but who went wrong, is in will likely be allowed to

A wrestling match for the John McMahon, of New York
C. Ross, of Louisville, They
at St. Albans, Vt.
In a recent bicycle meeting England, was given an "o which the first condition was t petitor should drink a bottle of

fore he started.
One of President Arthur's l ploits was the capture of an bass off Newport. The preside after about fifteen minutes' we sident is having a good time of Harry Hutchers, the fastest runner England ever saw sind American Deer, who ran a 100 turnpike at Hammersmith, E 30, 1844, in 94 sec., remains cripple from chronic rheumatist Four rounds of a prize-fight fought with bare fists by John dcManus on a North river York, Sunday morning. In th McManus was knocked insens seconds had half an hour's worl

to his senses.
T. Cairns, of the Everton sociation, Liverpool, in the amateur swimming champions the Lambeth Baths, London, Oct. 1, won by half a yard from Otter S. C., the winner's time 591 secs.—the best on record. Wallace Ross has leased t Pool Rooms" in Pittsburg, a his residence in that city.
hoe with Courtney at Pittsburgan
atter end of the present mor
November, Ross will put up
Courtney's \$1,000.
The dates for the match race
between George and Snook hard on Oct 20, the two and for

> take place at the Aston I Birmingham, on Oct. 29 and ively. Currie and Ritchie wi field on these dates. Besides breaking the mile r Haven on Thursday, Hendee, lowered the five mile time, m tance in 15 mins. 26% secs. record was 15 mins. 40 sec Frazier, of New Jersey, was yards on a Star machine.
>
> The record of the champie

on Oct. 20, the two and four

Baseball League since 1871 is a Some of the curlers on the c line are agitating for more Curlers in the states at press

rinks. An American exchang until the players of the 8 covered rinks, and avail the their advantages, there is no n time and money competing as curlers who use covered rinks schools for practice and develor Mervine Thompson, of Ba wants to fight Joe Penderga wants to light Joe Fenderga side, either according to the London prize ring, with bar Queensberry rules, with glove is six feet three inches tal is six feet three inches tal pounds in condition, and men inches around the chest. He the prize ring with Baker Thompson's backers are Duncs Nathan G. Wilbur, of Rochest

Toronto can very justly boar manly and as efficient a host

as any city in the Domin

many choice spirits in the ra

serving of the highest encor tleman to whom we refer Wilson, of the City Survey Street Commissioner of the E for the Board of Public Work Mr. Wilson glories in being of all his years in Toronto, and is to her people, that any ment qualifications, his zeal and ad his unimpeachable honour, his s ness as an official, and his be would be simply going over and teiling to our readers : We will simply say of Mr. proficiency in trigonometry by his certainty with the is a sure shot, worthily d the fact that he is presider ronto Gun Club," an asser in its way. Therefore, shooting days are upon us, his glory, and to lose a d loss for which there is no compense. This misfortune compense. This misfortune our friend, we are sorry to sa himself tells it as follows:together lately and made arra good hunt. At the time to in good shape generally, bu shooting was to take place, i the rheumatism, came back a while again, and I had to for a while again, and I had to for of a hunt. The rheumatism source of great bother to done a great deal of doctoring doing it much good. When teame on me, and crippled my they were drawn up, a friend mended St. Jacobs Oil, the Remedy, I tried it, I am happ result is, that I am now cuas ever. St. Jacobs Oil a more than a score of othe medicines had failed. It fix shape, and very little of I shape, and very little of a condition to lose no more gu
is a sure shot every time, an
say that it winged my fe
rheumatism. It has lately
into Canada, and I predict
long time before we will hav