The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

THE GENERAL ELECTION. THE Globe of Friday corroborated the news which appeared in The Mail the same morning, that the General Election will take place next month, polling to be on or about the 19th. We oin with our Grit contemporary in the belief that the people of Canada are ready for the contest. The issues have been fully placed before them, and they are

intelligently prepared to mark their bal-

lots for the one party or the other. I we agree with the Grit organ in this respect, we must differ from it most decidedly in its forecast of the election. It is indeed impossible for us to suppose that Mr. MACKENZIE, or Mr. Brown, or Mr. PATULLO, or anybody else in the Grit Party who has any knowledge of the feeling of the country or of the drift of public opinion, can have the slightest faith in the statements of the Ministerial print. We are told that Ontario will give to the Government at least as good a majority as it has now, that M. Joly's success in Quebec has so determined matters in that Province that Mr. MACKENZIE will largely increase his vote there, that New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will do at least as well for the Government as now, while British Columbia and Manitoba may do somewhat better for the Opposition. We are confident Mr. MACKENZIE has no such helief . but if he has he will be the most grievously disappointed man in this country on the day after the polling. As sure as we are of anything human, we are sure that the General Election is the Dominion, and we base this certainty | the Province of the Confederation as well as

on our own observation.

It requires a change of sixteen votes to evenly divide Ontario. It needs no exaggeration of hopefulness to warrant the which have returned Grit members for balance, or with the Opposition, that the will make no gainsat least no gains which will not be it not know-or if it does not it ought to-that Mr. CARTWRIGHT has no more chance of election in Lennox, where he | 1874.... had a few years ago a majority of over 800, than he has of being made king of Cyprus? Has it no fears for Haldimand, South Renfrew, or the second seat in or South Grenville, or Prince Edward, his income; apparent also that he has or the Peterboroughs, or East Durham not fulfilled his promise to cut down the Elgips, or North and West Middlesey or North and South Waterloo, or North Brant, or North Wentworth, or Hamil-South Huron, or Cornwall, West Northumberland, or Algoma, or Lincoln, or Welland? If it has not it must be very blind to what is going on before its very eyes. We do not claim that the Opposition will carry all these seats, any more than do not say that it may not lose a few which it now holds. But we do say there is a reasonable probability of he has been more extravagant in the such a proportion of them as will destroy the Starvationists' majority in this Pro-

And, except as to British Columbia the rest of the Dominion. M. Joly's success (such as it was) settles nothing | ing the candle at both ends? as to the Dominion elections. Anyone who rests in this hope will be grossly deceived. The Opposition will have a very considerable majority from Quebec. That may be put down as certain. And as to the Maritime Provinces, we unhesitatingly venture the prediction now that not in one of them will the Government have a majority, while as to the whole of what are these Reform principles? them they will be left in a glorious We do not say this with any desire to make a boastful statement wit a view of affecting the electorate elseupon us by the monstrous misrepresentations of the Grit organ.

lovers of the country-have it in their

It will be the bounden and solemn during the next five weeks to exert himself to the utmost of his ability to secure bungled, revelled in corruption beyond if they had shown fitness for position. It needs not that their opponents should call them incapable and impotent, for have they not proclaimed that fact trumpet-tongued themselves? Our trade has fallen off, our manufactures are languishing, our farmers and nverchants are suffering from an unfair competition, large surpluses have given place to equally large deficits, and the ness which is at least refreshing they are helpless to do

give place to competency. We shall then have a restoration of confidence. Capital will flow into the country, and be invested in various manufacturing enterprises. Trade will brighten. Men will look each other in the face with hope and courage. There will be an end to the silver and the stop put to a reckless and corrupt adation of affairs.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE CRY. THE Ministerial stump-speaker no onger indulges as of yore in vehement denunciation of Coalitions or eloquent appeals on behalf of the Independence of Parliament Act, for the best of reasons. His "big held" now is to point out in language more or less frantic the frightful extravagance which increased \$13,500,000 in 1867 to \$23,300,000 in

What is extravagance in its generally accepted sense? Living beyond your income, or squandering your income or means recklessly. Now, the old Government did not live beyond its income. Here are the figures



\$117,572,600 \$128,647,800 \$11,075,200 These surpluses were applied to the construction of public works and to other Capital Account matters. Moregoing to reverse the state of parties in outlay was incurred by the extension of Dominion and the Fenian raids of assurance on the testimony of shrewd | which may be called a special outlay men and experienced politicians in every particularly as the present Government has had nothing of the kind to meet. It cannot be said, then, that the MAC-DONALD Government either lived beyond though not as heavy as fall wheat. its income or squandered its income belief that such a division can be made. bore signal witness to this in his circular to the London capitalists in 1875. But how is it with Mr. MACKENZIE and many years by overwhelming majorities which are now so completely on the dead and persuaded them too, that they would cut down the expenditure in result of the polling will be a sur-prise to many people. The Opposition, lifty cents there, but enormously all west. Making all due allowance for round, after the manner of vigorous Reformers. Their figures are as folcounterbalanced by losses. This is all lows, acquitting them as we have done late there has been far too much poppycock. Does the Grit organ believe that Lambton is so safe that the Premier's election is a certainty? But let thirds of that year, and overran Mr. that pass until the day of accounts. Does | TILLEY'S estimate of the outlay by spring wheat will be about an average in \$900,000.

> 1874.....\$23,713,000 1875.....24,488,400 \$24,648,700 22,587,600 23,519,000 22,059,000 \$71,720,400 \$69.295.300

Ottawa, or Prescott, or Dundas, or This shows a deficit in the three years of Storment, or Russell, or Glengarry, or \$2,425,100. It is apparent, therefore, North and South Bruce, or Brockville, that Mr. MACKENZIE has lived beyond or the Peterboroughs, or East Durham (to say nothing of the West), or Peel, or expenditure—indeed, he has increased it. to say nothing of the West), or Peel, or North Simcoe, or Centre Toronto, or And, moreover, he has achieved this Yorks. or North Wellington, or deficit although putting over three milthe Yorks, or North Wellington, or deficit although putting over three mil-North and South Grey, or Essex, or the lions of extra taxes on the people! Sir JOHN MACDONALD reduced the taxes by three millions, and provided for the Fenian raids and the incorporation of the North-West, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, and yet saved cutting.
\$11,000,000 for Capital Account. He In seasons when crops are heavy, spent liberally, because the revenue was a liberal one. But his successor, who was going to cut down and lop off and shave and shear, has actually spent more money on a smaller revenue. Mr. MACKENZIE carrying them all, while there is an years of famine. If a farmer has an absolute certainty of carrying income of \$1,000 a year he may spend \$990 of it on useful works about his place, in clearing and fencing and dragging out stumps, and still be economical, for his balance is on the right side. and Manitoba, we believe the Govern- But when his income drops to \$990 and ment organ to be equally far astray as to he spends not only \$900 but \$1,000, how can he then boast of his economy, burn-

THE OLD REFORMERS

THE organs of the Government are frantically calling on the old Reformers to stand up shoulder to shoulder, etc., in

Is Economy one? Then is Mr. MACwhere, but because the necessity for put- Economy was imperatively necessary, ting the matter just as it stands is forced although he promised to curtail it largely,

co-day.

Is Hostility to Coalitions one? If so, his Cabinet is composed of old Tories? the overthrow of the MackenzieHuntington Administration. No greater ingly, or through gross carelessness, it present Government. Nor do we hesicurse could fall upon the country than that this Government should receive a new lease of office. They have blundered, has shut his eyes while the OLIVERS and all precedent. To some extent their Moores and Fosters have dipped their faults in this respect might be forgiven hands deep down into the public chest. He made a Minister of Cauchon, the foulest public man, according to the Grit papers, that ever disgraced the country, and is now associated with Mr. Hunting-TON. He has rewarded notorious corruptionists, like Dr. HAGARTY and Mr. FRASER, of Northumberland, and his intimates are men like Major WALKER. Is Parliamentary Control one? Then ly large deficits, and the tell us with a frank- Reform vote, for he has invested three millions mainly through his brother's firm without asking the consent of Paranything more than look on and liament. It was not an urgent case draw their salaries. They are where the public interests would have

system of management. There will be cleave to their leaders at the cost of

THE FARMERS WARNING.

flouring mills to determine this to a greater nicety; but already it is known that fall wheat has not been injured by in Free Trade when there is no Free Trade. If the Americans of good quality, may be taken as settled. With regard to fall wheat, therefore, over, in the years referred to, a vast the roseate anticipations of June and a different tale to tell. The crop certainly had a good growth, and earlier in the season looked well on the ground, the fierce heat of July, which over the Mr. CARTWRIGHT greater part of North America came just in time to favour fall wheat, appears to have checked rather hurriedly green growth of spring wheat, which ripens later in the season. Following this there have been heavy rains, no only in Canada, but all over the wheatsensational reports published in the interest of speculators, the fact that of

quantity, if not better. But with regard to quality a considerable general deterioration is to be looked for; can scarcely be otherwise. Fall wheat, coming earlier, was mostly secured in good condition, but the spring wheat harvest has been prosecuted, and is still going on, under difficulties. Accounts generally agree that in the North-western States, beyond the fall wheat line and where spring wheat is the principal crop, a large proportion of the whole yield must turn out decidedly inferior in nada. We have heard of localities in which it was so badly beaten down by

when prices rule low, as they must for this year, buyers are apt to be saucy, and to insist upon having the best there is, or none. Wheat will be purchased is, or none. Wheat will be purchased on this continent for the European market, but buyers across the water, knowing that there is plenty, will refuse all inferior samples, and will take only the best. The good fall wheat will be taken but the inferior spring wheat will be left. And from this consequences very serious to Canadian farmers will follow gan calls a deluge of wheat, but it will an overflow here of superior Ameriwheat, almost unsaleable in any market St. John, N. B., Daily Sun, referring to some St. Louis flour, said to have been defence of Reform principles. Now, laid down there at \$5 per barrel, mentioned a dealer's having said that he had seen some of that same \$5 flour, and his having added, emphatically, that he did not want to see any more of it. Now, suffrage. But when, a few weeks ago, increased the expenditure at a time when Economy was imperatively necessary, cerned that they are destined, if they live until another harvest, to see a good although he promised to curtail it largely, in prosperous times. He found fault with Sir John Macdonald for drawing \$5,000 a year for each of the thirteen shows a good deal more of such American flour in Canada, aye, of the very worst flour that ever was put upon this unfortunate market of ours, But what a fine thing but a representation of now untail ror-eign competition was taking the bread out of the mouths of British people. The contrast shows the ground that has been travelled over in half a century; his best he has to await the result, There is of course an element of uncertainty in everything human; but, barring the working of this element in the contest now in progress, we have no more doubt of the decisive defeat of the more doubt of the decisive defeat of the source of the decisive defeat of the more doubt of the decisive defeat of the source of the decisive defeat of the decisive decisive defeat of the decisive defeat of the decisive defeat of Government than we have of our own existence. They were returned to Prime Minister to \$8,000 and into our market, Free fracers will say. We reply that to put up the bars and keep the stuff wholly out of Can-We reply that to put up the bars power less than five years ago by a majority of 100. That majority has been gradually reduced, by the result of isolated elections, to from 40 to 45. In this reduction alone we have an in- exceed \$75,000 in all. This was they will be able to get good flour and dication of the way in which public opinion has been running. Time has but served to show more plainly the incompetence and corruptness and downing the hard times set in five years ago bring impotence of the Grit Governing the factors. The hard times set in five years ago bringing enormous deficits and sorely bringing enormous deficits and sorely bringing the tay ago the factors. ment, and to make ripe that feeling which a few weeks hence will declare itself decisively in the ballot box. The friends of good government—the real \$7,000, making the Cabinet salaries which commences with the Iowa, Wis-\$92,000 or \$17,000 a year more than he consin, or Minnesota farmer who raised hands to sweep the country from Cape considered necessary at a time when the it—will not save half a cent on the dol-Breton to Vancouver; and they will country was much better off than it is do it. It will be the bounden and solemn duty of every man in Canada who loves how can Mr. Mackenzie be numbered among true Reformers seeing that half described. This is our warning to Canada can described. This is our warning to Canada can among true Reformers. adian farmers; we tell them what is punish these counterfeit "Reformers." Is Purity one? Then the Premier is surely coming upon them, under the

> will have good reason to pray for relief from the deluge of rubbish, in the shape of poor flour and poor bread, that will be put upon them by-and-bye, and that would be dear even at half price. It is a great mistake to suppose that there is economy to the poor man in buying inferior flour or bread, because man in by any means, but dear and unprofitable. To the rich man, whose table is spread with meats, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds in their season, bread is not the "staff of life"—the really chief article poor man. While with the latter the single article of bread may count 25 per cent or more of the family's whole out-

tion of the Governor-General's salary? Corresponding to the Representation of Minorities? If these are among the Reform principles, in what way has Mr. Mackenzie shown himself a Reformer?

No Reformer can honestly sustain the present Government on the ground that it has observed in office the doctrines it taught in Opposition. Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues have disregarded all that true Reformers professed to hold dear, and unless the latter are willing to cleave to their leaders at the cost of principle, and to follow the pleasant into dearest market. It will be for us into dear and the control of the Government in the Representation of Minorities? If these are among the Reform principle, in what way has Mr. Mackenzie and for this special reason, that he has not the many other things that the latter has to "make it go down," as we may say. Our first warning is, however, to the farmers, who will be the first and on the whole the severest sufferers by what is coming upon us, owing to the want of a National Policy. This year—from now till next harvest—is destined to test pretty severely the nonsensical theorizing in which our present rulers indulge, about buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. It will be for us "terial is produced and the labour to "terial is produced and the labour principle, and to follow the pleasant in the dearest market. It will be for us jungle of the name "Reform," even though it be borne by admitted cheats and humbugs, they will not stand up until a change of Government comes, even buying in the dearest and selling in the and humbugs, they wilf not stand up shoulder to shoulder, or stand up at all, for the Government on the 19th Septemlong. THE REAL QUESTION.

Ir, at the close of the American war, yet told the story, the anticipation of forcible annexation of this country, Mr. an abundant crop of fall wheat is fully DAVID MILLS had risen from his realized. Both in Canada and the States musty books and proposed that see working men, as a class, taking to the expenditure of the country from the yield per acre is unusually large, Canada should not attempt to while it is certain that more acres than defend herself, inasmuch as Peace should be find many Canadian workingever before were sown with this crop. was a Reform doctrine, the philosopher men, who have heretofore supported the Between increased acreage and increased | would probably have been driven back yield per acre the fall wheat crop of this to Ann Arbor. Yet to-day, when the year is much the largest ever known in American manufacturers, who have shut North America. While the quantity is us out from their markets, are organizing thus great, the quality is at least a fair average, probably better than the aver- not raise a tariff defence, because Free age. We must wait a little for the Trade is a Liberal principle, is received

> rust, except in backward localities; and the fact of an exceptionally heavy crop, markets on free terms, no one save a fool would urge put up the tariff against them. Then, indeed, we should all be Free Traders, and the great Cobpen doctrine would b early July are fully confirmed. Con- the idel of half a continent. But they cerning spring wheat, however, there is will not trade with us on free terms or on even terms. They shut us out of their markets, and refuse to do business with us unless we contribute twenty cents on each bushel of wheat and \$20 on each horse worth \$100 to their reve-

nue. They want one-sided Free Trade ours wide open to them. Now, even if we were equal to them in wealth and population, this one-sided arrangement uld be unfair to us. As it is, it is disastrous. Four millions, giving all the cept for transit through in bond. odds and getting none, cannot hope to compete with forty-five millions, and

Let Reformers, not the hide-bound class who will vote for Party under any among them, just reflect that Free Trade in the abstract has no place in this controversy. The question is whether we shall meet the aggrandizing policy of the American manufacturers on equal or on unequal terms. That is the issue to be decided next month.

WORKINGMEN AND PROTEC TION.

MR. MACKENZIE has declared himself

tterly unable to understand how any workingman can be a "Tory," and in doing so raises a false issue. In England the recent storms as not to be worth leaders showed themselves "Tories" of what farm "tribune of the people" because he adrights; but when the Ten Hours Factory bill came upon the board he bitter-That was the first notable indication of There will be what the Toronto Grit or- see far ahead it was a prophecy of the same split very much widened in be a deluge of a most unwelcome kind time to follow, and in our own time Our markets will be depressed, not by visibly widening every year. Nobody now doubts that DISRAELI long ago read can fall wheat, for that will either be sent this prophecy aright, and in the light to Europe or consumed by our of the revelation was prepared to educate neighbours at home, but by a deluge of his Party up to taking hold of those poor, inferior, North-western spring social and material reforms in the carrying out of which the workingman's inbut that of Canada. A few days ago the terest now chiefly lies. Had a deputation of English workingmen fifty years ago sought an interview with a minister in Downing street, it would have been to complain of imprisonment for speaking at public meetings of the rights of British subjects, or to ask for household such an interview took place, the business in hand was nothing of this kind, but a representation of how unfair forit indicates the new direction which the wants and wishes of workingmen are taking. Mr. GLADSTONE sees this, and his letter of approval to the British Workmen's Committee on the sugar-refining question shows that he has already taken new bearings as to how

the land lies.

The obstinate attitude on the questaken by Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. CART-WRIGHT and Mr. MILLS, in Canada, strikingly contrasts with the concessions which such eminent English Free Traders as Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MORLEY feel constrained to make, in view of the necessities of changed times. The latter see the change, and acknowledge it, though in doing so they have in a great measure to "go back" on their most blind as bats and stubborn as mules; they will neither see nor do, and their for obstinate, pig-headed opposition to

the most necessary of all reforms.

Let us take a glance at what is doing

time was, not long ago, when the Canadian farmer was sure of the home mar-We have in these over the border. columns frequently pointed out a fact disputed either—that Democratic lead-Free Trade are held back by the certain knowledge that the Democratic masses of the people, upon whose votes they depend, view all Free Trade moves simply as schemes to take away their bread and butter. Democratic Congress-men may without serious risk talk about Free Trade in a general way, and may guaranteed that from the harvest field even, as many of them did, merely out f compliment to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, who occupies the high and influential party position of Chairman of Ways and Means, vote for a measure looking in Noah that seed time and harvest that direction which is sure not to be shall not cease while the earth recarried. But any real, effective Free Trade vote on the part of any one of have to take the bad of no more account than flies on the wheel. This is what they say themselves; and of its entire truthfulness we have the most ample proof.

There will be no substantial improve
where the public interests would have to take the bad seasons with the been prejudiced by waiting for the meet lay for food, it probably does not with the former count five per cent., if so much. We hold, and we think we have have the most ample proof.

There will be no substantial improve
where the public interests would have the most seasons with the former count five per cent., if so much. We hold, and we think we have his workingmen constituents as a blow his workingmen constituents as a blow his workingmen constituents as a blow aimed at their dearest home interests, and prompt punishment would follow.

terial is produced and the "or cannot produce to be admitted free." If Mr. MACKENZIE must continue hopelessly to puzzle himself over the conundrum of how a working man can be a "Tory," it may nevertheless get into his head, without the aid of a surgi-As far as the thrashing machines have when our cousins were agitating the and substantial reasons why working men should be Protectionists. Both in England and the United States he may Protection as naturally as ducks take to water. And he need not be astonished 'Reform" party, now turning away from it in disgust, simply because himself and others of its leaders have stupidly set themselves against that particular kind of Reform which, more than any other, interests workingmen. Perhaps the success of the Toronto National Policy Amphitheatre may help him to Mr. W. H. Fraser's efforts in behalf of understand some things that have seem- Protection and National Policy, the Stared dark to him before.

> THE FARMERS GRAIN MARKET. We point out elsewhere the injury that Canadian farmers must suffer during the next twelve months, from the ting the Australian Commissionership.
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> This is an entirely false accusation, and crowding upon Dominion markets of inferior Northwestern wheat and flour, of bers of the Ontario Manufacturers' Associ which that section of the United States ation, and others, who know of his labours will, by all accounts, have an immense quantity to get rid of in some way or other. And we endeavoured to show, further, that in all this crowding of low grade wheat and flour upon our market office. The first formal discussion of the grade wheat and flour upon our market their market gate shut against us, and there can be no gain, but rather loss, to the consumer, who would have a great Mr. Frazer in the Toronto Board, and favour conferred upon him were the stuff adopted; and the following extract from shut out of the country altogether, ex-The wrong done to the Canadian

farmer in the wheat market under the present one-sided system is bad enough; but still worse is the injustice done to circumstances, but the thinking men him in the market for coarse grains. If it were possible, which it is not, to cause that all grain, of every kind, produced in both Canada and the United States, should be of No. 1 quality, then the injustice would be much less; but, as things are, it is greater in any particular year in the ratio that the proportion of spoiled and inferior grain bears to the whole crop. In years when the yield of any particular grain runs high in quality our market suffers less; in years when it runs low in quality our market suffers more. For superior American grain there is always a market in Europe, at some price or other; but, except in years of great scarcity, the Reform leaders and the workingmen pean buyers refuse altogether to take pulled well together so long as the inferior stuff, which remains to be "run 'in" upon Canada. Let us here point the moment reforms of another character were touched, the so-called Liberal factured goods, on one hand, and of the most incorrigible kind. John Say that a boot and shoe manufacturing Bright, for instance, was called the boots slow of sale, while four dollar boots are going off "like hot cakes." vocated all merely political popular All that they have to do to meet the oc casion is to curtail their make of the former and increase their make of the latter ly opposed it, as did most of his "Reof the kind wanted, and issue fresh inform" friends, and it was carried structions to the foreman, and the thing against them by Conservative votes. is done. But the farmer cannot make to suit the market in that way. He cana split between Reform leaders and not, for instance, talk and resolve thus working men; and, to those who could to himself. "Last year my barley yielded well, as to quantity, but the quality was so poor that half of what I took to market passed only for No. 2, the other half scarcely passing for No. 3, while a good deal of what came through the fanning mill I did not through the fanning mill I did not material used, it does seem reasonable to think of taking to market at all, claim that in this particular industry, a but kept it at home for feed. Raising No. 3 and No. 2 barley don't pay therefore this year I will raise only No. 1, and get the big price for it all. Nor can he say that he will raise no more peas on his farm except such as are elean, plump, and free of bugs; or determine that henceforth all that he has to sell, of every kind of grain, shall be of No. 1 quality, because that sells the most readily at any time, and brings the highest price. He may think it very desirable to have four hundred bushels of

variation in quality would still be a source of yearly-recurring anxiety. It is in the taking away of his home market for grain for feeding and distill-The obstinate attitude on the question of a home market for home labour does the greatest injustice to the Canadian farmer. If his barley, for one thing, be No. 1, it will taken; as things are, however, at 15 cents less than his neighbour across the lakes would get for the same quality. Discoloured barley, of good substance, perhaps, but, by reason of this defect, not suitable for brewing, would do well enough for distilling, because the spirit falling from the worm shows no trace cherished convictions. The former are of colour. It would, of course, have to be sold for a less price, but the trouble now is that in some years discoloured vast region has an immense surplus of great effort is to prevent others from barley can scarcely be sold at all. Both doing. But the people of Canada can for distilling and for feeding, Indian corn, imported free from the other side, fills up the market, and the Canadian grain remains unsaleable time was, not long ago, when the Canket for all the oats he had to sell. now American oats are coming in by of great significance, and one not to be disputed either—that Democratic lead-duty, while if we attempt to send oats ers who would fain do something for to the other side ten cents must be paid on every bushel. As we have above, manufacturers have this point in their favour, that within certain of production they can turn out this o the other style and quality of goods t suit the market. The farmer would h in some such position if he could he should draw home only No. 1 wheat

barley, and peas, all of which would

quickly sell, for export, at the best

prices going. But the promise made to Noah that seed time and harvest

maineth, does not go this length.

the best grain, rather than five hundred

and take what the season brings him

Even were he certain of so much in

respect, which comes not of our sending, afurther loss due entirely to our own power to avoid, and it is our own if we suffer from it. We cannot order the seasons, but we can, if we choose, put a stop to the stupid system of allowing our home market to be taken advantage of by foreigners, to the great injury of our own producers, and without any equivalent rendered. Let the distinction between what is and what is not preventible be borne in mind; as also that other distinction which we have manufacture the same is found in this above pointed out, between manufacture country; all articles which we do not ing goods and raising grain for market injustice from which Canadian farmers suffer under the present system is without parallel in the there is actually no other instance like it to be named. Here are two communities, touching each other along a border line three thousand miles length; one of forty millions, with high Protection, and another of four millions with Free Trade. No wonder the Australians who visited America two years ago were struck with the peculiarity of he situation, and declared that it was un like anything they had ever seen or heard of. The Canadian people will have themselves to blame if they allow the existing injustice to continue any longer

A FALSE CHARGE. Feeling that Free Trade and Grit gove

ernment are being seriously damaged by vationist organs have been getting very spiteful towards that gentleman, and now charge against him that he is not sincere in advocating the cause he champions, but that he took it up merely because he was disappointed ting the Approximation as an advocate of Protection long before the present men came into power. He has been Secretary of the Association since 1871, and in fact it was his strongly pronoun subject by the Dominion Board of Trade was in consequence of a motion made by the minutes will show the date

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE. (Copy of Minutes December 12, 1873.) Mr. Frazer moved that the subject of encouraging and protecting manufactures be one of the matters recommended to be discussed at the meeting at Ottawa. Seconded by Mr. B. B. Hughes, JNO. STEVENSON,

GIVING UP THE CASE.

For bringing Free Traders to their knees, and compelling them to admit that they have been mistaken, there is nothing like hard facts. The Dundas True Banner is a sound Grit organ, but last week it virtually gave up the case for Free Trade

in the following remarks on the stoppage of work by the Canada Screw Company: "We regret that we are called upon to state that we have been advised that the Canada Screw Company contemplate prolonging the stoppage of their works beyond the 1st September, the date on which they had intended to resume. This is owing, finished screws now on hand, and to the fact that the small amount of production required to supply the trade under existing circumstances can be more economically supplied from the large productions of the company's mills at Providence, R.I., which requires to maintain the assortment of stock. We may remark with reference to this industry that since the establishment of these works in Dundas, two years ago, the price of screws has been reduced 40 per cent, and at the present time the English and Continental manufacturers are sending screws into this market far below the price maintained in their own markets. The position of this industry in Canada is certainly a peculiar one, and one to which the careful consideration and attention of the Government is directed. The existing tariff affords a protection of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the same as is allowed on rough eastings, and when it is considered that the cost of screws is chiefly in their production and not in the value of the just claim can be established so as to induce the Government to consider the question of a re-adjustment of the tariff to the circumstances of the case. It is certainly unreasonable to maintain that such highly finished goods as wood screws should classified in the tariff in the as rough castings, and there is evidently something wrong in this matter, to we call the attention of the Minister o Customs, believing, as we do, that such products are fully entitled to a higher grade of classification. Furthermore, we may add that we have every confidence, after proper representation, and enquiry or the Government at Ottawa, is made, that some measure of relief will be afforded to this new and important branch of indus

self in this respect. After he has done The main points for which Protectionist contend are here substantially admitted. It is simply a piece of amazing impudence quantity every year, a thing which it is of our contemporary to profess to believe that the present starvationist Government beyond the power of man to ensure, the will do anything to help struggling Canadian industries. There are amongst these, others that stand as much in need of fair play as does the screw manufacture, but latter being a local industry. Banner feels compelled to say something for it. We repeat what we have said before, and what we firmly believe-that i it were not for the trammels of party three-fourths even of the Grit press would come out squarely for Protect

> SHUTTING OFF DISCUSSION. We have had of late to give place to several letters which were refused admission to the columns of the Grit organ, because the views expressed and the corrections made in them did not suit the partizan conductors of that paper. purport of the enclosed letter explains why was not published in our temporary and has been sent to us for pub-We should add, the Globe has

> the name of the writer of the communication :-"To the Editor of The Globe.

"SIR,-In your comment of yesterday on Canadian woollen factories, you say for anything at a dollar and under per yard the Canadian manufacturer has no outside competition; and hoping you do not wish to create a false impression, I wish to inform you that the firm to which belong is not making a yard of cloth over a dollar, yet we have only outside com-petition for every yard we sell. I can give you the names of over half of the woellen anufacturers in Canada who are not makmanufacturers in Canada who are not making goods at a dollar per yard, yet their goods have to compete with certain lines of English goods which are largely imported, and that helps to glut the market. "In reference to the Norval cotton mill, in which I have an interest, it will not pay without running the cotton machinery, and what competition has stopped it? The States. If the Norval mill was a yarn mill alone, your remarks would be nearer the facts, but it is not fair to mention the woollen part of the Norval cotton without mentioning what is the

reason for stopping.
"A WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER.
"Toronto, Aug. 9th, 1878."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Grit contemporary has a strong sus. cion that it crowed too loudly when, on announcing the date of the elections, it ventured on a fore-cast of the result. And so, on second thought, it sings small. Its one will be pitched lower still five wee

Montreal Gazette :- "No party confident f success would be driven to the loyalty consense to which the Globe is now de oting columns of its space. No, the Go rnment are a beaten party and they know All that is wanted is hard, honest work to make the defeat an absolute rout

The Government Engineer, under the Mackenzie Government, is like Brigham Young's mother-in-law, somewhat "numer He is now abroad in the Maritin Provinces examining harbours, and pros pecting breakwaters, and choosing site for new lighthouses, for the elections ar near, and the Government is using it material advantages

If, as American authorities claim, then are now 660,000 Canadians there, then the unhappy country has given the Yanke together can boast of, and as many as the Nova Scotia and New Brunswic But the worst of it is, the exodus is bating. Home industries with a h market is the only cure.

Satisfied that the Americans are rapid destroying themselves by Protection, only 4.473,000 immigrants took up their homes there between 1861 and 1877. This is over a million more than the total popula tion of this country. No emigrant catche were employed; the victims came of the own sweet will. Felo de se extraordinar was it not?

The New York Times believes that six 1873 the foreign indebtedness of the Unit. States has been decreased from \$1,200,000 ed from \$100,000,000 to \$133,000,000. ousins, who are being crushed to dea by Protection, have reduced their de r 16 per cent ; we have increase

Mr. Pickard, the Ministerial didate in York, N.B., makes the following splendid exhibition of statesmanship and to the electors: "Our debt vastly increase until our population reac eight or ten millions or more. Perhaps then our revenue will increase faster than our expenditure without increasing our taxes or tinkering with our tariff year Therefore he is opposed to tariff readjust ment just now.

"A farmer" informs us that the reasons given by the Globe for the holding of the election on the 19th September are not of a very substantial kind. Said the organ:-The time for the election has been well chosen. It will occur before the breaking up of the roads and also before the agr altural shows, and after the fall ploughing and seeding are finished." Our agricultural friend appears to be somewhat amused at this, as, he says, fall ploughing does not usually commence until October. selves we care not for the reasons. Of far greater importance is the fact that the date of the election has been fixed at a time so little remote.

There seems to have been very little round indeed for the charge made against Archbishop Lynch and the Ecclesiastical Corporation over which he presides in reference to the disposition of the Separate School Fund under their charge. The School Fund certainly has not suffered; but on the contrary several priests who previously put their hands into their pockets to tide over pressing difficulties have never been repaid ne advances which they made. It has been a case of great cry and little wool. The Archbishop and the Ecclesiastical Corporation are thoroughly freed from the charge of mal-administration; and the sooner the whole matter is dropped now, the better it will be for all parties

The Ottawa Free Press is good enough to tell us what seats now held by Conservatives the Government are going to carry positively. They are Kingston, North Leeds, South Leeds, North Victoria North Ontario, South Ontario, South Vic toria, London, East Middlesex, Kent. I must surely have stopped short, for th chief organ the other day said the Govern ment have been "promised" thirteen seats now held by the Opposition. Why not let us have the other three? we will only say, in reply to our Ottaw contemporary, that it knows but little of what it is talking about. Our friends in the constituencies named, however, wi understand that extra efforts are to b made in them by the Government part and will act accordingly.

According to the United States census of 1870, there were in California 10,60 Canadians born, equal to the population & two towns the size of Oshawa. In Cornecticut 10,861 ditto. In Illinois 32,550 one London. Iowa 17,907, two Brantford. Maine 26,788, three Port Hopes. Masschusetts 70,055, one Toronto. Michiga 89,590, two Hamiltons. Minnesota 16 398, one St. Catharines. Missouri 8,44, one Brockville. Nebraska 2,635, and Novada 2,365, one Whitby. New Hampshi 12,935, one St. Catharines. New Jersy 2,474, North Carolina 171, Alabama 18, Arkansas 342. Delaware 112. Florida 17, Georgia 247, Texas 597, Virginia 534-08 Collingwood. New York 79,042, or Ottawa and one London. Ohio 12,98, one Belleville. Oregon 1,187, Pennsyvania 1,022, Rhode Island 1,042, Sou Carolina 77, and Tennessee 587—one Precott. Vermont 28,544, two big Chatham. Wisconsin 25,666, ditto. Territoris 5,000, one Oshawa. Will somebody figure out the value of these Canadian towns and ascertain just what we have lost

Mr. M. P. Ryan to the electors of Ma treal Centre:-"Regarding the policy the present Government in fiscal matters do not hesitate to assert it has been detimental to the interests of the countryat large, and ruinous to the prosperity of the City of Montreal. Our prostrate indistries, silent factories, and closed refineris, tell the mournful tale of the make ministration of the present Gov ment, to which our disasters, if altogether, are in a great measure ment, no matter what its political nane, shall receive my support unless a fair and just system of protection to our native n dustries be the main plank of its platform

My belief is that the leaders of the Oppo sition are imbued with the desire to in-augurate, should they secure the confidence of the country, such a policy, in the re-id-justment of the tariff, as will promote the various commercial industrial our community. Should they do so they views, but not under any other circum-

If people would take better care of their hildren, half the infantile mortality would disappear. For all summer complaints so prevalent among children during the hot season, there is nothing that cures se quickly, or is so sure, as Dr. Fowler's Ex-tract of Wild Strawberry. For sale by all dealers THE ENGLISH MAIL

Liverpool Dates to August

Lord Lorne's appointment as Gover by the English press.
The London correspondent of the

gow Herald says :- "The appointment the Marquis of Lorne to the Governo nion of Canada is understa alary of £10,000 will scarcely be aden

for "royal splendour," and a proposably be brought forward for

THE GAOL PLANK BED

Controversy continues on the new pringulations. As reported in a recent sunary, at a recent assize Baron Dowse s he could not bring himself to impose penalty that otherwise he should h young men, that the jury convicted of r and the learned Judge gave as his rea for not so doing, what had come to knowledge, namely, "that the prison on being sent to gaol for a month sho lie in their clothes during that perioder. Cowan, M.P., gave notice of his int ment on the subject; thus giving the cials, in high quarters, ample time to n hemselves up on the matter. Well, nestion was in due time put, but we ess, says the Armagh Guardian, we ore than astonished at the extraord reply of Mr. Cross, the Secretary of Soft the Home Department, who is repo

s having stated :take in the information supplied to learned judge, for the treatment of pri ers in this respect is uniform, and in cordance with the regulations that been in force for many years in all pris udge, if a prisoner were required to pon plank in his clothes for a mon would be neither more or less than tor The character of these bedsteads tnew, and they were well known. blankets. He had requested his righ make inquiries, and he has been told Armagh, for the prisoners in that gaol all supplied with blankets and bedding The above reply being the reverse of fact. Mr. Cowan has signified his i tion of going further in the matter. since the above burlesque was enacted the House of Commons, Baron Dowse his place, in another Assize town, red to the plank bed torture, and th he was armed with the regular printed

"A convicted criminal prisoner during the whole of his sentence, who month of his sentence when it exceeds month, be required to sleep on a p bed. The prisoners shall be allowed opportunity of earning by industry gradual remission of this requirement a the expiration of one month; but after has earned such remission, he shall liable to forfeit the same on account idleness, inattention to instruction, or a such as a such The Baron remarked to the jury th

of rules of prison discipline under the

was by accident he became aware of rule, and if anyone asked them how found it out, they might reply, it was accident too. What are we to learn f all this? It proves a total want of capa or, if not so, we can only come to the elusion, that it was an attempt to mis Parliament on a subject of vital im tance. Be it what it may, not can excuse the degraded mind that cotted such a rule, and we hold that ever the party is that framed it, shoul forthwith made to answer. Engls law requires no brutal inquisition raciaid in asserting its authority; and we glad to see that the general feeling of public on the subject is one of horror, agree with the principle that gaol should not be pleasant (as it was heretofo Armagh, where well known gaol-birds ferred being tenants of our county but that of pretizing honest labour) but to that of practising honest labour), but not be brutes, as men to men too are. Let the convict be compelled d the day to work, and that hard, as a terrent of crime; but for the sake oboasted civilization, allow the poor wre to pass the unconscious hours of slee such peace as their minds permit.

HARVEST PROSPECTS. The Mark Lane Express considers to judge from recent agricultural adv in many parts of the country dur past month, and the sunshine of July repaired the injury caused by the exce rainfall of May to an unlooked for exexcept in districts where the drought h too severe, causing premature ripening what extent the grain has been affect the prevalence of wet before earing re to be seen; but, there can be no doubt should any compensation be needed, will at least be found in the lux growth of straw. The prospects of the ley crop are variable, and generall promising, particularly on the lighter where the grain has matured badly, the yield will certainly be light.
rain would do no harm to roots, and tity would do more harm than go the aftermath, but any considerable cereals at the present moment. Oat beans promise fairly, although there some complaints of blight in the l

THE BAGOT CASE. Mr. Justice Warren sat on Saturd Dublin to hear an application for trial in the Bagot case. After hearing arguments of counsel, his Lordship re the application. The jury, he said, exercised their judgments upon the fa paternity, and had found that the was the son of the deceased. As fact of insane delusions, the jury were tioned not to confound simple delu with insane delusions, and had also cised their judgment upon the unco-dicted facts of the history of the dece and had drawn the inference and a at a unanimous conclusion that the ceased, when he made his will, was su to a delusion as to the paternity child amounting to an insane delusion was satisfied with the verdict of the and he refused this motion, with cos ROBBERY OF FROM £15,000 TO £18,0

The house of Mr. W. Sowden, the T The house of Mr. W. Sowden, the Thill hotel, Stanningley, near Bradford been robbed of a large amount of proin bank notes, cash and securities. Sowden lately, "for better security said, withdrew a large sum in Ba England notes from the local branch large banking company, and kept it is lock and key in his bed-room. On Fri however, on retiring for the night. however, on retiring for the night, M. Mrs. Sowden discovered that their dr. had been broken open and plunder the control of t the extent, it is computed, of £15,6 £18,000. Some £5 notes were found the Stanningley station of the Northern railway, but probably the paors of the unlawful booty had standard the control of the them about in that particular neighbour for the purpose of putting the politheir guard. The numbers of three of England notes for £500 each are k o Mr. Sowden, and their payment been stopped. Of actual ready n there was not more than £60 or £70; the spoil the robbers have carried off the rest consists of bank notes, bills change, and other documentary secur It is thought metable that of the It is thought probable that of the procarried away not more than from £ to £8,000 can be immediately convint. that the robbers broke open the d om with a "jemmy," and com