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ORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1884.

WARNING.

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OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

THE recklessness with which Mr. MOWAT rushed into the trap he had set for the Manitoba Government is now clear. We can, however, make it clearer still. The teness and utter humiliation of his surrender to Hon. Mr. MILLER is proved out of Mr. Mowar's own month. Let any reader take up the official report of Mr. Mowar dated 29th September, 1883,

tion of the validity of the award.

-Mr. Mowar also wrote, in a strain

of serene confidence, as follows:

"In a word, before Manitobs had any claim or pretence of claim to the territory, Ontario had the same a iministrative possession or it as or any part of its undisputed territory similarly situated as regards population and want of Government.

"The facts stated disprove any claim or supposed claim of prior possession or prior jurisdiction by Manitoba; and there are many additional facts which place beyond all reasonable contention the right of Ontario to the Government of the country pending the dispute."

That was on the 29th September; and on the 18th December Mr. Mowar was sufficiently scared and panic-stricken to sign away his right to exclusive possession of nine-tenths of the territory claimed under the award. Never was a fox run to earth a speeduly!

Continuing his preparation for his a stultification. Mr. Mowar went on as

overnments cannot exercise indepeaient and beneficial jurisdiction in the
ame territory, the right and duty of
dministering justice, preserving oror, and doing what, Government or
egislation can do for developing the
esources, promoting the settlement,
and advancing the progress of the dianied territory, should be left with
he province pending the dispute."
hat was written on 20th September, and
a Dec. 18th Mr. Mowar was sufficiently
umbied to submit to the equal jurisdicon of Manitoba in nine-tenths of the diauted territory. But the organ says Mr.
towar has not surrendered anything! We
could give a sixpence to know what Mr.
towar thinks about it.

Still continuing in his reckless career Mr. Mowar wrote as follows :

"It is obvious that the Government of Ontario would facilitate this great wrong, and encourage its further extension if we were to surrender the possession and government of the territory, and ahandon the duties which belong to provincial ownership,
"For the Government of Manitobs to withdraw from the one narrow locality at which that Government has interfered, would be abut to retrace an erroneous step, taken without anticient consideration, and affording, if persevered in, no possible advantage of a

persevered in, no possible advantage of legitimate kind."

Alas! Menitoha would not budge. Anp so Mr. Mowar "facilitated the e grat "wrong." and incontinently took to his heels as it were, scared out of his wits and out of the territory by a writ of Habeas Corpus. But, of course, he has surrendered nothing!

—Working himself gradually into state of quite eloquential indignation, Mr Mowar slashed away in the turgid styl of a Globe editorial, thus;

out of Mr. Mowar's own mouth. Let any reader take up the official report of Mr. Mowar dated 29th September, 1883, just three months ago, and he can read for himself the language we shall quote, and make for himself the comments we shall offer.

—In that document, dated 29th September last, Mr. Mowar writes:—

"Recent proceedings of the Government of Manito a itself show that that Government is alive to the unsubstantial character of its claim, for there has been no introduced a courts, officers, or otherwise, except at one point of the territory—Rat Portage, to which there is easy access from Winnipeg."

Mr. Mowar was destined to find that that interference was sufficient to precipitate a crisis, to force Mr. Mowar on his kness, and make him submit to a most humiliating come-down rather than face the Manitoba courts of law, and the question of the validity of the award.

"Her kness in suppliance bank."

"Her knee in suppliance bant, Would tremble at his power."

Would tremble at his power."

Alas! it was her foot she lifted, right against the solemn person of Hon. OLIVER Mowat, and the disturbance of his coattails has caused him ever since a disturbance of ideas. Hon. Mr. Miller was not scared at the "damages" argument. He pushed it aside, no doubt to Mr. Mowat's astonishment, and the would be "damages" ushed it aside, no doubt to Mr. Mowar's atonishment; and the would-be "dam-"ager" of everybody in Manitoba concented in his confusion to admit all the "burglars," "trespassers," and so on, to an equal share of the jurisdiction with hisself in the disputed territory.

—We could give more of these interesting extracts, but we refrain. We have already exposed Mr. Mowar by means of the correspondence of 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883. We have put his organ to shame out of its own columns. And here we convict Mr. Mowar out of his own mouth. We have always maintained that Mr. Mowar was not honest in regard to these questions. We think we have proved it, and we are of opinion that the people of Ontario will agree with us in every word of condemnation we have passed upon Mr. Mowar for his policy on people of Ontario will agree with us in every word of condemnation we have passed upon Mr. Mowar for his policy on the boundary question. It must have been the to him from the start that his ground was not tanable; yet in order to strengthen himself at the elections he professed to believe his position was impregnable. He has now surrendered almost at discretion.

THE QUEEN V. HODGE.

In this issue we are enabled to give our readers the report of the London Times of the case of The Queen w. Hodge, which arrived by wire,

We are happy to be able to say that the decision, as reported in the Times, bears out fully and circumstantially the view we took of the affair two weeks ago. The Judicial Committee expressly decline to ntertain the main point at issue between the two Governments, since that point was not distinctly raised in the Court of Queen's Bench nor in the Court of Appeal of Ontario.

The decision simply amounts to this, that the Local Legislature, supposing it to possess certain powers, has the right to to possess certain powers, has the right to delegate these powers to unnicipal bodies or commissioners. No one seriously questions that position. And the decision is that as a mere matter of police regulation the Legislature has power to permit municipal bodies or commissioners to make rules and enforce by-laws and impose fines in regard to the sale of liquor at certain hours and to certain persons. And this is a decision for which it was not necessary to have gone so far afield.

Two weeks ago we pointed out that the Privy Council would not undertake to decide questions not specifically raised in the courts below. Now Mr. Kern, as we read his argument in the case in the Queen's Bench reports, did not raise the general question at all. And Judge Hagarty said, "We, therefore, enter into "no general consideration of the powers" of the Legislature to legislate on this "subject," &c.

When the case came before the Court of Appeal the argument on hebalf of Mr. Hodor was as we contended before), to quote from the report: "That "the Legislature of Ontario had not

2. By the Scott Act of 1878, passed by

Bench and Court of Appeal of Ontario, which have expressly confined the authority of the Provincial Legislature to matters of police regulation.

5. By the decision of the Privy Council in The Quees a Russell, in which the supreme authority of the Dominion Parliament was recognized and special care taken to show that the Judicial Committee did not diasent from the Supreme Court of Canada; and

6. By the decision in The Queen a Hodge in which it is very clear that only the minor master of police regulation was decided; the powers of the Dominion Parliament expressly stated to be supreme in regard to liquor treated as an article of trade and commerce, and the powers of the Local Legislature expressly limited to matters of police regulation.

Against these contentions the Grit organs will, we judge, labour in vain. They may be denied, but they cannot be contradicted, and they will be ultimately sustained by the highest judicial authority in the Empire.

THE ORGAN'S GYRATIONS.

---IT will be amusing to those who do ot watch closely the vagaries of the Grit organ, to have a few specimens of the way in which it has been dodging about on the boundary question. We do not need to go far away for our references. In the articles of the organ on Mr. Mowar's conduct at Rat Portage in July and August last will be found all that we need for our purpose. The articles are not very lively reading, but they are amusing in the extreme in spite of their bad style.

On the Sist July the organ, very didactic mood, said ; "But while Mr. Mowat was wil er the boundary question to the Privy Coun-il for the sake of peace, he know, as avery one who is familiar with the history of the liacossion knows, that the Privy Council council finally and satisfactorily settle

Clearly the case is a proper one to settle, to consent itself with giving an opinion—that is, making an award—which, on the authority of eminent law officers of the Crowa, would not have the effect of a 'binding judicial determination.'

Since July last the organ has altered its opinion; its ideas concerning the Privy Council have changed; but all the same it insists that it stands just where it always did. The public will think differently.

---On the same date, July 31st, 1883,

On the same date, July 31st, 1883, the organ said:

"Ontario's claim to the district being, as is admitted, legitimate, only Untario, it is evident, can legally or augusty exercise any such authority in the district, and only under the laws of Ontario can any municipatity be incorporated or organized. The laws of Ontario, absolutely null and of no effect. But Sir John Macdonald's pap r represents the action of the intruders as legal an i proper."

Since that date Mr. Mowar's ideas have changed; and now he admits Manitobs to equal rights with his Government in the disputed territory. When the organ comes next time to discuss this question, no doubt it, also, will have changed its point of view. But, of course, it will surrender nothing—oh, no; "no surrender!"

—On August 6th, 1883, the organ had the following:

"They presend to think that Mr. Norquay

the following:

"They pretend to think that Mr. Norquay is acting within the law, and is the true friend of order, while they soknowledge that the province in whose name he is seeing has no legitimate claim to the district. They are not so very stapid as to believe that Manutoba labes can operate beyond the limits of they province, or that under them and by virtue of them always can legitimately exercise power or authority is another proming: yet they commend what Mr. Norquay his done, and lavish their great store of ville epithest on Mr. Mowat, his colleagues, and those he has appointed to carry out the laws of Ontario whin the confines of Ontario."

Alas! since that time Mr. Mowat has been compelled by Attorney-General Millians to look at Manitoba's rights in quite another light; and now, under the agreement entered into, Manitoba law is as good as Ontario law, and Mr. Mowat cannot appoint a Police Commissioner whose acts will be valid without a commission from the Governor of Manitoba ! How things have changed! But of course there has been "no surrender."

On August 6th the organ was even more eloquent still:

"Only Copperheads could praise as the champion of justice, and right, and law, and order, Mr. Normay, who is an intruder and treapasses on the territory of Onderso, and having no claim or shadow of right, seeks to create a title by adverse possession, and so to rob Ontario of what even Ontario. To less are forced—rejuctantly, it is true—to admit is part of this province."

part of this province."

Now, however, the Copperhead who admits Mr. Nosquay's right is Mr. Mowar. In August last Mr. Nosquay had "go claim" or shadow of right." Now he lias equal rights with Mr. Mowar. When the organ sees its own expressions in black and white it will not believe them. Here they are, however, and they must be faced.

On August 8th the organ was most un-

The way of the transgressor is hard: and Mr. Mowar and his organs will find themselves for the next few months on a hard road to travel. No one will pity them much, because they have offended much against all the decencies of public life. It remains to be seen if the Legislature, in such shape as it may be when Mr. Mowar summons it, will have sufficient spirit and independence to place on Mr. Mowar the stigma he has richly deserved for a durse of hypocrisy which was intended to be treasonable to the Dominion, and has turned out, as we always said it would to, be treasonable to the Province of Ontario and to the Grit party ince of Ontario and to the Grit party

A VERY ORACULAR UTTERANCE. THE Grit Local Government's vast and laborious Intellect is engaged in wrestling with the school-book question. And what passes for Intellect in the Gube office is engaged in preparing the public mind for—

In yesterday's issue the organ had a most mysterious atterance; full of words; meaning nothing; but indirectly confessing a good deal. In regard to having only

one series of school-books we are told:

"There are, of course, difficulties in the way of securing only one series for the use of the province, after two have been sanctioned, and a third spoken of as likely to be."

Of course; even Mr. Mowar's Government have enough conscience left to make it feel ashamed of its conduct, and delicate about confessing that it was wrong.

The organ also says:

"If out of the three which have been so much before the public lately a composite series can be selected which will give general satisfaction, and if the promoters of the different series are willing to acquiesce in such an arrangement, good and well."

This points to an amalgamation of rival interests in book-making, and we simply call public attention to it, and advise an economic watchfulness of the coming agreement.

economic watchfulness of the coming agreement.

Having given the above hint of what is at present in Mr. Ross' mind, the organ observes with vast profundity:

"But should a satisfactory arrangement on some such basis as that which we have just indicated be found impossible, some other course will no doubt be adopted, and successfully, to supply a single and satisfactory series of Readers for the province."

Of course; if one "arrangement" is not made "another" arrangement must be made; especially when the Local Government has discovered that it has been whong, and must get right or perish.

Exactly how wrong the Government has been, the organ confesses, with a want of wit which has now become chronic. In one paragraph it makes five separate confessions of the iniquities of which the Mowart Government has been guilty in regard to school books. It says in reference to having only one series of books:

"The advantages of such an arrangement are too obvious to need any detailed atstement. It will make uniform examinations for the whole province of once practicable and satisfactory."

This means that uniform examinations have not been practicable and not satisfactory."

This means that uniform examinations have not been practicable and not satisfac-ory—facts which are far too true. Again:
"It will prevent any unnecessary expense to parents when they remove from one discreta to another."

This means that parents have hitherto, in the circumstances mentioned, been put to unnecessary expense by Mr. Mowar's

Again:

"It will extinguish all the upseemly canvassing of rival publishers, as well as other possible things still more unseemly."

This means that it will extinguish such corrupt, shameless, and scandalous bargains as existed between Hon. G. W. Ross and a publishing firm, of whom he was the peddier and agent. The organ is right enough in calling it "more unseemly still" than the canvassing of the rival tradesmen. A little more frankness would make Mr. G. W. Ross reaponsible for the most acandalous exhibition ever made of this unseemly practice.

Again:

THE OLD YEAR.

Iv every day were not an anniversar nere would be less danger of our makin oo much of the greater feasts and festivals. The advantage which these latter have in from the fact that they are of universal in-terest. Each man and woman may have his or her especial anniversary, but all units in recognizing in some form or other the festi-vals of Christmas and New Year. About Christmas the associations which cling most closely are those of rejoicing and reunion. About New Year the associations tions are of a more sober and serious, and generally speaking a more prudential character. "Of all sound of all bella"

mentrance into the property of others has rights which should be respected, and that he should be commended, as Mr. Norquoy now is, for endeavouring to uphied these rights by the disc of club and pisted, and that the owner should not attempt to eject the intruder or the burg ar, or even to make any use of his own land of his own house until he has appealed to the courts and obtained a judicular decision that the property is his. Common sense and every principle of justice revo ts against a doctrine so monstrons and so preposterous."

As we have observed, the opinion of the argan concerning Mr. Norquay has changed; and its tone now would be much more respectful. Mr. Norquay now is not a "trespasser," no, nor even a "burglar;" he is tenant in common (with remainder) with Mr. Mowar in the disputed territory; and Mr. Mowar annot, and will not, move a step without his consents.

"The way of the transgressor is hard; and Mr. Mowar and his organs will pity them much, because they have offended much arainst all the decencies of public life. It remains to be seen if the Legislature, in such shape as it may be

In this country the year has been one of comparative prosperity, marred by a depression which, as even the least friendly critics admit, has acted as a warning against future trouble. Our industries have been moderately prosperous, however; and the year closes with a hopeful feeling among business men. Politically, the struggle of reason and moderation against fanatical fury and "provincial" sectionalism has ended in the surrender of the party of disturbance, who have abandoned their programme and submitted to the inevitable and to the Conservatives. In all probability the surrender of the argumentative position is but preliminary to the surrender of the official position. And in that hope we mark the close of the year with some satisfaction, and approach with confidence the threshold of the new.

have been taken.

Looking back over the century can it be said that the Government has been a success? The country has grown in numbers and wealth enormously; and enormously has it waxed strong in mechanical appliances. But in all the higher attainments of a nation, there has been failure; and the failure is confessed in every department of the national literature. The biographers of statesmen tell us that the calibre and honour of the caste have decreased. The critics of the national literature confess to a falling away from the high point reached by Washington Irving, who sought strength at the fountain of English literature. The chorus of satirists is a harmonicus condemnation of political life and private society.

The little republics that have made the United States their model have been in a constant state of confusion. Their language is Spanish. Their commerce is English. Their unstable political institutions are half American and half savage. America has failed to impose her institutions are half American and half savage. America has failed to impose her institutions, her literature, her science, her art, on any part of the continent outside the borders of the Republic. And a writer in a leading magazine confesses that if now any public man should set up the language of George Washington as his political code, his audience would laugh in his face.

The moral of the story is one that history everlastingly teaches. No nation or part of a nation can violently detach itself from its history and traditions and expect to enter with success on a new process of development and progress. Revolution is not creation; and the purposes of creation are discurbed by revolution. The United States will probably suffer for centuries to come for the unnatural episode of the rebellion; and the effects of the suffering will appear in that general lowering of moral tune in public life and in private life, which will always check the pride of Republicans in the Republic.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our West India trade is annually becomng more and more important. In 1876 is reached \$6,355,000 ; in 1882 is was \$9,383,-

That was a rather mean piece of business of which Mr. Sturges Hardy was guilty, when because a Parkdale baker ran against a clerk in his department for the position of school trustee, he took the job of amplying bread to the emigrant sheds from the taker and handed it over to Mr. Tait, a Gris politician, living on Yonge street. The crime of opposing a Government officer in a municipal contest must be an awful one, But one would hardly expect that the punishment would be so severe, seeing that Mr. M. wat laid to down as a rule, in the case of Mr. Small, that no person holding a situation under the Provincial Government should become a usuadidate for an office in the gift of the municipality.

THE QUEEN v. HODGE.

HODGE V. THE QUEEN.

the Court of Queen's Beach for Unterio.
Mr. J. K. Keir, Q. C., of the Canadian bar, and Mr. Jevens were counselfor the appellant.
Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., Mr. Admilius Irving, Q.C., of the Canadian bar, and Mr. Raleigu, for the Crown.

The suit, though it arose upon a somewhat instended matter, involves questions of importance and interest, as between the Dominion Parliament in Canada and the legislatures of the various provinces. The appellant, Mr. Arch. G. Hodge, is the proprietor of the St. James' hotel, Torouto, and as much he held a license under the Liquor License Act of the Province of Ontario. He also had a billiard license, issued under the authority of the Municipal Act by the Corporation of Torente. On the 25th of April, 1881, the Board of License Commissioners, by virtue of the Liquor License Act, passed certain resolutions on the regulation of the tavents and shops in the city of Toronto, and on the 11th of May following Mr. Hodge, the appellant, was summoned before the Police Magistrate by the license inspector for having nulawfully permitted a billiard table to be used, and a game of billiards played thereon in his hotel during the time probinited by the Liquor License Act and by the resolutions of the commissioners, viz., after seven o'clock on Saturday night. He was convicted of the alleged offence and fined \$20 and coats, or in default imper onment. The appellant upon that obtained a rule nisi in the Court of Queen's Bench for Ontario, calling on the Police Magistrate to show cases why the conviction should net be QUASHED ON THE GROUNDS :--

1. That the resolution of the License Commissioners and the conviction founded thereon were tlegal and unauthorized.

2. That the License Commissioners had no authority to pass the resolution prohibiting the game of billiards as in the resolution, not had they cover to authority the imposition.

tion.

3. The Liquer License Act, under which the Commissioners had assumed to pass the resolution, was beyond the authority of the Legislature of Ontario, and did not authorize the resolution, and

4. That the conviction—was unauthorized in law and was bad in form and defective on its fee.

in law and was bad in form and defective on its face.

The rule came on for argument, and on the 25th of June, 1881, the Court of Queen's Bench, consisting of Chief Justice Hagarty, Mr. Justice Armour, and Mr. Justice Cameron, made the rule absolute to quash the conviction. The judgment of the court stated that in each province the Legislature might exclusively make laws in reation to certain epecified matters, among them being municipal institutions, shop, tavern, auctioneers, and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue, etc.; the administration of pustice in the province, in luding the constitution, maintenance, and organization of previncial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty, or imprisonment for enforcing a law of the province made in relation to any of the classes of subjects enumerated, and generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. They were beenight, they said, in face of

in that hope we mark the close of the year with some satisfaction, and approach with confidence the threshold of the new.

\*\*THE OLD GENTURY.\*\*

The close of the year 1783 saw the American Republic enter upon its experi
wich some satisfaction, and approach with confidence the threshold of the new.

\*\*THE OLD GENTURY.\*\*

The close of the year 1783 saw the American Republic enter upon its experi
widely different regulations as to tayern.

\*\*INTERIOR OF STION.\*\*

\*\*INTERIOR OF STI

The close of the year 1785 asw the American Republic enter upon its experiment without any restraint from any apperior or rival power. In July Sevannah was evacuated. In November the last Brutish soldier left the soil of the country, And on the 25rd December Genons Wassurgard, and high meaning, which the world will not forget. And the Republican model was soon set up, which has been in course of improvement during a century, and from which so many very worthless copies have been taken.

Looking back over the century can it be said that the Government has been a success? The country has grown in numbers and wealth enormously is and enormously has it waxed strong in mechanical applicance. But in all the higher attainment of a natiout, there has been failure; and the failure is confessed in every department of the national literature. The biographers of statement sell us that the califore and honour of the caste have decreased. The crutes of the mation literature confess by a failing away from the high point reached by Wassingtain Irving, who sought strength a content of a satirities is a harmonicus condemnation of public and private and honour of the caste have decreased. The crutes of the mation interature confess by a failing away from the high point reached by Wassingtain Irving, who sought strength a content of the caste have decreased. The crutes of the mation interature confess by a failing away from the high point reached by Wassingtain Irving, who sought strength a content of the compares in English. Their mostable pointed institutions are half American and half sowney. American has a failed to impose her institutions are half American and half sowney american and half sowney. American has failed to impose her institutions are half american and half sowney ame THEIR LORDSHIPS' JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, who had taken time to consider their decision, now gave judgment at great length, referring in detail to the provisions of one various Imperial, Dominion, and Provincial Acts, and the local regulations bearing on the subject. They said that Mr. Korr and Mr. Jeune, in their full and very able argument for the appellant, informed their Lordships that the first and principal question in the cause was wistner the Liquor Liceuse Act, 1877, 'in its 4th and 5th sections, was ultra wrea of the Ontario Legislature, and they had properly said that it was a matter of importance as between the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of the province. They had moreover contended that the Legislature of Ontario has no power to mass any Act to regulate the liquor traffic; that the whole power to pass such an Act was conferred on the Dominion Parliament, and consequently taken from the Provincial Legislature by section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, and that it did not come within any of the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Provincial Legislature by section 92. Their iordships did not think it necessary in the present case to lay down any general rule or rules for the con-

of the Canada Temperanue Act, which did not appear to have been locally atopted. Their Lordahips were of opinion that in relation to sect has 4 and 5 of the Act in question, the Liquor License Act, the Legislature of Ontario acted within the powers of the Imperial Act, 1867, and that in other respects there was no conflict with the powers of the Dominion Parliament. Provincial Legislatures were in no sense delegates of or acting under any mandate from the Imperial Parliament. Within the limits prescribed by the British North America Act of subjects and area the Local Legislature was supreme, and had the same authority as the Imperial Parliament of the Dominion, which had had in like circumstances to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation authority to make by-laws or resolutions as to the subjects specified in the enactment. On the whole their lordships were of opinion that the decision of the Court of Appeal of Ontario should be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs, and they would so humbly advise her Majesty.

THE TORRENS LAND SYSTEM.

THE TORRENS LAND SYSTEM.

Its Introduction Into the North-West Asked For.

A deputation from the Land Law Amendment Association waited upon the Minister of the Interior, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, recently at the offices of Gzowski & Macpherson, Toronto. Among the members of the deputation were Mesers. Herbert Mason, president of the association; D. Blain, vice-president; Beverley Jones, spectary; W. S. Lee, W. Goodernam, John Fisken, John Leys, W. Kerstemann, jr., S. G. Wood, J. Blaikie, W. B. Scarth.

Mr. Mason, in introducing the deputation to the Minister, said that they came before him as members of an association which had been formed in Toronto, and the object of which was to endeavour to secure an improvement in the system by which real estate was transferred in this province, Mantoba, and the North-West and, in fact, throughout Canda. The particular branen of the subject to which they wished to call his attention was the introduction of their system to the No. th-West territories. This system was to all intents and purposes the Torrens system, which had been adopted in Australia and had been found to work satisfactor by In Ontario the association had every reason to believe that the Torrens system would be adopted at an early date, as public opinion had been aroused in favour or it. In the North-West, however, there were very few people, and the association could not say what the public opinion was there in reference to this reform, as they had had no opportunities or ascertaining.

In sourse of conversation with the Minister the members explained the working of the Torrens system in Australia, and referred to the establishment of the Government guarantee fund for the compensation of persons who might be caused a loss by the working of the system. It was pointed out that the claims on the fund had so far been very small and was but a small percentage of the amount brought into the fund by the small tax upon property brought within the operation of the Torrens eystem.

Hon, D. L. Macpherson said that he ful

question. It was one, however, to which he had given his attention, and he had recognized its importance and had seen the advantage which would accoue from a simplification of the sys em of the transfer of land. He was glad to hear that the association was pressing the matter upon the attention of the Ontario Government, as there was no doubt that whatever the Ontario people did would have its influence upon the people of the North-West. He had of course to speak with reserve as to the reform in the No. th-West, as he would have to consult his colleagues on the subject. The difficulties surrounding the question were very great, and whether anything could be done this session was hard to say.

The deputation then withdrew after thanking the Minister for his courtesy.

EL MEHDI AND GUM ARABIC. How the Rebellion in the Sondan is Causing a Rise in the Price of Candy. a Rise in the Price of Candy.

The toothsome gumdrop and the rubberlike marshmallow will soon be an expensive luxury, and all because the "False Prophet," thousands of miles away, is stirring up a rebellion in the Soudan. Pure gum arabic composes over thirty per cent. of all the best con ectionery, and comes almost exclusively from the Soudan. Khartoum is its great market. It is brought there by the natives and bartered to merchants from Cairo and Suskim for guns, cartridges, trinkets, and other articles dear to the heart of a savage. Once a year, during October and November, when the Nile is at its highest, the yield is floated down on barges to Cairo, and thence shipped to

London. Paris, Marekilles, and New York. A small part is taken overland on camels to Suakim, about a three months' trip. The unit of commerce is a bale containing 500 pounds. The European consumption every year is 12,000 of these bales, while America consumes half as many.

Since El Mebdi has been disaffecting the Soudan the price of gum has steadily been geing up, and from the usual price of sight or ten cents a pound it has now risen to twenty, and there is little to buy at that. No crop was brought in this year, and unless the insurrection is quelled within the course of three montos there will be none next. The Cairo merchants of course will not send their mency into the Soudan in its present state, even could their agents get there safely. Besides this, there is very little to bring out, as none has been gathered this year.

The Soudan negroes, having very little of the Yankee thrift, will not work unless they can see an immediate return for their labour. As El Obeid is already occupied and Khartoum is likely to be soon, there is no chance of bringing the crop out by water, and an overland freightage would be most expensive taking a caravan nearly a year to make the trip between Khartoum and Cairo. Even then a bale would be a heavy load for a camel.

DESTISERS OF CANDY.

cainel. Nearly all of last year's crop was destroyed by the Egyptian army while they were in Khartoum. The baies of gum were piled in large pens waiting for the fall rise in the rive to be shipped to Cairo. The army hein short of grain bags dumped the gum on the ground and appropriated the haies. O course the next rain washed thousands of dollars into the soil of Khartoum. A Cair merchant writing to a firm in this site saw.

George L. Thomas, of Lond of a book on fast type setting from \$500 to \$1,000 that is compositor in America in a m

Mr. P. Lorillard, the noted sented each of the 3,000 hand has tobacco factory with a w Christmas gifts. The amount ed was about \$17,000. After a three hours'estruggioseo, on Saturday, Muldoon ling match with Bauer for \$ the championship of the w was carried in triumph on tan admiring crowd. At the Westminster Aquari December 3, Willie Beckwir Laucaster expert Finney i series of three swimming rasach for £1,030 a side,
Beckwith's ultimate success

NOTES OF SI

Wallace Ross and Courtney matched for a race next year Beb Ferguson, a well know has refus d \$3,000 to manage team of Cincinnati.

by the latter, and not nian has offered to 000 expenses to go east to nes, where t ere is a better

Patrick Curley, of Pittal match his dog, Jack Napo ed dog in America, at thirty-five take a pound, for \$1,000 a si take place six weeks a ter s McCuilough's "Sport," of L ferred.

Cool as a cucumber must condition of Martin, of Vaughan, of Rapid City, who yards' dash in summer racing the thermometer stood at Vaughan won by a yard, at mateued for a similar race for Paddy Ryan, his wife, and in Chicago Monday night fro says he will pull anyone's nos a coward. He knows that So matized him as a cur, for time they meet in a saloon whip Sullivan in a rough a

llivan, vanish. Charles O. Breed, who sonfidence in the trusting pow-lic, or who is a greater f athletes, is said to have p dumb-bell from the shoulder above the bead 1,000 time without rest. He took an plish the feat. J. S. Campbell, owner of Richball, says he is the fastes and he makes an offer to mat

and he makes an other to make any trotter or pacer in An \$5,000 to \$10,000 a side, to mutually agreed upon. Richly in Texas, where he is at pre-en grass. He will be taken up i jogged until spring.

The letest ware from Colors The latest yarn from Colors ill ing of a mountain lion we by two hunters after an hour the lion's starting for one hi would fire and draw his att an alleged hour of this sort of an an alleged hour of this sort of an an alleged hour of this sort of an alleged hour of this sort of the men were more frighter Shades of Ananias!

A new amusement for lad from Austria. In fashionable of the custom has been introduc of instructing ladies in fencing ing-master, who is the mo the Viennese ladies in this so gave a tournament, at which i pupils before a selected au persons.

Edgar Norman Hughes, of one of the best football players versity at either the Rugby or A died of typhoid fever on Hughes was one of the most versity men, an active supplicatereests and societies, and by his friends as one of the mand genial fellows that ever at

The Marquis of Lorne's atte tize the moose-deer in Scotla to fair, for of the pair sent Canada a few weeks ago, t last week at Inverary, and th appear as if it would thrive. opinion that the moist climate will never suit an animal acc bracing air of Canada.—Truth

Harry Wright has two pet wortny of consideration:—F put the pitcher back two fee he would have base runne second and third bases just run now. The first would give chance to display their skilgame lively, and te latter many of those painful accid which yearly cripple clubs.

Reeves and Regan, Surrevs near London on December fight for \$50 a side. Each m fight for \$50 a side. Each m by professional talent. Spiri close quarters signalized the fi The third round was a long or ing for the body and Reeve blows on the head. Reeves at with a square right-hander or knocking him down. Rega-the next two rounds, giving the end of the fifth.

the end of the fifth. Seth Green, "father of figested a plan whereby the listocked with white fish. holding of a meeting of fisher ing resolutions to use no sma two-inch mesh. He also sugge should be employed in each be duty it shall be to take t spawn from the ripe fish, sent to a hatchery house to b Under such condition the

Under such condition the would soon be awarming with Poaching affrays in England yet. A couple of weeks ago, land estate of Lord Zetland named Metcalfe and Wright men armed with guus pheasan making towards them they withe poachers to stand back, a afterwards one of the latte entering Wright's hands. Mifred at, his knee and thigh with shot. Metcalfe lay will ground for two hours, whe rived and he was convey poachers got clear away.

A bull-dog named Jack Name of the latter was convey the standard of the was convey to the standard of the standard of the was convey to the standard of the

A bull-dog named Jack Nabeing trained for a fight walked fifteen miles every daing for several bours on a training training placed in a bawith hay, and this bag is the chain, which is suspended by means of a swivel. A clo is then placed on Napoleon allowed to wrestle with his bag swings about one foot froation that dog ample of jumping and wrestling. He the exercise, and his training reatest scheme he has ever the several property of the several place.

Tom Allen, who for many champion of America, says the best bit of stuff of his wland over produced, and wi ready to tack him against an Sulivan, for \$5,000. He's a line money for him to four months from signing a knuckles. No gloves for fista." Referring to the bac Allen said —"Why, they to McDonald got up a private him and it the Sheriff in Chum and it the Sheriff in Chum and it the Sheriff in Chum and a wor. If anybody to him all over.