Mr. Cascaden was compelled to admit that that report was substantially correct. A fact which the public will bear in mind

THE USE TO WHICH ST. PATRICK'S

THE Grit press are using the name of

he "sons of St. PATRICK" all over the

world have been accustomed to curse with

a grievous curse,
The Mowar Government took St. Pat-

rick's day to set a hired informer to swear

The Mowar Government pitched upon

St. Patrick's day as the day on which they

would use members of Parliament as spies on private persons and traitors to their

Was that an episode grateful to the eyes and ears of Irishmen?

The wretched traitors who sold the

blood of their fellows in Ireland were moved by the fear of their own poor lives,

certain horror at the crime; but there

cution, which will cause in the heart

of every horiest one of the class the Grit

organs appeal to; a desire only to grasp the Grit ruffians by the throat.

WHY MR. MEREDITH

The Globe always fails its party in

struggle. It has ability only for the

routine stupidity of Grit necessities. When it is called upon for any unusual effort its

knees give way and even its customary profanity fails it. The attempt of the

organ to make a diversion by attacking

Mr. MEREDITH is a characteristic piece of

folly. The organ has generally misinter-

preted public sentiment, and it never mis-

interpreted it more foolishly than when it

attacked Mr. MEREDITH. The organ

"(1) Every one remembers how Mr. Mere-dish threatened to impeach Mr. Pardee, and through him the whole Mowat Ministry. On the 10th of December, 1883, THE MAIL had the following extraot, and accompanying

comment :-"Turning toward Mr. Pardee, who, at the significant motion, was observed to tremble and become almost livid in countenance, Mr. Meredith raised aloft his arm and in tones

says-

that conduct which Irishmen love?

DAY WAS PUT.

in this case.

THE WEEKLY MAIL rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

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 offering to ent on rate should be avoided, as he with its proper atmosphere of scorn and is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL ridicule. will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF VIRTUE.

Is the public has a good memory and we think it has ; if it possesses a talent for humour and we are sure it does; then the truly pious pose of the Grit organs and leaders in regard to what they are pleased to call a "conspiracy" must appear supremely funny. When Diok Turrin puts on the constable's uniform we suspect the calls our attacks on him "atrocious." Our warrant he carries. When LOVELAGE contemporary will accept our warning now gets into the pulpit, we doubt the doctrine in time—London is not far away; and he preaches. If O'DONOVAN ROSSA should sleeping dogs are less dangerous than widesuddenly begin to talk of loyalty to the awake ones. We shall quote one or two QUEEN, we should more strongly urge the reminiscences concerning Cascaden, which, care-taking of her Majesty's safety. And when Messra Blake, Mowar, Hardy, Parder, and though they will shock the reader, and cause a thrill of pious horror in the breasts of Hardy, Parder, and France, are matters of record in the courts. They are as McKru and their organs join in a common outpour of virtueus protestations, the Canadian public is likely to enjoy the spectacle, but not likely to join in the canting profession.

sitting with his colleagues. It is certain that he sent him his mandate to "speak "now" across the floor of the House, to the place where he was sitting with his colleagues. The price was paid in the appointment of Mr. Woop to the Chief pointment of Mr. Wood to the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba. Mr. BLAKE has nevertheless been posing as a friend of political virtue.

-Mr. BLAKE purchased the majority by which his party was sustained after that event by distributing the surplus of Sandfield Macdonald all over the pro-vince. The act was one of electoral corvince. Ine act was one of electoral corruption in the circumstances. The burglar was bribing the jury who tried him with the proceeds of the burglary. And he has been posing ever since as a friend to public virtue and private honesty. But the people are a trifle cynical regarding such professions.

The Grit party in 1873 came into power by means of bribery, petty larceny, felony, perjury, and spying. Private papers were filched from Mr. Arbor's desk and used by the sensitive Black and the sensitive Black and the sensitive Black. the sweet-scented HUNTINGTON. A clerk in the post-office committed a felony, which was utilized with alacrity by the Grits of Montreal. The accusers fied from the test of an oath. They showered abuse on Lord DUFFERIN. They insulted the Queen. But they got office; and that consoled them for much infamy.

purchase of Mr. BLAKE. He had given his word of honour to Parliament that he did not want to be a Minister, and would not not want to be a Minister, and would not be one. In forty-eight hours Mr. Mackens had bought him for some price; and he was a Minister. The next-act was the purchase of Anglin as a Speaker, he giving up his claims to a Cabinet office, and selling the Catholic interests, for the Speakership and a printing contract—as events proved to be the arrangement. And from 1874 to 1878 the courts were husy defrom 1874 to 1878 the courts were busy de-nouncing the corruption of the Grit party; and the House of Commons was foul with the presence of contractors and agents who, from their places in the House, did-the work of their fellows in the lobbies.

-In the formation of the Government —In the formation of the Government there was deliberate bribery. Messra Scott, Cartwright, Copfin, Ross, Burfer, and Smith (of Westmoreland) had all been supporters of Sir John Macdonald. They deserted him; some earlier, most of them in the crisis of 1873. Their services were paid for by Cabinet offices. The affair was as much a bribe, in the circumstances, as if the money had been put into their hands. This coalition, which the virtuous and centre Castonava thinks dis their hands. Inis coaution, which the virtuous and gentle Cascaden thinks dishonest, was the one condition on which the Grit party was able to hold power, even for the short time allowed them by a deluded and indignant public.

One of the most striking events of the later stages of Mr. MACKENZIE'S Govthe later stages of Dir. MAUKERIA. to ernment was the LETELLER affair, to which the Grit party extended its fullest natronage. And one of the principal burchase of a Conservative member with the place of the Speakership. The bar-rain and sale was made in the office of

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THE WERKLY MAIL.

These are the men who are crying out their virtue in the public places, and denouncing an attempt to form a Coalition (which began among their own friends) as a conspiracy against constitutional government. The absurdity of the thing is too glaring. The hypocrisy of the thing is too great. We believe in the strength of the public memory which holds still the facts of the history of the Grit party. And we believe in the sense of hymour of the public memory which holds at the facts of the history of the Grit party. believe in the sense of humour of the pub-lie which will surround this Grit imposture

THE only evidence against Mr. MERK is Dr. CASCADEN, who is a triend of Mr. Mowar. Mr. Mowar patronized him, petted him, did everything except promote him. It was Dr. CASCADEN who met Mr. MEEK somewhere, and had a conversation,

follows:

The following is an extract from a report headed "Cascaden Libel Suits," which appeared in the St Thomas Journal of March 19th, 1880: "The libel case in which Mr. John Camp-

against Mr. Campbell without further delay. In this case distinguished counsel, Warren Rock, Eag., Q.C., of London, and A. Bethune, Esq., Q.C., of Toronto, are retained by the plaintiff. Mr. Glen, a talented young barrister of this town, conducts the defence for Mr. Campbell. We should have stated that the adultery count, originally part of the above case, is now struck out. After the pleadings were filed for trial at the last assizes application was made to the court in Toronto on behalf of the plaintiff for permission to Dr. Cascadea to go on trial without being obliged to enquire into the adultery charges at all. The court granted that permission on condition that the expenses incurred on both sides that far in connection with the adultery count should be paid up. Only the forgery and the murder charges will interefore be subject of trial at the coming assizes."

In connection with the same suits the London Daily Free Press, of March 31st, 1880, has the following:

"Mr. Campbell and Dr. Cascaden had married sisters, and Mr. Campbell, claiming to know something of the inside life of his brother-in-law, opposed him, no doubt, conscientiously, and certainly most vigorously. Dr. Cascadea alleges that this opposition was so great that Mr. Campbell called him (the plaintiff) a 'whore-monger,' accused him of poisoning his wife, murder, &c. The plaintiff filed his declaration, and defendant pleaded not guilty in response, but in defence specifying cases of criminal connection with married women and 'sunstry squawa."

This is the "gentleman" who is Mr. Mowar's friend, and Mr. Hardy's crony, and Mr. Parder's pride, and Mr. Fraser's spy and informer. We congratulate him on the number of his friends. And we

spy and informer. We congratulate him on the number of his friends. And we on the number of his friends. And we join them all in one general note of pointed congratulation on the fitness of each for the society of all the others. These are the men who have brought criminal proceedings against Mr. Bunting.

THE GRIT ORGAN'S GAUSE FOR

REJOICING. THE delight of the Globe over the assault on the reputation of THE MAIL and its manager is expressed as usual in the very worst of English. These fellows have no style. But the cause of the rejoicing, such as it is, is very clear to us,

There was a time when the Globe pended over Ontario. It was the power that made and unmade politicians of a certain kind-there were men who were bevond the reach of its influence. It was a coarse, brutal, bullying sheet. It made even some money out of its prostitution of "God's great gift of speech" to the purposes of falsehood and slander.

There was no rank too high, no acter too revered, no man too pure, no age too reverend, to save its victims from
the poisonous epithets which viperous and
vindictive men showered upon them from
the Globe's columns. Every man who was
remarkable for anything good or useful or
honourable was at some time or other
made the victim of its systematic malice.
It was also the main prop of Gritism.
It made the Grit party. It kept it alive.
It gave it power. It imbued it with its
own spirit. It kept it in office. And
when The Man was started the Grit
organ represented a formidable force to
attack, as it was a powerful force for its
party's defence. party's defence.
Well, all that is altered. THE MAIL'S'

coarse and vulgar kind which once characterized it has gone, and it is now canting and snivelling, and coarse and vulgar by turns, but without any ability at all. The party is in Opposition at Ottawa; it is shattered in Ontario; and its strength is broken for all the old purposes of a successful party fight.

The MAIL has had its share in this terrific downfall and bankrupt condition of a once powerful, insolent, domineering, and brutal party organization. Hence the vindictive rage with which Mr. Bunring and The MAIL have been assailed. Hence the joy that is expressed, in such clumsy sentences, in the Grit organ at the present prosecution. Well, we will bide the event. Time has been on our side too. Time we still have. And the people are sufficiently alive to the iniquity of perjusy, and spying and informing, to make us confident in our belief that they will not fail us now.

A MAN BEYOND THEIR REACH. . THE organ of BALFOUR and McKrw. of DowLing and CASCADEN, does not admire Sir John MacDonald. In its last issue it

"The man among us who more than any

savs :

"other in this generation has reduced corruption to a science, and has held "and acted upon the principle that every
"man has his price, is understood to have
"been for the last quarter of a century the "idel and ideal of a great political party."

He has been more than that. Sir John MACDONALD has been the idel of the people of Canada 'His little finger has been more powerful than the loins of any man in the Grit party. Though he was man in the Grit party. Though he was beaten in 1874, in teu years after that he was the most powerful man in Canada, If Mr. MACKENZIE had gone to the country in 1876 instead of 1878, his overturn would have been as certain, though perhaps not so overwhelming, as it was at the later date; for the people became speedily aware of the despisable character of the parasitic patriots who pilfered his letters and perjured their way into power.

Sir John Macdonald is the favourite of British statesmen of all parties; and they have never ceased to pay him a deference never extended to any of the uncouth and inexperienced charlatans who for a short time controlled the destinies of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald has been favoured

time controlled the destinies of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald has been favoured by his Queen; and has received at her Imperial hands such honours as the Crown bestows only on those who help to make the empire of England mightier as its prosperous. years increase and its grave responsibilities become greater.

Sir John Macdonald has been the favourite of English society; and he has received such honours at the hands of social leaders, and at the hands of social leaders, and at the hands of social leaders, and at the hands of such bestowers of learned distinctions as the University of Oxford, as no other colonial statesman has ever received.

Sir John Macdonald is hated—by whom? By the nameless and fameless slanderers of a journal that has lived in an infamy inexpressible in English words, for a quarter of a century, and by the rump of a party that has been literally pelted from the polls by an indignant public.

week there appears this : "Q. Did you have ever a case in which you sued for the value of a promissory note. A.

A. No. A charge was made and I brought a libel suit, but the judge held that charges of that kind were privileged during elections. It was a libel of various charges.

"Q. What was the libel then? A. Such as frequently occurred to political candidates. I

frequently occurred to political candidates. I was in the field in 1879, and rumours were circulated with the view of affecting my character.

"Q. What were the principal charges made against you? A. They were very serious, but they increased my majority.

"Q. Oh, yes, of course. I heard of a man out West who stole a sheep in order to get elected. (Laughter.) The charge was almost of murder—of causing the death of your wife? A. Oh, everything; but I brought an action fordamages.

"Q. And loat it? A. Yes.

"Q. Were you not coarged with having forged a receipt? A. Long after this election.

"Q. Were you not charged with it? A. fendant on) a plea of justification? A. Yes.

"Q. Well, we think it was so. When I connect this with what you say in reference to Mr. Meek I see how much reliance to at-

ch to it.

"Mr. Fanton—The records will show,
"Dr. McMichael—Yes, the records will

Mr. Cascaden wished to explain that when he answered "no," as italicised above, he meant "no, as I understand it."
That is, he did not understand that the verdict was against himself.

Dr. McMichael than put into Mr. Cascaden's hands the London Free Press

CASCADEN'S hands the London Free Press of April 2nd, 1880, containing an account of an action for slander brought by Dr. CASCADEN against W. H. EDGECOMES. The following is the portion of the trial to which Mr. CASCADEN'S attention was discreted.

From the London Free Press, Friday, April 2nd, 1880.

From the Lendon Free Press, Friday, April 2nd, 1880.

"Sr. Thomas, Ont. April 1, 10 p.m.—About eight o'clock the jury came out of their room and asked if they brought in a verdict against Dr. Cascaden with regard to the justification of defendant, whether they would have to say that plaintiff uttered the receipt knewing it to be forged.

"His Lordship said that according to the argument they would have to do no. At 9.50 his Lordship was still on the bench awaiting the return of the jury. The scene in court was one of anxious suspense, a large crowd awaiting the result, The plaintiff was noticeable by his absence. At 10.35 the jury again came out saying that they had decided that the receipt was forged.

"His Lordship said that the verdict was insufficient. In sending them back his Lordship said they should decide the following questions, though he would not compel them to: meredith raised and this arm and in tones of righteous indignation continued:—'I never go behind a man's back. I say to you, Mr. Pardee, I tell it to your face, that I intend to arraign you before the public sourts, and at the bar of the House, for the corruption and bribery practised in that (Algoma) contest.'"—Mr. Meredish at West Middlesex accession.

"First—Did defendant charge plaintiff with forging the receipt, or did he charge him with passing it off?"
"Second—Did the plaintiff utter a forged receipt as genuine, knowing it to be forged?
"Third—If defendant did charge the plaintiff with being a forger or with uttering a forged receipt, did he do it from malice or a sense of public duty?

Not so. The organ knows it is not so. The impeachment in the courts is made. Mr. PARDER was served with a writ early in the session for illegal and corrupt practices in Algoma. He is also impeached in the election petition against Lyon. It was

"Well, time has come and time has gone. The House has met and the House has adjourned, and where are Mr. Meredith and his much-vaunted impeachment? They are, in in fact, nowhere at all."

And the following comment is added

knew he was guilty, and was ager to get a chance to shoot at his accusers from behind a fence before they could bring him face to face with justice.

The impeachment in the House was made in form and with force. Mr. Meraporre laid on the table the cypher telegrams from Burden and White, which proved that Parden laid corruptly corresponded, for political objects, with men who were sent into Algoma on other pretences. Mr. Meraporre denounced Mr. Parden to his fellows in the Assembly for the iniquitous and cynical corruption of that saturnalia of scandalous proceedings. The impeachment in the court has to come en. The impeachment in the House is not concluded. We bide our time.

In the meantime there is not a man in Ontario who seriously thinks of attacking Mr. Meraporth. Even a vulgar, brawling barbarian like Mr. Frasen would not, in the congenial society of his favourite barroom, venture seriously to accuse Mr. Meraporth. He did not dare to do so on the House. He will not dare to do so on the stump. In the House Mr. Meraporth is bound to treat Mr. Frasen with formal civility, and even to explicit for Harny a

"His Lordship said that if defendant made the charge in the discharge of his duty it exonerated the defendant. On that count he then asked the jury, 'Are you agreed that plaintiff endeavoured to get the money on this forged receipt? For his part he thought there was no donbt about this.

"The jury retired, and almost immediately returned with a further wording that the plaintiff had endeavoured to obtain the money, \$49.50, by means of the forged receipt, but were unable to agree that he knew it was forged and intended to defraud.

"His Lordshipsaid, then the effect of this finding may be equivalent to no verdict, on the plea of justification.

"After reading over the verdict, of which the following is a summary, he discharged the jury:—That Edgecombe did not charge Cascaden with fargery, but with passing a forged receipt; second, that the receipt was a forgery; third, that Cascaden attempted to get money on it; fourth, that Edgecombe acted from a sense of duty,

"The lawyers received the verdict with much amusement. In fact they said it was leaving the charge at Cascaden's door without a direct verdict that he knew it was a forgery. By his own deposition there were but two or three men in the room when the the House. He will not dare to do so on the stump. In the House Mr. MEREDITH is bound to treat Mr. Fraser with formal civility, and even to exhibit for Hardy a show of respect. But when the House is over the parties resume their ordinary social positions, and public opinion as well as social custom justifies Mr. MEREDITH's friends in pushing Fraser and Hardy and Parder into their proper places, where Tom and Dick and Harry are wont to snicker and swagger and slang in an atmossnicker and swagger and slang in an atmos phere in which a gentleman would smother

out a direct verdict that he knew it was a forgery. By his own deposition there were but two or three men in the room when the receipt was signed. Cascaden, Sanders, and Stohker, Sanders could not forge his own name. Stohker awore he did not sign Sanders' name to it, and he was not accused of it, and therefore Cascaden must have done it. Thus, Cascaden's own deposition, together with the verduct, goes far to establish what the suit was intended to refute.

"Attempts are being made to have the Cascaden-Campbell trial put off. This will be resorted to by the defence.

"Mr. Bethune went to Toronto to-night.
"Cascaden's absence from the court was the subject of comment, as all others interested in suits were in waiting."

Mr. Cascaden's was compelled to admit. In order that the public may under and precisely the infamous nature of t egislation of Monday night, with regard to the Election Law, we propose to set forth the various clauses of the amendment, and to examine them in their relation to the East Simcoe, South Renfrew, and Algoma cases. The first clause is as follows :--

"To remove doubta, it is hereby declared that it has been, and is the policy of the Election Law, and the intention and meaning of the several statutes in that behalf, that no election was or is void for any irregularity on the part of the returning officer, unless it appears to the tribunal having orgaizance of the question, that the irregularity affected the result of the election."

- In the East Simcoe case there were grave irregularities violating directly express provisions of the Election Act. These may have been unintentional, and may not have affected the result of the St. PATRICE to cover a deed of shame and election, but one of the judges was of the reason which the enormous majority of opinion that they voided it. If we are to have a law at all regulating the conduct of such important matters, it is of the utmost such important matters, it is of the utmost consequence that its provisions should be strictly enforced. The petitioner had every right to protest on this ground alone. He has incurred heavy costs, and Mr. Mowar now steps in while the appeal is pending and sweeps it from under his feet without any provision as to the costs incurred. to an affidavit not one word of which was true within his personal knowledge. Was

—In the Algoma case there were also irregularities without end. They were, moreover, deliberately planned. The officers, whose duty it was to carry out the "The libel case in which Mr. John Campbell, of this town, is defendant involves charges of torgery, additory, and murder.

"Mr. Campbell freely admits that he said publicly and privately that Dr. Cascaden was a forger and additorer, and while he among themselves. Mr. Blake bought his way into power by a most infamous purchase of the vote of a mamber of Sandrield in its period in the history of the Cascaden proposed in minimum and he decines that he said he was a murderer, he admits that he said of the vote of a mamber of the vote mount to saying that though he and his candidate may have deliberately violated the lawforthe purpose of securing the election, the law must overlook them as lon as their success was not due to such tactics.
The candidate will field his seat, althoughe or Mr. Mowar made use of base mean he or Mr. Mowar made use of base means to secure it, because, forsooth, such means did not contribute to the desired effect. The Globe will probably justify this clause, on the ground that as the irregularities did affect the result, the Algoma case will not come nuder it

moved by the fear of their own poor lives, and perhaps tortured a little by conscience. But the wretched creatures who attacked the liberty, and reputation of innocent men here were free from any such powerful motives. They played at treason either for treason's sake or for the paltry bribes which a corrupt Government could give them. Are these men whom Irishmen are likely to respect?

When James Carey was shot there was a carrain horror at the crime; but there The second clause of the amend nent is as follows : a certain horror at the crime; but there was a general expression of confempt for the creature's memory, and though the man who shot him was hanged, his memory is at least not despised. McKim may congratulate himself that the remains of his tainted life are safe from bullets. But there is not an honest Irishman in the lend who will not this day offer. " And that no candidate or other person "And that no candidate or other person is disqualified or subject to any disability or penalty for any corrupt practice or alleged corrupt practice, without the concurrent judgment to that effect by the two judges by whom the election petition is tried; that this applies to section 162 of the Election Act, and the conditions and circumstances therein mentioned, as well as to other matters on which corrupt practices, or the consequences thereof, in any way depend." man in the land who will at this day offer him his hand, or touch it without washing himself afterwards.

We offer the Grit Government and the

Grit organs all the gain they are likely to make, all the sympathy they are likely to In the South Renfrew case the election was voided on the ground of corrupt practices. One of the judges held that Dowline had been personally guilty of corrupt acts, and therefore disqualified him. He was again nominated, and his nomination was protested on this ground. He was re-elected, and a protest is now pending, and costs have been incurred. The amendment expressly declares that the matter was open to doubt; the petitioner, therefore, had every right to take such proceedings. Yet Mr. Mowar steps in and wipes away this ground. In the South Renfrew case the election get, all the support they are likely to win, for having selected St. Patrick's day for a deed of cold-blooded, prepared perildy, backed up by spies and informers, by perjury and falsehood, by malice and preparentian, which will cause in the heart

-The third clause is as follows :-The third clause is as follows:—

"And that in case of an election being set aside, and a new election had to the same Legislative Assembly or etherwise, the new election cannot be avoided by setting up corrupt acts or practices by the candidate, in or during the former election, or affecting the same, which were not set up and proved at the former trial, and so adjudged by the two judges at the former trial, or by the Court of Appeal before the subsequent election, as by law to involve such disqualification, disability, or penalty."

This, again, is inserted nurseasis to 65.

law to involve such disqualification, disability, or penalty."

This, again, is inserted purposely to fit the South Renfrew case.

We have not, except in the case of the first clause, taken any exception to the amendment in the abstract. That is a matter foreign to the point at issue. What we protest against is the iniquity of thus passing laws without notice to parties who will be prejudicially affected by them, and for the sole purpose of helping Mr. Mowar's supporters out of their difficulties. The case of Downme is especially infamous. Not only is he benefited, as the reward of his support, by snatch legislation, but means are thus found to pay him his hire for services as a spy and informer, at the expense of others. Not a word is to be found as to the unfortunate petitioners in these cases. They are

word is to be found as to the unfortunate petitioners in these cases. They are simply legislated out of court, without any regard to the coats they have legitimately incurred. The manner in which the crime was consummated bore diagrace on the face of it. A private member was put up at two o'clock in the morning of the last night of the session to morning the amendment on the Opposition.

Mesers. Pander and Fracer did the
necessary blustering. Mr. Mowar hung
his head with shame, and the most dis-

on the Government benches were content to stuitify themselves at the command, of their leaders, and gave their usual party vote. Mr. Nzeron alone had the honesty and manliness to take the side of right. The following is a list of the men who perpetrated this scandalous deed:

Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, Baxter, Bishop, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Dryden, Ferria, Freeman, Groson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huren), Gillies, Genld, Graham, Hagar, Harcourt, Hardy, Laidlaw, Lyen, McCraney, McIntyre, McKenzie, McKim, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Morin, Mowat, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Snider, Waters, Widdffield.

A REMINISCENCE THE organ, in dealing in a very feeble

and foolish manner indeed with the char acter of THE MAIL'S articles, says : "When the Pacific scandal was exposed the Tory papers raved and ranted in a similar manger, abusing Mr. Huntington especially, and making against him charges which, could they be proved, would drag him almost down to the level of the men who had sold the charter to Sir Hugh Allan and taken his money." the Tory papers raved and ranted in a similar manger, abusing Mr. Huntington especially, and making against him charges which, could they be proved, would drag him almost down to the level of the men whe had seld the charter to Sir Hugh Allan and taken his money."

Now, listen, our reply will be brief. This fellow Huntington was perhaps the most offensive, hectoring, ill-smelling little and who ever excited disdain in the breast of a man or scorn in the heart of a woman. He made charges, which had been formulated in connection with the notorious Mo-Mullen, against Sir John Macdonald. These charges were backed up by robbery of papers, felony in the post-office, and endless lying in the press. When Lord Duyrania acted like a gentleman, and refused to violate the precedents of constitutional practice, he was vilely abused by the whole Grit pack in full cry of rancorous ruffianism. When thegreasy little snob who made the charges was summoned to appear before the judges it was announced that he had fied. We well moned to appear before the judges it was announced that he had fied. We well remember the fine scorn of the judges—for we sat by the side of Sir John Mac-

nonald in that investigation—when the an-acuncement was made that Mr. HUNTING-TON had evaded the service of the sum-mons. It was the first snap in the chain of Grit treachery.

Neither Mr. HUNTINGTON nor any of the Neither Mr. HUNTINGTON nor any of the tribe of tricksters who benefited by his conspiracy against the character of the statesman who has conferred more honour on Ganada than Canada can ever confer on him, ever dared to open the investigation after they had won the offices for which they had bartered their honour and peace of soul. We have lived to see every villain of them smitten either by the hand of Providence or the power of the people. Providence or the power of the people; and ours has been the duty of branding on

and ours has been the duty of branding on their name and memory the ineffaceable shame of that unforgotten iniquity.

The same duty awaits us now, or in the near future. The men who have started this conspiracy against innocent persons are vile, and we know it—and they know it. The witnesses whom they depend on, whom they have encouraged in the not unfamiliar pastime of perjury, are vile, and we know it—and they know it. The unfortunate man who is the head of all this, OLIVER MOWAT, is suffering in soul—such soul as companionship with Hardy such soul as companionship with Hardy has left him—at the vile cup which his desperate colleagues have put to his lips. We will await our time for punishing him.

was wrongly credited to the Berlin Telegraph. It should have been the Palmerston Telegraph,

The verdicts of juries are in many cases somewhat original. The following, which was found in a seduction suit tried at Cornwall last week, is worth repeating :-"My lord, we decide that the def. pays over \$400 to executors, and that the interest be paid to the child till it comes 21 years old." It is unnecessary to state that the judge sent the worthy twelve back to reconsider their finding.

"For the sake of argument, it might be admitted that Messrs. Balfour, McKim, and Dowling are the greatest scoundrels on the face of the earth. Admit for a moment the very worst that can be said against them, and how does that do away with the transactions of Bunting, Meek, Wilkinson, et al?"—

Advertiser.
How! Why, it damns and destroys completely any evidence against these gentlemen. The testimony of scoundrels is not valued very highly, if at all.

Messrs. Moxim, Balfour, and Dowling have received "ovations" for their "noble and heroic conduct." We have not yet heard of any enthusiasm having been worked up over Messra. Graham and Laidlaw, who claim to have spurned the offers of bribes. The Grit party probably entertains a quiet feeling of contempt for those of its members who did not strive to make either capital or something else out of the alleged bribery.

According to the Ottawa Grit organ, the few friends McKim has left in West Wellington "enthused" over him in the following style:—"That this Reform Association, friends, and supporters of Mr. McKim, beg to tender him, this first opportunity, their sincere and hearty thanks for the staunch and unwavering stand he has taken through this setting of Parliament, notwithstanding the heavy pressure brought to bear on him,

The case of the riot in Cincinnati reminds us of the riot described in "The Bread Winners." The mob, however, in Cincinnati has acted with more energy and recklessness. There is nothing in the world to prevent the mob of any great city from rising if impelled by any sudden passion. The ordinary police force is quite incapable of dealing with a serious riot; and the militia does not love to be called out to shoot fellow-civizens even to keep the peace. The habit of submission and the fear of being shot are the main preservers of the peace; when these fail the peace can never be kept. The modern mob is like the beasts of the field fortunately, and does not know its own strength.

The accounts of the terrible events of the past few days, at Cincinnati, recall the history of Paris during the reign of the Communists. It seems incredible that, in a civilized country, the land of liberty, mob violence should be able to assume such complete control of a great and prosperous city. plete control of a great and prosperous city. The most astonishing feature of the whole affair is that the rioters, unable to accomplish their original purpose, should have devoted themselves to the destruction of valuable public buildings, without reason, and it would seem, from a pure spirit of deviltry. It is questionable whether the policy adopted by the military, of seeking to avoid bloodshed at the outset, was not a mistaken one. Vigorous measures might have quelled the disturbance at the start.

BALFOUR'S BRIBES. How he Purchased a Vote at the Last Blee-

From the Essex Review.

From the Essex Review.

Mr. Balfour affects to be horrified at the idea of any man offering to bribe him, but it does not occur to him that it is just as wicked and scandalous for him to bribe others. It is only two weeks since he held up his hands in holy horror at the alleged attempt to purchase his vote; yet this same man, at the very same time, was buying, or rather paying for another man's vate. Mr. Sparks, of Amherstburg, formerly head constable, was a strong Conservative up to within a chort time previous to the last election, but suddenly, very suddenly, he conceived a love for Grit institutions, and supported Mr. Balfour more strongly, even than he had before opposed him. He had been bought over by Balfour. An attempt was made when Sheriff McEwan was deposed to dismiss Jas. McEwan, who has been sheriff's bailiff for years, and against whom not one word had been or could be said by anyone, and to substitute Sparks in his stead. The responsibility for this cowardly act Mr. Balfour endeavoured to fasten on Sheriff lier, and a false statement that Jas. McEwan was about the memoring to Chicago and Sheri like.

This is not the first time that James Carey Balfour has been offered a bribe. He was offered \$100 on a previous occasion to vote for the purchase of a fire engine, a fact which, on its being made known by Mr. Balfour for the purpose of making cheap capital out of it, caused a political friend to make the remark publicly that the men who made the offer understood the man's character pretty well. A man must have a poor opinion of his own virtue when he feels it necessary to enter into negotiations with some one to to enter into negotiations with some one to bribe him in order that he may have an op-portunity of advertising his virtue. Such a man is rotten at the heart. An honest man

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RETALIATION.

Importance of the Island Trade—A Deputation Appointed to Confer with the Government.

Montreal, March 28.—At a meeting of merchants held at the Corn Exchange here the question of retaliation on the part of the Newfoundland Legislature for the Inspection of Fish Act by the Dominion was discussed. A number of leading wholesale merohants gave their views, among them being Mr. Chas. H. Gould, who said he thought that if the present Act on the part of Newfoundland were carried into effect it would amount to practical prohibition. Anyone acquainted with the difficulties would amount to practical prohibition.

Anyone acquainted with the difficulties of the trade would know this.

Canada ought not to turn its back on a trade amounting to between two and three millions per annum. He felt sure, however, that the good sense of the Dominion Govern-

desperate colleagues have put to his lips. We will await our time for punishing him. It will come soon enough; and we will put such a cup to his lips as even the bitterness which Fraser has given him to dri, will not have prepared him for. We will meet Mr. Mowar at Philippi—or at an earlier place and date.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An article published in The Mail several days ago, relative to the doings of McKim. That it is the opinion of this meeting "That if the bill passed by the Newfoundland Government becomes law it will destroy trade between this country and Newfoundland, a trade which employs, besides sailing vessels owned in the Dominion Government would find some way out of the difficulty. Any act of the board tending to allay the irritation would be commendable, and he hoped the trade would in the end continue as friendly as in the past.

After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting it was moved by Mr. Magar, seconded by Mr. Gould, and carried, "That it is the opinion of this meeting 'That if the bill passed by the Newfoundland Government becomes law it will destroy trade between this country and Newfoundland, a trade which employs, besides sailing vessels owned in the Dominion, two lines running with-out any Government subsidy, and that this meeting urge upon the Do-minion Government to take such steps as will remove the irritation fatal to the busi-ness now available.

will remove the irritation fatal to the business now existing in the commercial community of Newfoundland."

It was moved by Mr. J. B. McLea, second—ed by Mr. Munn, and carried, that it is the opinion of the meeting that all inspection should be optional between buyer and seller, as is the case with flour and pork." Carried.

A committee was appointed to visit Ottawa and confer with the Dominion Government, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Routh, Messrs. Norris, Gould. Magar, and Baird, Jno. McLea, Brown, and Dobell.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Business Transacted by the Home Mission Committees.

The Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada met' on the 25th in St. Andrew's church, Toronto. The committee consists of 30 members, representing the various sections of the Church from Quebec to Manitoba. All the members of the committee were present, including the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, convener; Rev. R. H. Warden, of Montreal, secretary; Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg; Rev. James Robertson, superintendent of missions, Manitoba. Grants were received on behalf of the mission work from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland of £210, and from the Free Church of Scotland of £175. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland made a contribution of £50 for four years to two ministers, to be selected by them and sent out to labour

or Scotland or £17a. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland made a contribution of £50 for four years to two ministers, to be selected by them and sent out to labour in Canada. The committee ordered payments of grants to the extent of £11,000 for mission work during the past six months.

The newly instituted scheme for the augmentation of ministers' salaries throughout the Church to \$750 per annum, with a manse, occupied the attention of the committee at length. There were found to be nearly 200 congregations the salary of whose ministers was under this minimum, and it was agreed to order payment for the past six months of \$14,000 to the ministers of the said congregations. The committee ask from the Church the sum of \$60,000 for work during the year ending the 30th of April. Up to this date \$46,000 have already been received, and it is expected that prior to the close of April the full amount asked will be obtained, thus enabling the committee from the very inception of the scheme to pay the full minimum salary of \$750 to each minister.

The committee considered applications for grants for the mission fields for the ensuing six months, and appropriated sufficient for the 'efficient working of mission stations, numbering two hundred and fifty, in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manttoba. It was agreed to increase the salaries of ministers appointed by the committee to labour in Manitoba for a definite term to the sum of \$850 per annum.

The committee resumed business on Thursday, when Rev. Mr. Robertson, superintendent of missions in the North-West presented an interesting report of his work and travela. It was agreed to ask the general assembly to increase his salary to \$2,000 per annum and expenses. It was also resolved to donate \$13,000 for mission work in Manitoba. A committee was appointed to revise the regulations affecting the Presbytery of Manitoba, to report at a future meeting.

At a recent reception given by one of the Rothschilds, in Paris, a noted beauty wore white satin with tunic studded with double rings of steel and silver, sewn on the satin, and having the effect of brilliant spangles. The habit bodice was of white satin, with large pockets, each ornamented with five buttons in red paste. Her hair was studded with paste stars, buckles to match on the shoes, and her tilk stockings were spangled with test.

CONGESTION O

The following paper the Liver in Rorses, was recently read before Ontario Veterinary

Mason, of Mono Mills, The horse is less si the liver than any oth

The reason why is peri derstood. It may be du or climatic influences, are more prevalent in the disease the organ congestion, 'Under are included (1) Pass hepatic and portal ve thing that interferes the blood, such as dis heart disease there is s in the vena cava and time this is propagated the organ from which i liver then becomes dist the congestion extends digestive system. In dation of the lungs b of the blood causes and enteric veins, and hea, which often acce The second form of active, in which the mostly involved. This feeding on food of a given in large quantitie weather or when the a sufficient exercise. of congestion is that du biliary secretion arisin the duct. This may h tion of the mucous mem obstructing the duct. with influenza.

Symptoms:—The sy plain, and often difficu diagnosing this lesio proved by post-mortem may become diseased a of without any manifest ring life. If the conges with the blood vessels some of the following s or less degree; dulness, ordered bowels, and cos alternately. The animate to the right side, the u brownish colour, feece footd, showing that the impaired wealth in the colour of the c impaired, resulting in visible mucous membra the pulse will become animal will suffer a goo generally maintain the If the congestion be is biliary ducts the symp ness of the mucous me natural appearance of t symptoms of the epiz nimal suffers.

If the disease be prod

become involved, the tending to the surroun The treatment in su administer a purgati may vary from six drachms, according to A moderate abstract e attended with ben taken may be deteri the pulse. Sulphate of magnesia may then be two or three times a day ently given in the anir A few tonics of gentian and to guard against a must be restricted. If the congestion be the bile ducts the treat to feed sparingly, and o lating nature with the f Cattie also suffer fr

in horses, so I think is difficult, as the sympt and in many cases it post-mortem that the tr is revealed. The sym piration somewhat labo swelling on the right sid ful. Constipation is also p al periods of dearrhoa. coloured and foetid, the

of a green colour, the a gone, but in many cases are not aggravated it is with, and in such a case easily overlooked. The causes are muc horse, namely a stimula quate exercise. Standin will also have a tendence

The treatment consi or purgative, according m or glauber salt the urpose, and may ling from half a pour Change of diet will be

cinal remedies, also p exercise.
The liver of the she Its weight is about one-fi cass. It is partly separ lobes, and is principal lobes, and is principa, the right side. Its office animals, is to separate blood, that which has great portion of the bod lungs to be repurifie and by some authors is filter having only the peculiar substance from plied with a terial blo

ment, its functional s blood, which is supplied The secretion of bile is to five pounds during Sheep are more subject organ than any other case is perhaps in a gre greater proportionate atructure and the access Inflammation and rot, I common as well as the the gland is subject to generally preceded or gestion.

generally preceded or gestion.
Congestion of the liver brought about in the sa other animals. Namely with insufficient exercit various cakes, togethe given in over-abundance the disease.
This is sometimes welling sheep for market

ing sheep for market. wi that they become affect and softening of the org The liver of the sheet congested or overloaded frequent habitation for p a tendency to become lo and in this way cause mucous membrane of the become swollen. The obstruct the duct, als ment to the flow of bil A detailed course of for, as they are somewl noticed in cattle but ar as in some instances the symptoms until shortly si-nally the following at The animal hangs his highly gone; an unnatura an unwillingness to move on the rigut side over the and the bowels may be and the bowels may nations of diarrhosa, will be of a yellow of

nection with the eye. comes fully developed little effect, but if noti