The Weekly Mail

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Condensed advertisements on the third page at prices given under their respective headings. THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per ne of solid nonparell, . Condensed Advertisements on First Page at closs given under their respective headings. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1984

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 cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

MR. PARDEE'S NEW RAILWAY RESOLUTIONS.

MR. PARDER has introduced certain railway resolutions in the Assembly which deserve notice. They refer to the control established and declared by the Dominion Railway Act of last session over the railways of provinces, when these railways are declared to be for the general benefit or for the benefit of the provinces. It may be necessary to set out the facts for the benefit of the general reader.

-The British North America Act gives to each province exclusive power to egislate for local works and undertakings other than such as connect two provinces or extend beyond the boundaries of a province, or are " declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada, or for the benefit of two or " more provinces." Yet, in the face of that provision in the Act of Union, which Mr. PARDEE himself sets out, he has the hardihood to declare :

"That exclusive authority in the Legisla-ture of each province in relation to provincial railways and other local works or undertak-ings is an essential part of our federal system of government." The reader will see at once that this is assertion contrary to principle, contrary to law, and contrary, as well, to the facts.

of last year it was declared that "said lines of railway, namely:". The Intercolonial Railway.

The Grand Trunk Railway, The North Shore Railway, The Northern Railway,
The Hamilton and North-Western Railway, The Canada Southern Railway, The Great Western Bailway, The Credit Valley Railway,
The Ontario and Quebec Railway,
The Canada Pacific Railway,

Are works for the general advantage Canada, and each and every branch line "or railway connecting with or crossing "the said lines of railway, or any of them " is a work for the general advantage of

Canada."

Now, what was the object of this enactment : what did the Government propose L To insist on greater precautions for the safety of the lives of the workmen envas forced on the notice of the Govern-

gaged on railway trains-a necessity that ment by many cruel accidents and much nt. The Grand Trunk railway was tree from the provisions of the Act on this head; and Sir Charles Tupper proposed to check that freedom and to care for lives of the men employed. 2. To provide greater security for ob

ways occurring through neglect or misement, whereby life or limb was lost or property destroyed.

3. To provide for greater safety an life at railway and street crossings; the Government affixing a penalty every day its orders in this respect were

taining compensation for accidents on rail-

4. To increase the power of municipal ties to compel railway companies to 5. To provide for obtaining complete re-turns and statistics from railway com-paries showing details of their business

and profits.

6. To prevent railways from giving special roads, localities, or persons special advantages, and to compel all railways to provide equal facilities for all kinds of freight from all quarters. 7. It was, however, declared that:

Nothing in this section (the one in which eral benefit) shall be construed as renderinoperative the provisions of any Act of ocal Legislature heretofore passed authorixing the construction and running of any such railway or branch line, but hereafter the same shall be subject to the legislative au-thority of the Parliament of Canada."

humane, just, and necessary provisions, of the Act against which Mr. Harpy has dered and Mr. PARDEE has brought in his resolutions. They say these pro-isions are an outrage on "Provincial Rights." We say they are just and umane precautions for the protection of luman Rights—which Mr. Mowar's ment has glaringly neglected to Every man who works on a way is a passionate friend of the Do-ion Act, whose provisions we have ted. Every farmer who has to drive sionate friend of the Dorailway crossings is a partizan of that Every citizen of Montreal and To-o is safer for that Act. Travellers are

ted by Mr. Mowar, meant the per nation of Human Wrongs. The Do petuation of Human Wrongs. The Do-minion Government would have been jus-tified in passing the Act were it only to prevent the chance of the murder of brakesmen on the railway lines. But Mr. Pardes and his friends will risk the mur-ders if only they can have "a cry."

—The gravamen of the offence of Mr. Pardee is contained in the following reso-

lutions:

"That d has been granted out of the public funce of the province to the railways so seized and assumed by the Federal Parliament, to the extent of over six millions of dollars, and by various of the municipalities of the province to the extent of over eight millions of dollars, by means of which grants the construction of such railways was secured, and without which they would not have been built. 8. That such aid was only granted to these railways on the faith and understanding that they would continue to be province; and that the assumption thereof by the Federal that the assumption thereof by the Federal Parliament gives the province and the said municipalities a just claim to have the moneys so granted by them refunded by the

The fact that the aid was granted may be admitted and dismissed. The fact that the aid was granted on the "faith and understanding" set forth above may be romptly denied.

-The aid was granted first by the Government which stole Sandeteld MacDONALD's policy and appropriated his
money, and voted more money still, without any piedge whatever in the matter,
and without any such "faith and under"standing," expressed or implied. The
aid was granted by the municipalities
for their own use and benefit, and without any such "faith and understanding," expressed or implied. If Mr.
Pardete is right in regard to the "faith
"and understanding," &c. then he is
guilty of a gross breach of faith with the
province, because, as we have shown by province, because, as we have shown by means of Mr. Lauder's speech, Mr. Par-DEE has been playing into the Grand Trunk's hands, and enabling them to get into their control, and out of provincial control, all the smaller subsidized railways in Ontario. If he is wrong, he is putting forth a false plea to deceive the people, who should, as they shall, measure him out his due meed of punishment.

--- When, on the strength of what is fraudulent plea and a glaring falsification of facts, he sets up a claim for money from the Dominion treasury he knows that his demand is dishonest. The roads which were subsidized in Ontario are now part of the Grand Trunk railway, by the concurrence of Mr. Mowar's Governm As part of such railway they are part of the monopoly from which the Canada Pacific railway has set us free or will set us free in due time. The Grit party would have, by their policy, made all the railway subsidies, provincial and munici-pal, of Ontario, part of a huge fund for the preservation of Grand Trunk mon-opoly. And having failed in that they are now formulating an insane demand on the Dominion Treasury, which will en courage every other sort of insane de mand; and to all these, if granted, the peo-ple of Ontario would have to pay the largest tributary sums. Instead of robbing the Dominion Treasury, he is robbing the people of Ontario. His proposition is not Politics, but Piracy. And in every sane mind in Ontario he will rouse the fe

than we had anticipated. The bill passed on the afternoon of the 5th, and the royal assent was given by the Chief Justice, Deputy Governor, a few hours later. So ends another phase in the chequered history of the Pacific railway.

The public have made a great experiment; and they have made it with a confidence in success which of itself is inspiring. It was the general wish of all business men, we fully believe, that the loan should be granted quickly. Two things were very gratifying to the public. In the first place the Government had been most courageous in regard to the railway, and had risked much to get i speedily built. In the next place the company had risked everything to fulfil their engagement; and had exhibited energy and earnestness as have not been witnessed in the history of railways on this continent. And because the Government was courageous the people determined to sustain it; because the company was

mined it should not fail. The loan is thus at once a public testi mony of confidence in the Government and of approval of the company. Much is expected from the arrangement. Speedier completion of the road; more rapid in crease of population; more perfect development of the country; a growth of national trade; a fuller and richer output of grain; a greater demand for home pro ducta; a fair chance of controlling the transcontinental traffic of America—these are the main points that the business man thinks of as he reflects on what Canada has a right to expect from the Pacific railway, for which so much has been done. Our hope is that all may be inliftled as we have indicated; and unless the stars in their courses fight against us, the future of Canada will prove rich for her reaping, all over a land in which intelligent ruler have risked so much that is dear to states men, in order that public confidence might be justified and Canada be made great

, PROHIBITION.

PROF. FOSTER shows the courage as well as the sincerity of his opinions by moving for prohibitory liquor legislation. Our reports from Ottawa this morning contain an account of the debate. We are not now necessitated to discuss the merits of the main question. But it may interest our readers to give them an, idea of the course of the Grit party on the question. The agitation for prohibition was begun in 1873. Year after year petitions poured in to the Government and flooded the table of the House. In 1875, however, Mr. MACKENZIE was only in a position to say "In the absence of public opinion such as he believed was absolutely essential, it "would be a piece of the merest folly to go through the farce of enacting a pro"hibitory liquor law." Mr. Ross, who was the prime mover, was judiciously

In 1876 the petitions continued to come in, and Mr. G. W. Ross continued cautiously, to advocate prohibition. He demanded that the Government should red of greater care for their safety by Act. But the Grit Government of Mowar say the Act is a violation of rovincial Rights." It is not the first

y saying that they "ought to hesitate before they proceeded to bring it in this extraordinary and necessarily perfunctory manner before the consideration of that court." Mr. Ross had not a wor to say in reply; it would have been indeli-cate to make it awkward for his friends.

In 1877 Mr. Ross was so far converted to Mr. Mackenzie's views that he moved to defer any expression of opinion by the House on the question. Mr. MACKENZIE was of opinion that it would "embarrass "the Government" to pass a resolution in favour of a prohibitory liquor law. And Sir John MacDonald said "he had no doubt whatever that the House had the power to legislate on the question, and he believed the Supreme Court would so decide when the case was laid before the tribunal,"-as actually turned out to be

In 1878, after five years of agitation and discussion, after long hesitations, two Senate commissions and high pressure political demands, the Mackenzie Government was forced to do something. Consequently the Governor-General's Speech contained the following:

"It is very desirable that there should be uniform legislation in all the pro-

vinces respecting the traffic in spirituous liquors. Hitherto that trade has been regulated by provincial laws, or laws existing before the Confederation of the provinces, although there has been lately a conflict of authority as to the juris-diction of the local authorities."

The Governor's Speech was delivered on 8th February, 1878. The bill called the Sect Act was then actually not in exist-ence; and the paragraph was probably added to the end of the Speech under pres-sure at the last moment. Whatever may sure at the last moment. Whatever may have been the then state of the measure, it was not introduced till May 3rd in the Commons (from the Senate), and even Mr. G. W. Ross was compelled to protest against having to discuss so important a matter at so late a date.

Thus the sole result of five years of agi tation for prohibition was a permissive li-quor bill which never went into general operation. The history of the Grit dealing with this question in the Dominion Par-liament from 1874 to 1878 is a most amusing chapter. We recommend members to study it.

THE APJOHN CASE.

Our legal columns on Monday contained the final decision in the case of APJOHN. who was one of Mr. Mowar's guilty agents in Algoma. Our report concluded as fol-

"The defendant appealed to the Q. B. Divisional Court, moving against the verdict on eight or ten different grounds Judgment was delivered on Saturday by that court sustaining the verdict in full and dismissing the appeal. The court held that a returning officer is a ministerial and not a judicial officer, and that he has no right to enquire into a voter's right to vote, but must if he doubt the elector's status administer to him the oath, and, if he take it, receive his vote. These are the first legally proven corrupt acts at the election, but there are more to follow."

The case was a particularly glaring one t was quite evident that APJOHN was instructed by the Government of Mr. Mowar in the peculiar iniquity he was guilty of, for he was confident that "the Government will see me through." His which we so strongly entertain, that malignant incapables have got hold of the political affairs of this province.

THE BILL PASSED.

The debate is the Senate on the Pacific Railway Loan bill collapsed more speedily than we had anticipated. The bill was lieve, as a clerk of the court at Rat Portage. His conduct vitiated the elec-But the man who was "elected by such means sits and votes with Mr Mowat every dy.

NO ESCAPE. THE disposition of the Grit press i allow the Minister of Education to escape from the corner in which we have placed him is no doubt very natural. But justice requires that he should be kept in that orner till he confesses and repents. We shall this morning quote Mr. Ross's own words as reported in the Globe, and Mr. HARDY's own words as reported in THE Mail, in proof of the position we have taken.

Mr. Ross on the 26th February, in th Legislature, said :

"'I never had anything to do with the selling of Mr. Gage's books.' He went on to say that he had been frequently engaged during the recesses of Parliament in addressing ing the recesses of Parliament in addressing teachers associations. Mr. Gage, as publisher of the Canada School Journal, having a large circulation among the profession, had been frequently appealed to for a lecturer or conductor of teachers institutes. While on his way to Ottawa he had called on Mr. Gage, with whom he was well acquainted personally, and was somewhat interested in some of his professional publications, for the reason that he wished them circulated among the teachers. Mr. Gage informed him that he wished the services of some gentleman to leave at teachers. ture at teachers' institutes. He further said that he could not arrange with these associations tions without communicating with him (Mr. Ross) each time, and asked if it would not be better for him to give Mr. Gage a carte blanche to arrange with the associations for him (Mr. Ross) to lecture, and he (Mr. Gage) comply with the request of Mr. Gage, as he deemed it a privilege to be able to address these associations. He did not know of nor see the notice printed by Mr. Gage till he saw it in the Canada School Journal. All his saw it in the cumulations with Mr. Gage were in connection with the Canada School Journal. He delivered but one address to the association under the arrangement." On this statement we shall make a fer

necessary comments. 1. Why should Mr. Ross have called or he publisher at all; and was his "inter-'est" in Mr. Gage's publications one of a

purely "literary" character?

2. It was such a happy thought that Mr. GAGE should just at that time "need the "services of a gentleman." Mr. Ross was just the man; and his "calling" and that as Christian men we decline the ma-terialistic theory of accident, and suggest that there must have been an intellig arrangement.
Mr. Ross confesses that Mr. Gagn

told him that an arrangement with him (Ross) would give Mr. Gags an "advantage with the profession." Of course it would. The bribing of an inspector would ecessarily convert him into a "friend of

the family."
4 But Mr. Ross says it was all about the School Journal. Rubbish! The Globe knew. etter than that when it said:—"No doubt Mr. Gage expected to be recouped for his outlay in paying what otherwise the conventions would have had to meet,

name of a solitary informant. The arrangement of the Minister of Education
with Messrs. Gage was similar to that
made by American lecturers like Henry
Ward Brecher with the Lecture Bureau
Ward Restan. The Teachers' Associations when Bescher with the lecture bureau in Boston. The Teachers' Associations applied to the Bureau for lecturers and the latter past the lecturers. There was no proof or pretext that his hon. friend had canvassed for Messrs. GAGE or in-

terfered with the Reader question."

5. But how did Mr. Gage expect to be recouped" if Mr. Ross was not to canvass" or "interfere?" Mr. Gage told Mr. Ross be expected to have an "advantage." How was that advantage to arise? Mr. HARDY says "of course" Mr. Gage expected to make something. How was he to make it if Mr. Ross did How was no to make it if Mr. Ross did nothing? Was it expected that on hear-ing Mr. G. W. Ross talk bad English all the teachers would subscribe for the School Journal and all the trustees buy Gage's

books?

6. But suppose it was only the School Journal. What is the School Journal? It is Mr. Gage's advertising medium, Mr. Gage's pocket organ, Mr. Gage's agent and advocate. If Mr. Ross canvassed for even that, it would have been a corrupt act if he took pay for it. And no one supposes for a moment that he stopped short in his admiration for the Gage interest at the School Journal. Be sure Mr. Ross's enthusiasm "flopped over" into the "other publications" too. books?

We do not need to keep this matter so fully, perhaps, before the public. But we are convinced that there is a good deal of trickery, jobbery, dishonesty, and scandal behind; and we are determined that Mr. Ross shall not escape through silence. Mr. Mowar did not and dared not speak. Ross was kept in the background. The Speaker was kind. The majority were complaisant. But the public are fully aware that all we have said is true; and those who are familiar with these af-fairs know that there is much still to be

A WARM WELCOME.

THE organ of Mr. Mowar admits thta is "surprised" at Mr. Cook's election in South Oxford. The event, we are told. is probably due to the inaction springing from too great confidence on the part of the friends of Mr. Noxon, whose defeat 'is sincerely to be regretted, inasmuch as he

pect, compounded of equal parts of bad grammar, bad feeling, and chagrin, and has been made to do premature duty in this Globe article on South Oxford. Having thus expressed its regret at Mr. Cook's election and the reasons for the

regret, the organ goes on to show Mr. Cook that it has got him in safe-keeping. " As a party matter the occurrence is of "As a party matter the occurrence is of little moment. Mr! Cook is as distinctly pledged to support Mr. Mowat as was Mr. Noxon. In his election address Mr. Cook endorsed the Mowat Government on every important question. **) Throughout the address there is not a word that shows the slightest sympathy with the views held by the Opposition. His election cannot be described in any sense as a Liberal diffest, for Mr. Cook is definitely committed to support the Administration on all the questions of

the day." 811 W. W. The warmth of this welcome to Mr. Cook is delightful; it is so encouraging to Cook is delightful; it is so and members. all the other Independent members. "Sorry you're elected, hang you," says with a scowl; "aincerely the organist, with a scowl; "sincerely "regret the other man didn't win; he would have been a valuable member, "which you won't be, you know. But we've got you all the same, you know; you can't escape us; we've netted you; we don't like you; but you'll have to come with us and stay with us, and be misreported in the Globe every day like the rest of 'em, and be as happy as you can be under the circumstances. ave said, the organ's warm welcome of a nan not unfriendly to its party is eminently calculated to encourage all its friends, and is very flattering to the new member for South Oxford.

THE CRIMINAL'S PLEA

FROM an article in the last issue of the Grit organ we learn that Mr. Mowar's policy in regard to the Algoma returns will be one of criminal delay. The organ hints that the returns moved for will not be brought down. We read : "Evidence was needed, and in order

to that Mr. MEREDITH moved for the production and publication of all the communications that had passed between the Ministers and their servants and agents in those far-off regions. In fact, the action was first started, and then the fishing was inaugurated in order to get evidence. Now, this is too good a joke—first to lay a criminal charge and then to ask the accused to help the prosecutors to produce evidence in its support. If Mr. MEREDITH had wanted a Parliamentary investigation he could have had it. He has chosen to take the "matter to court, and he must go on with The public will read this with some degree

of indignation.

For fear that Mr. PARBEE may be implicated in the criminal information which official papers may contain, the Government intends to hold back the papers. If they are destroyed and not forthcoming at all, the proof of guilt will be clearer than is suggested by the refusal to bring them The Government have been glardown. The dovernment have been glar-ingly guilty of infamous practices in Algoma. One of their creatures has been convicted finally, as we have elsewhere pointed out. They have in their posses-sien the official record of their own iniquities. It is the right of the Legisla-

ture to have those papers. To refuse them is to confess they are compromising. We hope Mr. MEREDITH will press his motion for these papers. It will be a test of the honour of the Government and of the independence or servility of members. It will show the public exactly what sort of men are now in possession of the Gov-ernment offices in Toronto. They are not riend of ashamed to garble public documents. They are not ashamed to garble public documents. They are not ashamed to act on anonymous letters of libellous character, and yet will not give up the letters when these are proved to be malicious. They are not ashamed to send men on an ostensible public mission, but with purely partizan objects. They are not ashamed to deal in cypher despatches and roll the treasure by releasant and roll the treasure by releasant and roll the treasure by releasant.

when he said :- "He (Mr. MEREDITH) said | not ashamed to hire bullies and disturb the peace of the territory. But they are afraid to let the record of their deeds be shown to the Legislature and the country. We will see what the House thinks of this. There can be no doubt about what the country will think of it.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF MR.

MOWAT? Those who are interested in provincia politics are interested in the proceedings of Mr. Mowar. These proceedings have of late been mysterious. And of course public curiosity is aroused. Now mystery is only sometimes favourable to the sublime; it is occasionally suggestive of the ridiculous. And we may as well at once say that Mr. Mowar is becoming idiculous. The average reader of the debates and student of current politics can not help considering that apparently mutiny has broken out, or the captain of the Grit ship has retired from authority, while the crew, with singular submission have been obeying the orders of the occu-pant of the cook's galley, the "Bosun," and the Bosun's mate.

Mr. Mowar's silence has been remark-

able. Mr. O'CONNOR called his boundary able. Mr. O'Connor called his boundary, proceedings a "compromise," and he dared not protest—though that was what THE MAIL had been saying for weeks. Mr. Widdleled accused the Education Department of "blunders," for which Mr. Mowar was responsible, and Mr. Mowar had not the spirit to deny it—though that was what THE MAIL had been saying for at least a couple of years. Mr. McMahon reproached him for putting Mr. G. W. Ross over the heads of his own followers, and he was compelled to swallow that rebuke in silence—though that was what THE MAIL had though that was what THE MAIL had been charging against him for weeks be-fore. His own friends gave him away on the boundary question. He is silent in nearly all the debates. He confesses his own reticence on the license question. He dare not open his mouth to defend Mr. G. W. Ross, nor explain or defend his own connection with the Nerson firm. He al-lowsMr. Bargerow to define the law; Mr. HARDY to do the official business, Mr. AWREY to make the political capital, Mr. Fraser to lead the House and try to bully the Opposition, while the nominal Premier Mr. Mowar, sits as silent as if "the charm "of woven paces and of waving hands had been laid upon him for his everlastin

What is it all about? The circum stances are not of our creation. The things we have written are facts that can-"is sincerely to be regretted, inasmuch as he would have made a most valuable memory ber of the House."

The "inaction" that "springs" from confidence—or from anything else, in fact—is a bird newly invented, or a beast newly discovered, or a mystery just evolved, in the Globe office; it is, we suspect, compounded of equal parts of bad him to retire. We venture to say that Mr. Mowar cannot remain with honour. Mr. Mowar cannot remain with hor It is his own fault in great measure that he cannot retire with honour—Hardy and Pardee and the rest have taken care that he shall be their ally and victim to the end.

> UNIVERSITY CO-LDUCATION. Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, moved o

the 5th the following resolution: the 5th the following resolution:

"That inasmuch as the Senate of the Provincial University, have for several years admitted women to the university examinations and class lists, and inasmuch as a considerable number of women have availed themselves of the privilege, but labour under the disadvantage of not having access to any institution which affords tuition necessary in the higher years in the course; in the opinion of this House provision should be made for the admission of women to University. for the admission of

The speech by which Mr. Greson sup ported his resolution was a very carefully prepared study and will probably serve nereafter as a text-book for those who favour the co-education of the sexes. The motion was, after debate, declared carried on division; and represents, as Mr. MERE-DITH explained, rather the will of the House to try an experiment than its approval of the views of Mr. Gibson. We are not among those who favour Mr. Gibson's views. We entertain, indeed opinions distinctly hostile to the co-educ tion of the sexes. We may at this moment confine ourselves to those "general" principles" to which Mr. Gibson too lightly refers. We may urge that general principles, of universal application, regard-ing manners and morals and the relation of the sexes, cannot be disposed of by even a much more considerable collection of what are called "facts" than Mr. Gibson

The great universities of Europe have for centuries been schools of learning and gentlemanhood. The great seminaries, schools, and convents of Europe have for centuries been the nurses of womanhood at its sweetest and best. And we judge that human nature has not greatly altered, nor have manners and morals lost their old relation to separateness of education. The feeling of most fathers, the instincts of most mothers will be against the experiment. We do not pelieve it will succeed. If it does it will succeed at the cost of much that we consider essential to sweetness and light in the higher educational life of this country.

THE NEW REFORM BILL THE new Reform bill which has been the ubject of so much discussion during the last few months, has been promptly introduced by Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons. It is evident from its early introduction, and from the fact that the Prime Minister has taken charge of it himself, that it is intended that it shall take precedence of everything else. It is to be the measure of the session. It will be interesting, therefore, to our readers to know something of its general features, and what it is designed to accomplish. In the language of Mr. DISRAELI, applied to another Parliamentary-Reform

in Canadian enterprise, and Canadian good faith in carrying out in a just and equitable bill, it may be described as "a measure to change the principal depository of the power of the State." It is intended to manner her public engagements entered into by her Government and sanctioned by the "power of the State." It is intended to add to the voting population of Great Britain 2,000,000, and these, be it remem-Dominion Parliament. bered, of a particular class. And when the fact is taken into account that the total prosperous. Considering the short space f time that the Montreal factories have been number of electors at present registered in the United Kingdom is barely 3,000,000 of time that the Montreal factories have been established we have reason to congratulate them on the success achieved. The great drawback they have to contend with is the low grade of goods desired. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada same to be for a cheer the revolutionary character of this sweep ing measure will be readily understood and thoughtful persons will not be sur prised that those who still cling to the British idea of Parliamentary representa-tion, namely, that which provides for the small article of sewing silks. The great de-mand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. If our ladies will but take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co's own brand, and see that their name is on the end of tion, namely, that which provides for the due and equitable representation of all classes and interests, should regard it with considerable misgivings. The addition to the electorate, according to the estimate which has been made by competent statisticians, will be, in England 1,400,000, in Scotland 250,000, and in Ireland 400,000.

Sweeping, and even revolutionary as On motion of Mr. Massile, brand, and see that their name is on the end of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made. This is the same thread that their American house, Belding Bros. & Co., have achieved so enviable a success with, their saics of it far exceeding any other make.

this bill is, viewed from an English stand-THE ALGOMA FRAUD. point, it would, in all probability, have excited but little opposition if it had provided for the redistribution of seats on some principle which would have commended itself to the judgment of fairminded men. Ever since the "shooting" of Nigorary sighteen were seen to

of Niagara," eighteen years ago, to orrow Carlyle's figure of speech, it has

iue, and of late the enfranchisement of

householders in the counties in the near future has been looked upon as a foregone conclusion; but sober-minded Conserva-

ive statesmen are naturally anxious to

know what use the Radicals, who at pre-

erious opposition this will be the secre

ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.

On Tuesday evening a sealed envelope was nanded into the Free Press office by a small

"2nd. Four hundred volunteers are re-

quired to do duty for three weeks at Emerson and other points along the boundary. Appli-cations for the same will be received at Fort

and thirty seven and a half cents per day and

"By order, Colonel Houghton,

The tone of the document at once suggest

"MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10.

"Headquarters, Fort Osborne.

"In accordance with instructions received from the Minister of Militia at Ottawa,

"I hereby Proclaim:

"I. That 500 men are required to do special duty for three weeks, at Emerson and other points along the International Bound-

2. Applications will be received by Recruiting Officers at the Central Police Station, James Street West, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 9 p.m., Friday, the 29th inst.

"3. Recruits must not be less than 5 ft. 6 in, in height, and not under 18 nor over 40

years of age.
"4. Recruits will receive \$1.37½ per day
"They are also requested to bring

and rations. They are also requested to bring all available firearms that the same may be

all available firearms that the same may be inspected by the proper officers.

"5. Another contingent of 1,200 men will be required as a 'reserve force;' those wishing to join this contingent will be enrolled at the same time and place.

"6. Citizens who have rifles are hereby requested to loan the same to the Government, and by leaving them at the station is charge of the recruiting officers they will greatly oblige.

"By order,

"LEUT.-Col. HEIGHTON.

"LIEUT.-COL HEIGHTON,

"Deputy Adjutant-General."
"Thursday, 28th inst."

in type, but the astate clerk at the counter, on seeing the proof-sheet, thought it so excruciatingly funny that he informed the police

of what was going on. The consequence was that when Mr. Betts came into the office

for his circulars, a policeman walked out of the private office and invited Mr. Betts to

accompany him to the police station, an in vitation which Mr. Betts accepted in a some

what panicky manner.
On being questioned, Betts stated that he had been put up for the job by Mr. R. J

Ryan, furniture dealer, on Main street, where-upon an officer was sent to interview that gentleman, and eventually conducted him to the police station. After sojourning there

deration being \$1,000. Betts, being only

Mr. Ryan admitted having written both of the above documents. He did so, he says, for the purpose of creating a sensation. He probably thought that this country was not

Winnipeg, March 10.—A warrant has been

sued for Stewart, the man who moved the

He is charged with high treason.

The Fenian who was arrested for forging a military order calling for volunteers, will be tried on Wednesday.

Prince Edward Conservatives.

Picron, March 8. - The annual meeting

the Liberal-Conservative Association of Prince Edward took place in the town hall to-day Owing to the bad roads caused by the storn of last night the attendance was not large The chair was occupied by C. S. Wilson, Esq.

The following resolution was unanimous assed, after which the meeting adjourned

meet again March 17th :—It was moved by Mr. J. S. McCuaig, seconded by Mr. Adam H. Saylor, "That the members of this asso-

coation in public meeting assembled desire to record their undiminished confidence in the wisdom of the Right Hou. Sir John Macdon-

ada, and in the members of his Governmen

They especially further desire to express their satisfaction and approval of the policy of the

Government in their dealings with the necessities of the contractors for the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, and which they feel assured will approve itself to every loyal

Canadian. The construction and early open-ing of this railway, connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic ocean through Canadian territory, will forever stand as a lasting mon-ument to the confidence in Canadian resources.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

or an hour he was liberated on bail.

The innocent young man who presides over

age of 18 and 40.

The Way it is Being Elaborated—A "Free Winnipegger.

From the Manitoba Free Press.

ent control the affairs of the country,

been felt that the present anomalous condition of the frauchise could not con

of Niagara,"

The Indictment-of Mr. Mowat and His Friends.

POLITICS AND PETTY LARCENY.

The following are some of the sections of the petition of Mr. Plummer against the re-turn of Mr. Lyon, the Grit candidate in Al-goma. They relate mainly to Mr. Mowat and his colleagues:— FRAUD FOR A FRIEND.

The said Robert Adam Lyon was put forward as the candidate in the said election of the Government then and still holding office in the said Province of Ontario, and the memtend to make of this change before it is effected. If it should encounter any very bers of the said Government, and more especially the Honourable Oliver Mowat, the Attorney General of the said Province; the Honourable Timothy B. Pardee, the Commissioner of Crown Lands; the Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy, the Secretary of the said Province; and the Honourable James Young, the Treasurer of the said Province, in the interest of the said Robert Adam Lyon, and for the purpose of promoting his election, were, and each of them was guilty of corrunt franchicate and liberal sets. boy, who immediately departed. On opening the envelope the following document was found, with instructions written upon it to insert twice as an advertisement:—

"FORT OSBORNE, Feb. 27th, 1884. corrupt, fraudulent and illegal acts and practices to secure the return of the said Robert "In accordance with instructions received from the Minister of Militia at Ottawa.

Adam Lyon. The "casino" dodge,

The said the Honourable Oliver Mowat, the Honourable Timothy B. Pardee, the Honourable Arthur Sturgis Hardy, and the Honourable James Young, or some one of them, in order to secure the return of their said candidate, the said Robert Adam Lyon, under colour and pretence of taking possession of a portion of the said electoral district, which is within the limits of what is known as the "Disputed Territory" between the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, caused and procured certain so-called commissioners to proceed to Rat Portage in the said electoral district, and there to establish themselves as the ostensible agents of the THE " CASINO" DODGE. "lst. I hereby command officers, non-commissioned officers and members of the Winnipeg Field Battery, also the officers and members of the Winnipeg Cavalry, to as-semble at Fort Osborne this evening at 7.30 p.m. Important business" demands a full attendance. Osborne between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Wednesday and Thursday.
"3rd. Recruits will be allowed one dollar lish themselves as the ostensible agents of the Government of the said province, and under "4th. Applicants must not be less than five feet six inches in height, and between the the pretence of seizing the said portion of the said district or of protecting the same against a flottious and imaginary invasion thereof by officers of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the said commissioners or agents employed under various pretexts many of the electors of the said electoral district, and The tone of the document at once suggested something crooked, and the astate clerk scratched his head vigorously, and began to smell a rat, so to speak. Col. Houghton was telephoned, and that officer stated that he snew nothing respecting the document. It was therefore suppressed.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Betts walked into the office, and handed the following document to the foreman of the job room, with the request that 100 copies be printed: those who were related to or connected with electors of the said district at high and extravagant wages; the real purpose of the said hiring of the said electors and others being by means thereof to bribe and induce them to vote for or refrain from voting against the said Robert Adam Lyon at the said elec-

HARD ON THE TREASURY. The said Mowat, Hardy, Pardee and Young, or some or one of them, contrived as aforesaid and for the purpose of debauching the electorate of the said electoral division, the electorate of the said electoral division, so as to secure the return of the said Robert Adam Lyon at the said election, caused certain moneys that had been voted by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its last session for or under the head of "public buildings," to be expended in the said "Disputed Touristants". said "Disputed Territory," and "to defray expenses of construction and repairs of coloni-zation roads," and for "expenses re Boundary Award;" and under various other heads, to be colour of one pretext or another to or amon colour of one pretext or another to or among the said electors of the said Electoral District in bribery, and to and for the purpose of in-ducing them to vote for or refrain from voting against the said Robert Adam Lyon at the

THE "BRIDGE" TRICK. The said Mowat, Pardee, Hardy and Young, The said Mowat, Pardee, Hardy and Young, or some or one of them among, other things, and without any authority or warrant io such expenditure, caused the pretended construction of a bridge between an island known as Barrie island and the Manitoulen island in the said Electoral District, and such work we commenced and prosecuted prior to the holding of the said election and during the period that the canyase in connection with the that the canvass in connection with the can-didature of the said Robert Adam Lyon and states that the said pretended the said bridge was undertaken for the purpose of corruptly influencing the electors of the said district who resided on the said island known as Barrie island, in favour of the said vote for or to refrain from voting against

CORRUPTERS GENERAL. In various other ways and under divers other pretexts and contrivances the said Mowat, Pardee, Hardy, and Young, or some one of them, sought to bribe and corruptly influence the electors of the said district to support their said candidate, the said Robert Adam Lyon, in the said election.

HIS HARDYS AND PARDEES. And your petitioner shows and charges that by reason of the said corrupt conduct and dealing of the said Mowat, Pardee, Hardy and Young, or of some or one of them, and of the illegal and fraudulent device practised by them, or some or one of them, that the pretended election and return of the said Robert Adam Lyon was undue and void and should be set aside,

probably thought that this country was not sufficiently agitated, and that he would contribute his mite to the general uproar. He may have been actuated by a spirit of playfuiness, but playfuiness of that sort is apt to cause a good deal of mischief. The forging of Col. Houghton's name is a serious offence, and Mr. Ryan's little freak may turn out, to be not quite so swfully funny as he fondly imagined. WEST NORTHUMBERLAND. Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conserva

The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the West Riding of Northumberland was held at Cobourg on the lst inst. for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Rosevear was called to the chair, and Mr. Bolster named secretary protem. There was a numerous attendance of prominent members of the party from all parts of the riding, evincing an earnest and abiding interest in the party organization. parts of the riding, evincing an earnest and abiding interest in the party organization, which had been the means of redeeming the riding and electing Conservative representatives in the Constons and Local House.

Mr. R. Pringle, president of the association during those contests, and to whose efforts that success was largely due, owing to be admirable organizable organizable. enorts that success was largely due, owing to his admirable organization of committees and co-operating with them and the executive head, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Andrew J. Hewson, president of the Y. M. L. Conservative Club, was elected secretary in place of the former popular secretary for years. Major Hanne popular secretary for years, Major Henry Smith, moved to Toronto as capitain in the new infantry school.

The vice-presidents and chairmen of local committees through the riding were confirmed

in their appointments. All were greatly dis appointed that the member of 'the Commons. appointed that the member of 'the Commons, Mr. Guillet, en route to the meeting from Ottawa, was detained by the snow blockade. Mr. MULHOLLAND, the member for the Local House, was present to meet his constituents, and explain the course he has pursued during the session on the questions of educational management, or rather misman-agement, the Liquor License Act, and his support generally of his leader's efforts to re-gtore retrenchment and economy in public expenditure. His remarks were convenienced enditure. His remarks were concise and to the point, and his conduct endorsed,
The following resolution was unanimously

Moved by A. R. Eagleson, Esq., reeve of Hamilton, seconded by Wm. Noble, Esq., ex-reeve of Haldimand, That this meeting ex-reeve of Haldimand, That this meeting inlly appreciate the great importance of the live cattle trade with Great Britain to the farmers of Canada, and hereby tender to Sir Charles Tupper a vote of thanks for his prompt action in enquiring into the alleged disease amongst Canadian cattle landed at Liverpool, and his complete success in establishing the fact that no contagious disease existed amongst such cattle or in Canadian herds.

DOMINION PAR

was not so sure that he was his money as when buying '
The resolution was adopt
and a bill based upon it int WEIGHTS AND ME Hon, JOHN COSTIGAN solution declaring it expedi the better prevention an offences under the Weigl Act. He explained that the ply to re-arrange the penalt The resolution was car founded upon it was introd

A REDUCTION I Mr. McLELAN introduc claring it expedient to red able upon the renewal of e In committee upon the re The resolution was pas founded thereon was introd first time. CONCURRE

On motion the House we of Ways and Means, when wright assailed the tariff, a tured the observation the were closed, which brought Mr. WIGLE, who said a thin in his county came to Mr. WIGLE, who said a ship in his county came to mentioned that in spite of licy he had made very litt which circumstance he the was a failure. He (Mr. to him that wheat was a do asked him now much he had ply was, None. He then poi was \$7.50 a hundred, and a had to sail. The raply was nad to sell. The reply was pointed out that there was corn, and asked how much The reply was, None. In fa had nothing to sell, whereup asked him why he grumble Policy? (Hear, hear.) He the low prices of commoditi he wanted to buy, and the the negative. The fact wa farmers had compara to sell, and that wa tom of the temporary which *the Opposition so much. (Hear, hear.) So done well. They had had g prospered. Under the Nation had cheap goods. They haper cent. less for their clott and their sugar than they hold tariff, and they had bee and coffee free. (Hear, thus saved the taxes which ernment had levied upon the Policy? (Hear, hear.) He ernment had levied upon the had a crop next year the prosperous as possible, a Policy would come out on The resolutions after

curred in. Sir LEONARD TILLLE change in the tariff shall after the 12th March inst. The motion was carried. The House adjourned at BILLS ADVA FIRST READ To prevent Sunday excur

To amend the Act resp -Mr. Bechard.
To prevent the adulterat drugs. -Mr. Costigan. An Act respecting ferries THIRD READ

To incorporate the River To incorporate the Kiver Company.
Respecting the union of Churches therein named.
To amend the Act to Synod of the Diocese of S for other purposes.
To incorporate the Atlant Insurance Company.
To incorporate the Nov Marine Insurance Company.
To incorporate the Live

To incorporate the Live Company. To empower the Sovereign Company to relinquish the provide for the winding up To extend to the Dominio

powers of the corporation of landsch Amerikaansche Lan To incorporate the Vaudr Raniway Company. To empower the North-V Navigation Company (limit and work a line of railway) Hat and the company's river, and for other purpose
To incorporate the Albert Company.

EAST GR

The regular Grit candidatency having retired, the cotween Mr. Neil McColman, Conservative Association, mously selected by our standard bearer, and Mr. R is running as an Independe Conservatives not to be cau of independence. Mr. My afConservative, but this is has ran against the regular (didate, receiving the en port on each occasion ing to split up the Co A man is known by t keeps, and finding Mr. My picious company, every e posed to the extravagance, misgovernment of Mowat misgovernment of Mowat give him a wide berth. If unitedly to the polls in supp man, they will elect him on a large majority; but everyorts Mr. Myles in this con purpose of the Hardies and are playing an underhand capture a constitutency the by a straigntforward vote, see that every vote is polled

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEF ING.—"By a thorough knowl al laws which govern the oper and nutrition and by a care the fine properties of well Mr. Epps has provided on with a delicately flavoured by the judicious use of suc that a constitution may be until strong enough to resis to disease. Hundreds of si floating around us ready to there is a weak point. . . many a fatal shaft b selves well fortified with properly nourished fram Gazette.—Made simply with milk. Soid only in Packet and lb) by Grocers, labelle & Co., Homæopathic Cheme

Suit has been brought of police of Bridgeport, Codamages for arrest and Capt. James Hunter, of the last month. Other like suit Rev. Father Wagner, o church, Windsor, expects gregational singing in the after Easter. He is now to lead the singing in the new John Hays, Credit P. shoulder was so lame for nin could not raise his hand to i the use of Dr. Thomas' Ecle and lameness disappeared, a months have elapsed, he has

been elected moderator of tery. The call to Rev. Wn burn, from London Ea-was statistical by the arresty

Rev. Alexander Urquhar