The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1877.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, reckoning, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Recent Sessions never bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the Canadian weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at proportionately lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

The full news and gossip of the week are interspersed with tales and agricultural information of a character valuable to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE RECENT CABINET CHANGES.

THAT changes in that very changeful Cabinet of which Mr. MACKENZIE is First Minister were imminent has been an open secret for some time. Nobody could have supposed, however, that they would be of the nature announced in our columns elsewhere by our Ottawa correspondent, and confirmed by a brief despatch in the Government organ. For the present there is merely a shifting about of portfolios. And such a shifting about as it is! Mr. BLAKE retires from the Department of Justice and takes the Presidency of the Council, made honourable by its occupancy by M. CAUCHON. That odoriferous gentleman, who, it is understood, is merely acting as a warming-pan for another, is meanwhile transferred to the Inland Revenue Department; from which M. LAFLAMME moves to the Department of Justice.

We are sure these changes will strike the Canadian public with amazement. What does it all mean? Why should M. CAUCHON, soon to leave the Cabinet, be transferred from the quiet of the Presidency of the Council to a Department of whose business he is totally ignorant, but where he will have an opportunity, while he remains in office, of exercising those peculiar qualities which have made him notorious, if not famous? Why, with a majority of the Courts hanging over his head—it may be a judgment which will deprive Mr. BLAKE of his seat in Parliament—must M. LAFLAMME be transferred from the Department over which he presided to any other? And why, of all other things, should he be responsible, should Mr. BLAKE flee the Department of Justice and seek refuge in the Presidency of the Council? These are questions which people will put to themselves. No doubt the answers to them will be various.

We apprehend there are two reasons for this extraordinary spectacle. In the first place, the inherent weakness of the Administration as now constituted; and, in the next place, the extraordinary instability of the Premier. Hard pushed with a weak state of health, Messrs. CAUCHON and LAFLAMME have been moved about, it may well be matter of doubt, in the road as pleasant as possible for Messrs. MACKENZIE and BLAKE. Mr. BLAKE is an erratic being. He has a habit of disappearing at those auroral illuminations which are suggested by a memorable speech which he once delivered. It will have been said of late that he is anxious to retire from the Cabinet altogether, owing, partly to ill-health, partly to disgust with his political surroundings. But it is only a couple of days since the Government organ in a very pointed way announced that he had quite recovered from his illness. It is not easy to conceive, then, that he quits the Department of Justice with ill health at the very time when his restoration to health is declared to have taken place. We must find some other cause or causes. Are we going beyond the bounds of reasonable probability when we attribute his strange conduct to a desire to give up the ship altogether? We are disposed to think he had made up his mind to go out of the Government when he resigned the Ministry of Justice, but that strong pressure was put upon him to prevent his taking a step which might be looked upon as disastrous to his leader and his Party, to whom, in other ways, he is very dear, he owes some duty, some allegiance. He is as responsible as the Premier for many of the errors and corruptions of the past three years; and it is but fair that his friends should tell him very plainly that he must take his share of the resulting liability.

Should it prove that the organ was wrong in announcing Mr. BLAKE's entire restoration to health, and that his anxiety to leave the Cabinet is in a measure owing to his feeling that, apart from the work of a Department, such an argument as that which we have just formulated could not be advanced by one of his friends. And we believe the truth to be that Mr. BLAKE finds his state of health so indifferent and his nervous characteristics so marked that he cannot still remain in the Cabinet. Whether he is not also influenced by the feeling that such a position attaches to him in his Cabinet position and relations is a question we leave the reader to speculate upon for himself. It is not improbable, we think, that Mr. BLAKE's retirement from the Department of Justice is but a step to his withdrawal from the Government, and that this final step will be taken by him before many months have passed. The strangeness of his position it would be inexcusable of him to leave the legal bureau of the Cabinet for one to which no duties are attached.

Need we dwell upon the disgrace of putting M. CAUCHON into an office which places the bestowal of patronage in his hands and gives him the control of an important bureau? Or need we point to the shamelessness of elevating M. LAFLAMME to the Ministry of Justice, to say nothing of its being done at a time when his Parliamentary fate is in the balance? This man to-day stands under the severe censure of a Canadian judge for his conduct in connection with the sale of the Lachine lands, the property of himself and M. JETTE. He has also been denounced by an Imperial judge for having induced a client of his to swear to an affidavit which she and he knew to be false. Mr. BLAKE cannot relieve himself of all responsibility for such a scandal. He is aware of M. LAFLAMME's reputation; he is aware of the facts to which we have alluded. Yet he consents to changes which place the condemned of two judges at the head of the administration of justice in the Dominion, and give to him the entire judicial patronage of the country. It is a national as well as a personal disgrace.

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EVERY now and again the Ministerial press undertake to enlighten their readers as to the leadership of the Opposition. Two years ago they made the wonderful discovery that Sir JOHN MACDONALD was physically incapacitated from further leadership. Two sessions have passed since then, and, though Sir JOHN is not as young as he once was, his opponents have had ample assurance that there is no man on their side of the House of Commons who has more mental and physical endurance than himself. Probably no man in the House—certainly no man in the front ranks of it—came out of the recent session fresher than the Opposition leader. And there were not many members of the House who worked harder or more regularly than he. None of his friends expect that he should wear his working harness all the time. It would be cruel to ask him to do as much of the drudgery of politics as men twenty and thirty years his junior. He must have rest. But every hard-working man expects from some portion of every year. For all the practical duties of leadership, however, Sir JOHN is as young and as fresh as he has been any time in the past twenty years. Because, in his Kingston speech, he indicated Dr. TUPPER as his successor, the Grit organ jumps at the conclusion that he means to retire from public life in a short time, and it makes the statement so boldly as though it were an unquestioned fact. We fancy the wish is father to the thought. Sir JOHN has been a stumbling-block in the way of the Grits for many years. They would give a great deal to get rid of him. But they're not going to get rid of him. Faithful his Party has been to him, and he to his Party. We think other when it seemed as though the waters would overwhelm them. They are not going to part at a time when the country is loudly demanding a change of Government. The question of succession to the leadership of a Party is always a live question. And Sir JOHN as naturally turned to Dr. TUPPER as day follows night in the economy of nature. But his opponents may as well understand once for all that so long as his health is spared him Sir JOHN MACDONALD is not going to desert his post. He has some battles yet to fight, and he proposes to fight them, no matter what may be the forces gathered against him.

THE KINGSTON MEETING.

NEVER perhaps was there another so enthusiastic and thoroughly hearty meeting in the Limestone City as that which assembled last week to listen to speeches from Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Dr. TUPPER, and to do honour to these gentlemen as the acknowledged leaders of her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

Sir JOHN was at home. He was on his native heath. He was among the people whom, for thirty-three years without a break, he has represented in Parliament. And he himself—one of the few who represented the city before many of those who voted for him at his last election were born. Though politics and private business have together kept him away from his constituents a great deal of his time, to but few of them is he unknown, and most of them have at one time or another heard him speak. It was natural, therefore, that he should put forward his first lieutenant, who for four years has done so much of the hard work of a Parliamentary Opposition, to speak to his constituents. Dr. TUPPER was a stranger to them before that night. Heard of him, they had; but seen him or heard him speak, they had not, with perhaps some few exceptions, on any previous occasion. We are not surprised to learn that his speech had a telling effect upon his audience. It was an able political review, and was received with thundering applause. Though of necessity Dr. TUPPER spoke at some length, there was nothing like wearying in that crowd. The people did not go had to listen to a forty minutes' speech from Sir JOHN afterwards, and to cheer it and him to the echo.

It was, indeed, a magnificent demonstration in every way. It was in a special sense a great source of pleasure to him who, having had to run the gauntlet of a political contest, and of assassination, is still the idol, not of his own constituents only, but of the vast majority of the Canadian people. By right of a great mind, a vigorous intellect, wonderful political sagacity, a foresight which is as generic, and a personal character which are as rare as they are valuable, Sir JOHN MACDONALD is the leader of the Canadian political life. In him centres the hope of the future. To his master mind we owe much of our past prosperity. We shall come back to us with his return to power. Speed the day, is the honest wish of every true Canadian at the present moment.

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EER the war between Russia and Turkey has had much of a bilinger, the diplomatists are busy putting into shape their respective views as to what should be the end of it. In European military circles the continuance of the war is spoken of as a foregone conclusion. The Turkish Empire, with a weak state of health, Messrs. CAUCHON and LAFLAMME have been moved about, it may well be matter of doubt, in the road as pleasant as possible for Messrs. MACKENZIE and BLAKE. Mr. BLAKE is an erratic being. He has a habit of disappearing at those auroral illuminations which are suggested by a memorable speech which he once delivered. It will have been said of late that he is anxious to retire from the Cabinet altogether, owing, partly to ill-health, partly to disgust with his political surroundings. But it is only a couple of days since the Government organ in a very pointed way announced that he had quite recovered from his illness. It is not easy to conceive, then, that he quits the Department of Justice with ill health at the very time when his restoration to health is declared to have taken place. We must find some other cause or causes. Are we going beyond the bounds of reasonable probability when we attribute his strange conduct to a desire to give up the ship altogether? We are disposed to think he had made up his mind to go out of the Government when he resigned the Ministry of Justice, but that strong pressure was put upon him to prevent his taking a step which might be looked upon as disastrous to his leader and his Party, to whom, in other ways, he is very dear, he owes some duty, some allegiance. He is as responsible as the Premier for many of the errors and corruptions of the past three years; and it is but fair that his friends should tell him very plainly that he must take his share of the resulting liability.

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to place before our readers also the fact that Mr. BROWN is opposed to agricultural protection, and that the *Canadian Farmer* continued to be a free trade paper, as before. And we deem it perfectly proper to repeat, at the same time, the statement made on several occasions by prominent Patrons of sbandry, Hu having official standing, to the effect that the Grange cannot be committed by our own utterances, and that it is in no respect an organ of the Order, or authorized to speak on behalf of the Grange in Canada.

CANDID ADVICE.

OCEANS of ink have flowed from thousands of pens advocating the cause of temperance, and setting forth in colours none too startling the immense evils resulting to humanity from the abuse of intoxicating liquors. Now and again the reclaimed drunkard mounts the stump and tells us in piercing accents that but a year ago he was a disgrace to his Creator, to his family, and to himself, by implication asserting that now he is equally a credit to them all. The murderer on the gallows is similarly given to preaching to the depraved community which he is about to come, we trust not long hence, from the gentlemen who meet this month at Halifax.

But what the men now in power have done, in the way of gratuitously depreciating our fisheries, and even sagely considering the advisability of such consideration for a treaty that would have ruined the Dominion, had it gone into effect, we need not now recount. The interests of the Mother Country did not require that Mr. BROWN should go to Washington to make the extraordinary offer above spoken of, or that the Premier of Canada should inform the world that in his opinion the fishery clauses of the Ashburton treaty were not worth the paper they were printed on. For a comparison picture to the above the Galt *Reporter* contains the following sensible and "a fair offer," which is mentions was in type before the *Chronicle's* correction came to his hand:

"If woollen manufacturing is so eminently successful under the present tariff as our contemporary seems to believe, we have at least two large factories not a hundred miles from this town which can be obtained at a bargain if we will only do the good deed in which could be started in a few days. Will our friends who believe that everything is lovely in the woollen business see to it? sent time not get up companies to run these two factories, or take hold of them themselves? They never had opened to them a surer road to wealth, if they believe what they write; and we know they would receive the hearty thanks of scores of workmen at present unemployed. Come, gentlemen, now's your chance! You can become 'blessed manufacturers' on the easiest possible terms imaginable. Our friends can give you the choice of two factories, and wool promises to be cheap this year. Who address as first? Come! Come! *The Weekly Chronicle, of the Dumfries Reformer, or of the Toronto Globe.* As regards the particular case cited by our friends, we may ask—If the Waterloo mills last year made 30 per cent. on their capital, what did the Company pay for the property? Next, what is the stock held at? We fancy it would not do to offer any of the shareholders *par*."

The hungry rallah with which the Grit papers "go for" every fact, or supposed fact, that appears to help their theory, is suggestive. If they could only get facts to suit, what a din we should hear, and how we would be deafened! Facts would be crushed beneath the storm of facts that would be thrown at our devoted heads. But no such storm is possible, simply because the materials out of which to make it do not exist. The truth is, that the free trade theory is fanciful, empty, and unable to stand upright—in Canada, at at events—for the want of facts belonging to our country, to our time, and to our circumstances, to sustain it.

SOME GRANGE MATTERS.

THE Patrons of Husbandry in East Middlesex and Elgin had a large gathering at Port Stanley, Wednesday, the 13th inst., in celebration of the third anniversary of the Order in the Dominion. Mr. W. L. BROWN, the editor of the *Canadian Granger* (a monthly paper published in London), was one of the speakers on the occasion. He is reported as having in his speech "alluded to the "cry of several newspapers, especially "the *Globe* and *Mail*, that the Grange "was breaking down." Let our contemporary speak for itself: what we have to say for ourselves is to deny, as distinctly as we can, the truth of Mr. BROWN's reference to *The Mail*. So far from having spoken of the Grange as breaking down we have on frequent occasions taken prominence to our view of its rising influence and the necessity for its existence, and have maintained that it had an important and perfectly legitimate work to do in Canada. Not long ago paragraphs to the effect that the Order was flourishing in the United States were making frequent appearance in the American papers, and some of them we may have copied amongst current news from the other side of the border; but we never at any time endorsed such paragraphs as true, or drew attention to them as being of special account.

We may as well on this occasion clear up another matter between Mr. W. L. BROWN and ourselves. Some weeks back we copied from a western paper a statement to the effect that, at a certain individual was travelling through the County of Kent, taking subscriptions for the *Granger*, and for an indictment to the farmers affirming that the *Granger* was strongly in favour of agricultural protection. Following this Mr. BROWN denied that any such person was authorized to canvass for his paper, and stated that he was still, as before, a free trader, and that the *Granger* would continue to oppose protection to agriculture. The London *Herald*, in publishing this denial, added that the fact that somebody had made professional professions on behalf of the *Granger* was too well attested to be disputed, but admitted that of course Mr. BROWN's statement over his own signature settled the matter as far as he was concerned. We think it fair, as we published the paragraph above referred to, to place before our readers also the fact that Mr. BROWN is opposed to agricultural protection, and that the *Canadian Farmer* continued to be a free trade paper, as before. And we deem it perfectly proper to repeat, at the same time, the statement made on several occasions by prominent Patrons of sbandry, Hu having official standing, to the effect that the Grange cannot be committed by our own utterances, and that it is in no respect an organ of the Order, or authorized to speak on behalf of the Grange in Canada.

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But what the men now in power have done, in the way of gratuitously depreciating our fisheries, and even sagely considering the advisability of such consideration for a treaty that would have ruined the Dominion, had it gone into effect, we need not now recount. The interests of the Mother Country did not require that Mr. BROWN should go to Washington to make the extraordinary offer above spoken of, or that the Premier of Canada should inform the world that in his opinion the fishery clauses of the Ashburton treaty were not worth the paper they were printed on. For a comparison picture to the above the Galt *Reporter* contains the following sensible and "a fair offer," which is mentions was in type before the *Chronicle's* correction came to his hand:

"If woollen manufacturing is so eminently successful under the present tariff as our contemporary seems to believe, we have at least two large factories not a hundred miles from this town which can be obtained at a bargain if we will only do the good deed in which could be started in a few days. Will our friends who believe that everything is lovely in the woollen business see to it? sent time not get up companies to run these two factories, or take hold of them themselves? They never had opened to them a surer road to wealth, if they believe what they write; and we know they would receive the hearty thanks of scores of workmen at present unemployed. Come, gentlemen, now's your chance! You can become 'blessed manufacturers' on the easiest possible terms imaginable. Our friends can give you the choice of two factories, and wool promises to be cheap this year. Who address as first? Come! Come! *The Weekly Chronicle, of the Dumfries Reformer, or of the Toronto Globe.* As regards the particular case cited by our friends, we may ask—If the Waterloo mills last year made 30 per cent. on their capital, what did the Company pay for the property? Next, what is the stock held at? We fancy it would not do to offer any of the shareholders *par*."

The hungry rallah with which the Grit papers "go for" every fact, or supposed fact, that appears to help their theory, is suggestive. If they could only get facts to suit, what a din we should hear, and how we would be deafened! Facts would be crushed beneath the storm of facts that would be thrown at our devoted heads. But no such storm is possible, simply because the materials out of which to make it do not exist. The truth is, that the free trade theory is fanciful, empty, and unable to stand upright—in Canada, at at events—for the want of facts belonging to our country, to our time, and to our circumstances, to sustain it.

SOME GRANGE MATTERS.

THE Patrons of Husbandry in East Middlesex and Elgin had a large gathering at Port Stanley, Wednesday, the 13th inst., in celebration of the third anniversary of the Order in the Dominion. Mr. W. L. BROWN, the editor of the *Canadian Granger* (a monthly paper published in London), was one of the speakers on the occasion. He is reported as having in his speech "alluded to the "cry of several newspapers, especially "the *Globe* and *Mail*, that the Grange "was breaking down." Let our contemporary speak for itself: what we have to say for ourselves is to deny, as distinctly as we can, the truth of Mr. BROWN's reference to *The Mail*. So far from having spoken of the Grange as breaking down we have on frequent occasions taken prominence to our view of its rising influence and the necessity for its existence, and have maintained that it had an important and perfectly legitimate work to do in Canada. Not long ago paragraphs to the effect that the Order was flourishing in the United States were making frequent appearance in the American papers, and some of them we may have copied amongst current news from the other side of the border; but we never at any time endorsed such paragraphs as true, or drew attention to them as being of special account.

We may as well on this occasion clear up another matter between Mr. W. L. BROWN and ourselves. Some weeks back we copied from a western paper a statement to the effect that, at a certain individual was travelling through the County of Kent, taking subscriptions for the *Granger*, and for an indictment to the farmers affirming that the *Granger* was strongly in favour of agricultural protection. Following this Mr. BROWN denied that any such person was authorized to canvass for his paper, and stated that he was still, as before, a free trader, and that the *Granger* would continue to oppose protection to agriculture. The London *Herald*, in publishing this denial, added that the fact that somebody had made professional professions on behalf of the *Granger* was too well attested to be disputed, but admitted that of course Mr. BROWN's statement over his own signature settled the matter as far as he was concerned. We think it fair, as we published the paragraph above referred to,

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THE WEEKLY MAIL: TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1877.

CANADIAN.

A dramatic club has been organized in Wyoming.

The Bishop of Kingston is expected at St. Andrew's only to settle finally the successor to the Rev. Mr. Hay. Father Macdonald, of Lochiel, is likely to be the new incumbent.

A petition is being circulated in Bertie township, Welland, to send to his Excellency the Governor-General to have Mr. Stephen Masury, who was sent to the Reformatory in December last, released.

A Prince Edward farmer, who has an extensive knowledge of that county, says he has never seen the crops on light soils look better than they do this year. On clay lands, however, the prospect is poor. As most of the fall of Prince Edward is light, the crop prospects are therefore more than usually favourable.

In accordance with the resolution of the Convention lately held at Wyoming, petitions are being circulated asking the Lambton County Council to submit a Dunkin bye-law at once; or to pass such a by-law on their own responsibility, if they object to submit the by-law to the vote of the electors, on the score of expense.

We understand that Mr. Cresswell's marine painting, "Bringing in a Derelict," has been chosen by Judge Toms, 'of Goderich, the winner of the first prize at the Ontario Artists' Art Union. We congratulate Judge Toms on his good taste in securing this excellent example of Mr. Cresswell's skill as a marine painter.

The St. Thomas *Journal* says:—"Mr. W. Rogers, who formerly kept the Lambton Junction hotel, has gone to Manitoba. Mr. Rogers is a good fellow, and we wish him well there. Mr. Q. Orr, at one time in partnership with Mr. Webb, of the Dominion Hotel, has gone to Manitoba, where he is now in charge of a hotel at Rosser, Lake Manitoba, which he has recently leased."

Sandy, Sandy, a citizen of Kingston, who had been in Peterborough to attend the funeral of the late Mr. James Harty, was, on his return home, the unfortunate subject of a mishap by the rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs. He was carried into a house in Douro and succeeded in checking the internal hemorrhage. The immediate cause of the misfortune was the hard work he had been doing the funeral, and his making an unusually large blow. Mr. Brady is progressing favorably to recover, although not yet out of danger.

The Arnprior *Review* has received a letter lately from Mr. Callander, dated at Aberdeen, Scotland, in which he complains of the Dominion Parliament having very exaggerated views on the subject, and value their fisheries at too high a figure. He says that "$10,000,000 to $30,000,000, the items being mentioned as the value of the fisheries, are quite wrongfully certain sums of money, which he (PETER R.) now restores, not because he thinks he believes, he knows, wrong, but merely to sustain the honour of the family! Strictly speaking, however, he should put the matter on the ground of a payment made on his own account at all, but says that he pays it out of his own pocket. He says, in common slang expression, "too thin," will be the readiest popular comment on this evidence, but he adds that the reason for having furnished the "brkns" of the Ring is not without a reply. He secured his being put on the Commission, he says, when Ring exposures were first made in the papers, and while his brother was still alive, he made a formal proposal to bring his brother forward for examination by counsel, and to pay over then all sums of money that could be proven to have been improperly or wrongfully received by the latter. SWENEY now stands upon his dignity, or his virtue rather, and he offers, says: "I "made you a proper offer six years ago, "and, now that you have the opportu- "nity, I offer a proper one to-day. Pay "You may do that, or worse." Counsel for the city hold much anxious consultation, and at last they decide that what they can get, and end the "pother."

The morality of the compromise is severely criticised by the Cork press; especially by the *Times*, which takes the lead in denouncing the lame and impotent conclusion of the suit against SWENEY has come. "It has been tacitly "agreed," says the *Times*, "that the people "never had any case against PETER R. "SWEENY, but that they had a case, "which was never brought, against his "brother, under non-existent complaint "having been fully satisfied, there is no "further need to press a case which was "on the point of going to trial. This is "a piece of very broad legal farce. . . . "It is simply an outrage upon public morals to regard these Ring suits as "mere occasions for squeezing a few "hundred thousand dollars out of certain sharp rascals who have grown rich "on the spoils of the public. The "SWEENY settlement places a new pre- "mium upon successful corruption, and "will be a standing inducement to the "next gang of plunderers who may get "hold of the City Treasury to steal "enough to provide a long defence, a "cheap restitution, and a fortune in hand." The *World* says: "The great case of the "people against SWEENY is not to be "settled by the consultation of counsel "in a back room, as if it were a private "scandal. It is perfectly plain from this "settlement of the SWEENY case, as it "has long been plain from the manner "in which TWEED's confession was sup- "pressed, that there exists somewhere a "disposition and a plan to keep from the "public any fuller knowledge than it "now has of the transactions of the "Ring. No creditable motive can be "imagined for such a disposition. Nor "can any good results from such a plan. "The public is entitled to the information "which we must assume that some- "body is trying to keep from it."

The other view of the matter is presented by the *Tribune*, which says: "Undoubtedly this issue of the case will "be severely criticised. But we do not "know upon what reasons the course of "the prosecution was founded; we can- "not judge of the evidence in their "possession, or the chances of recovering "anything by a suit at law while "SWEENY remains secreted and kept all "that he could of his property out of "reach. The success of the representa- "tives of the people in dealing with the "other chiefs of the Ring has not been "so brilliant that we had a right to look "for an equal success with this man, "whose case from the first was more "doubtful than that of any of the others. "And it may be well for the public to "have to reckon this as one of their most "practical achievements."

Two facts are clear, however, which should be borne in mind. SWEENY returned to New York in April of this year, under stipulation that he should be exempt from arrest on either civil or criminal process up to and during the trial of a suit against him and for thirty days thereafter. The object of this was declared to be that he was wanted by both sides to give evidence in the suit. As to the suggestion that a report should be published "similar to that "given in Montreal and other large mar- "kets," we highly approve of it. But if this is wanted means must be taken to have every sale made in the market reported, and the returns given as details furnished to the press, along with the record of the weekly receipts. If this course be not followed, we think that reports would be improved; for even the press cannot "make bricks without "straw." We must say, however, that of late no reports have reached our sanctum from the *Mail* quotations being too high; and as to those of yesterday, we have a reported sale of a car-lot at our highest figure. The new export trade in eggs, if only due to some one willing to do with the keener desire that seems to exist for credible "quotations of prices, and on public grounds it is of great importance that quotations likely to be read on the other side of the Atlantic should be exactly accurate. If it be true that Canadian shippers are buying in the States because our farmers have neglected to breed the right sort for the butcher, we may remark that more than a year ago we advocated the establishment of a breeding farm at Bow Park, and prophesied its ultimate success if instead of confining their operations to fancy pedigrees, and animals beyond either the butcher or dairyman, the Company then about being formed strove to supply ordinary farmers with thoroughbred young heifers and bulls of a sort early maturing (and not at the same time noticeably bad milkers) at a price ranging from $100 to $200, or in other words at a price five times that obtainable for an ordinary grade of the same class of stock. This would be a practical benefit to the whole community, and, we are satisfied, a source of better profit with more trouble than the rearing of animals in no practical manner their superiors. The sale of fashionably bred stock to farmers at fancy prices is not a shortcoming of the Bow Park Company, Ont., would seem to show that purchasers are beginning to be imbued with sound practical views of the use to be made of all on his own account, but on account of his brother, JAMES M. SWEENY, who is now in Paris. He says he was convicted wrongfully certain sums of money, which he (PETER R.) now restores, not because he thinks, believes, he knows, wrong, but merely to sustain the honour of the family! Strictly speaking, however, he should put the matter on the ground of a payment made on his own account at all, but says that he pays it out of his own pocket. He says, in common slang expression, "too thin," will be the readiest popular comment on this evidence, but he adds that the reason for having furnished the "brkns" of the Ring is not without a reply. He secured his being put on the Commission, he says, when Ring exposures were first made in the papers, and while his brother was still alive, he made a formal proposal to bring his brother forward for examination by counsel, and to pay over then all sums of money that could be proven to have been improperly or wrongfully received by the latter. SWENEY now stands upon his dignity, or his virtue rather, and he offers, says: "I "made you a proper offer six years ago, "and, now that you