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THE WEEKLY MAIL. The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 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 cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAYL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE SOLID SEVENTY.

THE majority of the Government was. on the confession of the Grit organs, a surprise. If the House had been full the vote for the Government would have been larger. The amendment on which the division of Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning, took place was that of Mr. M. C. CAMERON, and was as follows :

"That all the words after the word 'that in the resolution be struck out, and the fol-lowing substituted instead:— Before this House shall be called upon to grant further aid by a loan of \$22,500,000 and a guarantee of \$7,300,000 to the Canada Pacific Railway Company, a select committee be appointed to make a full and searching enquiry into the condition and affairs of the company, and particularly as to its operations in stock and respect of construction contracts, the real of the work done, and a proper estimate of the cost of the works remaining to be

This was all that the Opposition could do It was not a protest against the loan. It was a dodge for delay. It was not a fair, open, political challenge. It was an attempt to accomplish by a roundabout means an object that could not by a straight motion against the loan be accomplished. A majority of seventy settled the question and left Mr. BLAKE once more stranded. He will never get off the rocks again. Sir John MACDONALD may contemplate Mr. Blake with a good deal of half sad and half amused satisfaction. Life for the Premier does not get easier as f anything could avail to lighten these ours or lessen these responsibilities i would be the immense the practical prudent, but patriotic body of Canadians repose in their chief, and the almost boundless loyalty which is ex-hibited towards him.

THE SECOND READING.

OUR Ottawa reports this morning show that the Pacific Railway bill has passed its second reading by a majority of 111 to 42, or a majority of 69 in a House of 153 members, 58 being absent or paired. This will settle all public or private anxiety as to the fate of the bill. It will also settle all doubts as to the strength of the Government and the force of the Opposition. There has been a calamitous collapse of Grit ambitions, of Grit conspiracies, and of Grit aspirations. The country has not responded to Mr. BLAKE. The provinces have not vielded to his solicitations. Quebec has rejected his proffer. Petitions have not come in public meetings have been few and ınsigniticant. The Pacific railway loan has een accepted with far greater readines than was the Pacific railway charter. And the reason of this ready acceptance plainly is, that the people have recognized, what Opposition have steadily refused to see, viz , the good faith, the energy, the lie spirit, and the genuine earnestness of the Pacific Railway Company in the prosecution of their work. The people have decided that that work shall not fail. Let conclude with an anecdote. There was once an eighant who objected t naving a railway run through his jungle. He trumpeted his disapproval and placed his back against the engine as it cam-The cow-catcher astonished Then he went home and sadly wrote up, "This Jungle is 10 200. Within a measurable distance o time the white elephant of the Grit party will announce that his jungle is, also. To The railway will prove too much for

THAT BILL AGAIN.

THE Streams bill was received in the Legislature with laughter. We confess we riew its reappearance, for the fourth time. with indignation. It is called a bill to protect "the public interest;" it is in reality a bill to confiscate a private interest for a political object. It has been twice disallowed at Ottawa. It has been twice condemned in the courts. So good a Grit as Mr. BLAKE took a fee to oppose it and gave an opinion against it originally. It rage on private property. very disqualification for passing into a that a legislative proposition could But Mr. PARDHE has brought it up

or a fourth time.

Mr. Mowar's followers had better take They had to submit with a bad grace to his back-down on the Boundary award. They will next year have to submit to a still more humiliating back-down on the Streams bill. It is impossible for the Local Government to succeed in getting this bill allewed. Mr. Mowar known it will be disallowed. He knows he will the man battle they could not have wen but

not dare question the power of disallow ance in the Demirkon Government. An ince in the Demiriton Government. And the is quite sure that he will have to give the other question. He way on this as on the other question. He is leading his followers into a ditch, where once more he will have to leave them. If they relish the prospect, they have powers of endurance more than human.

THE TREASURER ON WOODS AND FURESTS.

THE views of the Provincial Treasurer on woods and forests, their extent and value, and their relation to revenue, are worth noting. We will, so far as we can, put his facts into statistical form. His statement covers the period from 1873 to The amounts given are as follows: Sold since Confederation (square

7.420 miles).... Lands still unsold (square miles) alued at \$500 per square mile . \$10,000,000 This latter sum, he thinks, will suffice to

recuperate the surplus."

The price of \$500 which he puts on each The price of \$000 which he puts on each square hile is a fancy estimate based on probable demands for timber finits, contequent on the demand from the other side. If the demand is as great as he expects, in less than twenty years the woods and forests source of revenue will have disappeared. If the money received is spent as current income, the surplus will not be recuperated. And the people of Ontario will be face to face with what the Globe threatened two or three years ago, direct taxation of the municipalities. Those who know more about these woods and forests than we do will, no doubt, examine Mr Ross' speech with considerable interest.

A PARLIAMENTARY EPISODE.

-There are episodes in Parliamentary proceedings which the public are not expected to take seriously. Such an episode occurred at the close of the sitting on Wednesday night. It is reported in our columns this morning. Mr. OUIMET, for whom we have always had much respect, and who has certainly had nothing but kindness and support at our hands at all times, opened the incident by objecting to the leading article in THE MAIL Wednesday morning, in which Hon. Mr. Cos GAN's resignation was referred to and the disgraceful tactics of Mr. BLAKE condenned. The particulars of what took place are at the command of the reader in our report of the debates. Let us refer to them in due order.

In the first place, as regards THE Mail's responsibility. We were not alone in the alleged offence. The Montreal Gazette contained a very carefully prepared statement, just as severe as our own regarding Mr. BLAKE, and just as specific regarding Mr. Costigan. The Globe's reports contained the stateme Mr. Costigan's resignation. And that gentleman himself authorized our correspondent to state publicly that he resigned. His resignation, then, took place at a time of crain. It was announced by himself at a time when Sir John Macdonald was being undermined by a most cold-blooded and unscrupulous opponent, and when a con-section of his fellowers w were debating the propriety of following his lead. If we were indignant at such conduct at such a time ; if we felt weakened by one of his friends; and if we expressed in language certainly not coarse, however sincerely severe, the indignation we felt, we will be pardoned by Conservatives and justified by the general voice of the public. Cabi-net Ministers have a right to be more cautious than the press. They have also a right to be more discreet, more self-contained, and more pru-dent than Mr. Costigan has been. We do not think we owe the Minister any We think he owes us an apology apology. for having forced upon us a necessity as disagreeable to us as to him. It is not our fault but his own that his resignation was announced, and conden the announcement.

Next as to the alleged attempt of Mr. BLAKE to undermine the allegiance of the members from Quebec. M. OUIMET speaks of his following in the House. What is M. OUMET'S following? We had not learned to look on him as the leader of the Quebec Conservatives. That position is, we believe, filled by Sir Hector Lan-GEVIN; and Quebec is represented in the Cabinet by Messrs. Chapleau and Caron the three forming a representation of ability and genius that does not need M. OUIMET to make it complete. It is as notorious as the sun at noon that Mr. Blake has been making efforts to undermine the allegiance certain Quebec Conservatives. Mr. OUIMET'S far too officious speech has afforded Mr. BLAKE an opportunity of lenying the charge. We will venture to Tetort that we have no confidence in Mr. Blake's political honour, and none in his regard for truth. He once sent notes into Sandfield Macdonald's Cabinet. He once pasely trafficked in the honour of a poor old nan and broke the heart of SANDFIELD Macdonald by viperous perfidy unequal-led in the history of politics. He, not so long ago, intrigued to overthrow and ruin ALEXANDER MAGKENZIE, his leader and friend. It was in his in-terest, if not at his solicitation, that Gordon Brown was dismissed from the position which has been declared rightly his by a jury of his countrymen. Was there anything in Mr. BLAKE's career to make us doubt his capability for an ad-

ditional piece of perfidy ? Nothing. -The fact that he had been intriguing with the intention of securing Quebec votes by promising support to mands, was blazoned in a double-leaded article in the Globe of Friday last. That article was attributed to Mr. BLAKE; and he has not denied it. The Mor Witness has appealed to him to repudiate it, and he has not done so. He communicated his approval of the Globe's article to certain Conservatives, and he dares not deny it. Appeal after appeal has been made to the French Conservatives in Mr. BLAKE'S interest. There was a caucus at night on Wednesday. What was it about? Will we be assured that Mr. BLAKE'S name was not mentioned nor any words spoken in his name? We did not, and do not mean any insult to the French Conservatives. THE MAIL'S article was intended to point out, not that they had considered a pribe, but that they had rejected it. • We

or our aid, and educated the English habitants of Canada into intel-descence in the dismissal of M. ligent acquiescence in the dismissal of M.
LETELLIER and the support of constitutional rule in Quebec. If they are not
true Conservatives we have nothing to offer
them but our gage. When M. OUMET
opens the way for Mr. BLAKE to escape
from the trap he, had laid for Sir John
MACDONALD, we venture to protest against
his action, in the name of the Conservative
party. When Mr. BLAKE says he respects
M. OUIMET drew a line against reciprocating the courtesy. cating the courtesy.

To conclude, with reference to Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S explanation. We rejoice to learn that no unconstitutional pressure has been brought to bear on him; but within the limits of the constitution a good deal may have to be borne.
We never said that improper pressure had been used. We never hinted that any bargain had been made. We had ever alluded to the subject in any way whatever. The whole subject was forced on us by Mr. Costigan's personal announcement of his resignation in a crisis, and by the current, and we maintain correct, rumours that Mr. BLAKE had made a corrupt offer to the Conservatives of Quebec, who had manfully resented it. We rejoice to learn that Mr. Costigan's conduct has been unexceptionable; but venture to suggest that resignation in a crisis and rising to speak in a hostile mood, are not the indications we interpret usually as unexceptionable. Let us conclude by some observations which we wish to be taken as meaning no more and no less than we obviously intend by them. The MAIL is a Conservative journal. It is in a greater or less degree a party journal. The service or less degree a party journal. The service it has rendered to the Conservative party is considerable. But THE MAIL is not the slave of any party nor the servant of any Government, and will not allow itself to be considered as such. In this affair it be considered as such. In this affair it has intended no offence; has committed no wrong; has told no untruth; has little if anything to withdraw, and nothing to apologize for. The scene in Parliament which we comment on was not, as we have said, one that the public will entertain seriously. We are sorry it happened for exercise the same of happened for many reasons. And we give fair warning that if it ever happens again; that if publicmen, like Messrs. BLAKE and OUIMET in particular, and in one respect like Mr. Costigan, ever again force us to witness and record so obviously artificial an episode, we will endeavour by every means in our power, and these are many, to test in the clearest manner the value set on the political virtues of honesty, straightforwardness, propriety, and party loyalty by the people of Canada.

A WORD IN SEASON.

THE Montreal Witness has certainly endered us some service. In an attempt to help Mr. BLAKE it has impaled itself, transfixed the Globe, and afforded full foundation for all we have been saying concerning Mr. BLAKE's dishonest attempt to sell his party to the few discontented Quebec Conservatives. Having stated its defence of Mr. BLAKE, and its objection to THE MAIL'S attitude, the Witness

"Unfortunately, a wicked blundering article in the Toronto 'Globe' gave a colouring of probability to the story in the eyes of those who have no or try to make themselves believe they have no confidence in the integrity of Mr. Blake."

The Globe's article was published on Friday. The Witness was the very first paper to draw a corrupt inference from it. On Saturday, if we remember rightly, the Witness contained the following:

one has characterized in severe terms the raids, or proposed raids, of this province upon the Dominion treasury, and no one has more bitterly stigmatized t mands for better terms so constantly made, and yet the Globe to-day is for made, and yet the Globe to-day is found un-blushingly and shamelessly making on behalf of its party the bid of better terms to the mem-bers of this propince for their votes on the Canada Pacific railway question. Vote Mr. Blake into power, it says, and you may trust to getting your price. We have little doubt that the Globe is misrepresenting Mr. Blake, and the Globe is misrepresenting Mr. Blake, and that he will repudiate its declaration." THE MAIL's article, which has stirred up

such a storm, did not appear till Wednes-day morning, after we had learned, partly from the Witness and partly from other sources, to look on the Globe's article, in the light thrown on it by the Witness, as a corrupt bid of Mr. BLAKE for the Conservative vote of Quebec. We must insist on the Witness facing the fact that Mr. BLAKE has not repudiated the Globe's article, nor has the Witness itself repudiated its own interpretation. To charge us with making a false charge against Mr. BLAKE is unchristian, when it is obvious that our first authority was the Witness itself, and when the same paper now con-fesses that the Globe's "wicked and blundering" article " gave a colour to" the story of Mr. BLAKE's base but unsuccessful conspiracy.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT. THE Opposition have given the fullest notice of their intention to attack in force the scandalous surroundings of the Education Department. The papers which have been moved for by Messrs. BRODER, CARNEGIE and CREIGHTON will bring up every question that has been discussed

uching our educational system. The head of our educational system, Mr G. W. Ross, is a man who took a publisher's money to puff his books; contrary to decent conduct ; contrary to propriety as an official; and contrary to law. One of the principal officials of the department has declared that the secondary school system is an elaborate and expensive failire, and has proposed with much pompous ouerility and sesquipedalian stupidity to evolutionize in order to improve it. From all quarters comes a cry that the

stem is not practical. The Separate chool inspector has utterly given away he whole system which he is appointed to upervise. The farmers object to the un-ractical nature of the teaching. All upervise. asonable parents object to experiments in co-education in certain schools. And the "Reader" nuisance has become un-

During this session some members have tried to blame Mr. CROOKS' incapacity of mind for the admitted "blunders" of the department. Mr. Mowar sat silent while those charges were made, but he did not repeat them. He knew that Mr. CROOKS did nothing without consulting him. And he knew too well that the worst "blunder" of all was made by Mr. Crooks under Mr. Mowar's influence in the fulfilment of a bargain by which Gordon Brown was removed from the Globe to suit the "knot of politicians," and Mr. Nelson's books ere authorized as part of the cost of the

We shall await the discussion with interest. There are not many new points to be made that we have not alluded to in some fashion in the past six months. The

Government may find it easy to satisfy their friends in the House, but we do not think they can as easily satisfy the people.

MR. CREIGHTON ON THE FINANCES OF ONTARIO.

Mr. CREIGHTON'S criticism of the Treasurer's statement was this year, as last, well worthy of public attention. The inances of Ontario are not sufficiently studied by the public. Year by year Mr. CREIGHTON has been elucidating the mysteries in which the public accounts were, and still are, partially enshrouded. On Saturday we gave his speech in full; and this morning we invite attention to som of its principal contents.

-The first point which Mr. CREIGH TON deals with is the over-expenditure. The Treasurer's speech was full of excuse for this and other weaknesses, but it was not as frank as it might have been in regard to the real amount of that overexpenditure. Mr. Ross puts the amount of over-expenditure at \$91,000, in itself a very large excess indeed on so limited an estimate as that of this province. But Mr. CREIGHTON points out that in addition to this a sum of \$50,000 provided for unforeseen expenditures, has been taken to supplement the votes of the departments, thus making the over-expenditure actually \$141,000 for the year. That is a suffi-ciently grave matter for public considera-----We do not place much value on the criticism as to the increase here and there in the cost of public institutions, which necessarily tend to increase in cost with in-crease of population. Mr. CREIGHTON's criticism was essential, however, since the

purpose except to waste time. But on the subject of the larger finances Mr. CREIGHTON was most effective. Let us put the matter in a clear, statistical light, From 1868 to 1871, excess of revenue over expenditure......\$3,813,182 From 1871 to 1883, excess of expenditure over revenue..... 3,710,891 The conditions of finance are, it will be observed, reversed; and the people of On-tario had better consider them.

Treasurer's statement contained beasts of a decrease which had not taken place. In

a matter of not very great consequence it is always better for Ministers to be frank. The public will like the exhibition of

courage, and the Opposition will be saved the trouble of exposing at length an in-genious bit of falsehood which serves no

-The mode in which the Provincial Treasurer invariably makes his calculacharacter of our receipts and the real relative extent of our expenditures. The territorial revenue is fluctuating and temporary; it is really capital converted into income, and it is confessed even by Mr. Ross that one-third of it is gone, and a great demand is likely to be made on the remaining two-thirds. Omitting from the porary, and therefore misleading, Mr. CREIGHTON makes the following com-

From 1868 to 1871, total surplus of receipts over expenditure. \$2,172,326
From 1873 to 1963, total excess of
expenditures over receipts. 1,245,282
As Mr. Crescarron contends, this is a very serious matter. The public accounts are mystified in the Treasurer's statement and muddled in the blue book, so that no one can readily find the true balance. In Sentario, which we published some months ago, this mixed condition of the public accounts was very clearly exposed.

On one point, as to the negligen of the Government in regard to the interests of Ontario, Mr. Creighton is also very apt. Mr. Ross, in regard to the Indian annuities, makes a complaint against the Dominion Government for charging them against the old Province of Mr. CREIGHTON points out that this is a late date at which to make the complaint. Mr. Mowar's attention was directed to the matter in 1874, when he disputed the charge and demanded "forth" "with" a legal settlement. But his friends were in power and he was not indelicate in pressing the matter; and so "forthwith" has come to mean ten years In 1875 Mr. BLAKE was gracious enough to agree with Mr. Mowar as to the pro priety of legal steps to settle the point in dispute. In 1877 Mr. Langron, the Auditor-General, reasserted the responsibility of Ontario, and expressed a desir-for settlement. But does dog eat dog !do Grit Governments bother each other n little questions of "Provincia rights?" Perish the dastardly the accoun suggestion! And so ains unsettled to this, Mr. Ross's, day And, we may add, it is not settled yet.

-Mr. CREIGHTON'S mode of dealing with the assets and liabilities of the pro-vince has the merit of clearness. We will try to tabulate the account as given in our report of his speech : Total assets.....\$2,800,375 l'otal liabilities..... Apparent surplus\$1,822,314

Deduct liability to railways for payments coming due 2,000,000

Real deficit\$ 177,686 In fact the apparent surplus is mortgaged for more than its worth, and Mr. CREIGHton's exposure must have some effect on the minds of business men. It is to be observed that Mr. Ross admits an error of \$145,000 in one item by the late Tressur-er, and an omission of his own of \$127,-000; we hope these errors and omissio are alone in their want of glory. The fact that the Treasurer is endeavouring postpone the payment of the railway de bentures for forty years by the issue of new scrip, shows that he has no desire to allow the payment of them to mature in the neighbourhood of the delivery of any of his financial statements, when the unreality of his surplus would become pain fully apparent.

-As we pointed out on the morning after the delivery of Mr. Ross' speech, h was very apt indeed at running away to the Province of Quebec and the Dominion of Canada for trations of the very admirable way n which the affairs of Ontario have been conducted. In the course of our report of Mr. Orbighton's speech we find the following:

"But hon, centlemen were apt to rush off to the Dominion and to Quebec, and to teil them that the increase in the expenditure of the Dominion was nine millions from 1873 to 1883. But they did not tell them that the increase in the revenue of the Dominion was some fifteen millions—(cheers)—that while the revenue of Ontario has been practically decreasing the expenditure has been increasing. (Cheers.) The Dominien had kept their increase down to the proportion of income. while they in Ontario had increased the exenditure while the income was decreasing.

** Mr. Ross—We can keep it up by taxa

"Mr. Creighton replied that they could keep it up by direct taxation, and that was what the hon, gentlemen were bringing them to."
Mr. Creighton is quite right, Let us remind Mr. Ross of the language of the Globe of only two years ago, as quoted in Mr. CREIGHTON'S speech of last year:

"The organ of hon, gentlemen opposite in one of its lutid intervals warned hon, gentle-nen opposite of the way in which they were yoing on. On the 28th May, 1880, the Globe and an article headed "Avoid Direct Taxaon.' It said :"'The Province of Ontario cannot always

expect to have a surplus. The time is coming when resort will have to be had to direct taxation if the large and constantly increasing burdens now carried by the Provincial Government are to remain where they are.'
'' After speaking of the expenditure on railways, and some of those extraordinary

rants, it went on to say :-"But now that these special works have been executed, now that the probability is that the surplus will gradually be reduced— may, rather that in the nature of things it must certainly diminish—and that demands on the provincial purse in new directions are constantly being made, the opinion is forced home to us that the time has come to cry nalt, or at least to review our career as a province, and to endeavour to forecast the uture as fairly as our bearings will allow. We certainly think that the maximum in outy has been reached.'

Cheers.) He wished hon, gentlemen opsite to pay particular attention to that

nt.
'That it would be unwise to increase i eyond present figures. To do that would only hasten on the day of direct taxation, a consummation to be staved off to as distant a period as possible,'
"They thought then in 1880, having the "They thought then in 1880, having the accounts of 1879 before them, that the maximum of expenditure had been reached."

-The manner in which the revenue o the Province is diminishing was put by Mr. Creighten very aptly, we think. We shall make his statements in the form of tables, as being more serviceables alike to the reader and the press.

CROWN LANDS REVENUE.
1874 \$162,154 1879 \$45,670 1875 80,014 1886 38,867 1876 82,254 1881 68,425 1877 86,750 1882 109,313 1878 62,452 1883 64,059
Recapitulation,
1873
Decrease\$125,606
CLERGY LAND REVENUE.
1873\$150,126 1883 17,156
Decrease
SCHOOL LAND REVENUE.
1873\$73,765 ⁻ 188327,332
Decrease\$46,433
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS.
1874 \$248,130 1879 \$127,645 1875 232,101 1880 101,812 1876 164,170 1881 82,156 1877 222,251 1882 101,927 1878 156,251 1883 76,324
Recapitulation.
1873
Decrease
Mr. CREIGHTON'S comment we will give in his own words:

was a large surplus, where was the interest. In 1873 it was \$258,040, and in 1883 \$76,324. (Hear, hear.) Figures which he thought showed the decreasing revenue of the province.

significant figures for public consideration, repeating some of those which we have al-ready given :

Actual deficit.....\$ 177,686 From 1870 to 1883, excess of expenditure over receipts.....\$1,245,232 1883, excess of expenditure over 1883, excess of expenditure over

estimates.....\$ 141,000 Estimated increase of expendi-will rejoice over the financial condition of this province; but we do not believe there is a serious-minded Grit man with a knowedge of accounts who will privately join in the congratulation.

A DODGE.

Ar the meeting of the delegates of the Ontario Grange on Friday an attempt was made to manufacture political capital for Mr. BLAKE. A resolution was passed protesting against the Pacific railway loan. This was at once telegraphed to the leader of the Opposition. The value of the resolution may be gathered from the fact that it was sprung on the meeting at a late hour when only about twenty-eight including nine women delegates) out of he nearly eighty delegates, were present. No notice was given of it. . It was contrary to the rules of order at the meeting. And was consequently fraudulent. At this oment, however, the Grit Opposition at Ottawa are not particular in their choice of means to make capital. After a huge conspiracy a little fraud may seem almost virtuous.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Watson, of Marquette, characterized the the speech of Mr. Ross, of Lisgar, as the speech of a man "who was not a true Liberal." was well said. Mr. Ross had been praising his own country and defending the North-West, No true Liberal is ever guilty of any such offence.

The Winnipeg Times says :-"Mr. Mowat says some of his officials hap-pened to be in Algoma during the election contest and that 'it was only natural that they should take an interest in it.' It is not, however, a question of nature, but of law. Are not Government officials prohibited from interfering in such matters?

Mr. Charlton is a brave man-behind ence. Taking advantage of his parliamentry privilege, he used most digraceful and insulting language towards a gentleman outside of the House, who was therefore unable to reply to or even deny his scandalous allega-tions. Mr. Charlton is very valorous and full of bluster on such occasions.

Mr. G. W. Ross' friend and agent, Edward Rowland, publishes, in accordance with law, an abstract of the former's election expenses, an abstract of the former's election expenses,
They amount to \$425,24, and among the items is "sundry, \$38.72." This is probably a misprint for "Sunday," as that was a big day for Mr. Ross. We are not told what the velacious Rowland received for his eminent services. We may assume, however, that his "strategical" efforts were held at a low figure, as they coat him little trouble either of body or mind. BROWN VS. NELSON.

An Action in Which "Globe" Stock is Involved.

TRUE INWARDNESS OF PLAINTIFF'S DISMISSAL

The Jury Bring in a Verdict for Mr. Gor-

The case of Brown v. Nelson was called at the Civil Assize Court on the 20th before Mr. Justice Rose. Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and Mr. Nesbitt appeared for the plaintiff. and Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. C. R. W. Biggar for the defendant. A special jury had been empanelled to try the oase, which was set for 10 a.m. It was half-past ten o'clock, however, before all of the select dozen had put in an appearance but when dozen had put in an appearance, but when the last juror had been seated no time was lost in opening the proceedings.

Mr. Osler explained that the action had been taken by Mr. J. Gordon Brown, latemanaging director of the Globe newspaper, against Mr. Thomas Nelson, publisher, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was an action to recover

burgh, Scotland, and was an action to recover \$22,000 worth of stock in the Globe. In the result of the trial was involved \$60,000, because the \$22,000 worth of stock lad been pledged, under certain conditions, as security for additional shares to the value of \$38,000 purchased by the plaintiff. Gordon Brown and his brother, e late Hon. George Brown, were the unders of the Globe. Nelson was the Hon. George Brown's brother-in-law. At the death of the latter Nelson came out to Canada to of the latter Nelson came out to Canada to investigate the condition of affairs in connection with the Globe. The deceased Senator had left a carefully prepared will in which he expressed a strong desire that the newspaper should be left in the management of his brother, and that beyond his salary he should receive large additions in stock from time to time. ime to time.

Mr. J. Gordon Brown was then called to

the witness-box, and being sworn, deposed :— The defendant, Mr. Thomas Nelson, was the

prother-in-law of the late Hon. George Brown. I joined the staff of the Globe on the first day the newspaper was established, and continued in it till the 16th December, 1882. It was started on the 5th March, 1844, but was preceded by two other journals under different names. The Globe Joint Stock Company was formed sometime in 1867, I do not remember the exact date. One thousand shares were issued at \$500 each. My brother held 752 shares or a value of \$376,000. The other shares were held by various parties, some of whom were living at a distance, while others resided in Toronto. At the time of my brother's death I was managing editor of the paper, and manager of the board, receiving a salary of \$4,000 per year. My brother died in May, 1880, and I then asorother died in May, 1880, and I then assumed the management by a resolution of the board. Mr. Nelson came to Canada during the summer following the death of my brother. I believe he was made acquainted with the contents of the will. At that time the debts of the Globe were very large, and assets could not be readily turned into money. Until Mr. Nelson arrived nothing was done. The volume of indebtedness was not ascertained until afterwards, and I had no definite he volume of indeptedness was not ascertained until afterwards, and I had no definite knowledge of it. When Mr. Nelson arrived he said that if there was anything in the Globs he would bring it out. He made an offer to carry the whole estate if 10 per cent. offer to carry the whole estate if 10 per cent. reduction upon the gross amount of tax was made, but he subsequently changed his views. I had previously stated that the Globe stock could be sold at par, and that a large amount could thus be obtained to carry the estate through. I had then at least 44 shares in the stock. I told Mr. Nelson thal I wanted an ncrease in salary from \$4,000 per year to \$5.-000, or otherwise I would not be able to pay the interest on the \$38,000 worth of additional stock I had taken up. The position of the concern was such that it was improbable the dividends received would be so large as to meet paymente of interest. When I took up the \$38,000 worth of additional stock my arrangement with Mr. Nelson was that I would be managing director of the Globe, would receive a salary of \$5,000 per r. and was to put un \$22,000, the value year, and was to have been a security for the additional stock, and give a promissory note for \$38,000 payable in two years with inadditional stock, and give a promissory note for \$38,000 payable in two years with interest at five per cent. I could not have made the subscription on any other cendition. I was continued as managing director, my salary was increased, and I paid the interest due on the amount named. I received only one dividend, which was paid before the bargain had been made. The last payment of interest was made in August. 1882 when the pate fell was made in August, 1882, when the note fell due. I then asked for a renewal of the note, but received no answer. The case was con tinued thus till the 16th Dec., 1882, when I was dismissed from my position as managing director. Mr. James Maclennan came to me to notify me of my dismissal. I had only two days' notice, and was paid salary only up to the time I left. I had to take proceedings to recover salary for the balance of the year. Mr. Maclennan was agent for Nelson, and

CONTROL OF THE PAPER except so far as my duties were concerned. Mr. Nelson had told me that Mr. Maclennan would take charge of affairs. Nelson has never been in Canada since the time referred to. The stock, before I subscribed for it was part of my brother's estate which came to his widow as executrix. I put up the \$22,000 referred to with the purpose of aiding Mr. Nelson in making certain arrangements with the Bank of Montreal. I did not become in anyway responsible for debts of the estate—that was Nelson's affair. I do not know whether the transferred stock was put under my name in the bank or not. I understand that Mr. Nelson is holding the \$38,000 worth and the \$22,000. Mr. Nelson could not have thought otherwise than that I could not pay the \$38,000 without getting the addiional income. I wanted to get the increased income in order that I might pay the interes on the amount due. By depriving me of my position as managing director I was deprive position as managing director I was deprived of my income and left unable to meet the ad-ditional liabilities I had incurred. If I had not been deprived of my income I might have gone around to my friends and have made satisfactory arrangements by representing that I could spare \$3,000 out of my yearly salary to pay interest on loans.

To Mr. Robinson—I had hoped and expected that the gross profits derived from the

Globe would be 8 per cent., but when I made the bargain with Mr. Nelson I had no such cope or expectation. Under my manage ment the concern was improving its condi-tion. I believed that the stock would be an per cent. stock, but that it would not become so on account of the debts to be cleared off. I interested myself with creditors of the estate to buy stock. I prepared a document in which subscribers to it expressed a willingness to buy stock. (A document produced in court by Mr. Robinson was denied by the witness, who said that it was not the one he had prepared.) Five or six persons signed it. I could not say whether at that time Globe stock was saleable in large arcels or not. I believed that it would pay Sper cent. profit and not Sper cent. dividend, and if I wrote otherwise to Mr. Nelson I did not express what was in my mind. I did not ask anyone to take stock until I had told them ask anyone to take stock until 1 and told them the exact circumstances, and explained about the keen competition from THE MAIL, etc. Under these representations certain gentle-men took stock. They were quite as well men took stock. They were quite as well aware of the state of the concern as I was, for I was not connected with the financial management of the paper and knew nothing about it. At the time I took up additional stock it it. At the time I took up additional stock it was saleable at 50 per cent., and I am not aware that it subsequently went higher than 60 per cent. (A letter was produced in which reference was made to a sale at 105.) I then held about 160 shares, but do not know how much stock was held by Nelson. The transaction between myself and Nelson was a purchase of 76 shares on condition that I should be

CONTINUED AS MANAGING DIRECTOR with a salary of \$5,000. My \$22,000, repre senting the 44 shares beld by me, went to aid Mr. Nelson in negotiating with the Bank of Montreal, and to assist him in getting money from it; otherwise the transaction was a sale out and out. I received it as being undoubtedly a loan. If the value of the stock had gone up I certainly would have benefited by it. I do not know whether the 76 shares were transferred to me or not. as I have were transferred to me or not.

were transferred to me or not, as I have never examined the transfer book. (The never examined the transfer book. (The transfer book was produced and the note of transfer pointed out.) I made the bargain with Mr. Nelson, but did not read it as reduced to writing, as I had perfect confidence in both Nelson and Maclennan. I knew I was to get two years for payment of the money, and was to pay 5 per cent. interest, but I could not say by which of the half-dozen interested I was told by. I signed the agreement without reading it, but knew generally the terms of the assignment of the shares to the bank. I did not read the agreement, for I did not expect to be cheated by my brother-in-law. (A copy of the transfer ment, for I did not expect to be cheated by my brother-in-law. (A copy of the transier was read in court, in which it was stated that an assignment of 120 shares had been made to G. W. Yarker, of the Bank of Montreal. These 120 shares included the 44 originally held by Mr. Brown and the 76 taken up by him at the time of his alleged agreement with Mr. Nelson.) After the syndicate arrangement entered into when my brother died Mr. Nelson and I held sufficient stock to control the company. As a matter stock to control the company. As a matter of fact, Mr. Nelson did hold control. It was not necessary that Mr. Nelson should hold an actual majority of the shares in order to hold

me in or to dismiss me from office.

In answer to a query from the bench, it was stated that Mr. Nelson held 247 shares, Mr. Brown 136, Mr. MacLennan 20, and Mr. Taylor 130, Taylor 130.

Mr. Brown continued—If Mr. Nelson had not given his influence I would never have been turned out of the Globe office. He had excised complete authority, and went in and out of the office as if he owned it. This influence was subsequently exercised by Nelson through Mr. Maclennan. There was no period mentioned it the agreements to the

son through Mr. Maclennan. There was no period mentioned in the agreement as to the time I should remain as managing editor, but I understood that it was until the profits from the business enabled me to pay off the debt I then incurred. Through Mr. Maclennan I made application to Mr. Nelson for a renewal of the promissory note when it expired at the conclusion of the two years, and received answer through the medium that the application had been refused. I then wrote on the 24th Aug., 1882, direct to Mr. Nelson, asking for a renewal of direct to Mr. Nelson, asking for a renewal of the note as a favour but received no answer. (The note was read in court. It referred among other things to a recent increase in the advertising rates of the Globe, to the discontinuation of the special train and the cutting down of expenses to the competition from The Mall, and to

TROUBLE WITH POLITICIANS who wished to print long letters of no use to the party. The writer stated his knowledge of the fact that "there were many politi-cians who would be glad to shelve him, and use the Globe for party purposes alone, but he would stick to the ship." Then followed use the Globe for party purposes alone, but he would stick to the ship." Then followed a request for a renewal of the promissory note.) Before my brother's death I was a director on the promissory note.) Before my brother's death I was a director on that of editor. In May, 1880, a few days after my brother's death, I assumed the position of managing director. (The minutes of a meeting of the directors was referred to, and the resolution, appointing J. Gordon Brown managing director for the current year, was read.) Mr. Nelson was never on the board, but his agent Maclennan was: Maclennan was elected to the board the winter following my brother's death. Mr. Taylor was president for two or three months subsequently, but was shunted by Mr. Maclennan who was himself elected president. Maclennan took a more active part in the management of the company than did anybody else. I may have told someone of the agreement between myself and Mr. Nelson, but I cannot say to whom. I accepted by dismissal without remenstrance, but continued as a director for some, time afterwards. I knew all the directors but did not like them. At the meeting at which I was dismissed I was so badly broken up by the severance with a paper which I had served for forty years that I could not speak. I would not speak to the men who had treated me so. I subsequently attended the meetings of the directors because I received \$5 on each occasion. quently attended the meetings of the direc-tors because I received \$5 on each occasion, and I did not know where I was going to get living.
To Mr. Osler—It was through Mr. Taylor

To Mr. Osler—It was through Mr. Taylor that I first heard about my intended dismissal, but it was through Maclennan that I first heard that action had been taken. When I told Maclennan about the agreement with Neison he said he did not think that he (Neison) would en orce the claim for \$38,000. I have a perfect recollection of the agreement between myself and Mr. Nelson. I refused to sign the document already referred to until Nelson yielded in the question about increase Nelson yielded in the question about increase of salary. Maclennan was present during a portion of my interview with Nelson, but I do not know whether he heard the agreement or not. Before Mr. Nelson left for Scotland he not. Before Mr. Nelson left for Scotland he named several of the officers for the Globe Company, selecting Mr. Taylor for the posi-tion of secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Watts for head bookkeeper. Nelson received large assets for advances made by him, viz., a life

insurance policy tor \$60,000 or \$65,000 and the Bow park stock. The estate got it if Nelson did not.

Mr. Robinson for the defendant, and Mr. Osler for the plaintiff, addressed the jury at some length. When his Lordship had delivered his charge the jury retired. some length. When his Lordship had de-livered his charge the jury retired, and occupied about half an hour in their deliberations. When they returned they presented THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS
to the questions prepared by his Honour

Mr. Justice Rose : 1. Did the plaintiff, Mr. Gordon Brown, purchase the 76 shares, representing \$38,000, from the defendant unconditionally or conditionally? A. The 76 shares were purchased conditionally.

2. If conditionally, what was the condition? A. The condition was Mr. Gordon Brown's being appointed managing director

at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. 3. Did the defendant, as a condition of purchase, agree to keep the plaintiff in his position as managing director of the Globe Company? A. Yes.

4. Did the plaintiff transfer the 44 shares representing \$22,000 to the Bank of Montreal as collateral security for the payment of the \$38,000 note, or was it transferred to enable the defendant to raise money for the purpose of the estate? A.—The 44 shares were transferred to enable defendant to raise money the purpose of the estate.

5. Did the defendant procure the dismissal

of the plaintiff, or was he instrumental in procuring such dismissal? A.—Yes, he was instrumental through his agent, Mr. Mac-The jury was then discharged.
The finding of the jury was argued before Mr. Justice Rose next day, and judgment re-

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

A temperance convention held in Picton re-cently decided to begin work for the Scott Act in this county. A series of township conventions are to be held next month.

A vote was taken in Toronto on Monday A vote was taken in Toronto on Monday for the passage of a by-law abolishing grocers' licenses to sell liquor. The vote resulted in favour of the by-law, being carried by a majority of 359. A deputation waited upon Mayor Boswell on Tuesday, requesting him to call a special meeting of the Council to ratify the by-law before March 1st. the day applications to be made for appointed for applications to be made for

A grand Scott Act meeting was held in Embro on Friday night under the auspices of the Oxford temperance convention. The opening exercises were led by Revs. Munro and Silcox, after which Mrs. Youmans gave an address on the evils of our Govern-ment licensing system, basing her remarks on the story of Queen Esther. At the close the story of Queen listher. At the close several questions were asked by the audience, to which Mrs. Youmans gave appropriate answers. This part of the county will roll up a big majority for the Scott Act on March

DOMINION PAR

Continued from Sec. way shall be permitted to within fifteen miles of latitu ment, some of them pointing riotic course pursued a following his own nest,"

Mr. SCOTT expressed h conduct of the member for Watson) in opposing the present ago the Minister of Portage la Prairie. Subseque de the line of the Canada Pas to save the Portage and to being wiped out. The peop expressed their gratitude to expressed their gratitude to sending as their representative oppose the Government and fic railway and to decry his (Hear, hear.) The hon. ge-ferred to the acitation in M (Hear, hear.) The hon. ge ferred to the agitation in M was an agitation there, but got up? By political maninanxious not to advance the toba, but to further their of (Hear, hear.) He was an complaint of the peop vince made should be avery cause of expensions. vince made should be every cause of complaint retthing was to be gained sourse of the agitators, whi maligning the Government secession. (Hear, hear.) To Marquette had moved a toba clause, or, as it was popoly clause. When that the House ander consideration, the was under consideration, the bers objected to it. But t no contract could be made we sequently, at the general ele had been made to defeat hi Winnipeg on that question the Government would have breach of faith had they dec the limitation clause, and the them to abandon it would be ligh them for so doing if hear.) The attempt to question failed. To-day it bad to break faith with the

The amendment was lost division:—Yeas, 49; nays, resolution,
Mr. WELDON moved in substitution of the follow "that:" "The said resolu back to the Committee of t power to provide as a conceposed advance that so long such advance or interest ti paid, none of the resources shall be expended toward ests in railways or railway United States, with a view ocean terminus in United St

Amendment lost. Yeas, Sir CHARLES TUPPER founded upon the resolution Act to amend the Act res adian Pacific railway and for The bill was read the first The House adjourned at 1

BILLS INTROD The following bills were read a first time :—
To amend the Canada 1878; respecting the liabilitand; to amend the Canada PRIVATE BI

The following bills were r and passed:

To amalgamate the Board city of Toronto and the T change Association.—To an corporating the Ocean Mutuance Company.—To incorporate tual Marine Insurance Comporate the Picton Mutual Company.—To incorporate and passed :-Company.—To incorporate Bank of Manitobs.—To inco tain powers to the Comme pany.—Further to amend a porate the South Saskatche way Company.—To amend rating the Bell Telephone ada.—To amend the Act relatoba and North-Western R.

HON. JOHN COS Mr. BLAKE asked when Costigan tendered his res Minister of Inland Revenu upon which he withdrew it. Sir JOHN MACDONAL his resignation on the 18th on the 20th.

NORTH-WESTERN Hon. Mr. CARLING, 1
Cameron (Huron), stated th
mail service between Medici
McLeod, and it was not the
Government just now to asi carrying the mails.

GOVERNMENT C Sir JOHN MACDONA.
Mr. Cameron (Huron), states herd of cattle in treaty 27 ha cattle consisted of 599 head.
on July 23, 1883, to Col. Da head, and \$100 additional claim any cattle that may be to the Government at the amount realized by the sale all but the last instalment was due on April next, had

GUBERNATORIAL Mr. CASGRAIN moved commission appointing the aut-Governors of the Provin wit, Sir Narcisse Fortung Edouard Caron, Luc Letel and his Honour Theodore R copy of the oath taken by Governors. He explained there was a form of which was entirely unot the form of oath to-which nobody but a member of England could take, Un lation the Bishop of Rome histical supreparage and the iastical supremacy, and ther nominations which did not spiritual supremacy resided Outside of that, however, to of tolerance in this country, one would think of asking f oath that he could not cons Sir JOHN MACDONA could be no objection to br papers. As regarded the think any Governor had it taking it. Still if there was it, he did not see why it coul

The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 1

AGRICULTURAL Mr. ORTON introduced banking and loaning facili gaged in agricultural pursui The bill was read a first t THE FACTORY

Sir LEONARD TILLEY to define certain offences ag ployed in factories.

The bill was read the first THE CANADIAN PACI Sir CHARLES TUPPER

eading of the bill providing 22,500,000 to the Canadia ompany. A division was taken an the second reading of the h Nays 111, yeas 52. The House then went i

INDIAN GOVER Sir JOHN MACDONAL d reading of the bill for