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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883 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 ofa almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE " GLOBE" AND THE ORANGE.

MKN. OUR morning contemporary appears .to be in distress about the Orangemen, and has published two articles devoted to their education in legislation and politics. We have several things to say in reply. In doing so we shall simply interpret the Globe's teaching, and furnish the public with some reflections that may be timely and in the most tolerant mood. The Grit organ often tempts us to the use of the whip, but the weather is too warm for the exercise. In order to enable our readers to see the animus of the organ we will give its words as fully as possible.

We read as follows in the Globe's first

"There was a remarkable unanimity ex h bited in retraining from discussing the un-pleasant features of the incorporation busi-ess. Not one of the speakers had a word of remonant for the silence of Sir John Macdonari. Who by a word could have compelled his French Conservative followers to support the bill not a word of condemnating for the cawarding of Mr. Grand Master Bowell, who sat still in this chair while the order when he represents in Parliament was according to indeed, To have according to the retrained to make the many continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order, must have continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order, must have continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order, must have continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order, must have continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order, must have continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order, must have continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order, must have continuous to the province of Manipulsiance in the order of the province o nce in the order, must have cost or only much study, but considerable self-

Now, if the Orangemen were so unanimous in refraining from discussing the alleged "unpleasant features" of the incorporation business, would it not be a pretty fair supposition that there ing to Mr. Mowar. It is a threat to the were no unpleasant features to discuss? were no unpleasant features to discuss? If none of the speakers on the language of the speakers on the language of the speakers on the speakers on the speakers of the speaker JOHN MACDONALD in voting for the bill risked his prestige and following. Mr. BLAKE in voting against the bill was seeking for even a temporary alliance with the Erench Conservatives, whom his organ has always insulted. Sir John MacDonald was fulfilling his promise like a gentlo-man. Mr. Blake was acting like the solitical double-dealer he has always been and always will be.

It is obvious that what the Globe wanted It is obvious that what the Globe wanted was a quarrel, a bitter, bad, sectarian, religious squabble, in which all the worst passions alike of educated and uneducated men would have been aroused, ecciety endangered, business relations disturbed, and the pulpit and the press made the vehicle of howlings and hate. The Globe is very much disappointed that such an event did not take place. It would perhaps have enabled the Grit party to make a platform and Mr. Blake to make a speech. When honest men fall out, rascals frequently come by what is not their own; and in a quarrel between Sir John and his followers the Grits might have secured a "cry." Well, the good sense of the Orangemen prevailed. Mr. John Whitz did not accept the foolish challenge flung out to him. Mr. Bowell. White did not accept the foolish challengs flung out to him. Mr. Bowell, acted like a wise man and a statesman in not returning any firebrands. The question was, for the time, settled without a quarrel in the House. The thanks alike of Catholics and of Orangemen are due to Mr. Bowell and Mr. White for having like honest Christians avoided a desperate outbreak of bad feeling which the Globe bitterly regrets did not take place. That paper has always found its account in what was vulgar, virulent, and malignant. Its favourite stimulant would have been supplied by such an outbreak. Let us thank plied by such an outbreak. Let us thank Gop it did not take place.

-Again we read, on Saturday last : —Again we read, on Saturday last:

"Nevertheless, we are mistaken if a new pirit in Orangeism has not come to stay, there is a dissatisfied minority which pla nly as justice and common sense on its side, and even if the pre ent minority should drop to efforts, some other party would in the car future take up its principles and succeed a re-organizing the order."

And on Tuesday again as follows:

"The rank and file of the Orangemen are ginning to see all this. They realise that here the present management of the order are is present management of the order are is present management of the order are is presented before principles, and so is importance of Orangeism is declining, hey may, with most commendable obedienned discipline, keep lieut about their grievances order t at public scannial may be avoided, at nothing is more certain than that this lieu rifloing spirit will not endure much

nes. Did the "dis ones. Did the "disancesed" ones ever see a bear trap? Do they want to know how it feels, to see how it works, and know its effects on the bear? Just let them join the Globe's party and try a week's alliance with Mr. Blake. He will not speak to them—they need not fear that! He won't swear at them—upless he has learned to do so from his wicked part-ners; — but he will make them feel as if they had suddenly made the discovery of the North Pole, in their night clothes.

-No; we do not believe the Orange men will divide or join the Globa. And for the comfort of the Grit organ we will tell them several things that the Orangemen will not do.

The Orangemen will not send an agent—two agents—to Ireland to write up the cause of treason, rebellion, and robbery—as the Globe did.

—as the Globe did.

The Orangemen will never publish the shameful avowal that they are not loyal to the dynasty, but only to such roval personage as they please to think the King or Queen—as the Globe did.

The Orangemen will not disguise advocacy of assassination and arson under the designation of "Nemesis" and say that England deserves such things—as the Globe did.

diu.

The Orangemen will not disgrace them selves by being the advocates of hest iality and blasphemy in books imported by infidels for the corruption of the young—as the Globe did.

The Orangemen will never be guilty of the Orangemen will never be guilty of the Orangemen of Lincolny Anglin (a twice-disgraced and once-rejected member of Parliment).

form a sort of alliance of O'Dono's Rossa with Tom Pains in the Globe offi for the education of the Grit idea—as a Globe has done.

Globe has done.

The Orangemen will never be found on the side of the robbery of private property, the violation of the Crooks Act, the pulling down of the Confederation—as the Globe is at this moment.

These are some of the things that Orangemen will not under any circumstances do. How far the fact encourages, the Globe to think it can work an alliance with them we leave to the organ and its precious set of managers to decide. Our task is done.

MR. MOWATS LAST MOVE.

It was said by Dr. Johnson, of Boling-BROKE, that he had not the courage to publish certain of his works in his life time, " but left half a crown to a beggarly scoundrel to publish them after his 'death." We may assume that Messrs. Mowar and BLAKE had not courage to publish the particulars of the contemplated raid on the disputed territory while they were themselves in Canada, but left fifty cents with HARDY and PARDY to have them published in the Globe after their departure. The organ of Saturday contained the documents according to arrange ment.

We are told that the Local Government have taken steps to " organize" the territory that does not belong to them. They are going to erect courts of civil and crimi nal jurisdiction. They will investigate everybody's title. Every settler is to be reated as "a squatter." Bailiffs and potoba. Such is the programme. It is a programme adopted by Mr. Mowar, but probably prepared by Mr. BLAKE. It is a usurpation of authority as against the Dominion. We are not sure but it is treason to the Crown. It is certainly a defiing to Mr. Mowar. It is a threat to the Province of Manitoba, whose rights are at least equal to those of Ontario in the absence of final legal decision. It is a repudiation of the action of the Federal Parliament, which rejected as insulficient and illegal the award that is the base of Mr. Mowar's new project. And it is finally an insult to the new Legislature of this province, which had a right to be consulted by the Ministry before so serious a business as what is almost tantamount to levying war was entered on so rashly. Let us see on how slight a ground the new policy is erected. the new policy is erected.
In 1876 Mr. MACKENZIE said, "We can-

not apply the laws of Ontario to any part of that territory, although it may belong to this province until the bound-ary is decided upon."

In 1881 Mr. Mowar pressed the Doin 1881 Mr. Mowar pressed the Do-minion Government not to extend the eastern boundary of Manitoba, but that such extension should "be provided for "by future legislation should any compe-"tent authority decide that Outsrio is en-"titled to less territory than by the "award is declared to belong to this "province"

province."
But now, in spite of Mr. MAGKENZIE'S But now, in spite of Mr. MAGKENZIE'S declaration, the laws of Ontario are being applied to the disputed territory. And now, in spite of Mr. Mowat's own confession that the question was still awaiting a court of competent jurisdiction, the Local Government nave decided to supersede all courts, and take possession vict armis of property the ownership of which is in dispute. The impudence of this proceeding is great. Its imprudence is also as great. We will undertake to say that the hand which signed the order-in-Council for this iniquity has written the death-warrant of Mr. Mowat's Adten the death-warrant of Mr. Mowar's Ad-

The award is set out as the basis of the action thus taken. But that award is well known to be illegal.

It was rejected by Parliament as illegal and insufficient.

It is declared illegal by two such legal authorities as Sir John Magdonald and Mr. Dalton McCarthy.

Sir Francis Hincks confessed that it was a compromise award instead of a declared inst

was a compromise award instead of a decision of the true boundary.

Mr. Blake has never dared to claim that it was a valid and binding award.

Mr. MOWAT himself, when challenged by Mr. MERBUTH, confessed that he "would "not go so far" as to say it was a legal and pinding award.

Mr. Mowar's Ministers and the profit of

of Mr. Mowar's Ministers and the profit Mr. Mowar's commissioners.

The new Legislature will certainly resent Mr. Mowar's action. These new elected gentlemen know well (those them who supported Mr. Mowar) by he strong a force of public opinion they we met when they appealed for election the people. They know well that the peple are fearful of the recklessness and patisanship which have marked Mr. Mowar course on this question. They will refut to be led by the nose, without consult tion, into a course of policy the issue to be led by the nose, without consulta-tion, into a course of policy the issue of which is so uncertain and may be so seri-ous. They are aware that the people of this province are not prepared for a dis-turbing struggle against the legitimate power of the Dominion Parliament and Government, by which the stability of the Confederation is hoped by the Grit leaders to be weakened. And they will not risk their seats and their political fortunes in a

to be weakened. And they will not risk their seats and their political fortunes in a vain and treasonable policy.

Mr. Mowar has taken his own plan. He prepared a mine, and then fled the country, for a time, to escape the immediate consequences of its explosion. But he must return to meet the people and the Legislature. And we believe he will return to meet his doom.

So perish all the Queen's enemies.

if the keeper goes straight for Mowar. He peddles cigars among the victims of his jurisdiction. He booses in taverns on Sunday. He enjoys himself with his political friends in unliceused houses. He defies respectable commissioners who remonstrate with him. He uses his place to make votes for his party. And with his make votes for his party. And with his peddles cigars among the victims of his head full of whiskey from unlicensed hotels he hiccoughs at an election for "Mowar and Morality," and hurrans for the "Grit Party and Temperance"!

We have been led to make these timely,

and we hope pious and praiseworthy, re-flections by reading Mr. Dowling's and some other people's evidence in the South Renfrew election case. Mr. Dowling was a license inspector, one of Mr. Mowar's chosen guardians of Temperance and Mo-rality. So considerable was the influence which Mr. Dowling exerted that he was chosen as the Grit candidate at the general elections. Of course, the moment hi place was vacant, it as made the object of the patriotic ambition of various Grits, all anxious to have a hand in the maintenance of Mowar and Morality, of Hardy and Holiness, of Pardy and whatever was and Holiness. of Pardy and whatever was Trumps. This apparently extensive desire to possess Mr. Dowling's vacant office had a good deal to do with the election, as the reader has no doubt already observed. In the meantime let us point out some of the peculiarities of Mr. Dowling in his progress towards the Legislature.

Before the convention which nominated him began, and while he was still inspector, he began "treating" the electrons.

convention. During the contest he-this convention. During the contest he—this ex-license inspector—"treated" again in houses which he confesses were unlicensed. No doubt the toast was, "Mowar and "Morality—Gritism and the Temperance "Causa." Subsequently the son of the landlord of this unlicensed groggery was made license inspector, no doubt all in the interests of the Oropks Act and the temperance cause. "I never pass a hotel "when driving," says the veracious Dowling, "on ordinary occasions without Dowling, "on ordinary occasions without "treating." This appears to have been spoken in reference to his general conduct even when he was inspector—unless we are mistaken. It will be observed that the are mistaken. It will be observed that the cause of temperance was likely to progress greatly under Mr. Downing's guidance. If on the occasions when he treated he himself also took a friendly horn, we are compelled to admit at once his courage and his capacity. The four-bottle men of the past generation was problem. past generation were nothing to him. He is a gallant son of PANTAGREEL; and King GAMBRINUS has in him a most loyal sub-ject—the only dynasty to which he is, pro-bably, loyal. Mr. Dowling is rather a superior specimen of Mr. Mowar's license inspectors. There are some of them much worse than he is. The reader can then form a fair idea of what some of the others

must be. Having thus given Mr. Downwa's char evidence, let us see how he bore humself in other relations. In the first place he employed one Hickey as one of his agents. He appears to have promised Hickey the He appears to have promised Hickey the inspectorship. Now the inspectorship is nominally in the gift of the Government; but Mr. Graham last session let the cat out of the bag by saying that he appointed the inspector for his district; and Mr. Mowar on this occasion actually wrote to Hickey that Mr. Dowling would have the appointment in his hands. This carries out the charce we have always made, that the inspectors were merely the tools of the Grit members. But Mr. Dowling says Hickey was "unscrupulous and rash and dishonest." Yet, knowing this, he promised him the inspectorship (in the interests of "Mowar" and Morality." got him to write his (Dowling's) address to the electors, and to write also articles for the Grit papers! Now, of course, we know how the Glob came to be edited with such idiotic vacuity and such deplorable want of judgment during the campaign. It was Hickey that did it—no doubt. The Grit party should beware of Dowling, and especially of Dowling's smart friends.

of Dowline, and especially of Dowling's smart friends.

One more point and we have done, for was a compromise sward instead of a decision of the true boundary.

Mr. Blake has never dared to claim that it was a valid and binding award.

Mr. Mowar himself, when challenged by Mr. Merrorry will that it was a valid and binding award.

Mr. Mowar himself, when challenged by Mr. Merrorry confessed that he "would the present. Mr. Dowling had a certain under of men brought down from the Mattawa lumber camps to vote for him. When present is set that award up as the solid basis of a proceeding, the character of which we have not exaguerated when we call the proximate treason and levying of war.

The people of Ontario will repudiate Mr. Mowar's action. What they want is a final legal, and permanent settlement of the boundary question. Mr. Mowar's action. What they want is a final legal, and permanent settlement of the boundary question. Mr. Mowar's action wender out that this gapirit will act andure much the Grit organ is erdeavouring to prevent such a consummation.

The people of Manitoba will resent Mr. Mowar and his friends this picture of out the territory will the organ of the disaffected.

The people of the disputed territory will may appropriating.

The people of the disputed territory will mowar and his friends this picture of oue of the disaffected.

The people of the disputed territory will mowar and his friends this picture of oue of the disaffected.

The people of the disputed territory will mowar and his friends this picture of oue of the disaffected.

at it well who can help shouting for "Mowat and Morality," hurrahing for HARDY and Holiness, and positively yelling with joy for PARDEE and whatever is

ceeded to anticipate the very objection ow raised by the paper that he founded and that now repudiates him and tries truin his name as an honest exponent opolitical principles. The new Globe writer tell us that the reason the Senate must be

made elective is, because it is not ele.
Mr. Brown said: "But honourable" tlemen say, 'This may be all very

found a constituency in Upper Canada, or a public meeting, declaring its disapproval of appointment by the Crown, and its desire for election by the people

The Liberal party, truly to be called so, has found in alliance with the new genera-

tion of Conservatives the only safe means of advancing the public interests in which both parties are alike interested. And

that alliance will be powerful enough in the future to check all rash and all treason-able attempts to disturb the Confederation

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. David Mills will not call his political

calle i an opponent a fakir, and the damage

The Grits now want to abolish the Gover

and radically alter its constitution.

ANOTHER OBJECT OF THE GRIT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. We have already given our readers some idea of the meaning and effect of the new move of Mr. Mowar's Government on the disputed territory. As a movement of treason to the Dominion, of threat to Manitoba, and of insult to the newly-elected Legislature, the action of the Government cannot but be as unpopular as it is objectionable. It is, as we have pointed out, an action inconsistent with the past views of Mr. MACKENZEE and of Mr. Mowar, imposing Ontario laws on a territory not under Ontario authority, and repudiating all further appeal" to those courts of "competent jurisdiction" to

to be weakened. And they will not risk their seats and their political fortupes in a vain and treasonable policy.

Mr. Mowar has taken his own plan. He prepared a mine, and then fied the country, for a time, to escape the immediate consequences of its explosion. But he must return to meet the coople and the Legislature. And we believe he will return to meet his doom.

So perish all the Queen's enemies.

A MODEL LICENSE INSPECTOR.

If we have not given the people of Ontario a fairly good idea of the average Grit License Inspector, we have failed in part of our mission. He is a being quite different from other beings—even Grit beings. His like is only to be found among the Customs officers of the Porte or the Kaedive, or among the army agents of the Coar. His life is a continual wink. His fingers are always applied to his nose in derision, and his tongue is always in his cheek. He gives a license to a brothel if the keeper goes straight for Mowar. He needles gives a serious of the serious of the serious of the list into Algoms to utilize all the forces at his command, to intimidate settlers, "arsent into Algoms to utilize all the forces at his command, to intimidate settlers, "ar-"range" with lumbermen, and carry off all

What is wrongly done shall not stand. The Mowar Government is doomed. The people of Algoma will be med to give the corrupt clique a temporary encouragement. Let them rather do as the people of Muskoka have done—give warning to Mr. Mowar that he must go.

HON. GEO. BROWN UN A NOMI-

NATIVE SENATE. WE have been told of late that Hon. GEO. BROWN said what he did not believe. or believed what he dared not say, in regard to the Senate as it is at present composed. But those who say so are persons who are GEORGE BROWN'S enemies in the Globe office. They overthrew Mr. BROWN'S friend. They flung out Mr. BROWN'S brother. They have abandoned Mr. Brown's traditional policy. And they would now asperse his fame.

We have before us Grongs Brown's And in the course of it he deals with the him began, and while he was still inspec-tor, he began "treating" the delegates. He "treated" them on the gar to the opinions on this question we will condense the speech, so far as it relates to the Senate, into as brief a space as possible.

ludes to objections which might be urged from Upper Canada against a Senate in which the two greater provinces should have equal representation. But says Mr. Brown, "Our Lower Canadian friends Brown, "Our Lower Canadian friends
"bave agreed to give us representation by
"population in the Lower House on the
"express condition that they shail have
"equality in the Upper House. On no
"other condition could we have advanced
"a step; and for my part I am quite
"willing they should have it." Has anything occurred to make us think that one
of the essential conditions of the union
has cassed to be of any consequence to has ceased to be of any consequence to Lower Canada? Is there anything on record to convince us that Mr. Brown thought so? Nothing.

—Mr. Brown makes his opinion on the relative merits of nominative and elective bodies very clear from the start. He says: "But it has been said that the members of the Upper House ought not to be appointed by the Crown, but should continue to be elected by the people at large. On that question my views have often been expressed. I have always been opposed to a second elective Chamber, and I am so still, from the conviction that two elective Houses are inconsistent with the right working of the British Parliamentary system. I woted, almost alone, against the change when the Council was made elective, but I have lived to see a vast majority of those who did the deed wish it had not been done." This was a very full, frank, and final opinion, to ix Mr. Brown's name forever to the Senate as at present constituted. After a decade of experience of the working of that Chamber, Mr. Brown condemned those who would alter its structure, and accepted a seat in the body himself. In doing so he represented the bulk of Liberal opinion in Canada. The bulk of Liberal opinion is the same to-day. -Mr. Brown makes his opinion on

Mr. Brown especially laid stress on the danger that would arise in case an elected Senate should assume the right to elected Senate should assume the right to interfere with the money bills of the Lower House. But, he says, supposing they did not do this, "we must all feel that the election of members for such enormous districts as form the constitutional state of the Upper House has become "enormous districts as form the constitu"eucies of the Upper House has become
"a great practical inconvenience. I say
"this from personal experience, having
"taken an active interest in the electoral
"contests of Upper Canada." Is there
any reason to suppose that the practical
inconvenience would be less now? Would
we be likely to get as good men as by the
nominative system? We do not believe
that the old Liberals of Canada will listen
for a moment to new propositions for a
multiplicity of elections, particularly
in view of the fact that the
Reform party is gradually going to
pieces, and that at a new series of elections
their strength would be ruined. Let the
lesson of Mr. Mowat's narrow escape at
the general elections be a warning to his
friends. They are not yet safe through a
session.

The Scott Act is in force there, and the journal in qu st on says:—
"With liquor shops open in every quarter
of the town, and drunken men staggering
about the streets every day, we all know well
what Judge Peters meant by the Your working of the Scott Act."

If thes could at on says:—
"With liquor shops open in every quarter
of the town, and drunken men staggering
about the streets every day, we all know well
what Judge Peters meant by the Your working of the Scott Act."

If thes could at once sope in every quarter
of the town, and drunken men staggering
about the streets every day, we all know well
what Judge Peters meant by the Your working of the Scott Act."

If thes could at once sope in every quarter
of the town, and drunken men staggering
about the streets every day, we all know well
what Judge Peters meant by the Your know in the streets every day, we all know well
what Judge Peters meant by the Scott Act."

If thes could at once be done, we should
at once see an the motion. Anything rather
than this demoralizing violation of the law
with respect to the great demoralizer of the
civilized working so a street and the series and the term for Charlotteown will
at once see an the motion. Anything rather
than this demora

THE MCCARTHY ACT.

License Commissioners.

WHAT THE " LAW TIMES " The Powers of the Federal Parliament are Supreme.

OFFICERS SUBJECT TO FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

tlemen say, 'This may be all very well, but you are taking an important power out of the hands of the people.' Now, that is a mistake. We do not propose to do anything of the sort. What we propose is, that the Upper House shall be appointed from the best men of the country by those holding the confidence of the representatives of the people in this Chamber. It is proposed that the Government of the day, which only lives by the approval of this Chamber, shall make the appointments, and be responsible to the people for the selections they shall make. Not a single appointment could be made with regard to which the Government would not be open to censure, and which the It might have been expected that the passage through the Parliament of Canada of the McC rthy Act, for the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, would growke a good deal of discussion. The subject has always be a claimed by the Province of Ontario at least, as a matter within provincia, jurisdiction. The McCa thy Act was passed in consequence of the decision in Russell v. Reginam, L.R. 7-App. Ca. 829, which very painly defice the power of the Federal Parliament in such affairs, while onfirming the validity of the Scott Act, a cognate measure. While the constitutionality of the McCarthy Act is denied, notwithstanding itussell v. Reginam, it is also assailed on other grounds, one of which only we propose to discuss just now. regard to which the Government would not be open to censure, and which the representatives of the people in this House would not have an opportunity of condemning. For myself, I have maintained the appointment principle as in opposition to the elective. * * Yet not in a single instance have I ever found a constitution of the second of t

We need quote no more this morning. These points are as good now as they were then. When has the Lower House ever challenged any appointment made to the Senate? When has any Opposition member ever cared or dared to raise his voice in protest? What constituency has ever been asked to condemn the nominative system, and to affirm the propriety of having an elective Senate? This question has been discussed in a hesitating way in the Globe for several years past at intervals. But nothing has come of the discussion, and nothing will come of it now. The paltry successors of George Brown will not likely raise an opinion contrary to that which he expressed, among the same constituency of readers which he addressed. Possibly the constituency is not the same. There are many thousands of Liberals who, in 1878 and 1882, repudiated the lead of the Globe. The Liberal party, truly to be calied so, has found in alliance with the new general. THE ACT DECLARES IN EFFECT,

THE PROPOSITION REPUTES ITSELF ; for every warden upon his election becomes exofficio a license com missioner, and is disqualified (the office of license commissioner being
a tached to the office, and not the person, of the warden), and the consequence would be that no County Council would ever have a head. This would be giving the Federal Parliament an oblique jurisdiction over tounty Councils which it admittedly dies not possess. This absurd to clusion shows plainly that both Acts cann t have full effect n this respect, and either one of them must In discussing this point it must be remem-bered in the first place that

opponents "fazirs." A Chicago statesman red in the first place that THE TERM LICENSE COMMISSIONER, as used is the Municipal Act, had no reference whatever to the office created by the McCarthy Act, which was not in existence when the Municipal Act was passed, but referred solely to the License Commission r of the Cro. ks Act. It is only on account of the identity in name that the question arises. This is so self-evident from the dates and circumstances attending the legislation, that is seems almost sufficient to say that the Municipal Act manifestly never did, and therefore does not now, apply to the License Commissioner of the McCarthy Act.

In order to lay the foundation for the arguor-General and the Senate. They will generously refrain from abolishing the House of Commons if that assemely will agree to become the tool of the party. Peterborough Review :- "THE MAIL turns the tables on the Globe with its list of manufacturing failures by quoting from the report of Mr. David Mills' Depression Committee to show that there were 494 failures of manufac-turers in the fourteen months between Janu-ary let, 18/5, and February 26tn, 1876.

MUST BE SUCCESSFULLY SHOWN

that the Municipal Act should be read as if it had been passed after it, and therefore must have reference to the office of Lice se Commissioners created by it. Assume that to be so. Then there is broache it a more grave Oscar Wilde says a policeman, with cape and helmet and multiplicity of buttons, is not, under ordinary circumstances, a thing question. The point at issue would then duestion. In point at issue would then be, lias the Fe eral Parliament power to select a person filling an office of eared by the Provincial Legislature to perform Federal duties? That being answered in the affirmative, can the Local Legislature then declare that its officer shall with dusky light, so Michael Angelesque in appearance that a painter might have sought a better subject a long time before he found it. So that the London Bobby is not auto-gether without esthetic merits. not perform those Federal duties.

It seems clear that

The free trade press says our manufactur ers are ruin ng themselves by over-producing. Of course the statement is macu ate. But whenever a county shall select a man to be warden of the county, that man had be our License tommissioner. The Parliament, thus leg slating, des not assume to interfere with municipal institutions by directly legislating upon the office of warden. True it is that the duries of warden are thereby increased. But so were those of the judges of the cour's for the trial of Domin on controverted election cases, which is almost a parallel case. There the judges of the provincial courts were made at officio judges of the Federal courts; and their appointment by the Act was said to be a statutory commission, and the effect was not to inte fere with the provincial courts, a subject clearly beyond the jurisdiction of the Parliament. THE PARLIAMENT CAN SAT. how do the free-traders propose to aid our so called over-producing manufacturers? By reducing the tariff, and llowing the products of the industries of other countries to o me in an awamp our markets. Over-production in any line cannot be cured by opening the door to over importation in the same line. You might as well throw a man into the lake to save him from drowning. with a policeman who was brutally ill-naing a man he was taking to the station. For their pains the policeman had the reporters

why should not the Parl ament "utilize f its purposes' the wardens of the counties? So in dealing with the same question,

SIR A. A. DORION, C.J., PUTS THE MATTER

"Those in the Superior Court as citizens are bound to per orm a.l the Judies which are imposed upon them by either the Dominion or the Local Legislature." The matter then resolves itself into one of convenience, to be dealt with as pointed out by the learned Chief Justice in the concluding words of his judyment. "If these duties were either incompatible or too onerous to be properly perform.

ment. If these duties were either incom-patible or too onerous to be properly perform-ed, provided neither Legislature had exceeded the limits of its legislative power, it would become the duty of the Local and Dominion

become the duty of the Local and Dominion Governments to suggest a remedy by so ne pratoical so ution of the difficulty, but it does, not devolve upon courts o justice to assume the authority of dec aring unconstitutional a law, on account of the real or supposed inconveniences which may result in carrying out

summoned before the magistrate on the charge of obstructing him while he was per orming Par iament. For in tance, his duty. The case was promptly dismissed. Poilo men are not auth rized to punish prisoners before they have been tried, and the Ottawa ma istrate entertains the opinio that anyone is entitled to protest against urutality. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA SATS:

"Whether, therefore, the Act of 1874 established a Dominion Election Court or not, I think the Parliament of the Dominion, in legislating on this matter, on which they alone in the Dominion could legislate, had a perfect rig t, if in its wisd-in it deemed it expedients so to d, to onfer on the provincial course power and authority to deal with the subject-in the ras Parliament should enact." And arain:—'I nave had no great difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that this Act substantially establishes. " a Dominion Court, though it utilizes for that purpose the provi cial courts and their judges." Many other such passaces ocur in the judgments in this case, all tending in the same direction. By a substitution of terms we might enunciate similar propositions respecting the matter under discussion. For instance, why should not the Federal Parliament "confer (on the wardens) power and authority to deal with the subject-matter (the is using of licenses), as Parliament should enact; or, to use another expression, from the learned Chief Justice's judgment, why should not the Parl ament "utilize for its purposes' the wardens of the counties?

So in dealing with the same consection. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA SAYS: victory in the Imperal House of Common last week. The bill providing for it was suplast week. The bill providing for it was sup-ported by 114 votes and opposed by only 130. After such an expression of opinion from England the Canadian Reformers should with draw their opposition to Sir John Macdonald's measure for the extens on of the franchise un-der which ladies can vote. Pub-is opinion on this question is advancing, and it is curious the twhat is called Liberalism should lag in the rear.

the rear. The Quebec Government and the land con pany of which Lord Dunmore is the president are at loggerheads. Lord Dunmore's company, it a pears, undertook to settle 200,000 acres of land in the county of Compton, but as al eged on behalf of the Government, the as all eged on behalf of the Government, the conditions as regards the number of aettlers to be placed on the land annually were not complied with. Then the company claimed to own the timber upon the 200,000 acres, and proceeded to cut it. Against this the Government protested on the ground that the timber was not sold win the tand. Finally the Government threatened to causel the timber was not sold with the sand. Finally the Government threatened to cancel the agreement, and to forcet, for failure to carry out the contract, the money the company had paid in on account of the land. The a reement is not cancelled yet, and it is understood that there is a probability that the parties may come to terms. The Charlottetown Braminer laments th

condition of the city in which it is published. The Scott Act is in force there, and the jour-

veniences which may result in carrying out its provisions."

Why (to adopt this opinion) should not the Federal Parliament have the right to impose upon the wardens, as Canadian subjects of her Majes y under its legislative control, duties required to be performed in order to the due administration of Federal laws? Unless these cases can be successfully distinguished from the matter in hand, THE POWER MUST BE ACCORDED TO THE PAR-

his, would be to attribute to the Provincia The Municipal Act and the Ontario

this, would be to attribute to the Provincial Legislature the power to prevent any man in the province from performing Fed ral duties, to the power if it exists, is not confined to any particular person. It exists, if at all, because of the sovereign power of the Legislature over all persons in the pr vince, of whom they may select one, of more than o e, or include the whole population of the province, and ay that he or they shall not priform Federal duties—which is absurd. Grant d the power to the Federal Parlament to create the office of L cense (ommissioner and then to fill it, there must also be granted. THE POWER TO SELECT ITS OWN OFFICERS

for the performance of the duties required by the Act to be performed, such officers being placed beyond the rea h of any other legislative power in Canada with respect to those duties. Otherwise the Federal Parliament would be paralyzed in the exercise of its I gitimate functions by the action of a body having no jurisdiction in the premises.

It must be borne in mind that the primary legislative jurisdiction in Canada is vested in the Parliament of Canada. The powers of the Provincial Legislatures the Provincial Legislatures

the Provincial Legislatures

ARE SECONDARY ONLY,
and exist by way of exception from the
plenary grant of legislative functions to the
Federal Parliaments, and they cannot therefore be paramount to it, though the provincial
bodies may legislate on cert in subjects to
its exclusion. That exclusive power, however, does not authorize them to withdraw
from the operation of Federal laws any
person or persons whom they may designate
as necessary to carry out exclusively provincial legislation. Every Canad an subject
owes as much obedience to Federal as he
does to provincial laws, and neither legislature can absolve him from, or interfere with
him in, his duty to the other. ture can absolve him from, or interfere with him in, his duty to the other.

As the matter is fresh, and has not been as yet debated, we are without the aid of much authority on the question, but general principles seem to favour the validity and effectiveness of the Federal law.

AFTER ALGOMA.

The Mowat Government Trying to Eatrap the Algomese. Correspondence Montreal Gazette. RAT PORTAGE, July 5.-We are beginning RAT PORTAGE, July 5.—We are beginning here to get excited on the subject of the coming electrons for the electoral division of Algoma. As you are aware, the disputed territory, or rather the people in the disputed territory, have the exceptional advantage of voting in two provinces. They belong to Magitoba and to Ontario both, in so tar as their abstract with the second contact of the contact their electoral privileges are concerned. The election for Algoma, which completes the battle in Ontario, in the meantime at any rate, should have taken place a month ago, and would have taken place then but that and would have taken place then but that the howat consingent, headed by Mr. Burden, were not quite ready. Unless they can carry Rat Portage their chances for car-rying Algoma are nil, and with Algoma against them, in the present condition of parties in the province, they must go.

The candidates are Mr. Plummer, of Sault The ca didates are Mr. Plummer, of Sault Ste. Marie, and Mr. L; on, of Fort Frances, or thereacouts, who represented the district in the last Legislature. The former is a Con-servative, the latter a Grit of the grittlest order, and every day

There are no less than six paid officials of the Ontario Government at Rat Portage at present, and Mr. S. C. Wood, the ex-treasurer of the province, has just arrived, it is said to take supreme command of the igrees. These officials are playing a b g zame of bluff. They proclaim from the house-tops that they are going to take possession of the territory, and that hereafter it will be run exclusively by the authority of the Ontario Government. They have a license commissioner going the rounds of the liquid-sellers, and promising them, with a knowing wink, that they will have saloon licenses for sixty dollars, the suggestion being of course that this benign arrangement is depondent upon a solid vite it Lyon. They boast that a body of provincial police is on its way from Toronto to THE CONTEST WAXES WARMER. attempt made by them a short time ago. In a word, they are trying in every way to impress upon the people that they are in pos-session of the country, having full control of it, and that therefore obedience to the dic-tales of the clique should be the course of all who wish for favours. As a part of the tactics, they have c used to be issued

THE FOLLOWING PLACARD, the significance of which will be und when it is remembered that the people here are largely squatters, and that the franchise which prevails is practically manhood suf-

"SPECIAL COMMISSION " FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE CLAIMS "WITHIN THE

"DISPUTED TERRITORY. "The undersigned gives public notice to whom it may concern t at his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint George Builden, of the vilage of Rat Portag, Esq., and George Robson Pattullo, if the town of Woodstock, Esq.,

Commissioners, to act joint y or severally in respect to the following matters:

'To enquire respecting claims which may be made by squatters and otners to mining lands, water privileges, farm or town lots, or other rights of other rights of property in the disputed terri-tory, and from time to time to report the evi-dence taken and the opinion of the Commissioners or Commiss oner tuereon.'

"With reference to the foregoing all parties interested are fereby notified that one or other or both of the said commissioners will sit in the court-house building, in the village of Rat Portage, on Wednesday, the eleventh day of July instant for the tapagetion of basiday o' July instant, for the t ansaction of bus day o' July instant, for the t ansaction of business, and cont nue sitting from day to day on all lawful days, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon, until claims have been duly investigat d. Subsequent sittings will be held at Fort Frances and other parts of the territory, of which due notification will be circuit.

As I have said, nearly all the people here are squatters, the few who are not having chiefly bought their limits from the Hudson's Bay Company. Of course the officials are loud in their professions of respect for squatters' rights, and assert that they will be duly protected, the hope being that under the influence of these professions the people will go for Lyon. In addition to this a more substantial form of inducement is being resorted to. The Ontario official crowd are

spending money freely; they are improving the streets with Government money, and a carriage road along the bank of the lake, from Rat Port.ge, is promised as among the good things to come, if only people will see eye to eye with Burden, Pattullo & Co. All these improvements will cost a good deal of money, but what of that when the atakes are so high? For there is no doubt that, in the opinion of the clique here, the existence of the Mowat Government hangs upon the result in Algoma. If lavish promises and open unblushing bribery will do it, they will carry the part of the district, and in that case their chances of electing their candidate are fairly good. They are evidently notantisfied with their work as yet, as the writs do not come. The story no v is that they will not come until next month; but come when they may, the contest will be warm, and the victory, or I am greatly mistaken, a decisive one for the Opposition. There is no part of the country so much interested in the settlement of the boundary question as the people of the disputed territory; and the opinion has taken a very firm grip upon the popular mind here that Mowat is the difficulty in the way of settlement, and that, until he goes, settlement is impossible. That opinion found its expression this year in a decided majority for Mr. Paummer. SPENDING MONEY FREELY:

HANLAN-RO A Close Race From

HANLAN WINS BY SOME OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 1

Finish.

good deal of excitement here towing to an angry c nirovers place between Hanlan and Co press headquart is. For severa ever Courtney's presence at alluded to, Haulan has to speak disparagingly of Springs oarsman, and last nig to bet one hundred dollars ti would not put in an appearance ney d.d arrive. Ross at once so ney as his judge and from that has been up in arms. Last even a Canadian band serenaded Control of the contr thanking them he said "If this intended for me I thank y I shall have the pleasure the tand play again on the even heat race for the characters." the tand play again on the even boat race for the championshishall be a contestant, and I as a will be at no distant day." This to Haulan, who had already n protest against Courtney's bein the Referee's boat as judg Courtney was sitting at the preters this morning when Hanlan said to him, "I understand yo over here to Ogdensburg to with me. If that is so I will I can best you for a purse of if you want to row pu if you want to row lact is Courtney you fer and dare not row." said Courtney, "You'd better cited till after your race to-day you \$5,000 to \$4,000," said tan beat any Courtney that ev You dare not row. You cut be tea and set wires. You do."

Courtney replied, "Say Ne did you pay to nave my boat ret rted, "If you say I cut you are a light "say he spoke he ret rted, "If you say I cut yo are a liar" and as he spoke in and emphasized his remarks the table with his fist. Couring think your money did it. I be "you can't prove it." "Yes,"
ney, "there's just the t
took good care to have
cat in such a way,
not prove it, or anybody eight object to my being judge to-day

trouble with you, Ned, is that lous of any attent on pad me, you are proving to ever that you are not a You talk about dufferism. you row me when I came Hanlan replied, "I wasn't in "You did not dare to row Courtney, "that was the re you are talking about bett ng. you are talking about bett ng. \$1,000 that when you come to August you will have to row twenty minutes to win. But I it wuldn't buy you, that you. Watkins, becaus you know be there." "Who will asked Hanlan. "I will, said Courtney, "and rem I will make you row a dreamed of before. I will be at and I will wind up your will twenty-one minutes. You knowly man who ever made only man who ever made you never rowed before. bination never will work a tell you here and now, have said one word against yo when you make such an enmar of yourself, I have only to say t trouble is not far away, and when it happens." Haulan rand the controversy went on longer. A lar e crowd was att loud talk. Hanlan has made test to the committee against ing anything to do with the Courney was a fellow no gent to associate with. That he wa

PRESCOTT, July calmed. The wind has gone prosp cts for a race this aftern.
If the re-ent condition of the rirace will likely come off abo
few expect it to come off to-day, expected to be broker, or not e oarsmen desire to have an exce The best of teeling, it seems, between oarsm n of a higher lace Ross last even ng sele ney as his judge at the of the referee. Mr. Eustace, objected very strongly to Ross what reason is not well known. ed himself as determined

Choi ce.
PRESCOTT. Ont., July 18, 2.3 wind has bown up a little n w is too rough for the race.
has g ne over the course twice t LATEST.—Snortly after six rivals entered their boats, and l lost in pre iminaries. At the dashed ahea , and kept up to the course was half traversed. closed up the gap, but on the he made a desperate spurt, from his opponent, and cros e winner by four l ngths, in about

NOTES OF SPO

H, Adams, an English bic 217 miles in 24 nours. Kennedy and Courtney will soon in a three mile race.

The Norval Cricket Club Acton club on Friday by nine w The Elora lacrosse club defea club recently at Alma by gam s.
Ferguson, manager and 2nd b.
Philadelphias, makes the bu

\$40.0 0. The Okas defeated the Norwood ville in a lacrosse match on Fri ville in a lacrosse match on Frid games to one.

Lowndes, the English wheeln made ten miles in 32½ minutes thus approaching the bicycle rec The fourth match of the Uxbr played at Port Hope on Friday, in a defeat for the tourists by 35 Hanlan writes from Ogdensbu prefers not to row double wit Conley till the fall, as he has no to do.

to do.

The Bracebridge and Orillia played a match at Bracebridge resulting in a victory for the

resulting in a victory for the it 13 runs.

Joh S. Prince, the champion America, was beaten in a twen by H. W. Higham. Time, It 57% seconds.

The Canadian lacrosse team prifield lately and won by three to were defeated by the Indians as it is goals to four.

A cricket match was played on grunds on Friday between It Toronto teams, resulting in a vinume team by 3 runs.

The Trinity College School R the first match of a series recen

The Trinity College School R the first match of a series recent asy. The match resulted in a v. home team by 10 rans.

The Orangeville and Shell played a cicket match on Fridamer town, and resulted in a v. home team by 29 runs.

George Fulljames and Jimmy failed to come to terms for a figurated four months to train. A not wait longer than six weeks. The Uxbridge cricket club broom and on Saturday in the m East Torontos. The result was the home term by seven wicket A cricket match was played. Friday below on the Rovers as bridge men, resulting in a vio bridge men, resulting in a vice Ray raby an innings and 56 ru. The (an dian lacrosse team