BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. 

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Give post-office address in full.

Address, THE MAH, PRINTING COMPANY,

THE DAILY MAIL. Advertisements in Special Notice col. 30

on last page ... 26

on first page ... 25

reading matter notices, 35

Reports of Annual Meetings and Financial Statements of Banks, Insurance
Companies, and similar institutions. 20

Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines
will be charged as 10 line advertisements.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50

entit égah insertion.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to appreval of the Managing Director of This Main. Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions inlegal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for famage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal blocks. Condensed advertisements on the third page at prices given under their respective headings

THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per line of solid nonparell.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS ON FIRST PAGE —Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property Wanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal: 5 cents per word ach insortion; or 20 cents per word for five insertions. word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found, Cattle Strayed. 22 cents per word each Insertion; or 10 cents per word for live insertions. TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 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 MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

## THE WEEKES CASE.

· THE conduct of the Globe in attempting to falsify the language of the London magistrate, and to fasten on Mr. MERE-DITH and others the blame which was cast on the Grit conspirators, passes the bounds of patience. The magistrate has decided not to send the case up for trial, on the ground that owing to the absence of the original copy of WEEKES' declaration the necessary legal proof did not exist to justify a continuance of the proceedings. To charge the guilt of the alleged false statement of WEEKES on Mr. MEREDITH, who simply took down WEEKES' own statement, is an outrage on common decency. To charge the loss of the original copy on Mr. MEREDITH is a shocking impropriety. The "copy" was lost no do bt in the usual way, as Mr. Mackintosh explained, by being sent to the printing office with the proofs and there destroyed. Everyone knows that such copy would speedily disappear in any newspaper or printing office. In giving his judgment the magistrate

"At the same time I think I am not going beyond bounds in despising the conduct of the parties who prevailed upon a weak young man in the fraud practised on the defendant, and I therefore dismiss the case."

The defendant was WEEKES. The fraud practised on him was that put upon him ROWLAND and others, who, on Row-LAND'S unwilling sworn testimony, in veigled a foolish young man into the wrong committee rooms, and by fraud and falsehood made it appear that he was distributing money for Mr. Johnson. Row-LAND was compelled to swear that he lied to WEEKES. And this was the fraud the magistrate referred to The Grit attorney endeavoured to prevent the magistrate's language from being reported; but, as our London correspondence yesterday pointed out, the magistrate declares he meant Rowland & Co. and no others The attempt of the organ to misrepresent the magistrate is really scandalous. It is not sufficiently ingenious to deceive anyone. But it is sufficiently dishonest to open the eyes of even very prejudiced persons to the utterly untrustworthy cha sacter of the Grit organ's statement.

## THE PETERBURC REGISTRAR-

SHIP. WE are ally receiving for publication letters on the subject of the Peterboro registrarship, some from pronounced Reformers who voted for Mr. BLEZARD, and others from Catholic Conservatives who protest against the statements contained in the second letter of Mr. McLEOD, which appeared in THE MAIL a few days ago. It is generally admitted in these letters that Mr. Morrow, the gentleman who has just been appointed to the office of registrar by Mr. Mowar, had no claim to consideration at the hands of the Grit party-that he was not entitled to the office, and should not have been appointed. There are, it is alleged, many sound Reformers in the county who for years have fought the party's battles, any of whom would be preferable to Mr. Morrow. It is evident that Mr. BLEZARD recommended Mr. LUDGATE for the of and that he was supported in his recommendation by some leading This recommendation was Reformers. not regarded by Mr. Mowar. Mr. Lun-GATE was cast aside without consideration, and a deputation who waited on the Premier, and who protested emphatically against the appointment of Morrow, were informed that Morrow would get the office, and that the Government were prepared to take all the consequences. giving that reply to the deputation Mr. Mowar knew what he was about. He knew that he had the vote and support of Mr. BLEZARD, whose election was secured by the sale of the registrarship to Morrow and his friends. If Mr. BLEZARD is sincere in his protestations of regret at Morrow's appointment, and if he feels annoyed at eing ignored by Mr. Mowar in this matter, why has he not expressed his opinions on the subject on the floor of the House? He certainly has had ample time and op-portunity during the debate on the Ad-dress. If he has been humiliated before his constituents by his leader why does he

The Reformers of Peterboro' have undoubtedly been trifled with by Mr. Mowar, the duty of their representative ess of their grievances. Why then does Mr. BLEZARD hesitate? Why does he loudly applaud the utterances

of every Government supporter, and vote ence in the men who have deberately trampled on him and the people who placed him where he is? The reply is obvious. Either he is an arrant coward, lacking the courage to resent an insult, or he was privy to the corrupt sale of the registrarship to Mozzow and his friends. We incline to the opinion that the latter is the fact, and that his recommendation of LUDGATE was a mockery and a farce, and not only so, but a gross injustice to the man whom he pretended to befriend, as well as an outrageous case of double-dealing with his constituents.

THE ESTIMATES.

THE estimates for the year beginning July 1st, 1884, and ending 30th June, 1885, were given in our last issue in detail. They will in detail be explained and defended in the Finance Minister's Budget speech, the date of which is, not yet announced. The total is \$29,811,639; as ompared with an actual expenditure in the year ending 30th June, 1883, of \$28,-730,157.

The increases in the estimates are obviously necessary and proper. The largest item is that of \$139,310 in the militia establishment of military schools and the more generous treatment of the service generally. The increase of \$54,000 in the Mounted Police service will lead to a debate, but it will be sustained by all who know the valuable service performed by that body. Civil Government, of course, demands its usual increase, which must continue to grow as the country grows. The same may be said of the administration of justice. So long as our judges are so poorly paid we need never listen to any complaints as to the estimate of this ser-

Among the decreases will be noticed the decrease of these items: Public Debt......\$ 235,791 Public Works...... 1,296,425

Indians...... 147,920 Total of three items ....\$1,680,136 This is satisfactory reading. Of course the Public Works item is open to the operation of supplementary estimates; but the other two are permanent. The reduction of the last of our debt, which is practically a reduction of the measure of taxation, is a very satisfactory fact. The reduction of our expenditure for Indians is not less so. We will look with interest for the official explanations of the Minister, which we shall not further anticipate.

CONSPIRACY EXPOSED. "Oh, what authority and show of truth Can cunning Sin cover itself withal."

—Much Ado, &c.

WHEN Mr. MEREDITH read to an astonished House the damaging telegrams which at once revealed a conspiracy and branded the conspirators by name, the sudden hush that fell on the audience was obviously painful to Ministers. WARREN HASTINGS at one time, in the course of SHERIDAN'S speech, felt himself the guiltiest wretch in England. He had to look into what he called his conscience for relief from the oppressive feeling of his guilto If Mr. PARDEE made a sudden mental dive into his internal consciousness in search of something that would do for a conscience, he was probably relieved to find that he had left behind in Algoma any remnant of it that might suffer even remorse--consolation being out of the question. How Mr. OLIVER MOWAT, whose friends call him the "Christian Politician." felt about the matter we shall not inquire. Our charity would cover him like a garment if we were not convinced that he knows more about these

things than he will ever pretend to. will be remembered that near the end of July Messrs. BURDEN and WHITE, and others were sent as Commissioners into the disputed territory, to collect timber dues, to give titles to land, to settle disputes and put the laws of Ontario in force. How they did their duty, the public knows. No timber dues were collected. No title were given. No laws were enforced. But the efforts of the commissioners were the following telegrams, which we give, with the cypher and the translation eneath it, so that the public may better appreciate the guilt which the messages would have concealed :-

To the Hon. T. B. Pardee, Acting Attorney

RAT PORTAGE, Aug. 16, 1883. off Turk guy snapping Absolutely necessary that lanching precept inherent gonfalon inherent funds storing slim undersold moaned province shape meet

chafe sickness margin secure canthepinionated threatened gargle supportncessant emanation hollow dollars hundred hollow announces turner arose erratio after the election to turk ultimately swapping half nominate inferable important that this team paralytic done at laboring urine exculpation enemy ndersold sickness secure Denistown blanching conversation candle conducted peasant pharisaical,

CASTNO

RAT PORTAGE, September 8th, 1883. Hon, T. B. Pardee, Toronto: Teastealth fluctuating suffered. Montserra splendid. Hugh beam refiner saviour symptom harmonis at Rainy river stipendiary geographer Madeira hurrah arose gone Francis guy oak humoured foundry sessional say fifteen ncessant gargle lubricatory fettered chafe hundred for legitimate laden simulate lach expenses. Can lachrymatory

to whom? AUBREY WHITE. The authenticity of those telegrams is not denied. Mr. HARDY, with customary recklessness, asks what evidence there is that Mr. PARDEE ever received those messages? If Mr. PARDEE had not been guilty he would have sprung to his feet to deny their authenticity. But he sat silent and infamous in his seat—beside Hon. OLIVER MOWAT.

These telegrams reveal the whole course of the Government action in Algoma. It was, as we pointed out, an election dodge from the start. The business was fixed in Toronto. Who arranged the cypher with White and Burden? Mr. T. B. PARDEE. Who supplied the money? Mr. T. B. For whom was the conspiracy PARDEE. neocted? For Hon. OLIVER MOWAT. "They love not poison that

"poison need," cries the guilty king in the tragedy. Does Mr. Mowar love conspiracy Obviously he needs it. If he does not love it, let him this once free himself from the disgraceful surroundings of his Cabinet and denounce the outrage Does Mr. Mowar love corruption ? Obvi ously he needs it, and but for its power he would not be in office to-day. If he loes not love it, let him for once dare to be his own man, to be the man that per haps half a dozen decent people continue to think he is, on the strength of his own professions, and denounce the evident corruption of which his colleagues have

Does Mr. Mowar entertain the shadow of respect for the Legislature over which he presides. If he does he will protest against the presence of Mr. Lyon as "the member for Algoma." If he does not. where will he be when it is proved, over his own signature that Mr. LYON is not

the member for Algoma? Does Mr. Mowar retain any respect at all for the people of Ontario? If he does, how can he face them, how can he walk the streets in self-respect when he reflects that every serious-minded citizen he meets is thinking that in the name of Ontario Mr. Mowar authorized a conspiracy; in the name of Ontario he became responsible for corruption : in the name of Ontario he isfranchised half a constituency; and in timates, which is accounted for by the es- the name of Ontario he allows the representative of conspiracy and corruption to sit as the member for Algoma? We bring these things home to Mr.

Mowar personally. He cannot escape the shocking responsibility. These things were for every item in the black account he is and will be always responsible to the shocked and indignant people of Ontario. THE ORGAN REVEALS A SECRET.

The Globe has given Mr. PARDEE very badly a vy. In its last issue the organ admits the authenticity of this damaging document: RAT PORTAGE, September 8th, 1883. Hon, T. B. Pardee, Toronto:

Teastealthfluctuating suffered. Montserra far splendid. Hugh. saviour symptom harmoni beam refiner at Rainy river stipendsary geographer Madeira hurrah arose Fort Francis he and essional guy oak humoured friends toundry say we must have incessant gargle lubricatory fettered. chafe hundred for legitimate expenses. laden simulate lachrymatory legitimate expenses. arose you send undersold maude.

AUBREY WHITE. The organ says, in reference to the Casino" despatch, that no answer was sent to it. Mr. HARDY yells that no answer was sent. We reply, that no answer was needed. What BURDEN needed was money, and he got it. The answer was in bank notes, just the very thing he yearned for. But in this case of AUBREY WHITE, there was an answer, says the organ, which is referred to in this way :

"In the case of the former message, there was never any answer sent of one kind or another. In the case of the latter, there was, by post. And what was its purport? Listen, scandal hunters, with all your 'biggest ears! It was to the effect that the COMMIS SIONER REGARDED THE SUM MENTIONED AS GREATLY TOO LARGE FOR LEGITIMATE EX PENSES. 1 33

Precisely! The Commissioner (Mr. PARDEE) saw the mistake at oncenot wanting in astuteness! He saw that the telegram was damaging. He saw that AUBREY WHITE" was going it blind in Algoma-was indulging in expenses that were not legitimate. He knew that corruption was at work. He knew it on August 16th when BURDEN telegraphed five hundred dollars for an "Emergency to buy up a newspaper to convert people who were, as the Globe admitted July, converted already - and for a of five hundred more after the "Emergency," i.e. Election, was over. If the "outlook was splendid," why did White want \$1,500 to make it look more gorgeous? Had he been gilding th refined gold or painting the lilies in Rat Portage ? It is said that Mr. BURDEN had friends there who painted a good deal What was "Hugh" doing at Rainy River that "he and friends" said they must have" \$1,500? Was Hugh paint ng the Lilv also? Is there anything sug gestive in the "incessant gargle" of the cypher despatch, or is it merely a bibulous pincidence? Is it possible that "lubrica ory" stands, as a rule, for "legitimate

censed shebeens, might so understand it. But surely OLIVER MOWAT, the "Christian Politician." was not in the secret ? Where is Mr. PARDEE's protest against 'Casino's" despatch of August 16th? Where is his prayerful appeal to his pious and "emergent" friend not to order him up on such a hand any more? Is there anything on record to show that Mr. Par-DEE tried to put an end to the "incessant gargle" of AUBREY WHITE, and to keep BURDEN out of the company of the expensive persons who made such a drain on his esources? If the Globe has the documents let it publish them. We will give them, cyphers and all, to a now thoroughly aroused public. If it has any more secrets

in the cyphers of the Grit party? We can

fancy that Dowling, in his round of un

o give away let it bring them along. THE BOUNDARY RESOLUTIONS. The paragraph in the Lieut. Governor's Speech which referred to the boundary was as follows :-

"I am glad to have it in my power to state, as the result of negotiations between my Government and that of Manitoba, that a ease has been agreed upon for a reference of the dispute respecting the inter-provincial boundary to the Jadicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The first question to be decided under that reference is the validity of the award made by the arbitrat in 1878; and a controlling condition of the reference is, that the hearing before the Privy Council shall take place at a fixed date in the resent year. The agreement includes inerim arrangements in regard to all matters of Provincial jurisdiction. A Bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of giving full effect to those parts of the agreement which require legislative sanction."

It will be remembered that in his speech at the opening of the session, in reply to Mr. MEREDITH, Mr. Mowar boasted tha he had "forced Manitoba" to agree to his contentions, and had abandoned nothing for which he had been contending before The absurdity of this proposition is such that no one has yet been able to repeat it in the House without laughing. The amendment moved by Hon. Mr.

Morris was as follows ; "That while we observe with satisfaction that your Honour's advisers have abandoner their determination to take and retain possession by force of the disputed territory, w regret that your Honour has been advised to assent to terms for the partial settlem of the boundary question less favourable to the province than were formerly offered by the Federal authorities and rejected by Ontario, and we are of opinion that no arrangement will be satisfactory to the people of this province which does not provide for the settlement of the northerly as well as the

erly boundary, and the final and binding lecision as to the validity of the claim of the commission to the ownership of the soil of the erritory." (Cheers.)

The propositions in this amendment are ill correct. The Government have abandoned their claim to take the disputed territory by force. They have accepted a proposition less favourable for Ontario han that offered by the Dominion Premier in 1881. They have neglected to provide for the final settlement of the whole boundary question. And they have done this, though they boast of having "forced" Manitoba to agree to their demand; and though for years they have refused with the bitterest scorn the more liberal and satisfactory offers of the Dominion Ministers. Every honest man in the House was bound to vote for those propositions. They are true; they are ust, and they involve a necessary condemnation of the Government. Not able to face the amendment, or

force their followers to face it, the Minister put up Mr. HARCOURT to move as " Mr. Harourt moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words after 'that' be omitted, and the following added to the paragraph :- 'Meanwhile believing that the territory in elepute rightfully be-longs to and forms part of Ontario, we con-fidently await the decision of the Privy

Council in favour of this province.'

The obvious comment on this is: If they believed all this, why did they not go to the Privy Council long ago? Why have made all this agitation? Why have refused the offers of Sir John Macdonald and of the House of Commons? Why not ave said at least that the award was valid? Mr. BLAKE has never dared to say so. Nay, he has said that he is "not bound by that award." Mr. Mowar has never dared to say so; nay, he has declared he "could not go so far." The amendment to the amendment was not a defence. It was not an explanation. was a dodge, merely, to enable the Grit members to vote against the amendment of Mr. Meredith with more excuse to their consciences and constituents than they would otherwise have had. But consciences and constituents alike will have their

revenge. SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SPEECH. -The main points in Sir CHARLES TUPPER's speech have already been given in our special despatches of yesterday, and, in some degree, anticipated in articles, here and elsewhere, on this wellunderstood question. But there are many facts and figures in Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S speech which will bear repetition. For instance, this statement of the expendi-

tures of the Pacific Railway Company: Works of construction on the lines west of Callendar, embracing 269 miles of completed road, covering 295 miles of Materials, rails, and supplies, less 4.025,604 the advance on rails. Rolling stock on main line. ake steamers for making connection between Algoma Mills and Port Arthur 552, 251 Deposited with Government on account of guarantee......
On extension from Callendar to 8,710,240 Brockville and Montreal ..... Rolling stock for above extan-

390, 790 Total expenditure from Montreal Then they have expended on account of the extension to the seaboard as follows: South-Eastern railway bonds....\$ 1,582,327 St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway Atlantic and North-Western road Canada North-West Land Com-600,097 struction..... Sundry advances and incidental 600,000 473,281 with the Government on account of \$1,000,000 cash deposit....

The practical impossibility of getting figures correctly by telegraph was the ause of a mistake by which these figures were made to read \$88,695,365, instead of \$58,695,365 as above given.

--- The next figures of importance are those which relate to the receipts of the company from all sources. Sir CHABLES TUPPER gives them as follows: 4,950,000 

 Cash subsidy
 12,289,212

 Land grant bonds
 8,029,012

 Sale of town sites..... Net revenue..... Total ......\$52,904,702 BECAPITULATION. Expenditures.....\$58,695,365

Receipts.,..... 52,904,702 Excess of expenditure..... -The security which the railway has to offer for the loan of \$22,500,000 we have already made clear enough in former issues. yet the figures may be repeated with advantage to the reader. The whole financial situation may be thus summed up: Amount of cash subsidy ...... \$25,000,000 Amount earned and paid ...... Acres 25,000,000 Unearned...... 11,244,295 Total land grant available. . . 21,246,000

due, as a part of the price of lands sold, the sum of \$1,363,500. The earnings of the company, as an indication of what may be expected from the road when fully opened, may be thus summarily stated: Net earnings, 1883.....\$4,146,913 Net earnings, 1882..... 2,449,824

In addition to these lands there remains

Ingrease.....\$1,697,089 There can be very little doubt that the earnngs of the Pacific railway will in no long time prove great, and that the Globe's prophecy of 1879 will be verified :-"The population of the United States doubled itself in twenty-five year; in several western territories the population has been doubled in ten years. The Canadian North-West will gain by immigration con-

tinually, and -as always happens where fertile land can be easily procured—births will be very numerous. By the time the line to the Rocky mountains has been completed it will be wise to push on the road around Lake Superior, because before it can be built at a fair rate of speed a large traffic will await its opening. The Lake Superior section from the eastern terminus of the main Pacific to
Fort William will be 620 miles long, and
when completed it will offer to the traffic of
the Canadian and to a large part of the
American North-West the shortest all-rail oute to the seaboard. It is not needed till the prairies have been opened up by the line to the Rocky mountains. After that has been built it may be sately completed as a commercial road, one that will pay better year by year, and will ultimately be a very valuable

The effect on the revenue of the development of the North-West is illustrated by Sir Charles Tupper in a very striking way. Thus: EXCISE. From 1874 to 1880......\$ 215,321 From 1880 to 1883..........\$ 530,328

Increase..... \$ 315,007 SALES OF LAND. 1872 to 1880..... \$ 817.426 1880 to 1883...... 3,572,836 Increase......\$2,755,410 CUSTOMS. Customs, 1880.....\$ 319,000 Increase .....\$1,513,942 IMMIGRATION. From 1871 to 1880..... From 1880 to 1883..... Increase..... \$ 84,745 Value and effects to 1880..... \$6,000,000 Value and effects to 1883..... 15,000,000

These are facts and figures that strongly ncourage us to believe in the future of the North-West and of the Pacific railway. They indicate its value as a security. s just now the business of the Opposition shake foreign and domestic confidence in the railway and in the country. It is to the interest of Canada that they shall

-In our last issue we called special attention to the announcement of Sir CHARLES TUPPER that the legislation of Manitoba would not be disallowed afte the construction of the line north of Lake Superior. His language, which will be found elsewhere, in the speech itself, is as follows:

"I am glad to be able to state to the House that such is the confidence of the Canada Pacific Railway Company in its power to protect itself, that when the line is constructed north of Lake Superior, the Government feel that it will not be incumbent upon them to preserve the position that they have hitherto felt to be incumbent, to refuse to consent to the construction of lines within the Province of Manitoba, connecting it with railways to the south of the line. an give no better evidence to the House country of the position to which the Canada Pacific railway has attained than in saving that we feel it due to the people that we shall no longer consider it incumbent upon us to pursue the restrictive policy within the Province of Manitoba that we have hitherto

-Sir Charles Tupper's speeches have invariably been overwhelming in their effect. He crushed out Mr. MACKENZIE in 1879. He killed out Mr. BLAKE in 1880-81, and that redoubtable son of "Reform" was afraid to allow the Minister the opportunity of replying to his criticisms of the original bargain. We do not imagine that Sir Charles Tupper will be less successful now. The country is obviously of opinion that the railway must go on, and that in he contest between the Dominion and its foreign rivals, all our public efforts must be on the national side and in the national

THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

-Elsewhere will be found a general outline of the statistical results of the year's work in our educational institutions. Mr. Ross has brought his report down early, and has dealt fairly by the press in providing copies for immediate use. We shall endeavour here to point out some of the most noticeable features in the report. Before entering into other questions, however, we wish to call Mr. MEREDITH'S attention to the report of Mr. P. MACLEAN. Inspector of Parry Sound and Algoma.

In that report we read as follows: " Total Number of School Sections. - The total number of school sections in the district is seventy-four, namely :- Thirty-two on the Great Manitoulin, twenty-five on the north shore of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, one on Cockburn island, seven on St. Joseph's island and nine on the north shore of Lake Superior, including Rat Portage."

Obviously, if there is a school and teacher, there are families, and Mr. Mowar's pretence that he was not aware of the necessity for opening a polling place on Cockburn island is a vain one.

----We next turn to the report of the Separate School Inspector, Mr. WHITE, which has at least the merit of brevity and directness. From this report we learn :-That an additional inspector is needed that about forty schools were not inspected for want of time, and "several" (how many not stated) have been inspected:" that books are used which have been long ago discarded from Public schools, and that one set of books is very necessary; that with the present multiplicit of books, grading cannot be successfully managed; that too often the school buildings are unsightly without and uncomfortable within, and consequently unhealthy; that little attention is paid to physical training; that a manual of Separate school law badly needed; that reading is badly that spelling is indifferently taught; taught; that in arithmetic the work is often beyond the capacity of the pupils that the study of geography as conducted is often productive of no real good; that literature is only sometimes taught with commendable success; and that "in many cases the teaching has not advanced be yond the dull routine of study and recitation, of teiling children to learn in-' stead of teaching them." This is an exact summing-up of the report in the Inspector's own language mainly. It is at once pleasing and astonishing to learn, in spite of all this, however, that there has been "substantial progressinall the essentials of school work." The evidence would not lead us to that conclusion.

We next turn to the report of J. A McLellan, Esq., L.L.D., which is a docu-ment marked mainly by verbosity, dogmatism, vanity, and top-loftiness. It is supposed to be concerned with Collegiate In titutes and High School inspection, but mainly concerned with the views A. McLellan, Esq., LLD. When Mr. McLellan last year stated that the work of many candidates at the examinations

"method," he did not mean to be severe, he explains ; but he says :-

"But, with all this, there is some room for improvement in even the best schools, and great room for improvement in the worst. The first class need no stimulant, for their tendency is always upward; in the second, the stream of upward tendency has not yet set in with visible power; and, therefore, with the hope of better things before me, I say again that the work of many candidat is badly put down-that slovenly work and naccurate expression, and muddle for me thod, are decisive evidence of defective teach-

The new Minister has obviously quite a field of operations opening up before him.

-Mr. McLellan does not speak encouragingly of the course of study in High schools. He says:— "While somewhat greater degree of flexibility in the school course was desirable, the new curriculum has conceded too much in the way of options, and has not therefore met with general approval. I note a few points:—
"1. There are so many options and possible substitutions that it is difficult to understand the scheme-to know what subjects are obligatory" in the several examinations, what additional subjects are to be selected rom the options, and what relation the Intermediate Examination bears to the Third-class certificate examination, and the Third-class to the Second-class. It has been gently insinuated that a strange ingenuity has been shewn in devising a scheme which combines a maximum of difficulty in working with a

minimum of utility in results."
On the subject of drawing he is not more flattering. He says: "I believe that the 'new programme' was intended to give some encouragement to the eaching of industrial drawing in the schools. But, owing to some 'amendments,' it has failed to do this. It has not been given even the dignity of a mark-earning option. It is true that a student may take drawing if he wishes to do so; but he is obliged to make the regular percentage on the paper that may be set. This is a somewhat singular way of encouraging the study and practice of this useful branch.

It is obvious that Mr. Ross is not going to have a sinecure if he undertakes to do anything except "keep the key to power at Ottawa." Knowledge is power; and his first duty is to look after the key to knowledge in Ontario.

—Music has no power to soothe the savage breast of Dr. McLellan; for he explodes in this way:

"A few of the schools have made provision or the teaching of vocal music, and, where teachers of experience have been employed, the scholars have shown great interest in the subject. Is there any good reason why vocal nusic should not be taught in every school in the province? Is music one of the humanities 'in popular education, and is it to have no place in the Public schools of Ontario? The subject has had for many years a place on the programme of studies for the Public schools, and is supposed to have been saught to students in training in the Normal schools. But in this matter the programme has been almost a dead letter, and the Normal school 'training' all but worthless.' We venture to suggest that Mr. HARDY be employed to teach comic singing in the schools. It would suit him and us better than making comic speeches in the Legislature.

----Science is in as unsatisfactory a state as music. We read :-

"While in some of the schools elementary science (elements of chemistry, physics, etc.,) is very well taught, I cannot report s marked improvement 'all along the line.' Dr. Ryerson's School-law Improvement Act of 1871 had for one of its objects the introduction of the elements of science into all the public schools of the country. This possible and desirable object has not yet been ac-complished. I would not hazard the statement that it is taught in all the High schools

If after thirteen years of experin McLellan cannot report any general improvement in the teaching of elementary science, it is clear that Mr. Ross has another great field of activity opened before him.

-Libraries, even, afford no solace to the inspector. He reports, and advises, as follows:

"It is much to be regretted that the Education Department no longer gives substantial aid in the establishment and maintenance of libraries in the Public school. Notwith me defects in the management of the school library plan, I have not a doubt that they were of very great use in the work of popular education, and I hope that the department will soon return to its former olicy in regard to Public school librarie More than this."

It remains to be seen if Mr. Ross will accept Mr. McLellan's valuable advice on this head. It might enable the Minister to do a good turn for some friendly Grit bookseller, who would, no doubt, not be mean about the necessary retaining fee.

-Dr. McLellan, like Mr. White, is, however, quite "proud" of the schools under his charge. We submit that the evidence does not warrant the conclusion and offer to the Minister our, quite disinterested, advice to try a few reforms for the purpose of astonishing his party. We shall not proceed further this morning in the examination of a report which is for us full of fascinating material.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A debating society in St. Thomas has decided that the proposed grant to the Canadian Pacific railway is not justifiable. That setles it. An illuminated copy of this decision addressed to the Dominion Government will, no doubt, compel them to withdraw the

Mr. Hardy claimed credit the other day for having appointed all of Ontario's constables. save one, from the inhabitants of Rat Portage. He is perhaps entitled to credit for inventing a new way of buying up votes. He is now trying to preserve them. We learn that trying to preserve them. We learn that although the Manitoba force has been reduced to two, the Mowat Government is still keeping on a large number at Rat Portage all drawing their little \$1.50 per day. Mr. Mowat anticipate a new election there!

ference to the Weekes case, that we dwelt upon the hemousness of Rowland's part in the disgraceful affair, in order to draw attention from the alleged guilt of Weekes. It would be unkind, of course, to intimate that the organ's outery about the possession of the tell-tale Algoma telegrams by the Opposi-tion, is intended to divert the mind of the public from the fact that such telegran sent and previously arranged for by Mr. Par-

Here is another specimen of Grit criticism on the C. P. R.:-

"It will puzzle most people to know what great hurry there is to build this Canada Pacific railway anyway. One quarter of the country through which it runs is not yet settled, nor is there any necessity why it should be."

It is scarcely worth while noticing such attempt at argument. If there is no necesattempt at argument.

sity of peopling the North-West the writer of
the above will have to educate the people of
Canada to believe it. If there is such a Canada to believe it. If there is such a necessity the C. P. R. will be the great instrument for meeting it.

## THE ESTIMATES

For the Year Ending 30th June Next— Twenty-Seven Millions and a Half to be Voted by the House, OTTAWA, Feb. 7 .- The following is a summary of the sums proposed to be granted for the financial year ending 30th June, 1885, and a statement showing the increase

crease for each service :-

PUBLIC SERVICE.					
1	Control of the State of the Sta		1.	-Compar'd	with '83-4
1		Total 1884	-5	Increase.	
1	Public Debt		-		
1	(including sinking	\$	c.	\$ c.	\$ c,
1	fund) Charges of	8,921,194	73		235,791 07
1	mahage- ment	169,143	15		2017 70
1	Civil Govern-		1	40 804 68	3,017 72
1	ment	1,161,048	10	43,701 67	
1	tion of jus-	627,530	00	12,365 00	
1	Police Penitentiar-	15,000	- 1		** ********
1	Legislation	298,794 : 657,910 :	20 50	2,022 88 6,596 44	
1	Arts, agricul-		j	With M	
1	ture. and statistics (including		1		
1	census) Immigration.	100,450 (	00	m eqs.	13,050 00
1	Quarantine	48,466	00	H 304191 00	4,700 00
1	Pensions (in- cluding su-				
1	tion)	296,165	92	2.780 34 139,310 00	
1	Railwaysand	1,099,410	00	139,310 00	
1	canals (chargeable		-		
1	to income)	95,100	00	***************************************	24,500 00
1	Public works and build-				
1	able to in-		_	361.0	
1	mail subsi- dies and	1,852,075	00	*******	1,296,425 85
1	steamship				
1	subven- tions	386,973	33		
١	Ocean and			1	
1	vice Light - house and coast	231,000	00	20,000 00	
1	and coast service	527,708	no	6,883 00	
1	Fisheries Scientific in-	255,500	00	0,000 00	4,600 00
1	stitutions	55,750	00		***************************************
	Marine hos- pitals and		Ì		,
1	sick and dis- tressed sea- men		_		*
	men Steamboatlin-	62,000	00		••••••
	spection Superinten-	25,000	00	3,000 00	***************************************
1	dence of in-	-	1		
	companies	10,250	00	250 00	
	Geological survey	60,000			
	Indians Mounted Po-	776,479	46		147,920 89
1	lice	470,300	00	54,300 00	*
1	Miscellane- ous	239,569	75	8,996 48	
	COLLECTION OF REVENUES.				
	Customs	798 815	C.	19 375 0	\$ c.
	Excise Culling tim-	798,815 311,295	00	19,375 00 17,269 98	3
	ber	71,800	00	4,500 0	····
	Weights and measures	01 800	00	Δ.	0.000
1	and gas Inspection of	81,700		*******	8,290 08
	staples Adulteration	3,000			
1	of food Minor reve	15,000		3,000 0	0
	Railways	7,000	00		3,000 00
	and canals. Public works	3,206,722 200,435	00	******	9,362 00 1,377,500 00
•	Post-office Dominion	2,469,966		211,455 5	0
9	lands (chargeable	4		-	
-/	to income).	151,703	00	3,784 00	
	Total consoli-	20 011 000	_		
	dated fund.				9 1,764,432 6
Э	COI	LECTION	OF	REVENUES	
7	Redemption	\$	C.	\$ c.	
	of debt Railwaysand			33,446,997 6	1
,	canals Public works Dominion	11,444,100	00		2,289,250 0
t	Dominion lands (char-				37,000 00
i	geable to cap-	000 000	00		300 000 0
	Total capital.	46,714,404	29	33,416,997 65	300,000 00 2,646,250 00

otal capital, 46.714.404 29 33.416.997 62 2 646 250 00 Total..... 76,526,043 49 34,012,741 91 1,410,682 61 Of the sum of \$76,526,043, the sum of \$48,-

970,825 is authorized by statute, leaving \$27,555,218 to be voted by the House. CANALS CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL. The estimate for canals chargeable to capital is \$2,660,000. Of which Lachine..... 17.400 185,000 241.500 191.009 179,000 100.000 rent river navigation .. fay..... Estimate for canals chargeable to in-93,900 PUBLIC WORKS CHARGEARLE TO INCOME

re as follows :-Cornwall public building..... Hamilton post-office.
Stratford do.
St. Thomas do.
Chatham do.
Amherstburg do.
Gait do.
Cobourg do.
Clitton do.
Barrie do.
Port Hope do.
Toronto examining warehouse Toronto examining warehouse......

RELIGIOUS.

There was a disgraceful row at the Baptist church in Ada, O., on Sunday over the elec-tion of assistant superintendent of the Sun-day school. The police had to interfere. While Rev. E. L. Betts, M. E. minister of Napanee, was administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the Canada Methodist church, Foxford, he was suddenly prostrated

His Lordship the Bishop of Huron has, at the request of the vestry, appointed the Rev. James L. Strong, of Port Stanley, to be rector of St. James' church, Paris, vacant by the removal of Rev. D. J. Caswell to Kanyeageh Indian mission. The various devices for raising church

unds, such as concerts, lotteries, etc., are condemned by the Missionary Association of Queen's College, Kingston. Even the hither-to considered legitimate tea-meeting shares in the denunciation with the others

Rev. Mr. Moovety, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the King-ston (Ont.) district, vouches for the fact that woman who lives in Gananoque, and who was afflicted with a palsied arm, was made whole through prayer, after numerous physicians failed to relieve her. The Right Rev. Bishop of Huron has appointed Rev. J. B. Richardson, M.A., rector

if the Memorial church, and Rev. Hill, M.A., of Strathroy, as examining chap-lains for the diocese. Mr. Richardson is a graduate of the University of King's College, Vindsor, N.S., and was ordained Windsor, N.S., and was ordained by the Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1866. Canon Hill is a graduate of Toronto University and gold medalist in classics, was ordained in 1867 by the Bishop of Huron. The appointments are highly approved of.
Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Kingston, arrived in

Toronto on his way from New York. He looks well and the rest which he enjoyed in New York has done him a great deal of good, Sunday afternoon h tion Army meeting at the Richmond street barracks, at which about 1,600 persons were present. In the evening he spoke at Shaftes-bury hall, when a large number of the city Episcopalian and other clergymen were amo the audience. He leaves this evening Cobourg, and from thence he goes to Kingston to bid farewell to his congregation. He will then return to New York, where he intends to then return to New York, where he intends to work with Rev. Mr. Rainsford. As to accepting an appointment from the Bishop of Huron he has not yet decided whether he will do so or not. He is at present the guest of Mr. Grant McDonald.

WASHING Public Men at the Capit ence of a Prominent Timely Suggestions. Special Corresp The views one gets of va

ter by looking down upon t sentatives from the visitor House of Representatives and interesting. There sit by his constituents and res leagues. He is honestly tryi the next desk is a thorough is alert to all that is trans only to further his own end the ones who gave him hi bald-headed individual, in t occupied that chair for year been known to make a speed ways present when voting is string of lobbyists around vultures in disguise-are w while, occasionally working mass, and Washington is tan city. It is the focal poi goodness and badness—larg But notwithstanding this evil there is much that is noble among the people at to the highest good of man men who shine all the brithe insincerity by which the Pre-eminent among these Rankin, D.D., pastor of the tional church. Dr. Rankin Congregationalist and mo of other church denomin this country, while in looked up to by the inhabi city, as well as by those i conversation with the writ he said:
"Hardly a day passes

sulted by various peop physical and spiritual them are outside of my have made it a rule to re ance in my power to my fe I may find them in need Do not these neani with your studies and oth To some extent : but I many persons are really world, and how many physical danger and do not men and women constantly with headaches, a bad taste loss of appetite, occasional body, feverishness, inabili and a general lack of inter are aware that their stren do not realize the cause. perience has taught me that arise from the derangement important organs of the bod by relieving and restoring health be secured.' ' And are you able to ad

them successfully in the ma come to you?" Almost always. I lear ago of a most unusual reme beneficial in my own family friends, and I have recomm erable cases since then. Warner's Safe Cure, and I oughly in its efficacy as I do river empties into Lake Ont

"Entirely harmless and that I have known it to c cases of Bright's disease of when in the last stages. malady and is afflictidg to-day than any other one t from small beginings such tioned to you and grows un the entire life. It is a scou "Do you not find, doctor.

physical condition often in a state where he is more truths of the gospel?"
"No. Quite the reverse, is only aroused when sickn found to be of a very que and I seek to restore the h fore trying to attract the

truths of the gospel. If America possessed mor Rankin the unhappines greatly lessened. find one who not only de towards Heaven, but who their pathway on earth physical troubles. That t ploys is a wonderfully effi experience as well as that others in all parts of the lan

QUERIES AND

LEGAL. F. A. M., Marquette.-A Di ment lasts as long as any ot 20 years. RATEPAYER, Port Hope.-ends over B's land two fee tends over B's land two feet been built 10 years, can A move the projection?" Ans.-years' undisturbed continuo

asement such as this to es ontinuance. B can compe H. A., Bantry.-Qu.-"A C has occupied it for 12 years Can C now claim the propert

-Yes; not under the will, be ten years' possession. J. D., Maple, -Qu. -"

J. D., Maple.—Qu.—"A most to her sister before her de band's consent; the mother hat the father recover the custod the sister?" Ans.—Yes. The right to the custody of the chad character and the child vided for, the court will no covering it from its present cu. R. E., Gorrie.—Qu.—"Is it p and his sons, who are of age a on the farm, to be assessed Ans.—They should not be owners unless they are in The sons can have votes by farmers' sons.

P. M., Brockville.—Qu.—"for \$10,000 in favour of my wir equal shares. My wife has reeffect has the death upon the your daughter will be entited amount of the policy in case In the event of you surviving amount of the policy will go or administrators, and will cording to law. Sec. 14, cap. 1

W. B., Caledonia.—Qu.—"M panies keep the railway crossit the duty of the womer of the panies keep the railway crossi it the duty of the owner of the do so?" Ans.—Where any r do so? Ans.—Where any rout of repair, the warden, may chief officer of the municipal chief officer of the control that the control the control that the co

S. R., Caledon.—Qu.—"Can be prosecuted for living toge wife, they not being marr There is no law to reach such O. S., Dorchester.—Qu.—"

thands, and when due the mak the United States, and is still in Canada. Can the amou Ans.—Yes, by obtaining a jud maker, and proceeding under land. land.

W. M., Garafraxa.—Qu.—"
a joint bond as security for a
half at maturity, the other fail
Can the one who pays compel
bond to collect the balance
Ans.—If the bond is joint and
may proceed against either or
to it for the full amount. If it
obligation; he must proceed
V. D., Oshawa.—Qu.—"Iho
for \$600, dated 21st March, 18
mand. When does it become
the becomes outlawed at the

years from date. A demand i W. K., Garafraxa, -Qu.-

J. W. K., Garafraxa, Qu.
of an agricultural society com
comes upon the show grounds
to pay a fee for the privileger'i
have control of the grounds, a
comes on to the ground to
comply with their rules.
SUBSCRIBER, Fort Eric.—Q
real estate to B for \$500 in Jur
gaze to become due and pay