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Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of 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 RETURN FOR ALGOMA.

THE return for Algoma is still delayed. The reason is not very far to seek. Mr. Mowar and his colleagues are afraid to face the revelations which must necessarily be made when the protest is entered against the return and the case comes before the courts. The organ of Mr. Mowar confessed in a spasm of panic the other day that telegrams and other documents compromising the Local Government had passed into the hands of the Conservatives. That is a fact and those documents will duly appear. Mr. MEREDITH has publicly threatened to impeach Mr. PARDEE before the courts and the Legislature. That also is a fact, and Mr. PARDER does not relish the certainty of it. The proof of scandalous proceedings in Algoma, from the seizure of Rat Portage to the disfranchisement of the electors and the manipulation of the ballot-boxes, must necessarily come out at the trial. Mr. Mowar is in no haste to face that emerg-

is well-founded reluctance of the cal Government to meet with the exever, excuse the violation of the law in-delaying the return and keeping a constitu-ency unrepresented during a whole ses-sion. There has been an election. It has been ascandalous and indefensible one, and should be made. The reasons assigned for the delay are fraudulent. The returning officer would no doubt discharge duty if Mr. Mowar had not instructed him to neglect it.

WHAT MR MOWAT SAYS

WE are told that Mr. Mowar has not abandoned his position nor betrayed his ans, nor stultified himself in regard to the Boundary question. In order that this may be subsequently tested, it is necessary to make very clear the points contanded for by Mr. Mowar and his friends

They held that the award of 1878 was binding on Parliament and the Dominion

They insisted on having the award, the whole award, and nothing but the award. They refused to listen to any proposition for a new decision unless the possession of the territory was given up unconditionally to Mr. Mowar.

They contended that Ontario's title to the disputed territory was beyond all question, and that injustice was done in Parliament when the award was refused. They raised the cry of "French dom-"ination," and declared that Sir John MACDONALD was a traitor to Ontario for not giving Mr. Mowar all that he claimed.

They seized Rat Portage by force of arms, declared it part of Outario, and the organ repudiated the notion of going to the Privy Council

They contended that in fact the Privy Council could not give a valid decision on the question at all.

They assumed the right to collect timber dues, to grant titles to land, to appoint police officers, to erect gaols, to grant li-censes, and to imprison Manitoba police-

men in Rat Portage—an assumption of absolutely supreme authority.

They declared that the Conservatives who contended only for a peaceable settlement by reference to the Privy Council were "traiters to Ontario," and they set up the flag of "Provincial Rights" in every constituency in Ontario. when the electrons were over in February last, they contended that the result justified Mr. Mowar's "Provincial Rights"

cry and that he would maintain his bellige-

Mr. Franke's views were not accepted by the Dominion Government, and if the Grits were disturbed in their offices in To-

THE NECESSITY FOR THE ACT OF

"Sir John was obdurate.
"The hon. gentleman," Sir John continued, 'says that we should have allowed the matter to stand over until it was finally decided. This is not a matter we can play with. It is not a matter of policy. It is a matter of necessity. If we wish to prevent the unrestrained sale of liquors we must legislate immediately; for I take it that any man in this city or in any other part of Ontario can open his saloon and sell liquors, and there is not a court in the world can prevent his doing so." and there is not a court in the world can prevent his doing so."

"It was all in vain that the Hon. Mr. Blake, in one of the ablest constitutional arguments ever heard on the floor of the House of Commons, urged with sound and valid reasons the contrary."—Grit organ of

Mr. BLAKE's "reasons to the convrary" were artificial in the extreme. That gentleman had carefully guarded himself against any assertion that the Crooks Act take the place of all local legisla was constitutional. He was acting as a 4. The Supreme Court of Canada suspartizan, not as a lawyer, when he refused to give his aid to Sir John Macdonald in the Scott Act. And then the case went to the Privy Council in England. The "the Government in any way." That was Mr. Blake's "decision" too, but he concealed his object under a fuller mass of verbiage.

Verbiage.

What was the position? The Supreme Court of the Dominion had decided that the Scott Act was within the power of the Dominion Parliament. Dominion Parliament. The Privy Council of England had decided that the Dominion Parliament was sole authority to regulate trade and commerce in liquors. It was proved beyond all dorbt that the Crouks Act had failed; and that it was desirated in a react disgrape ful cort crooks Act had failed; and that it was administered in a most disgraceful, corrupt, and shameless way, within the personal knowledge of Mr. Oliver Mowar himself. It was clear that there was no binding law on the subject of liquor licenses, and the interests of public morality required instant action.

ity required instant action.

If Mr. BLAKE pleaded for delay it was for a political purpose. He wanted no better legislation to be passed than the Crooks Act. He wanted to retain for Mr. Mowar the dangerous power of using the services of reckless and corrupt officials. The conduct of Dowling in South Renfrew will indicate the shocking state of cynical immorality which Mr. BLAKE wished to prolong and protect for political purposes. If Sir John Macdonald had done poses. It Sir John MacDoNALD had done nothing at all in regard to the question of liquor licenses. Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowar and their organs would have pursued him with denuncrations for his neglect of law and order and temperance.

He, however, brought in a better Act than the Crooks Act. All the Grits in a head of the cooks and the cooks are all the c

body refused to aid him in passing it.
They denounced it at first as "a sop to the
"Licensed Victualless." When it became
clear that the Act was better than any that had ever been proposed, then the Grits began to seek the aid of the Licensed Victualiers in opposing it. And at this moment they are engaged in that sweetly consistent business, no doubt with the knowledge of Mr. BLAKE. We will trust the honest public to weigh the Grit party in regard to this question, and to find them wanting, as usual.

in the case of the previous decision of the Privy Council on that question, we mean the case of the Queen v. Russell.

In this case of Regina v. Hodge it will appear that the question as to the constitutionality of the Crooks Act was not raised fully; and the decision is therefore by no means the final one that Mr. Mowar would like it to be in his favour. It is most unlikely, indeed, that the Privy Council would decide a question that was not raised for their consideration in the courts below. And the question as to the constitutionality of the CROOKS Act was never wholly put in

issue in the case of HODGE.

Mr. KERR's argument in Regina v. Hodge in the Court of Queen's Bench in 1881 included these points, and these only:

1. That the resolution of the License Commissioners was illegal and unauthorized.

2. That they had no authority to

pass resolutions prohibiting the sale of liquor to persons under four-teen. S. Or to those apparently teen. S. Or to those apparently under that age having the consent of parents. 4. That the evidence showed that the sale was to the father. 5. That the sale was with the father's authority.
6. That the sale was with the father's auhority. 7. That the Act under which they assumed to pass the resolution was beyond the authority of the Legislature of Outario, &c. 8. That the conviction was bad in form, &c.

It might appear that under section

seven of this argument Mr. KERR raised the general issue as to the constitutionality of the Crooks Act; but on reference to his argument, (page 145, vol. 46, U. C. Q. B.). it will be seen that he confined himself entirely to sections four, five, and seventy of the Crooks Act, and to the contention that the Legislature had no power to delegate its authority to legislate. In Judge Hagarry's decision we read: "We therefore enter into no general con-sideration of the powers of the Legislature to legislate on this subject, but assuming their right to do so, &c."

When the case came before the Court of Appeal the argument on behalf of Mr. Hones was, to quote from the report:
"That the Legislature of Ontario had not "authority to enact such resolutions as had been passed by the Board of License "Commissioners, and under which
"the conviction complained of had
"been obtained." The judgment
which reversed the decision of the
Queen's Bench followed the lines of the argument and held that the Legislature had the rower to delegate to the License When the elections were over in February last, they contended that the result ustined Mr. Mowar's "Provincial Rights" ry, and that he would maintain his bellige-entattitude towards the Dominion Government, "the Tories," and "the French."

They contended, to a man, that "Confederation must go" if Mr. Mowar's and Mr. Hard's and Mr. Parder's and fir. Franke's views were not accepted by he judgment in the case of The Yucen-a. Fraucley, argued at the same time, and in which the point as to the constitutionality of the License Act was raised, and decided to he within the powers of the Local Legislature as a matter of police regulation.

The supreme power of the Dominion Government to legislate on the subject of the liquor traffic has been, we think, settled beyond reasonable doubt by law, by the practice of Parliament, and by the conduct and opinions of our statesmen on both

360,000 in Algoma; they captured Rat Portage; they brake the peace; they brought themselves face to face with civil war and murder.

When the official papers relating to the boundary question are made public, it will appear protty clear how far Mr. Moward has maintained his position, or how far he

2. In 1878 Senator Scorr, in in the Scott Act, admitted that the lexition of some of the provinces was probaunconstitutional. He intended the Sc Act as legislation superior in its probable effect to any local legislation.

3. In 1878 also Mr. MACKENZIS admitted

that there was a doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures; and he appealed to both sides of the House to aid him in passing the Scott Act. He was obviously of opinion that the authority was with the Dominion Parliament. He said, "The Government, however, felt that in a matter of so much importance, when it was "of so much importance, when it was "evident that the eyes of the country "were looking to this Government" and this Parliament for some action "it was clear to them that it was desira-"ble to take some step at the present "time." And the step he took was to pass the Scott Act, which was intended to passing the McCarthy Act. Mr. Caserain money for the appeal was prowas franker than Mr. Blake. He said he had made up his mind long ago what to do, and his decision was not to help the Government in any way." That

bearings of the case. That decision, as Sir-John Maddonald pointed out in the de-bate on the address (and Mr. Blake, like his organs, shirked the discussion of it), practically destroyed all restraint on the sale of liquors and rendered Dominion legislation essential. The decision con-tains these significant words: "With regard to the first of these classes, No. 9, it is to be observed that the power of granting licenses is not assigned to the Provin-cial Legislatures for the purpose of regulating trade, but in order to the raising of a re-

The Judicial Committee also say : "What Parliament is dealing with in legis-lation of this kind is not a matter in relation to property and its rights, but one to public order and safety." And again :

"Laws of this nature, designed for the promotion of public order, safety, or morals, and which subject those who contravene them to criminal procedure and punishment, belong to the subject of public wrongs rather than that of evil rights. They are of a nature which fall within the general authority of Parliament to make laws for the order and good government of Canada." In conclusion the decision contained these

"Their lordships having come to the con-clusion that the Act in question dees not fall within any of the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures, it exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures, it becomes unnecessary to discuss the further question, whether its provisions fall within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in section 91. In abstaining from this discussion, they must not be understood as intimating any dissent from the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada and other judges, who held that the Act, as a general regulation of the traffic of intoxicating liquous throughout the Dominion, fell ing liquors throughout the Dominion, fell within the class of subject, 'the regulation within the class of subject, the regulation of trade and commerce, enumerated in that section, and was, on that ground, a valid exercise of the legislative power of the Parliament of Canada."

In the face of that decision SIR JOHN tion. Sir JOHN MACDONALD in effect addressed the House in 1883 as Mr. MACKENZIE addressed it in 1878: "He (Mr. MACKENZIE) trusted that approach the discussion of the subject in committee with a single desire to promote the object which the promoters of the bill had in view. It was a matter of serious import to this country—it was one of the "greatest possible importance in its social" and political objects." When Mr. Mackenziz spoke thus in 1878 he received the cordial aid of the Conservatives. Sir John MacDonald used similar language in 1883 he was met by the unani thought the proposed Act unconstitutional —for Mr. BLAKE had shirked that question; but because they wanted to hamper Sir John MacDonald politically. Their action then was disgraceful, dishonest,

action then was disgraceful, dishonest, and cowardly.

The great bulk of the practice, opinion, and legal decision is still in favour of the supreme power of the Dominion Parliament in regard to the liquor traffic. The case of Regina v. Hodge decides only the right of the Legislature to delegate its legislative powers to municipalities or commission. tive powers to municipalities or c sioners. Further than that it does not go. and cannot be held to go.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. THE result of the four elections held o

Friday is as follows: West Middlesex, for the Dominic House of Commons, was Grit: it remains Grit; so the situation as regards Dominion politics is unchanged.

West Middlesex, for the Provincial Legislature, was Conservative by a small majority. It has gone Grit by the election of Hon, G. W. Ross by a majority of 71. West Simcoe returned a Grit in Febru-

ary ; it returned a Grit yesterday. Cardwell returned a Conservative in February last; it returned a Conservative on Friday.

Mr. Mowar has, therefore, secured Minister of Education and a seat in the House, by efforts which have probably ex-hausted all the available forces of the party. The constituency which he has won is a Grit constituency, in fact.
The Minister whom he has secured is a man unfit by educational qualification for the position; tainted by a corrupt bargain with a publisher of sch books; and condemned alike by the law and by the official orders of the very department over which he will preside. The House will probably be asked to condemn him; and it can hardly refuse to do so.

As usual bribery and intimidation, sectional feeling, and scandalous misrepresen tional feeling, and scandalous misrepresentations were among the most powerful weapons with which the Grit party fought the battle. It is to the credit of Cardwell and the valiant band who defended that violently assailed stronghold, that the Grit assault, which was made in unusual force, was made in vain. In West Simcoe and in West Middlesex local and personal considerations rendered the Grit task easier; but nor friends there fought a noble battle and must not desagir.

rulers without great continued and untiring, is over; and the enemy have battle is over; and the enemy have had a slight advantage—that is, they have simply escaped destruction. If they had lost West Middlesex they would have lost all. They have saved it, but they have only saved what is practically a wreck that must be abandoned. There is not much in the circumstances to boast about for them. There is not much for us to lament. It is not a victory that Mr. Mowar has secured. It is only a particle.

"THE OUEEN'S NAME." Mr. PARNELL proposes to benefit a por-tion of her Majesty a empire by insulting her Majesty's representatives and ignoring the history of political agitation was so pointed an insult offered to a woman as the history of political agitation was so pointed an insult offered to a woman as was offered by the Parnellites to Queen Victoria at their Dublin banquet. It is said that in this country a rather vulgar demagogue once refused to honour the Queen's name. Mr. Mackenzie could not make him a Grit Minister; but he did the best he could for him; he made him a Speaker and allowed him to have a printing contract. It is not likely that Mr. Gladstone will offer a portfolio to Mr. Parnell or any of his friends; he will have enough respect for his Queen to stop short by that garding to villagers.

The mistakes which M. Ollivier asserts he has discovered were known to all Europe ten years ago and more. They were committed by army leaders appointed by M. Ollivier. There is no guarantee that his studies have been more wisely directed towards men or affairs since the time when he was Carrais Minister.

It is pretty obvious that France and Germany are two railway trains on the same track again; how far from each other is a question not easily answered. Germany has set up her threatening statue in the face of France. France boasts of her army and proceeds to train it in foreign conflicts. You Moller boasts now that Speaker and allowed him to have a printing contract. It is not likely that Mr. GLADSTONE will offer a portfolio to Mr. Parnett or any of his friends; he will have enough respect for his Queen to stop short of that; but if Mr. GLADSTONE'S hands are forced by

the Radicals there is no saying exactly how far he might not go in patronizing a swaggering disloyatty. Mr. Par-NELL is only a little worse than Mr. Brioffr, and not so very much worse than Mr. Curtagerical Mr. Chamberlain.

The Grit organ in Toronto is, or was a few months ago, of opinion that all the ills that England was suffering from—murder, conspiracy, burnings and dynamite—were simply the natural and proper work of "Nemesia." Is it possible that the insult offered in Dublin to Queen Victoria was the work of Nemesis, too? No doubt Nemesis, who seems to be a Radical or Grit goddess, has plenty of bad manners as well as dynamite at her command. We have often contended that the better class of Irishmen, had no act nor part in, this outrageous agitation; and the gross insult to Queen Victoria by the Dublin gathering proves that they are of pretty base Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

ing proves that they are of pretty base metal indeed. metal indeed.

The drinking of the Queen's health is not a sacred observance; but it is a customary one. The omission of it in a public and deliberate manner is a defiance alike of decency and loyalty. The observance of the kindly custom need not have damped the ardour of a single demagogue. Long after they were in arms, the rebels of the South in the last century drank the health of the King: but they were gentleof the South in the last century drank the health of the King; but they were gentlemen. The would-be rebels in Dablin, many of whom have been living on the proceeds of their agitation, and all of whom are interested in its continuance, could not summon up enough even of politic decency to drink the health of their Queen. Perhaps they will refer enquirers to Nemesis, and apply for a certificate of the fitness of their action to the Grit oppon in Toronto.

organ in Toronto.

MR. TENNYSONS PEBRAGE. THE small wits are exercising them elves in regard to Mr. TENNYSON'S eleva-THE QUEEN V. HODGE.

The decision of the Privy Council in the language of Mr. Mackenzis in 1878:

"The eyes of the country ware looking to this Government and thus Parliament to decision of higher licenses. A similar the subject of higher licenses. A similar power of the Dominion Parliament to deal power of the Dominion Parliament to deal ties for doing good or deaden the sensities and the sensities for doing good or deaden the sensities for doing good or deaden the sensities and the sensities for doing good or deaden the sensities and the sensities for doing good or deaden the sensities and the sensities for doing good or deaden the sensities for doing good or doing good ties for doing good or des bilities of the post. Why should not Mr. TENNYSON accept a peerage! If the Queen be truly the Fountain of Honour, her Majesty's wishes must be accepted as gratefully and loyally when she confers a peerage as when she issues a commission. If it is the Minister of the day who is responsible, then we ought all to be glad that the Liberal Gov-

ernment has had the intelligence to honour Mr. TENNYSON is not without political sympathies. His voice has ever been raised for the honour of England, and he has not been backward in a manly sort of neers at the Peace-at-any-price party, specially BRIGHT, and when the crime of PAPOLEON was committed in 1852 Mr.
TRNNYSON flung out the glorious protest:
My lords, we heard you speak; you told us all
That England's honest censure went too

far,
That our free press should cease to brawl,
Nor sting the flery Frenchman into war.
It was an ancient privilege, my lords,
To fling what e'er we felt, not fearing, into

Though niggard throats of Manchester may What England was shall her true sous

forget?

We are not cotton spinners all,
But some love England and her nonour yet,
And these in our Thermopylæ shall stand,
And hold against the world the honour of
the land.

A man who can speak out like that, even in the irregular political form of song, is not out of place among men to whom the honour of England is also dear. We rehonour of England is also dear. We regard Mr. Tennyson's acceptance of a peerage as a great poet's form of protest against the Radical tendencies of many of his allies, and if Mr. Gladetone had committed no greater political crime than the appointment of Tennyson, he might hope for liberal treatment from the electorate.

EMILE OLLIVIER.

Ir is time for M. EMPLE OLLIVIER to de park He has no more public usefulness in this world. Even should there be a revival of Imperialism M. OLLIVIER could not revive. The dead of Sedan would rise up in protest. It was he who entered on the conflict of 1870 with a "light heart." confident of victory. To He has been fairly silent for a long time, and that is to hi credit. But he has lately become vocal again, which shows that, as ARTHUR HELPS insists, folly is a constant quality in mankind

M. OLLIVIER has been accused of having uttered some words implying that the career of France is over. This he denies; but he has not contented himself with a denial. He has written a letter to Figaro, in which he has been sentimental, historical, and philosophical. It is, in great part, as follows:

great part, as follows:

"I am astonished at the terror produced by the simple frown of the smallest German journalist. I have been studying the technical details of the war of 1870. Well, I maintain, and will show, that to lose the army of the Rhine, the most heroid, bost disciultned, and most truly ready which hasexisted since that of the camp at Boulogne, such a millitude of gross mistakes were necessary, that it sould be impossible, comif it were wished, to repeat them. Cortainly, if the soldiers of the

ris, they would have seen us on the banks

"I strongly approve of your always advising peace, but its preservation does not depend on us alone. We have never provosed war with Prussia. It was Prussia who attacked the French Revolution. It was she who provided Westerners. war with Prussia. It was Prussia who attacked the French Revolution. It was she who provoked Napoleon II: it was she who provoked Napoleon III. by her Hobenzollern plot. Who knows whether she will not provoke the Republic? Have not England and Russia already once arrested her? Be imperturbably peaceful; but become neither cowards nor desperate. Jena effaced Rosbach. There is a little village, in the plain of Champagne, which will give its name to the victory by which Sedan will be effaced."

M. OLLIVIER does not give us the name of this to-be-famous village: that is probably a good thing for the village, which would begin to dissolve with prudential repidity in view of the glory which was to come only with war, which is apt to be disturbing to village.

the face of France. France possess of her army and proceeds to train it in foreign conflicts. You Moleke boasts now that BISMARCK enabled the German army to be used in 1870, which is in effect a confirmation of M. Ollevier's theory, that it was Germany who provoked the war. And the Republic is disposed to be quarrelsoma. The future, as it always is, is "a some. The future, as it always is, is

EDITORIAL NOTES.

' serious matter."

An American editor, having read som editorials in a Grit paper. exclaims, " Poor Canada !" Yes, to have such an unpatriotic

The opening of the Thunder Bay section of the Pacific railway has been the salvation of the Pacific railway has been the salvation of Port Arthur. It has resulted in the development of various trades at that place, not the least of which is the coal trade. Over 120,000 tons of coal have been laid down there during the past season, and for next season arrangements are being made for the landing of 200,000 tons additional. The amount paid for unloading sione during 1883 has reached \$50,000.

The arrival of Sir Charles Tupper, in good health, will be hailed with satisfaction by all who recognize the great value of his service to this country; and such persons are by no means confined to the ranks of the Conserva-tive party. He comes here straight from the presence of the Queen, who has for the third time bonoured him with a personal interview. No doubt the Minister will be busy for some time preparing for the session, which will be an unusually interesting one,

Mr. Ross' paper in Strathroy said two days before the election: "We expect this class (the teachers) will vote in solid ranks of olling day in favour of the Minister Education, Mr. G. W. Ross," It would be interesting to know what perfecular form of intimidation the Minister used. An nonourable fair-minded man would have said, "The

pute as to the legality of its two man Governments has resulted in the purcha neither of a fire engine. A fire broke out on Monday and there were no means of extin-Monday and there were no means of extinguishing it. A large portion of the town was therefore devastated. The loss to the people there is tremendous, and the despatches say that some persons have lost, their all. The people appeal to the Dominion for assistance. We trust that the appeal will not be vain, and that the citizens of Ontarin, of their abundance, will contribute liberally to the relief of the unfortunate Rat Portagera.

We understand the negotiations between Hon. Attorney General Miller, of Manitobs and Hon. Oliver Mowat, on the subject of the Western Boundary of Ontario, were conclud Western Boundary of Ontario, were concluded on Saturday, and that the agreement to submit the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has been signed. We understand further that the case will be heard in June next. Mr. Miller has left for Winnipeg. This matter is of great importance to Ontario. It is to be hoped that, in view of the interest felt in it, the Government will not withold the terms of the agreement from the public, but will hand in the document in which they are set forth for publication without delay.

Reform politicians in their anxiety to get office do not even mind sacrificing the credit of their friends who are in business. As a campaign cry the western Grits started the varn that the Ontario Car Company, of Lonyarn that the Ontario Car Company, of London, had discharged numbers of its hands and that the car building business was going to the dogs. The story was of course highly injurious to the company, and the authorities, though on many questions in sympathy with the Reformers, have felt it necessary to stamp it as "false in every particular." They say "the car works are running full time and not an employe has been discharged within the past few weeks." Mr. David Mills was the originator of the story. originator of the story,

Mr. David Mills says Mr. Mowat has a ways been anxious to have the boundary question referred to the Privy Council, and that Sir John Macdonald has always refused to accede. We do not give Mr. Mills' statement for the purpose of discussing it, but in order to show how accomplished a man in the art of saying what is totally at variance with the truth that person is. The individual who can say in cold blood that Sir John Macdonald, who from the first urged the reference to the Privy Council, has always opposed the reference, and that Mr. Mowat, who voted in the Logislature against the reference, has always supported it, is a fit companion for Rowland, Cox, Berwick, Gordon, and Campbell, the Strathroy quirtette of affidavit notoriety. hat Sir John Macdonald has always refused

The Reformers are making an enslaught all along the line upon the industries of Canada. A few days ago the Toronto organ of ada. A few days ago the Toronto organ of the party had to retract some discillors statement it made regarding the manufacturers of Cobourg. The London organ then reported that she car works in that city were cosing. That story had to be denied. Now in Ottawa the party organ has tried its hand at the same business. Its first attempt has elicited the following letter from the victims of its misrepresentation.

Editor of the Free Press. Siz.—Having had our attention drawn to a paragraph in last evening's Free Press, stating that our foundry and shop were shut down, and calculated to mislead the public and lajure our business, we beg to state that such in not the case, but on the contrary we have work abead for some time to come. By inserting the above you will oblige.

Yours truly,

W. J. CAMPBELL & Co.

QUEEN V. HODGE.

adgment of the Privy Conneil-Appea Judgment was delivered on. Saturday be the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England in the case of Queen v. Hodge dismissing the appeal from the Ontario Cour of Appeal with costs. The case is one of such interest, and has been contested a often, and for so long a time that it is almost a content of the costs. often, and fer so long a time that it is almost annecessary to revert to the facts, with all of which the public are quite familiar. The great question involved was the right of the Ontario Legislature to delegate its functions to a board of License Commissioners, as it assumed to do by means of the Crooks Act. (R.S.O., cap 181). The Act itself directs that all taverus and bars shall be closed at seven o'clock on Saturday night, and this regulation is quite intra vires and legally unobjectionable. The License Commissioners, however, under the powers vested in them by the Act, passed a resolution prohibiting the playing of billia ds after seven o'clock on Saturday night in all billiard-rooms in connection with bars. The Licensed Victualiers' Association, under advice from counsel, ob-Association, under advice from counsel, objected to the right of the commissioners to pass resolutions under the Act, claiming that the Cro-ks Act, in so far as it delegated its authority, was ultra virus, and therefore the resolutions

In order to test the question Mr. A. G. Hodge, president of the Licensed Victualities. Association, parposely committed a breach of the doubtful resolution, and played billiards after closing hours. On the 11th of May, 1881, he was indicted before Mr. G. T. Denison, Police Magistrate, and was fined \$20 and costs. In June of the same year the convention was brought in as it delegated the functions of the Local Legislature to a Board of Commissioners, was ultra vires, and the conviction therefore was quashed. A further appeal was then taken to our Provincial Court of Appeal, who reversed the decision of the Queeu's Bench, and restored the conviction. The courts being of divided opinions it was determined to carry the case to the English Privy Conneil, a court of last resort, and obtain there a final and binding decision upon the important constitutional questions involved. A full report of the grounds of the decision in England has not yet reached here, but a telegraphic despatch received by Messrs. Blake, Kerr & Cassels, on Saturday, stated that the appeal has been Saturday, stated that the appeal has

POLITICAL NOTES.

Meeting of the East Huron Liberal-Coi servative Association—Election of O ficers.

The annual meeting of the East Huro The annual meeting of the East Huron Liberal-Conservative Association was held in the town of Wingham on Wednesday, Dec. 12. There were about one hundred delegates present from the different parts of the riding, and much suthusiasm was manifested. Mr. Joseph Leech, president, Bluevale, took the char, and Mr. S. Youthil acted as secretary in the absence of Mr. Muagrove.

As the boundaries of the ridings for both Houses are almost opterminous, it was decided that one association should do for both.

The following officers were then elected:—Mr. Joseph Leech was, on motion of H. Guest, seconded by Wm. Ellison, re-elected president.

president.
On motion of P. Kelley, seconded by Mr. Emigh, J. Carter was elected vice-president.
A. H. Musgrove was, on motion of Dr. Holmes, seconded by J. Timmins, re-elected The following were elected vice-presidents of their respective municipalities:—Howick, Wm. G. Strong; Grey, Robert Bowen; McKillop, J. C. Merrison; Morris, John Perdue; Turnberry, R. J. Evans; Hullett, John Britton; Wroxeter, Wm. Harron; Brussels, Bon. Gerry; Wingham, H. Guest; Elyth, John Emign.

Moved by Dr. Holmes, seconded by Henry

Enthusiastic Meeting to Congratulate Mr. Hammili on His Victory, CALEDON EAST, Dec. 18.—A grand received was attended here last night. A vaconcourse of Conservatives assembled to cogratulate Mr. Hammill on his conquest after gratulate Mr. Hammill on his conquest after a prolonged campaign in County Cardwell. A huge bonfire was erected and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed for some time, after which a torohlight procession took place, headed by a four-horse team and a carriage with Mr. Hammill, which proceeded from the bonfire to the Town hall, where about an

bonfire to the Town hall, where about an hour was spent in speaking. Mr. W. L. Judge occupied the chair.

Mr. Hammill addressed the audience at some length. A few brief remarks were made by Mesers. J. G. Alexander, P. S. Campbell, J. Browne, T. Little, and other staunch supporters of Mr. Hammill, and after cheers for the Queen and Mr. Hammill the meeting closed.

THE BYE ELECTIONS. Following are the returns of Friday's ele WEST MIDDLESEX (COMMONS.) Roome. Camero Adelaide ...

Ekfrid Euphemia

Euphemia

Metaile

Moss

Strathroy

Glencoc

Wardsville Newbury.... Majority for Cameron (Grit) WEST MIDDLESEX.

125 196 Majority for Boss (Grit) WEST SIMCOE. Barrie 6 Collingwood 114 Wylse. Flos espra..... A Property of Majority for Phelps (Grit)......

Ham-mill. 5.35 7..... 217 171 Majority for Hammill

MILITARY MATTERS.

Instructions have been received at Sheer-ness dockyard for the composite gun vessel Ready to be out of the hands of the dock-'yard authorities by the first of April next, when she will be required for foreign service, In future all ironclads are to be fitted with torpedo nets and spars in order to defend them against torpedo attacks, more especially in harbour. The officers and men will be frequently drilled in the use of the nets, so as to enable them to become thoroughly ac-

The various statements as to the number of French troops engaged in Tonquin is a significant proof of the prevalent obscurity regarding the campaign. It is therefore of interest to learn from a French Service contemporary, usually well informed, that the force at Admiral Courbet's disposal consists of 8,000 men. Deducting, however, noncombatants and invalids, there is a total effective strength of 6,000.

It is understood that the following officers. It is understood that the following officers

have been appointed to the schools of infantry and instruction:—Toronto school, Lieut.-Colonel Otter, commandant; Major Smith, captain; Mr. Sears and Mr. Wadmore, lieutenants. St. John's, Province of Quebec, school, Lieut.-Colonel D'Orsonnens, commandant; Vidal, captain; Coursol and Freere, lieutenauts. Faedericton school, Lneut.-Colonel Maunsell, commandant; Gordon, captain; Hemming and Young, lieutengen. don, captain; Hemming and Young, lieuten

The Archduke John, of Austria, recently The Archduke John, of Austria, recently gave a lecture at Vienna on the distinction between drill and military training. He recognized the necessity of drill, but feared not only that it should occupy too much of the soldier's time, but that drill may in itself become an evil by cramping the military ideas of officers or soldiers and causing them to put the form for the spirit. He showed how the Austrian army in 1866 was crippled by tois attachment to forms, and how the Germans threw off their forms in 1870 when they were found to be obsolete.

The congregation that worshipped on Sunday in St. Giles', Edinburgh, witnessed, for the first time, the old regimental colours finally arranged in their places. Suspended from the capitals of the pillars in the central side of the page.

from the capitals of the pillars in the central aisle of the nave, they give to the fine old building a very pleasing and picturesque aspect. As the congregation entered the cathedral, the colours were regarded with much interest. It is in contemplation to place on each pillar a brass plate, with an inscription to indicate the regimental number of the colour suspended above, and the history that attaches to it.—Broad Arrow,

"A calculation has been made that of the 211 Rifle Volunteer corps in Great Britain 112 wear scarlet tunics, 59 green uniforms, and 40 grey uniforms, the latter, however, being of all shades called grey, from dead black to brilliant silver grey and drab Scarlet is sure to become the universal colour, all arguments against it or not. 'Invisible' uniforms are generally not handsome, but the fact remains that troops exist, and are trained to be seen and felt, and not to be unseen and invisible except when they run away. Soldiers who want to be invisible should keep out of the field. Khaki has failed in India, and its adoption by our home troops has not taken place. Notwithstanding, a good working dress is wanted for soidiers as well as for our civilian artisans." vell as for our civilian artisans."

Krupp has just taken out a patent for a flat-headed projectile. This novel form has been given to it with a view of preventing its glancing off on striking the armour-plate of a vessel at a great angle of inclination. The form has further been adopted with the object of penetrating a ship's armour below the waterline, an operation intherio attended with but little success, owing to the pointed had of the shot. In order not to cause, a less of valority, report of read of the head of the shot. In order not to cause, a loss of velocity, a point of wood or thin iron, plate is attached, which on striking is immediately shattered, but, at the same time, being filled with oil, which is to "grease" the projectile, is said to increase its power of preferration. The invention is so ingenious that we shall be glad to hear of it being put to a prestical test. It must not be forgotten, however, that flat-headed projectiles designed with this express object are no novelty.

Dominion Artillery Association

At a meeting of the Council of the Dominion Artillery Association at Ottawa, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That in lieu of sensing an Artillery team to compete at Shoeburyness in 1884 under the same, or similar, conditions to those hitherto in force, the energies of the association be concentrated upon establishing a competition for all Garrison Batteries at Quebec and for all Field Batteries at Toronto.

2. These competitions to be held during the mouth of September, that at Quebec to comprise practice with 40 pr. R. B. L. guns, and 64 32 pr. R. M. L. guns and at least two Shifting Ordnanes Competitions only one of which to be previously known; that at Toronto to comprise practice from 9 pr. R. M. L. guns, and a dismounting competition for Field Artillery.

3. That the volunteer artillery of the United Kingdom be invited to send teams to join in the garrison artillery competition.

4. That the assistance of the Government be requested in aid of the above objects, and that representations be made through the press and otherwise for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy and assistance of the general public towards making these competitions as general and as representative as possible.

5. The conditions of each competition to be decided by the Executive Committee—the general principles being similar to those acted upon at Shoeburyness.

6. It is considered indispensable by the Council that the selection of a representative team to compete at Shoeburyness in 1885 be made from amongst the competitors at the meetings in 1884.

Militiamen who Have Seen Service to be Honoured.

Ortawa, Dec. 14.—The following Militia general orders have been issued:—

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 14th Dec. General order No. 1. The Militia List. General order No. 1. The Militia List.—
It being proposed to place a distinguishing mark in future editions of the "Militia List" before the names of officers who have had actual service in any of the corps which proceeded on service to the North-West (Red River expedition), in repelling Feman raids, or in 1837-38, all officers whose names appear in the militia list, who are entitled to and desire these distinguishing marks, are requested to make list, who are entitled to and desire these distinguishing marks, are requested to make their applications for the same in as concise a shape as possible, but giving all necessary information to the Adjutant-General of Militia at headquarters through the proper channel of communication.

No. 2 Steps have the proper channel of communication.

No. 2 Store branch.—The title of "Super-intendent of Stores" is to be substituted for that of "storekeeper" in the several military districts of the Dominion. . PROMOTIONS.

Active militia. Province of Ontario. Hamilton Field Battery of Artillery, To hamiltonic be account in the state of the second lieutenant, provisionally, Sergeant Anthony Copp, vices George Marshall, who failed to attend annual drill.

2nd Battalion, "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada".—To be captain, Licutenants William Medland, M. S., vice Alfred Baker, William Medland, M. S., vice Alfred Baker, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank. To be lieutenants, Second Lieutenant Percival Lawrence Mason, M. S., vice Pellatt, promoted; Second Lieutenant Henry Vincent Greene, V. B., vice Murray, promoted; Second Lieutenant Henry Breck, V. B., vice Medland, promoted.

38th Bettalion, "Dufferin Rifles of Canada," No. 3 Campany, Brantford.—To be captain, Lieutenant Thomas Henry Jones, M. T., vice George Holmes Young, who reverts to the retured list of captains. To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant Stephen Alfred.-Jones, M. S., vice T. H. Jones, promoted.

LOS OF THE ENT

Inquest on One of the Victional Consured by the DETROIT, Dec. 17.—At the quest in the case of John Cart his iffe by the sinking of the prise in Lake Huron on the cember 10th, a number of per were present, who discusse calamity by which eight men numbers of the privates.

After the examination of two others being presented, the conhe had issued subpenas for and the insurance agent when the insurance agent which it i captain to bring the barge could not be found. If the he would adjourn the case to mony of other witnesses, but ti this unnecessary, and after d turned the following verdict:-"That the said John Carber death from congestive chill brosinking of the barge Enter Huron on the 10th December, find that Capt. Rearden, in barge, is to blame for not ta precautionary measures for th said barge."

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL Ing.—"By a thorough known natural laws which govern the digestion and nutrition and by digestion and nutrition and by plication of the fine properties of Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided tables with a delicately flavor which may save us many heavy It is by the judicious use of si iet that a constitution may diet that a constitution may built up until strong enough t tendency to disease. Handr maladies are floating around attack wherever there is a wea may escape many a fatal sha ourselves well fortified with pur properly nourished frame."—Gazette.—Made simply with bo milk. Sold only in Packets. milk. Sold only in Packets a and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—& Co., Homopathic Chemists, I

There are cheap panaceas human ailments continually Northrop & Lymau's Vegetal and Dyspeptic Cure has no affin of these. Unlike them, the art from the purest sources, is prer utmost chemical skill, and remedy and not a palitative f constipation, kidney trouble the blood, and female compla troubles

NOTES AND QU

LEGAL.

R. P., Dresden.—Qu.—" Has a to cil power to set aside twelve fer road for a steam tramway?" Act of i tom 630 of the Municipal Act of i township councils to pass by law pose.. This is a re-enactment of the Municipal Act, R. S. O., cap, I A. B., Essa.—Qu.—"A and B bu gether, it is conveyed to both of the work it together for a number of expends several hundred dollars more than B.; they now wish to dissible. Is Bentitled to the same sha as A.F. Ans.—No. The partners should be taken and their respancerational and adjusted as in an acraship. They will be entitled to proportions in which they have con Subsecriber. Breat.—On.—"A to Subsecriber. Breat.—On.—"A to SUBSCRIBER, Brant,—Qu.—"A te his property to his wife for life, his soo in fee. Can the son mortgamother's life?" Ans.—Yes; but will not affect the widow's life est. will not affect the widow's life esta
W.J.W., Addington.—Qu.—"Ha
Councils power to pass by-laws ex
nfactories from taxatien withou
such by-laws to the electors?" An
tion 388, Municipal Act of 1883,
fuure Council repeal such by-law
time of exemption has expired?"
The factory has been established an
in consequence and after the pa
by-law, we are of opinion that the the
perpealed within the period of the
addition to boing a loyal law, in
c aracter of a contract between the
and the manufacturer.

private property. If a pro-by the firm, signed 'Smith private property of each liable for the full amount liable for the full amount of the no Where notes are given by individ of a partnership firm in the way of ship business, signed, with the fir partners are fisule both, as a tirm at individuals for the payment of suc-joint and several obligation of the the firm need not be stated in the is implied, and is one of the legal

W. D., Grantham.—Qu.—"Can a train crops or goods of anykind left an on the farm occupied by him having moved away without han in the senancy having expired?" a landlord may distrain for six most expiration of the tenancy.

J. F. Topposto. Qu. "Doctor." J. F., Toronto.—Qu.—"Does a para license to sell goods in the country much does it cost?" Ans.—Yes, it law. Each country city, and town, pass by-laws for licensing pediars, a amount of the license fee. J. A., Shelburne.—Qu.—"Thresh part of my grain, but did not come t remainder; am I obliged to pay the they have done?" Ans.—You mu for what they have done; you damages from them for not finis unless you can show a binding con part to do so.

A. W., Listowel.—Qu.—"How ca be discharged who has been eng year?" Ans.—The teacher cannot be before the end of his engagement gross misconduct, unless it is pro gross misconduct, unless it is pre-tout not that either party may put angagement by giving to the other fieu notice.

fieu notice.

SUBSCRIBER, Cobourg.—Qu.—"I we by the Separate School Board to take the subscriber of the first claim damages." Aug.—The act quires agreements between trustees are to be in writing. If you have no precaution to make an agreement, in not make one for you.

ENGLISHM/M Toronto.—Qu.—"I to \$11 per month, there was a written ENGLISHMAN Toronto.—Qu.—"I to \$11 per month, there was a written going into possession, by a verbal a with the landford I gave up this ho another from him at \$12 per month, key and gave me the key of the which he agreed to clean and repshould occupy it. This he has not liable to pay rent? Ans.—The rey cleaning was made a condition precepommencement of your tenancy. This peen done, your tenancy has not mot you are not liable for any rent. Subscripter. Researcher. Ch. ..."

SUBSCRIBER. Bosanquet.—Qu.—"
of an acre, and then sold to C the r
his sand. In the conveyance to C th
B was by misrake mentioned as to
excepted. Can B hold the 2-8 of an
—Yes, provided the conveyance f
was registered first. A could only s
he really owned. he really owned.

ENOUREER Kincardine.—"Aleases B, and enters into possession. B ha same time agreed to build a house a the premises, but has failed to dobliged to pay rent? Ans.—A must p and may sue B for the damage he has by reason of the house and harn not h built on the premises as agreed.

J. J., Schomberg.—You cannot your services as secretary-treasured hould be a secretary-treasured hours and hours

St. B. CRIBER. Toronto.—Qu.—"We school inspectors in Ontario?" An and towns the School Hoard appoint inspector. In counties the County points the Public school inspectors. w. M., Clinton.—Qu.—" Has a land to turn out his tenant in winter? As rule a stenant can be ejected at any his payment of rent, but if there is a write respective rights and remedies of lord and tenant will be governed by the control of the contr include respective rights and remedies of and and tenant will be governed by a T. W. R., Proston.—Qu.—" Can a costable claim a reward for capturing a where no roward is officially offered?

D. K., Halfburton.—Qu.—" Is they prohibiting the sale of intoyicating lind day of holding municipal elections. There is no such Act, and the Licens sioner's powers would not extend that A. B., Whitby.—If the person asset income pays his taxes in one mun will not be obliged to pay them, on the come, in another.

J. D., Gorrie.—Qu.—" Does time run fants so as to give a partyrin possessiviled to them the ownership of A. M.—No. The initiants bave, tendomicy of age to assert their claims.

S., Marchmount.—Qu.—" My puritish subjects, but I was born in and lived there until I was fone on old, when my parents removed to Can I have lived all my life since. Have