

R. S. Porter.

A New Book

by the Author of

"An American Girl in London."

"His Honor and a Lady,"

by Sarah Jeannette Duncan

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The Canadian Post.

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THE ONTARIO CABINET.

The reform victory in the Dominion elections will result in the translation of Sir Oliver Mowat to the larger arena at Ottawa, where his wisdom and experience will find wider scope in helping to settle the vexed questions there to be found. This important change will involve a re-constituting of the Ontario cabinet. Hon. A. S. Hardy will become premier, as a matter of course. He is the senior member of the ministry, and will receive the promotion to which his ability and experience entitle him. Mr. Gibson will, it is understood, become commissioner of crown lands. We are not aware that there will be any other change of portfolios, but there is a vacancy to be filled by calling in a new man. We have carefully viewed the situation as to local claims, personal services, and practical ability and fitness, and our conclusion is that Mr. J. R. Stratton, M. P. P. for West Peterboro, should stand in the first place for the promotion. Mr. Stratton is a young man of ability and energy. He has rendered valuable services to the reform party for many years in his newspaper, in the house, and in the political arena. He captured a riding then considered conservative, and has carried it in three successive elections by constantly increasing majorities, and is now so firmly in his seat that an election by acclamation could be predicted should he be called to the government. In the distribution of the higher honors of the provincial government it is fair to say that while the western part of the province received a larger share—and to which we did not object, and do not now object—the central and eastern portions should now receive equally fair consideration, based upon the increased support accorded the party. The preponderance of ministers has always been from the west, and the speakership has always fallen to the lot of a western man. It is now proper to urge the claims of this portion of the province, when we have the man for the place. Mr. Stratton would make a shrewd and judicious cabinet minister; he is a ready debater, and a pleasant, approachable man, who would be popular in charge of a department. He is not only a representative of an important portion of the province, but he would represent the Fourth Estate—not an unimportant factor in the work of moulding public opinion. As an able and popular newspaper man Mr. Stratton's appointment would be gratifying to his conferees, irrespective of political lines, for he is popular with both parties. We trust, therefore, that the vacant portfolio will be placed in Mr. Stratton's hands.

NORTH VICTORIA.

In North Victoria the liberals made a plucky fight to carry the election. They were, however, contending with the largest expenditure of public money in Canada, every dollar of which was handled with the special view of bribery. Mr. McLaughlin gained largely in all the eastern part of the riding, and wherever there was anything like a fair fight Mr. Hughes was left considerably behind his former vote. The townships of Fenelon, Somerville, Galway, Lutterworth, Snowdon, Minden, Baxley and Laxton, all showed large gains for Mr. McLaughlin. The secret and the sole cause of the reelection of Major Hughes was bribery and the extraordinary work that was carried on at the canal.

Up to the present season most of the work being done on the canal was done by foreigners, and the maxim appeared to be "No Canadian need apply." The contractors were anxious to make all the money possible out of their contracts, and could get foreign labor cheaper than Canadian. The government and the representative were more anxious to secure the favor of the contractors last season than that of the people, and the clause in the contract requiring the employment of Canadian labor was so generally violated that great dissatisfaction was caused.

But a few weeks before the election many of the foreigners were dismissed, and several hundred new men and a large number of teams were rushed on. In fact they were lying around almost in each other's way, and were gathered from all parts of the constituency, but especially from Eldon, Carden, Dalton, and parts of Laxton and Baxley. These men were given to understand directly or indirectly that if they voted for Sam Hughes there would be a continuation of their job, but otherwise there would not. This was certainly a strong temptation, especially when prospects of crops, owing to dry weather and the grasshopper plague, were very poor, and many electors were asked to choose between their principles and their living. No doubt two or three hundred votes were influenced in this way, and instead of Mr. McLaughlin being elected by a majority of two or three hundred, Major Hughes was re-elected by about that majority, which was obtained from the canal sections.

It will be found now that Mr. Hughes will be entirely unable to carry out his promises. The men will find that they were deceived, and he will receive the well-deserved contempt that will surely follow proceedings of that kind. It was the smallest campaign that has been carried on for some time in this country. Those of the constituents who were personally favorable to the liberal candidate, but were anxious on account of the local

works to have a supporter of the government represent the constituency, will find that they have made a very serious miscalculation. While Major Hughes may for a few months hold his ill-obtained seat, the liberals will be the administrators of the constituency. Hughes will have no longer any power to tyrannize the postmasters, mail carriers, etc., with the fear of losing their positions for daring to oppose him, and the people will be able to speak their minds freely and act as freemen. We are satisfied that in the distribution of the patronage and public works of the constituency, the liberals will see that even-handed justice is done, and while those people who have been feeding at the public expense merely for the election work they have been doing, will receive their deserts, no honest man who has been attending to his business need fear that he will suffer on account of his politics.

HON. DR. MONTAGUE AND CLARKE WALLACE.

Within a few days Hon. Dr. Montague will be released from the cares of office and the busy life of a cabinet minister. He will then have leisure to redeem his pledge, given solemnly in parliament, to prosecute and expose Clarke Wallace for having dared to accuse him of being the author of certain letters which had been written to the premier, apparently signed by Clarke Wallace, and accusing Sir Adolphe Caron of improper conduct as a minister of the crown. It was openly charged in the house by Mr. Wallace that Dr. Montague had forged his signature to these letters. The doctor has been too busy to attend to this trifling matter, and complained that his colleague, Wallace, had got ahead of him in securing the services of the best legal talent in Toronto. There is a duty to be discharged to the public in this matter and it must be done. There are many able lawyers not yet retained by Clarke Wallace. We are pleased to recommend to the doctor John A. Macdonell, esq., who has been retained by the government to oppose the Goodwin claim, in which \$210,000 of the peoples money is at stake. Surely Mr. Macdonell must be a counsel of some eminence or he would not be entrusted with the Goodwin case by Dr. Montague and his colleagues in the cabinet. So there need be no further cause for delay in pushing on the case, and the public is really anxious to know who wrote those letters.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The "unrest" which the monopoly organs talk about and try to make people believe is so widespread, came to the surface in one spot Thursday, when a factory firm appeared before the finance committee of the Hamilton council to talk about largely increasing its business in that city.

Combines make goods dear and work scarce. Even Tories condemn them in theory as an encroachment on the protective system, though tolerating them in practice. The liberal government owes no debt of gratitude to the combines, and is not bound to continue a system under which factory owners draw full dividends while keeping their factories idle and paying no wages to workmen.

The straddle-the-fence press throughout the country is for the most part now saying, as we anticipated it would some weeks ago, that the Tory defeat was expected by it; that it is a good thing for the party that Mr. Laurier is an excellent man and will do well, etc. It is no doubt ready to kick itself not climbing down sooner, but if it had it would have benefitted itself. It is no secret that Mr. Laurier despises time servers.

The Japanese government is evidently smitten with the craze of militarism. She is going to use the most of her war indemnity in purchasing ships of war and arms, and nearly all the huge war indemnity exacted from China will be spent in Britain. Only \$80,000,000 of the \$125,000,000 will be used for any other purpose, and that sum only temporarily. Like the money which Germany got from France, China's payment will prove a dear acquisition to the Japanese people if it lays the foundation of a huge naval and military system, which will become a permanent tax on their industry.

The Toronto World charges the grifts with "offensively glowing" over the elections. Defeat, party, and personal, has soured the Maclean or he would never make such a charge. The liberals are pleased; they are not vindictive. They have some stake in this country, too, and they cannot injure the Tories without suffering themselves. Thousands of former conservatives joined in helping the liberals to break the group of the monopolies that were making a mere taxing machine of the government which, instead of ruling, was ruled by the country's disadvantage, and the liberals are going to try to establish a government, not for the classes, but for all Canadians.

Montreal Witness: The daddy-long-legs system of railways promised Prince Edward Island seems to have secured to the Tupper opposition a majority of the constituencies of that province, so often before offered bribes in vain. Even now had the liberals remained united this reproach would have been spared the province. The same sort of bribe has provided too much for the Winnipeggers and for some other Manitoba constituencies, and they have secured the same reward. The electors of Manitoba who thus sold the independence of their province and the principles they were known to hold for a few dollars' worldly good can now repent at leisure.

Sir Leonard Tilley, former finance minister in Sir John A. Macdonell's cabinet, died Thursday at St. Johns, N. B., of blood poisoning caused by an injury to his foot some weeks ago. Sir Leonard Tilley's death removes one of the few surviving fathers of confederation. He was finance minister before the fall of the Macdonell government in 1873, and he took the same office when Sir John returned again in 1878. The first N.P. tariff was proposed to the house and explained by Sir Leonard, and it bore his name until some years after his retirement from the common to assume the lieutenant-governorship of his native province. The defeat of the N.P. government preceded the death of the first N.P. finance minister by only two days.

As a man Sir Leonard was highly esteemed wherever he was known, and his death will be universally regretted.

All lists of voters for any polling district in the electoral district of the South Riding of Victoria which have been used by reform scrutineers on June 23rd should be forwarded to D. E. Anderson, secretary of the South Victoria Reform Association, Lindsay.

Some fellow has invented a machine to make ice for small families. That is reasonable. Now, if Edison or Tesla would invent a means of hitching the furnace and kitchen range on to an icicle and electrically heating the house and cooking the victuals we would be able to laugh at the coal and ice barons.

There's a great variety of resublimed wisdom in the remarks of some of our conservative contemporaries in accounting for the result of the elections, but on the last analysis it seems to be clear that the party's disaster was due to a lack of votes. The electors had had enough of promises and hope and wanted a change to honesty, economy and abolition of privileges.

The British royal commission which has had under consideration the financial relations of Ireland, has decided that the increase of taxation in the island between 1853 and 1860 was unjust. That is poor consolation to the people who have paid for many years and are unlikely to get any refund. The finding that Ireland is still annually overtaxed two and three quarter million pounds may, however, lead to some more equitable arrangement.

The interference of party bosses with the returning officers in the selection of deputies may have had something to do with the queer state of affairs in some constituencies. It is scandalous, if not criminal, that such plain duties as fall to those officials should be so inefficiently discharged as has been the case in many parts of the country. It is to be hoped that if willful crookedness can be proven an example will be made of some of them.

Sir David Macpherson is at present in Switzerland, but will be leaving for Canada very soon in order to put in a few days' attendance in parliament. Sir David was not present last session, and in order to retain his seat he must attend at the coming session, an absence two sessions in succession entails forfeiture. Senator Price of Quebec, is in the same category—Toronto World.

That sort of thing ought to set people thinking. What a farce it is that being should be able to so travesty popular government and still be beyond reach of the electors. Is it not clear that the senate should be either reformed or abolished?

It may be assumed that the government will follow the same course of action adopted by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in 1878, and resign as promptly as possible. The parliament was dissolved that year in August, the elections took place in September, and on the 16th of October the ministry, accepting the verdict of the country, resigned. Sir John Macdonell being called the next day. The new parliament is summoned to meet on the 16th of July, and by an early resignation the new ministers will be afforded an opportunity of being re-elected before the session. This will doubtless meet no opposition offered to their election by acclamation.

It may not be out of place at the present moment to recall the fact that when Sir John Macdonell came into power in 1878 he appointed a royal commission to inquire into the acts of the Mackenzie administration. The thing was unprecedented, but it established a precedent. Contrary to Sir John's hopes and expectations, that commission vindicated the honesty of the Mackenzie government, and its report was conventionally approved. Granting, however, that such an inquiry was necessary in 1878, how much more is such an inquiry required now? The liberals in and out of parliament for years have with good reason, charged the government which is now passing away with acts of flagrant dishonesty and corruption. Let us now take a leaf from the book of Sir John Macdonell and establish a searching investigation into those transactions which they have so loudly denounced, and show the people of the country what truth was in their charges.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL WORKS.

Mr. Kivas Tully Disputes Sir Charles Tupper's Claim to Being Their Father.

Mr. Kivas Tully, engineer, thus writes to The Globe: Sir,—I noticed in The Mail and Empire of the 11th inst. a statement which in my opinion requires some explanation. The statement was included in an address to Sir Charles Tupper, premier of the Dominion of Canada, by Robt. Weddell, president T.Y.M.L.C. Association, and H. W. Simpson, secretary, at Trenton, on the 10th inst. "Personally we feel indebted to you for the commencement of the Murray canal in our midst, and the subsequent completion of the same, and we prize that we look back to 1878, when you, Sir Charles, as first minister of public works in the Conservative government, rescued the Trent works from the Ontario government, realizing if you had not done so that the extensive work which was then commenced would have been lost. The facts are as follows: In 1870 "an order-in-council was passed authorizing the minister of public works to enter into negotiations with the proprietors of the Trent works for the purpose of effecting a transfer to the latter of the public works connected with the navigation and descent of timber on the Trent and in the Newcastle district." The transfer was made on the 8th of October, 1878, with the conditions, "that such transfer be made free from all conditions and stipulations as to any future maintenance of or expenditure on account of said works on the part of the province beyond what, if any, the legislative assembly may from time to time sanction or approve of." This order was rescinded on the 13th of June, 1879, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Tupper, acting minister of public works.

In the estimates of the province of Ontario in 1899 a large sum was appropriated for "improving navigation of inland waters and surveys and drainage of lands." Of this amount \$200,014 was expended from 1880 to 1888 in building locks along the line of the Trent Valley works. The Ontario government still continues to maintain these works, and in this year's estimates there is an appropriation of \$8,000 to improve the channel below Lindsay lock; also \$5,000 for Gull and Burnt River works, showing that there is no intention on the part of the Ontario government to discontinue the improvement of these inland waters. The locks at Young's Point, Lindsay and Balsam River were opened in 1871, and for twenty-five years have been most useful in developing the traffic on the inland waters during that time. These locks have always been free of tolls. Last year 1,125 steamers, 115 small boats, 200 scows, 482 rafts and 294,268 sawlogs passed through them. As a contrast to the liberality of the Ontario government, it may be mentioned that the Dominion government in 1894 was \$1,111,000 in debt. It is to be noted that the amount of canal revenue collected by the Dominion government in 1894 was \$1,111,000. The control of the Ontario govern-

ment, a much larger revenue would be collected, but the settlers along the line of the Trent Valley inland waters would not thank the Dominion government for rescuing these works from the Ontario government. As an engineer I never expend one dollar on the Trent Valley inland waters as a through connection for inland trade. My evidence on the subject will be found in the Journals of Canada for 1893-4. KIVAS TULLY, engineer. Toronto, June 18th, 1896.

They Like us to Call. Fort Perry correspondent of the White by Chronicle: A large excursion from Ops was here on Thursday of last week. On Saturday another excursion, under the auspices of the Lindsay Collegiate Institute, was brought here by the steamer Crandella. Our citizens always give a hearty welcome to all and are pleased to see such visitors as those that came in on those two excursions last week. Their gentlemen and ladies were accompanied by a heavy contingent of our townpeople. Come again, you are thrice welcome. Our town needs one or two nice parks for visitors to enjoy and while away the day. If Lindsay is ever to become a favorite excursion resort our councillors should take note of the last sentence. The happy day when the Brantford excursion party arrived, our reporter, inside of two minutes, was questioned by dozens of people as the whereabouts of the town park.

BIRTHS. FERRER.—At Sutton, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. A. L. Ferrer of a daughter. McLELAND.—On Monday, June 29th, 1896 the wife of Mr. Wm. McLealand of a daughter. LAVOLETTE.—In Georgian, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. N. Lavolette of a daughter. VALENTYNE.—At Brock, on June 27th the wife of Mr. Wm. Valentyne, 243 con., Brock, of a son. SEER.—At Brock, on June 6th, the wife of Mr. Richard Seer, 12th con., Brock, of a daughter, (pre-natal).

MARRIAGES. OSBORNE.—Brooks.—At Cannington, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. B. Grearick, Mr. John Osborne and Miss Kate Brooks. GLENY.—FERRER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. B. Grearick, Mr. J. Glenny, of Marlboro, to Miss Nan, daughter of Mr. Elijah Ferrer. DICK.—ANDERSON.—At Cannington, on Wednesday, June 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. B. Grearick, Mr. J. Dick, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Anderson, all of Cannington.

COMMERCIAL NEWS. THE MARKETS. Flour.—Trade is dull and prices easy at \$2.25 Toronto freight for straight rollers. Straight rollers offered at \$2.32 and patents at \$2.45 Montreal, export basis. Grain.—The market is dull, with cars being held off and little actual business. Buyers hold off and little actual business is being done. No. 1 white at 60c. No. 1 Manitoba hard 58c. For 100 lbs. 58c. No. 2 white at 58c. No. 2 Manitoba hard 56c. For 100 lbs. 56c. No. 3 white at 56c. No. 3 Manitoba hard 54c. For 100 lbs. 54c. No. 4 white at 54c. No. 4 Manitoba hard 52c. For 100 lbs. 52c. No. 5 white at 52c. No. 5 Manitoba hard 50c. For 100 lbs. 50c. No. 6 white at 50c. No. 6 Manitoba hard 48c. For 100 lbs. 48c. No. 7 white at 48c. No. 7 Manitoba hard 46c. For 100 lbs. 46c. No. 8 white at 46c. No. 8 Manitoba hard 44c. For 100 lbs. 44c. No. 9 white at 44c. No. 9 Manitoba hard 42c. For 100 lbs. 42c. No. 10 white at 42c. No. 10 Manitoba hard 40c. For 100 lbs. 40c. No. 11 white at 40c. No. 11 Manitoba hard 38c. For 100 lbs. 38c. No. 12 white at 38c. No. 12 Manitoba hard 36c. For 100 lbs. 36c. No. 13 white at 36c. No. 13 Manitoba hard 34c. For 100 lbs. 34c. No. 14 white at 34c. No. 14 Manitoba hard 32c. For 100 lbs. 32c. No. 15 white at 32c. No. 15 Manitoba hard 30c. For 100 lbs. 30c. No. 16 white at 30c. No. 16 Manitoba hard 28c. For 100 lbs. 28c. No. 17 white at 28c. No. 17 Manitoba hard 26c. For 100 lbs. 26c. No. 18 white at 26c. No. 18 Manitoba hard 24c. For 100 lbs. 24c. No. 19 white at 24c. No. 19 Manitoba hard 22c. For 100 lbs. 22c. No. 20 white at 22c. No. 20 Manitoba hard 20c. For 100 lbs. 20c. No. 21 white at 20c. No. 21 Manitoba hard 18c. For 100 lbs. 18c. No. 22 white at 18c. No. 22 Manitoba hard 16c. For 100 lbs. 16c. No. 23 white at 16c. No. 23 Manitoba hard 14c. For 100 lbs. 14c. No. 24 white at 14c. No. 24 Manitoba hard 12c. For 100 lbs. 12c. No. 25 white at 12c. No. 25 Manitoba hard 10c. For 100 lbs. 10c. No. 26 white at 10c. No. 26 Manitoba hard 8c. For 100 lbs. 8c. No. 27 white at 8c. No. 27 Manitoba hard 6c. For 100 lbs. 6c. No. 28 white at 6c. No. 28 Manitoba hard 4c. For 100 lbs. 4c. No. 29 white at 4c. No. 29 Manitoba hard 2c. For 100 lbs. 2c. No. 30 white at 2c. No. 30 Manitoba hard 0c. For 100 lbs. 0c.

MONTRÉAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal, June 29.—Business was very quiet at the market this morning, and no sales of any importance were recorded. Receipts and prices were as follows: Cattle, 100 head at 20c; sheep, 500 head at 18c; pigs, 100 head at 12c; hogs, 100 head at 10c; chickens, 100 lbs. at 15c; turkeys, 100 lbs. at 12c; geese, 100 lbs. at 10c; ducks, 100 lbs. at 8c; butter, 100 lbs. at 18c; cheese, 100 lbs. at 12c; flour, 100 lbs. at 22c; wheat, 100 lbs. at 60c; corn, 100 lbs. at 30c; oats, 100 lbs. at 20c; barley, 100 lbs. at 25c; rye, 100 lbs. at 22c; clover, 100 lbs. at 15c; timothy, 100 lbs. at 12c; hay, 100 lbs. at 10c; straw, 100 lbs. at 5c; wood, 100 lbs. at 3c; coal, 100 lbs. at 10c; oil, 100 lbs. at 15c; sugar, 100 lbs. at 12c; coffee, 100 lbs. at 10c; tea, 100 lbs. at 8c; rice, 100 lbs. at 6c; flour, 100 lbs. at 22c; wheat, 100 lbs. at 60c; corn, 100 lbs. at 30c; oats, 100 lbs. at 20c; barley, 100 lbs. at 25c; rye, 100 lbs. at 22c; clover, 100 lbs. at 15c; timothy, 100 lbs. at 12c; hay, 100 lbs. at 10c; straw, 100 lbs. at 5c; wood, 100 lbs. at 3c; coal, 100 lbs. at 10c; oil, 100 lbs. at 15c; sugar, 100 lbs. at 12c; 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