GEORGE BROWN. Senator NORTHWOOD is a gentleman of standing, wealth and influence in the County of West makes the representation more even, besides giving a gentleman of character and standing to the Upper

THE N. P. AND POVERTY.

Own King street contemporary having seen "a ragged woman standing " with a dirty, half-starved baby in her "had been throwing mud out of a street
"drain for ten hours," moralizes on the
inequalities of human life, and by a process of reasoning peculiar to itself, reaches the conclusion that the N. P. is intensifying poverty to build up a plutocracy. All men deplore the caprices of this mortal existence, but human efforts to bring about a common lot, have never yet succeeded and never will. It is the nature of things that DIVES and LAZARUS should be contemporaries; and none but Socialists and Communists dream of seeing the day when men shall be equal in point of riches. That the N.P. is making the poor poorer and the rich richer, we do not believe. France is a bionist country and there wealth a pretty evenly distributed. The artizan is not a slave, nor the peasant a helot of the soil. In the United States, where a stringent protective tariff has been in existence twenty years, the working-man is fairly well off as the world goes. There are very rich men there, to be sure, and men who grind the faces of the poor; but as a rule the American capitalist treats his workmen as intelligent coadjutors in the development of his business. In Canada we have a few wealthy men, but no slave drivers. The mechanic is independent, educated, and tolerably well-to-do; he is not afraid of his employer, but "looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any

If the Globe wants to find ragged women, half-starved babes, husbands engaged in drudgery, and plutocrats, mmend it to try free trade England. The manufacturers, represented by BRIGHT and COBDEN, abolished the Com Laws that the human machines in their mills and mines might be run more cheaply; and the machines have had a hard time of it ever since. Tens of thousands of British artisans have procallous crowbar landlord is the plutocrat who having amassed a fortune out of the drudgery of his operatives in Manchester or Glasgow, or out of bayonet free trade in opium with China, be-comes a territorial magnate and culti-vates bullocks and passure land in pre-ference to peasantry and small holdings. The Factory Hours enquiry by the English House of Commons some years ago showed that the free trade plutocrat is the most despotic of all petty tyrants. To buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market is his motte, and to secure cheapness he sacrifices the health and moral well-being of his employes without scruple. The strikes and trade outrages which the manufacturing centres of England have witnessed since 1846, all right-thinking men condemn; but it must be said in justice even to such wretches as Broad-HEAD and the Sheffield "sluggers," that the treatment they receive at the hands of their employers, who are free trade plutocrats, is unjust and often inhoman to a degree. We repeat, if the Globe is looking for Lazarus with the dogs, and for the plutocrat Dives, it will find the former in his most abject form in the "obserne alleys" of Man-chester or Birmingham, and the latter in his finest liner and purple preaching peace on earth and good will among men in the free trade hall hard by.

A CONSCIENTIOUS REFORMER.

THE discovery by our excellent King has not created much excitement in the Reform press. The Montreal Witness, a religious daily which never bears false witness against a neighbour unless he is a Tery, broadly hints that this manufacturer is an umbra—a ghost which the Globe has summoned from the depths of its inner consciousness—and other jeurnals of the same stripe are equally sceptical. Leaving the brettren to fight the matter out among them solves, we beg to introduce finem to a conscientious Reformer, whom we have discovered. A walk through any constituency in the Dominion will convince them that he is no myth; indeed, his views on public questions are so reasonsable and so business-like that it is seasily seen he is of this world.

In September, 1878, this conscientious Reformer, voted for the Mackard of the Mackard of the Mackard of the Section of the Mackard of a tool, after having been dismissed by King George from his County Lieutenancy, was forced the seasily seens he is of this world.

Methods the had taken up the had taken up the rôle of an extreme critic of foreign affairs as conducted by his predecessors. And his first act has been to write a letter of apology for his language to Austria—the least honourable, the Pagan spirit manifested to-day, and that which animated what is usually called the Renaissance. In the latter days most deceptive and ungrateful of all foreign nations, which for centuries has been accustomed to steal advantages out of the struggles of its neighbours; which only once, in the time of Maria Therresa, showed a heroic front; and which has always been ready to swap an archduchess against a concession or an alliance.

In 1782, the Marquis of Rocking the other. Of all foolish projects, that of attempting once more a resurrection of the dry bones of Paganism, Greek or Roman, seems the most infatuated. Yet his conscientious the Maria Therresa and his country the proposed by the delighted animalism of the specific the Renaissance. In the latter case "the delighted the Renaissance. In the latter case "the delighted the Renaissance. . Tory, broadly hints that this manu-In September, 1878, this conscientious
Reformer yoted for the MackenzieCartwaight regime and against the
W. P. He was of opinion that no good
measure could come from the Tory party,
mod that the American invasion could
be st be met by a surrender. But when
the country decided in favour of a new
have saved him from the severe be set be met by a surrender. But when the ecountry decided in favour of a new ta tiff, he made up his mind to give it a fair trial, and he now speaks after a yee r's experience of it. His views on Rel to by Pop., the secularization of the Cler by Reserves, French domination, and Baby and the Chats Canal scandal, His first effort was to obtain a peace, and rema in strictly Grit; but he admits that those great issues have grewn somewhat those great issues have grewn somewhat mould y, and that the men of to-day able letter to the King of Prussia. In should not be judged by the cries and the prejudices of the generation before last. He is now willing to confess that much of his previous knowledge of economic quest ions was erroneous. For example, he be lieved that protection increased the price of an article to an amount the price of an article to an amount equal to its old price, plus the import duty. That is to say, the price of an American sewing machine which, prior to March, 1879, cost \$30, would by the imposition of the import duty of thirty-five per cent. be increased to \$40.50. But experience shows that this is a mis-

mand, and partly also because the duty on American wheat and oats prevents the Wistern shipper from throwing his surplus on this market. He admits also the Athe N. P. has improved the condition of the manufacturer and the mechanic, and that when they are prosperous he shares in their prosperity; but as yet he has not made the acquaintance of the conscience-stricken monopolist who wants to disburse the \$76,546. As a rule, the manufacturers in his neighbor. Kent, and his appointment will the the N. P. has improved the condi-Kent, and his appointment will be received with gratification in Western Ontario. With the exception of Senator Vidal, of Sarnia, there has not been a Senator in the peninsula west of the sayet he has not made the acquaintance Hamilton; and the addition of Mr. of the conscience-stricken monopolist who Northwood to the Sepate from the wants to disburse the \$76,546. As a rule, the manufacturers in his neigh-bourhood are making no more than a fair living profit on their investment, and he begrudges that to no man, for he expects it for himself. He finds that Canadian-made goods are rapidly taking the place of the product of foreign looms and factories. Cornwall, Dundas, the Eastern Townships, Georgetown, Weston and Almonte are doing much of with a dirty, half-starved baby in her
arms, at the mouth of an obscene
alley, waiting for her husband who
the work which used to come from Lowell, lieeds and Manchester; which means that Canadian gold is being kept and circulated at home instead of going out of the country never to return. And he warmly approves of this, although he requests us to repeat that his views on the removal of the seat of Government, the iniquitous Family Compact, the conduct of Sir Edmund Head, the Separate School question, and Baby and the Chats Canal outrage, have undergone no material change. He never supposed that any tariff would in a twelvemonth make up the leeway the country lost during five years of hard times, nor does he think any conscientious man will denounce the N. P. for not working such a miracle. He endured the trials of 1873.8 in patience, and he will wait patiently until the new policy, which is working well, has had time to bear full fruit. He has begun to look

PUBLIC DEBTS. THE Opposition press, following the

at measures, not men.

ine laid down for it by Mr. BLAKE, is comparing the debts of Canada and the United States and making it appear that we are much worse off in that respect than our cousins. The pamphlet which the Toronto agents of the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fé railway have compiled from Mr. BLAKE's speech lays much stress on the hon. gentleman's debt figures, putting them in the biggest and blackest of type for the benefit of Canadian readers. The national debt of Canada at the close of last year was in round numbers \$170,000,000, exclusive of certain assets which are practically unrealizable. The Provincial amount to about \$18,000,000, making the tetal indebtedness, Dominion and Provincial, \$190,000,000, or \$47,50 per head of the population. The national debt of the United States is \$2,280,000,000 or, estimating the population at 45,000,000. and those left behind band themselves into unions and organize strikes in the desperate hope of obtaining relief from the taskmaster. In Ireland the most amounted to \$353,000,000, the New York Bulletin puts now at \$420,000,000, mak. \$60 per head. We have omitted the municipal debts of both countries, beact which it is well to bear in mind in to develop our country.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL. letter to Count KAROLYI. Curiously THE discovery by our excellent King street contemporary of a "conscientious manufacturer" who wants to distribute \$76,546 annually in charity because he believes the N. P. enables him to rob the public to that extent, accession of the House of Hanover, has more. a religious daily which never bears false been able to resist. He had taken up

has been made apparent to posterity. His first effort was to obtain a peace, and form a confederation, chiefly against France. And so he addressed a remarkourselves with our Colonies without reason, and after the rupture we con-ducted ourselves in the same spirit of "madness to plunge into war with Hol-"land without reason and almost with-

che Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

THE NEW SENATOR.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Joseph Northwood, of Chatham, Kent, has been appointed to the Senate in place of the late Hon.

George Brown. Senator Northwood.

George Brown. Senator Northwood.

Chatham, Kent, Senator Northwood.

George Brown. Senator Northwood.

Chatham is unit are have not become dearer since a new tariff was passed, allowing for the general rise in raw material the has taken place all over the world: while he obtains much better prices for his farm produce, partly on account soft the brisk European demand, and partly also because the duty on American firms are making desperate efforts to retain their hold on our home may fancy that old George to Third, who was rather a vituperate monarch, had some good reasons of his dislike of these Whig gentlemen and of Charles Fox in particular, whose reckless brayado as a politician was so strangely contrast of with his cringing severity of phrase, towards a cynical old sooundrel like the Prussian King.

There is very little need to dwell out consultation with Fox's colleagues. The latter was probably so written also. Both are documents over which the muse of English history blushes, partly at the shame of them and partly at the conduct and language which made one possible, and the other necessary, to be

THE PAGAN REVIVAL.

THE lectures of M. RENAN in London are likely to add fuel to the unhealthy fire of that new Paganism which inflames "the fleshly school" now flourishing in England. Not perhaps that the distinguished Frenchman con-sciously intended that such should be the result of his brilliant efforts. Yet both in the Hibbert lectures, and in the supplementary one on MARCUS AURELIUS, delivered at the Royal Institution, his Instead of frankly combating Christianity, M. Renan simply waives it off. For example, in comparing the Roman Emperor's Thoughts, or Meditations, with

the bad are unfortunate, that nobody is bad save in spite of himself, and from ignorance. He pitied them who were not like himself; he did not think he had a right to thrust himself about \$50 per head. But besides the national debt there are State debts, which Mr. Blake and his Atcheson and Topeka collaborateurs have ignored. In 1870, when the last census was taken, these amounted to \$353,000,000. "choice souls." It may be so with amiable men certainly; but, when this is the case, their usefulness as moral or religious reformers has not merely gone; but never had a beginning. That was not the way in which the Saviour or His apostles conquered the world. It was their chief purpose to convince, not themselves, but the world, "of sin," and to reason with it of "righteous-"ness, temperance and judgment to "come." The stoical philosophy, as adopted and transformed at Rome, was nerveless simply because it wanted that "foolishness of preach-"ing," and was selfish instead of being sympathetic and missionary \$60 per head. We have omitted the municipal debts of both countries, because no trustworthy figures of the debts of Canadian municipalitie are obtainable. It is safe to say however. obtainable. It is safe to say, however, that in the matter of municipal indebtedness the per capita burden in the United States is much heavier than in this country. It will be seen, then, that our Dominion and Provincial debts represent a per capita indebtedness of \$47.50, while the national and State debts of the Republic are equal to a per capita debt of \$60. There is another fact which it is well to bear in mind in while the debts of the United States have been largely contracted for war purposes, our debt has been piled up through our efforts not to devastate but to develop our country. name for Agnostics in future ages to admiringly, "did any man write with "more simplicity of himself, with the single aim of unburdening his heart, "with no other witness than God." In THERE is just one other document in the history of English diplomacy to be compared to Mr. Gladstone's singular trospective soul, bent upon rigorous self-discipline. short, his literary remains are enshrined letter to Count Karolyi. Curiously enough, it was written by a man who of mankind. According to the lecturer occupied a high and powerful position on the same side of politics as Mr.

GLADSTONE. The parallel is one that the contemporary science; in short the contemporary science; in short the contemporary science; in short the contemporary science in that no English Sovereign, since the stern morality of conduct, but nothing

As an English writer has pointed out. Roman, seems the most infatuated. Yet this is what Mr. SWINBURNE and his allies are striving after. This is the latest vagary; and, as the Saturday Review adds, "we recognize in the obscene "rhapsodies of WALT WHITMAN—which "are as dull as ditchwater, and a good deal dirtier—the shout of its drunken helot." As the old Renaissance, whatever its artistic merits may have been, copied the baser side of their Greek ideal, so we may be sure this "third"rate imitation" will be swallowed up in sheer human disgust at a worship of animal and "moral" beauty which and disendowment are likely to be pro-At all events, neither the doctrines of the Porch, nor those of Marcus Aure-Lius, whatever esoteric value they may have had, can be galvanized into spasmodic vitality again. The great suffering mass of humanity wants, and will have, a religion which at once furnishes a guide for this life and a substantial tends to carnality and immoral licence. imprudence and error as that which have, a religion which at once furnishes had occasioned it. We have had the a guide for this life and a substantial hope hereafter, not a soul-less worship

take. American sowing machines are "to aid us as much by counsels as by the Parliamentary elections.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Boston Herald says "it seem reasonable to expect, if negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the Dominion are any treaty favourable to the United States."
Our cousins hate the N. P. as cordially as our Reform friends do; it injures the trade prospects of the former and the political prospects of the latter.

Mr. Blake professes to be dismayed by he fact that our Dominion and Provincial debt amounts to nearly \$50 per head. The per capita debt of New Zsaland is \$310 and of Queensiand \$210; and yet those colonies have not lost heart. As the London Economist says it is not a fair test to comparation according pare the proportion of debt to population in colonies, with the same thing in other countries," for the population in new countries is wholly taxpaying and not made up of a multitude of non-productive mem-

The Brantford Expositor, speaking of the deficit in the Indian budget, says it was "a legacy of evil which the Tories was "a legacy of evil which the Tories were certain to leave." Perhaps so. But on this side of the Atlantic, the Tories are not the only deficit-makers. The first Ontario Government accumulated a surplus which their successors are rapidly squandering; and the first Tory Government at Ottawa had a yearly surplus from 1867 to 1873, which Mr. Cartwright transformed into a regular and ever-increasing deficit. The Tory Government now in power is striving hard to make both ends meet again, and it will succeed.

The Newfoundland railroad which has been so long in contemplation is at length to be constructed, connecting St. Johns with the district around the Bay of livered at the Royal Institution, his sole aim seems to have been to set up a heathen eclecticism in place of Christianity. The most unsatisfactory feature in these lectures is the attack oblique upon the religion of the Bible, where, if there be any basis for his reasoning, or any moral to be drawn from his positive teaching, we have a right to demand the assault, open and direct. Instead of frankly combating Christianity with the district around the Bay of Exploits. The main line and branches will be about 350 miles in length, having a gauge of 3 feet 6½ inches, and costing \$12,000 per mile. The Legislature have authorized loans sufficient to construct the line, hat a million being the limit to be be borrowed in any one year. It is estimated that the increase of taxation rendered necessary will be forty-four cents per head. The railway will open up a country rich in timber and mineral resources, and calculated to maintain a lavge population when communication a large population when communication with the markets is established.

Emperor's Thoughts, or Meditations, with The Imitation of Christ, he awards the palm to the former, because although the latter author keeps "very much "aloof from the jangling of the "schools," he "does not climb so "high, for his manner of feeling is es- "sentially Christian."

Now, what was the distinguished Antonine II. after all? Certainly a good man, according to his lights; extremely austere in his life, bitterly exigent as regards his own thoughts and deeds, endowed with a conscience almost morbidly sensitive. A benevolent nature made him tolerant of evil in others, as Gibbon admits in his fourth chapter, to a degree amounting to culpability. As M. Renan puts it, "It was one of the "maxims of the excellent Emperor that "the bad are unfortunate, that nebody"

Indications are abundant that the effect of the recent coal-oil legislation will be to give our manufacturers the home market. Milliens of gallons of American oil have been consumed annually by the people of the Dominion because Ontario reliners falled to produce as good an article as their rivals across the lines. That they can effect this is admitted, and the manufacturers in the London and adjacent districts are initiating measures for the production of superior oil both as regards brilliancy and safety. The Government measures will thus be productive of a two-fold benefit; the higher fire test diminishing the danger of accident, and the close consideration given to the subject stimulating our refiners to action which promises to result in Canadian oil being placed on an equal footing with the American article. Indications are abundant that the effect

how in Germany than there has been for the last five years. I am in a peculiarly good position to speak with authority on this subject, for I have large interests in railways, shipping and manufactures. Every department of trade and commerce has improved, and is greatly improving every day since the new measures came into operation." All of which is eminently true of Canada.

The failure of the Opposition case respecting Intercolonial management becomes daily more apparent. The summer's business has opened very satisfacmer's business has opened very satisfactorily, and the increase in passengers and freight is steadily maintained. Of course, with the transfer of the English mail steamers from their winter port of Halifax to their summer port of Montreal, a large portion of the through traffic ceases; but almost simultaneously with this loss there has sprung up an active local traffic, which keeps the aggregate up to the former volume. The receipts of the road are understood to have been, for the ten months of the fiscal year, not less than \$110,000 derstood to have been, for the ten months of the fiscal year, not less than \$110,000 to \$120,000 larger than in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, with a prospect that May and June of 1880 will do very much better than May and June of 1879. As regards the expenses, they have been so largely reduced that, with the increase of traffic, the enormous deficit which occurred in consequence of the reckless administration of the former management will be reduced from \$600,000, or more, a year, to a sum not exceeding \$100,000 at the utmost.

That the National Church of Scotland is in imminent danger is the warning issued by Conservative journals throughout the United Kingdom. Its disestablishment posed in the present Parliament, and unless tution in connection with the State, they

of the Tweed has declared himself hestile to the proposal, while several have expressed their readiness to accept the verdict of the country in regard to the question, or to follow the leaders of their party if they should make up their minds to an aggressive step. Against this large Parliamentary body clamouring for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Scotch Church, there are only six Conservatives to counteract their influence. Episcopalians generally are, however, preparing to fight for the Scotch National Church on the ground that should the attacking party succeed in carrying the first parallel, they will have obtained a strong position from which to assail the Church of England itself.

Mr. Gladstone's article in the Fortnightly Review for May is naturally attracting much attention. In discussing the strength of parties in the present Parliament, he recalls the disastrous defeat sustained by the Conservatives immediately after the Reform Act, when they were between a fourth and a fifth of the House of Comfourth and a fifth of the House of Commons as against something more than a third of the present House. In discussing future questions of prominence, he distinctly pronounces in favour of extending household suffrage to counties, and of making a sweeping redistribution of seats, by which means he expects to consolidate the Liberal position. The Premier graciously throws this crumb of comfort to his political opponents, "that somein the nature of Toryism or Conservatism or call it what you will, is not only an or call it what you will, is not only an entering the content of the content in the nature of Toryism or Conservatism or call it what you will, is not only an essential condition, but is also a large substantive constituent or factor of our national life." Very truly he says, "it remains to be seen whether the Liberal party will be able to command itself, as it commands its adversaries, and to maintain in the Parliament the union, self-command and moderation which it has shown in the elections. It has been had shown in the elections. It has borne bad times; can it bear the good? It has lived through the frowns of Fortune; will it surrender its virtue to her smiles?"

It is not often that we find in an Ameri-

can publication so warm an appreciation of the principles of British constitutional government, more especially as they are as is displayed by the New York Nation "Parliamentary Government in the Brit-ish Colonies." "It would be hard," says the reviewer, "to find anywhere better evidence of the practical sense, the steady, tempered patience which can afford to wait, the rooted confidence in the ultimate wait, the rooted confidence in the ultimate judgment of the people, which distinctively mark the English race, than is shown in Mr. Todd's compendium of precedents established by the recent history of the British colonies. * * In Tasmania and South Africa, in Canada and Australia alike, we see the progressive education of growing communities in free government, under the advice and guidance, never under the operation, of the experiment, under the advice and guidance, never under the coercion, of the experienced statesmen of the Imperial Ministry of England. The power of the monarchy seems to be felt only to sustain a healthy growth, not to check it; to give dignity and safety to the colony, not to burden it; to help it forward toward maturity and self-reliance, not to make it timid and weak. No American can read this book without a new sense of the long distance, historically and politically. between us

chart moleration.

A no new Declarations to have been published by the narrow, periodic and the narrow of the space of the prisoners of the appoint and the narrow of the prisoners of

preparations made by Sheriff Deedes to prevent the Goss-Ryan battle from being fought on Canadian soil, were completely successful, and so closely were the American bruisers and rowdies watched that they did not venture to leave the Erfe shore. After some wrangling the principals, with their backers, agreed to the fight being abandoned, and the parties returned home. Two or three points are clearly brought out by re-ent events. It has been practically demonstrated that by prompt and energetic action on the part of the Provincial authorities, the most cleverly organized descent on our coasts for the purpose of conducting a great prize fight can be effectually prevented. We trust, therefore, that professional bruisers will always be roughly handled whenever they attempt to make Canada their battle ground, and that prize-fighting will be unknown here. Recent events must have, moreover, convinced the successful, and so closely were the Amerievents must have, moreover, convinced the Goss Ryan fraternity that no prize fights can be fixed to take place in the Dominion. can be fixed to take place in the Dominion. As the American authorities are resolved to suppress these brutal exhibitions, professional bruisers are no more safe in the United States than across the boundary line. The further fact that several hundred so-called sports have twice failed to obtain any gratification in return for tickets costing forty or fifty dollars each, will materially weaken the hold which "the ring" has obtained on the rowdy element of the Republic. Pugilism is dead in England, and although several of the leading men and although several of the leading men from the Old Country have endeavoured to establish it as a popular sport in the United States, they have failed to enlist much support, and that little encouragement will undoubtedly have been wiped out by the commendable action of the Sheriff of Norfolk and his associates.

The tide of emigration has set towards this continent, and this Dominion will undoubtedly attract a large share of the new "doubt, that I make a recital antiquity, hold forth to benumb instead the covered opportunities of poportunities of forming a occupancy of the more we have been feeble, the more we have been feeble, the more we have been feeble, the more the duty and interest of those who interest themselves in us the scale and us at much by counters as by the farliamentary electrics.

Steamship Company, who is at present on this side of the Atlantic, and possesses the Wanzer "C," which as plenty of children whose parents do not wish to give a complete them solves they have now been afforded the covered opportunities of forming a continuities of the Atlantic, and possesses the Wanzer "C," which is side of the Atlantic, and possesses of the wanzer "C," making no noise. For families, them solves deviced in this side of the Atlantic, and possesses of the wanzer "C," making no noise. For families, them solves deviced in the sixty members returned for sociland, more than one-half are unconditionally in favour of the disastablish. The migratory movement, he says, is now among the great middle class, "D." Fir shoemakers, use the Wanzer "D." Fir shoemakers, use the Wanzer "D." Fir shoemakers, use the Wanzer "E." Which will give children whose parents do not wish to give a complete the wanzer of the says of the wanzer "C," which will give children whose parents on this side of the Atlantic, and possesses the Wanzer "C," when a convention on the question, extended the covered opportunities of forming a conventual training in the English branches to fit wanzer the deviction. It is a great middle the probable emigration from Europe to America as double that of last year.

The migratory movement, he says, is included the covered opportunities of forming and highly finished. And work by hand. For families, them the wanzer "C," when a covered conventuation in the English branches to fit wanzer "C," when a covered t arrivals. Mr. McIver, of the Cunard

who possess some capital and seek new fields for investment. The exodus will be principally from Ireland, England, Scandinavia and Germany. Mr. Hesson, M.P., calls attention at this juncture to the desirability of adopting more energetic measures to attract German emigrants to this country. In an open letter addressed to the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration he shows that no information has been furnished to the German people in their own language, and that owing to defective maturalization laws Germans settled in Canada and who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen are still liable to the Canada and who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen are still liable to the conscription in the event of visiting the Fatherland. The energetic member for North Perth urges that this state of things should be reversed. He declares he has reason to believe that the Carman Government are favourable to declares he has reason to believe that the German Government are favourable to their emigrating citizens becoming residents of this Dominion, and all that is needed is a vigorous effort to inform the German people as to this country. Negotiations with the Hamburg line of steamships for a weekly or fortnightly service to Halifax or Quebec would necessarily become part of the scheme. No doubt the Dominion Government will endeavour, through the Imperial authorities, to obtain for Germans settling in the Dominion similar rights to those exercised by their compatricts in the adjacent Republic. The subject is one werthy of serious consideration, in view of the tens of thousands of Germans who are setting out for sands of Germans who are setting out for fresh fields on this continent.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

Application for a Change of Venue.

the prisoners.

Mr. IRVING, in opening the proceedings for the Crown, made the customary motions relative to the proving of the writ of certiorari and the reading of the writ of

tabeas corpus.

The usual formalities having been complied with, the prisoners were arraigned on the charge of murder, and pleaded not

Mr. IRVING then said he wished to make an application for the Crown that the place of trial should be changed from the county of Middlesex to some other place, and he of Middlesex to some other place, and he suggested the county of Wellington as being the most convenient. He would support the motion by affidavits which he had with him, and he asked the court to make an order for the hearing of the arguments on the motion on some day convenient. Chief Justice WILSON-Is there any new

matter in these affidavits which were not in the old ones at the previous application for a change of venue?

Mr. IRVING said that the first eight clauses of the affidavit of the County Crown Attorney for Middlesex were sub-stantially the same as before, although the illustrations given might show more fully the existence of feeling in the county pre-judicial to a fair trial. The 9th and 11th without a new sense of the long distance, historically and politically, between us and 1776, and a clearer understanding of the reasons why no new Declarations of Independence have been published by British Colonies." This is in pleasing contrast to the narrow, prejudiced views, and the sneering tone which many American writers seem to think is necessary to adopt in treating of Canadian institutions.

Taking one consideration with another, the free trade journalist's lot is not a happy one. It is decidedly amusing to healtated to retailiate, and were as much to members of the opposite faction had not healtated to retailiate, and were as much to morrow, wone.

Common Law jurisdiction in reference to the Court. He had precedents of similar cases occurring in Britain. He would refer the Court to the Queen v. Conway, 7 Irish Common Law Reports, page 50; the Queen v. Barrett, 4 Q B. Division Irish C.

The New Seal

L. Reports, page 285.

The Court then decided to hear the arguents on the 26th inst. The prisoners were removed to the To-ronto gael in the custody of the Sheriff of the county of York.

MANITOBAN MATTERS

Arrival of Immigrants at Winnipeg—The Beserters from Contract B Set Free— The Ressau Band of Indians Con-tented and Happy. WINNIPEG, May 17 .- The men charged

civil obligation to compel them to do so.

The seventh of Taylor's Grand Trunk and painful attacks, as colic, neuragia and excursion parties arrived on Monday morning, 7th May, and numbered nearly three nishes relief from female weaknesses, and hundred persons.

Mr. C. J. Whellams arrived on Saturday

night with a party of sixty emigrants from England, and Mr. Prittle with another lot of 135 from Toronto.
Geo. W. Newcomb, agent offthe Rosseau
band of Indians, visited the reservation
morth of Emerson on Tuesday last to give the Indians their annual supply of seeds, which amounted this year to 100 bushels ley, and a quantity of small seed. Mr. Newcomb reports that the Indians got through the winter safely, and are now happy on account of the abundance of fish,

which they are catching large numbers

For invalids, use the Little Wanzer. For convalescents, use the Wanzer "A." These machines are very light running and highly finished, and work by hand. For families, children whose parents do not wish to give were ready to carry such wishes intents and purposes they have now been afforded the coveted opportunity of doing so.

THE DESTRUCTIVE N. P.

BRANTFORD, May 17.—The corner stone of the new cotton factory now being erected by Mr. Clayton Slater, of Craven, England, upon the Holmedale property, about one mile from this city, was laid this after. noon in the presence of about one hundred and fifty of Brantford's most prominent citizens. The ceremony was performed by Mayor Henwood, who accompanied the act with a few well chosen words, expres-

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

A Proposed Trip Frustrated by the King-sten Collector of Customs.

On Monday, at Toronto, James Carroll, John Kennedy, Thomas Ryder, Martin McLaughlin, James Ryder, ir., and John Purtell, the prisoners accused of the murder of the Donnelly family, were brought by Mr. Sheriff Glass, of London, before the Court of Common Pleas in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus issued by the Crown. On the Bench were Chief Justice Wilson and Justices Osler and Galt.

Mr. Amilius Irving appeared for the Crown, and Mr. McMahon, of London, for the prisoners.

Mr. IRVING, in opening the proceedings for the Crown, made the customary motions of the Crown, made the customary motions the law and the captain was liable to a KINGSTON, Ont., May 17.-Last week a also notified Mr. Ross that it was against the law and the captain was liable to a heavy penalty. A telegram was received in reply stating that the captain of the City of Belleville would call upon Mr. Mingaye. Late on Saturday evening 'Capt. Bogart talked over the matter, and on Mr. Mingaye showing him the law he decided to the decid abandon the excursion, and consequently a large number of Picton people were disappointed. It is reported that Capt, Bogart intends to write to the Minister of

LABOR TROUBLES IN MONTREAL A Succession of Strikes.

oms regarding the case.

MONTREAL, May 17 .- A number of hodcarriers employed on a block of brick buildings in course of erection on Magdalen street, Point St. Charles, struck at noen to day and showed a determination to prevent such of their fellows as desired to work from doing so. The men were employed by Mr. Decorrie, brickman and contractor, and were receiving ninety cents per day. They demanded a dollar a day, which was refused. Several of the hod carriers who were satisfied continued to work, whereupon the strikers, rallied around the ladders and prevented them from bringing up their hods. They were also told that if they mounted the ladders they would be thrown down when near the top. Later on the police were summoned from St. Gabriel village and the strikers were driven off. Those, however, that remained, had become so intimidated that they refused to work, saying that if they did they would be killed. The result is that work is suspended on the buildings till tomorrow, when new hands will be brought hod-carriers who were satisfied continued

This afternoon the ship-labourers working for the Donaldsen and Clyde line struck for fifteen cents an hour, which was

struck for inteen cents an nour, which was conceded to them.

This afternoon the men working on board the Sheikh, who were receiving fifteen cents an hour demanded twenty cents. This Mr. John Sheridan, the stevedore, This Mr. John Sheridan, the stevedore, declined to give, stating he was willing to pay as much as the others were paying, but no more. The men thereupon struck work, and after some consultation, started in a body to the s. s. Onchis, of the Donaldson and Clyde line, and ordered the men to cease working. Some joined heartily with the strikers, but the greater part yielded with apparently a very bad grace. As the last man stepped over the gangway of the Onchis, the crowd raised a oheer, and it was then proposed to try a similar experi-Onons, the crowd raised a cheer, and it was then proposed to try a similar experiment higher up the river. The strikers then proceeded wessward along the wharves and compelled the labourers at the Brooklyn, Scandinavian, Sarmatian and Moravian to stop work. The greatest excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Moravian, as the crowd numbered about 2,500 when that vessel was reached. The strikers were, as a rule, orderly and six of the water police force sufficed to preserve order for half an hour; after that signs of In the Court of Queen's Bench, before Chief Justice Hagarty and Justices Armour and Cameron, Mr. Irving made a similar application, and the same routine was gone through, and the prisoners arraigned as before.

Mr. Justice Armour then asked what authority the Crown had for applying to that Court for a change of venue.

Mr. Irving said he applied under the Common Law jurisdiction in reference to gangs. The water police retired to their quarters at half-pest six, leaving a small force armed with rifles to patrol the wharf.

of the World's Dispensary Medical Asso-ciation of Buffalo, of which Dr. R. V. Pierce is president, consisting of a figure of Æsculapius, the Father of Medicine, sur-Assulations, the Father of Medicine, sur-mounting the globe, fitly symbolises the world-wide reputation gained by the Family Medicines of Dr. Pierce now manufactured by this incorporated company and sold in all parts of the world. With a mammeth an parts of the world. With a mammon establishment, the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel in Buffalo, and a correspondingly large branch establishment in London, this Association make medicines for the whole world—not only that but WINNIPEG, May 17.—The men charged with deserting the employment of the contractors of section B were brought before Chief Justice Wood on Saturday last. His Lordship discharged the prisoners on the ground that no offence in law was stated in the indictment.

His Lordship reminded the prisoners that they were under a moral obligation to fulfil their contract, although there was no civil ebligation to compel them to do so.

The savanth of Taylor's Grand Trunk

London, this Association make medicines for the whole world—not only that but they personally examine and treat with special medicines thousands of cases. Among the most celebrated of the proprietary or family medicines are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great blood-purifyer, and Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed—for bewel affections, colds and nainful attacks, as colic, neuralgis and kindred affections. All sold by druggists.

> New York papers report Miss Adelaide Nilsson as saying that she was going to sell all her stage toilets this week, and bid farewell to the stage as well as to America, on the expiration of her engagement at Booth's theatre, and that she was very glad to give up the excitement and ambition for the rest that private life would bring. She would bid farewell to the stage for ever, and go to California

The Cobourg World advocates the wiping out of the fifth form in the Public School on the ground that there is a form in the High School in which there are taught much the same subjects. The evil of this

LATEST CABLEGRAM

The Week's News the World Ove

LONDON, May 13. M. de Lesseps is most sanguine regaring the feasibility of the construction the Panama canal, and there is every possibility of the capital required being su scribed without many difficulties. AN INDIAN LOAN,

Tt is announced that in consequence It is announced that in consequence the war in Afghanistan and the increase expense of the Indian administration the Indian Government will nermonth effect a loan of 313 lacs of rupee a sum equivalent to £11,300,000 \$56,000,000. A large portion of the mone is to be expended in the construction public works. The Times says the proposed Indian loan may be taken as an indication of the depleted state of the India treasury. The cest of the Afghan war now confessed to be upward of £130 000,000, and will probably be more. THE EXODUS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Emigration continues very heavy. As arding to advices, the steamship containes volume of emigration for May precises to excel that of April, during which was a state of the steam of the s month 29,000 passengers left Liverpool, whom 25,000 went to the United State The Cunard Steamship Company will the week send out nearly 4,000 passenger Several lines have found it necessary to put on extra steamers. The demand for accordance of the company of the put on extra steamers. The demand for accommodation at Queenstown greatly exceeds the supply. The companies whice sold tickets in advance are compelled to pay detention money to emigrants awaiting their turns.

AN ANGLO RUSSIAN RIPPLE. There appears to be some difficulty with the St. Petersburg authorities and those a Whitehall, regarding the men-of-war of the former being accorded permission to make their passage to China via the Sue BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

It is thought the refusal of the Specia Parliamentary Committee to allow Mr Bradlaugh to affirm, will lead to a furthe modification of the swearing-in procedure It is understood that Mr. Bradlaugh will take the oath under protes. He, ever, refuses to say anything on the sub-ject until the House of Commons re-COERCIVE LEGISLATION IN IRELAND.

The Daily News says the Cabinet Cour oil on Friday will have, it is believed, very serious question to decide. Mr Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, hav ing returned from Dublin, is said to be disposed to recommend coercive legislation in regard to Ireland. "We trust," the News says, "no reason will be found for such a step, but if sufficient cause is shown to recommend a renewal of the Coercion Act, and if the peace of Ireland must depend on the continuance of such legislation for the present, the Liberals will be obliged to assent to the proposal.

LONDON, May 14. The ships of the first reserve squadron, it is believed, at the suggestion of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, will exercise this year for their annual sea-going cruise of the coast of Ireland, so as if possible to put a little money into the country when they go into port, that may eventually find its way into the pockets of the distressed.

RUSSIAN MEN OF-WAR IN THE PACIFIC. Russia contemplates sending the greator clad Peter the Great to the Pacific Four other men-of-war for the Pacific are fitting out at Cronstadt. [The Peter the Great is the largest and most powerful vessel of the Russian iron-clad navy. She was constructed in the harbour of Cronstadt and launched in 1874, and resembles in design and construction the three great mastless turret ships of the British navy. She has an armament of four thirty-five ton guns made by Krup.]

GERMANY'S ARMY. A Berlin despatch says:—"When all the new formalities planned and worked out in their minutest details by the Ger-man War Ministry are completed, the total strength of the army will exceed 2,000,000."

To prevent a recurrence of being kept for so many days in suspense regarding missing ships, it is suggested that sea messengers should in future be used by all ships. gers should in future be used by all sales.
These means of communication with the shore when a vessel is in distress have been tried and experimented upon under very disadvantageous circumstances, in-variably going safely ashore with missives long distance at sea and ride conspicuously on the water, so that should any vessel fall in with them they can easily be secured, and will carry sixty pounds weight, they are the only means at present afforded of communicating between the wreck and the shore when reached the wreck and the shore, when a rocket

MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESS. The movers and seconders of the Address to the Queen will be, in the House of Lords, Earl Elgin and Lord Sandhurst, and in the House of Commons, Mr. Albert Gray and Mr. Hugh Mason. The University of London will elect Sir John Lub-book to represent it in the House of Com-

THE UNFULFILLED TREATY. It is believed that England is endeavouring to arrange another European con-ference to consider the unfulfilled stipula-tions of the Treaty of Berlin.

JAPAN DECLINES A CHINESE OVERTURE. A telegram from Nagasaki states that Japan rejected the proposal of China to enter into an alliance against Russia.

LONDON, May 16. The ninth of the fallen girders of the Tay bridge was lifted from the water yesterday and beached. This girder, which is the last of the set of three spans, has is the last of the set of three spans, has been raised at the instance of the Court of Inquiry with a view to ascertain the direction in which the bridge fell. There was an extension joint at the north end of this girder, and the condition of the iron work, together with the fact that part of the permanent roadway on an adjoining span was torn away, indicates that the bridge first gave way at the south end.

THE NATIVE PRESS IN INDIA. It is reported the Government intends to remove the restrictions on the native press of India imposed by the vernacular press law under the late Government.

A Berlin correspond in GERMANY, A Berlin correspondent commenting on the Church question says hundreds of parlshes are without priests. No new ones can be nominated until the bishops submit the names of candidates to the Government. It is believed the Pope is inclined to give in, as he fears the power of the Papacy in Europe might be shaken by longer delay. To re-establish this power, the Pope is said to be willing to make for the moment sacrifices. In this policy the Pope will encounter the resist. olicy the Pope will encounter the resistance of the Jesuits.

TWICE WRECKED.

Despatches received here state that three boats with the America's passengers and crew were picked up by an American barque, and were subsequently transferred to the mail steamer Senegal, which was on the 12th May wrecked by striking a sunken wreck at Grand Canary. Everybody was saved except Mr. John Paterson, member of the Cape Legislature, who was drowned in consequence of a boat capeizing, while being lowered. The survivors have arrived at Madeira. Two boats, however, are still missing. TWICE WRECKED,

A BAD BEGINNING. Three events during the week have considerably impaired the prestige of the Gladatone Government, viz., Sir William Haroourt's defeat, which was partly due to his personal unpopularity, Mr., Fawcett's