again. It was repented of in two years. It the elections had been held in 1876 we believe Sir John Macdonald

Enough of his glory remains on each sword To light us to victory yet."

"We are asked for authority for the statement that the late Mr. George Brown was for years satisfied that the creation of a nominative Senate was a grave mistake. Everyone who was at all intimate with Mr. Brown knew that to be his later opinion; but this is merely a side issue."

privately did not believe in Presbyterian-ism to which he publicly professed to be-

ong. He was not an accomplished hypo-

crite, like some others of his party. He showed his acceptance of a nominative Senate by accepting a seat in the body, by

ing responsible for its creation, and by

composition. It may be consistent with the later policy of the Globe to attempt to

prove that George Brown's political life

was of late years, on one great constitutional topic, a Living Lie, but there is not hos-

tility enough in our party to accept that statement, however much ingratitude there may be in the Globe to suggest it.

METHODIST UNION - PRESENT

STATE OF THE QUESTION.

der the mistaken notion that the union of

the Methodist Churches of this country is

still an open question with the largest of

these bodies. A little thought should,

however, be sufficient to convince any per-

son of intelligence that this is not the

case. Indeed, the desirableness of an or-

ganic union of all the branches of the de-

nomination in the Dominion has not been

in question in the Methodist Church of

Canada for many months. If it be true,

as was affirmed by the Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT at the late session of the Montreal Con-ference—and we have no reason to ques-

tion it-that a standing resolution in

favour of such union has been on the jour-

nals of the highest courts of this Church

for the last eighteen years, it has not really

been an open question for many years.
But not to goes far tack, when, in accordance with the overtures and memorials which had been sent up to it from Quarterly Meetings, District Meetings, and Annual Conferences, the General Conference—the highest court of the

cessions in order it bossible, to secure its consummation, but also appointed a large committee of its own members, including

to meet the committee appointed by the other Methodist Churches of the country,

with a view to their agreeing upon a basis of union; and when it even went so far as to adjourn to meet in the city of Belle-

ville in September next for the purpos of "giving effect to the union," in the

agreed upon a basis, and that basis having received the erdorsation of the necessary majorities, surely, if there was any power

in the body capable of closing it, this question was closed from that time.

eral Conference, so far as this branch of the denomination is concerned—and we understand the same is true of all the other Methodist Churches of the country,

they all being equally committed to the principle of union—there was no room left for further debate upon this subject.

The question of the desirableness of the organic union of the Methodist Churches

opposition to the authority of the Church. So long as the union sentiment in the Methodist Church of Canada was merely

opinion, it was undoubtedly a proper sub-ject of debate by the ministers and mem-

pinion, and henceforth it has all the au-

ledge their amenability to such authority.
This has been fully recognized by those persons who have drawn up the resolutions

nation which is approaching its consumma-tion. Even those ministers who delivered

opposed to union; they affirmed in the

Since that action was taken in the Gen-

A FEW persons seem to be labouring un-

those who sought to alter its

Finally we read :

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1883. WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent of fering 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.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE!

"The letters of our special correspondent tricts have given the people a new glimpse of the importance of the territory covered by the Boundary Award. They have shown also how necessary a settlement of the dispute is to the development of the country."—
Globe of Tuesday, July 10.

But who is responsible for the delay which has occurred? The blame, and shame, of all the delay rests on the shoulders of Mr. Mowar and his friends. These persons do not want a settlement. They prefer agitation and a "cry." They pretend to cling to an award which they know is illegal. Mr. Mowar does not dare, as a lawyer, to say that the award is legal. Mr. BLAKE has refused to commit himself to the opinion that the award is legal. Mr. Mowar has confessed that a fresh tribunal might have to be applied to. The House nmons has refused to entertain the award. A committee of the House has reported against it. Sir Francis Hinors confesses that all the doubtful points were, in making the award, decided against Ontario. Nevertheless, Mr. Mowar's Govent, in order to excite as far as possible the agitation concerning Provincial Rights, insists on considering that award as legal and binding.

insists now; for a change may have come over their policy, and the Grit organ's resurrection of the topic may be for the purpose of covering the Grit Local Government's retreat from an untenable and unpopular position. The elections of February last were for the Local Ministers a rude awakening from the dream of increasing popularity in which they had lingered so long. Mr. Mowar may be preparing to submit his case to that tresh which he spoke of in his earlier despatches on this question. In that case the people of Ontario will see how hypohe and his colleagues have been. It will be seen that they had all along no confidence in the ultimate maintenance of the award; and that they were dishonestly concealing their opinion while lashing the minds of their partisans nto passion, and trying to drive the people into passion, and trying to drive the people of Ontario into revolt. It can never be forgotten that Mr. Mowar gave encouragement to murder and robbery in the disputed territory—if there were any ruffians there to take advantage of it—when he declared there was an absence of law in that territory. He did this—he incurred all the possibly dreadful responsibility of such an avowal—for two reasons: In the first nlace, to help Mr. Blake at the Dominion elections of June, 1882; and in the according of June, 1882 : and in the second place, to excite his own party at the provincial elections of February, 1883. There are people in Ontario, sympathising with him in politics in a general way, who with never forgive him for that gross outrage on all the decencies of public and of official

Meantime, he and his friends are the only stumbling blocks in the path to a perfect, peaceful, and permanent settlement of the whole question. Sir John Macronald has offered a choice of minutes. The House of Commons by resolution has proposed a mode of settle-ment. The electors of Ontario, in Feb-ruary last, gave Mr. Mowar to understand ruary last, gave Mr. Mowar to understand very clearly that they did not approve of his policy. We are convinced that the Provincial Assembly, as at present constituted, will not support Mr. Mowar in the policy of disturbance he has been pursuing. If he gives up his agitation and submits to a new means of settlement, he may be considered a hypocrite of course by his deluded partisans. But Mr. Mowar and his Lardys and Dardys are not afraid of even a good deal of contempt, if they of even a good deal of contempt, if they can keep their offices. The jingling of the provincial guinea will help the hurt that honour feels; and in the case of two or three of the Ministers, honour is too or three of the Ministers, nonour is too thick-skinned to feel any sort of a wound.

THE USUAL THING.

THE Opposition organs never miss an opportunity of encouraging the United States in any project inimical to the national interests of Canada. At a time when the United States propose to disturb existing friendly arrangements made under the Washington treaty the Grit organs are preparing to encourage them to think that a great injury is likely to be done to Canada. The idea is rubbish, of course; but the anti-national instincts of the Grit party crop out in editorials that could not

ngth of the National Poli the strength of the National Policy and in jure the progress of our national industries has invariably received the favour able patronage of the Grit party. And is every phase of the negotiations regarding the fishery clauses of the Washington the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty the Grit party was on the side of the United States. The attempt to protect our fisheries was vigorously assailed. The courts that condemned poachers were abused. The officials who were active in the discharge of their police duties in proabused. The officials who were active in the discharge of their police duties in protecting the fisheries were the objects of constant vituperation. The Americans were encouraged to think that no conpensation was due to us. When the award was made in 1877 the Americans were encouraged to think that the money should not be paid. And now, when the treaty is nearly at an end, so far as the fisheries are concerned, the Americans are encourare concerned, the Americans are encouraged to think that they will do us an in

jury.

We do not at all imagine that the more experienced american officials, who will of course have to bear the brunt of the negotiations, will find much comfort in Globe editorials; but the opinions of a portion of our press can always be made to do duty as a species of evidence against us in forming the public opinion of the United States. This is what makes the articles we refer to particularly objection. United States. This is what makes the articles we refer to particularly objectionable from a Canadian point of view. We have established a strong case, based on the clearest rules of international law, against the United States for compensation easily calculable. The advantages to the United States are very great, and very nearly incalculable. The British fisheries are our inheritance; they are priceless; they are essential to the comfort of the people of the United States; and whenever the question comes up again it will be found that the experience of the past has not been lost on the American officials; and they will be rather more ready tha before to entertain reasonable proposition for a settlement satisfactory to both coun tries. In the meantime common deceno

a foreign people.

requires that Grit journals should at least pretend to have a little more interest in their own country's welfare than in that of

TEXT AND COMMENT. THE monkey, in Punch's picture scowled at the lion and said, "One of us 'two must be put down !" The young, or old, baboons in the Globe office chatter at the Senate and say, "You must go." This is very dreadful, of course. Our only consolation is that they have been chattering in this way for several years with no apparent effect either on the Senate cr on the public. We reflect also with a certain satirical satisfaction that it is only when they are in Opposition that the Grit organs write in an inimical tone towards the Senate. When they are in power their friends in the party invariably put an extinguisher on the revolutionary rush lights that illuminate the Globe office. The cunning old fellows are glad enough to get Senatorships when they are in the gift the party. Hon. Gionge Brown was glad to become a Senator. His organ has abandoned as many as possible of his tradi tions, and this continual pelting of paper pellets at the Senate is one of the amusements of Mr. Brown's successors.

--- These puerile people tell us: "Everyone who takes an interest in the welfare of the country, and who desires that its institutions should be adapted to its cir-cumstances and to its wants, feels that the Senate as at present constituted cannot le much longer maintained."

Properly translated, this means that hal a dozen persons who have very little regard for any part of our Con federation or constitution have acquired a hostility to the Senate, and want abolished or destroyed. "Bystander has very little confidence in any part the permanence of the Confederation. The Globe people are actually hostile to the Confederation, and would very gladly begin its destruction by abolishing the Senate. There are not a dozen people in Senate. There are not a dozen people in Canada who would seriously consider the abolition of the Senate. We say "abolition," for that is what it really means; the temporary expedient of an elective Senate would be a mere blind.

---Our contemporary says:

"" The fundamental objection to the Senate as now constituted is that it does not represent the people; that it does not represent the people; that it does not represent the people of any large disas of the people or any great public interest; that it is wholly irresponsible to the people, and that the majority act as if they owe responsibility only to the part chief, whose creatures they are." chief, whose creatures they are."

The Senate represents, to begin with, the provinces and the minorities. It was framed for this purpose among others. It represents also the experience, wealth, and the ability of the provinces in a degree quite equal at least to the representation of these qualities in the Commons. To say that it is irresponsible to the people is to say nothing. It is composed, however, of men nominated by men who are responsible to public opinion. Can the Grit organ account for a single vote cast against the Liberal-Conservative party on account of any nomination to the Senate? It cannot do so. Can it give us the name of a single constituency it give us the name of a single constituency in Canada in which at the general elections of 1878 or 1882 the composition of the

Senate was made a test question ? It can-

Again we read:

"The Senate, therefore, not only does not represent the people, and is not responsible to the people, but it is wholly independent of the people. This must be changed. If it be thought desirable to have a second legislative chamber, that chamber must be composed of men elected by the people, representing the people, and responsible to the people."

You want more elections! The people's complaint is that we have too many already. Would you consider that an elected Senate represented the people?—you are always trying to prove that an elected Commons does not represent the people are always trying to prove that an elected Commons does not represent the people—unless, indeed, the majority be Grit! You blame the Senators, who are not responsible to constituencies, for being partisans—would they be less partisats if they were the product of hotly contested elections? You condemn the Senate as consisting of Sir John Maddonald's adporters—we tell you that if the people had the election of them, they would be just as strong supporters of that statesman. Now there is a fair representation of the Grit party in the would be just as strong supporters of that statesman. Now there is a fair re-presentation of the Grit party in the Senate; under a system of popular elec-tion this representation would disappear.

soon became satisfied that the creation of such a body was a grave mistake, and that the only way to make the Senate really useful and valuable was to make it a representative

Quote us the speech on the hustings, article in the Globe, in which that che rticle in the Globe, in which the property of opinion was expressed by Mr. Brown. He had not changed his opinion at the thate of Mr. Blake's Aurora speech or hate of Mr. Blake's Aurora speech or h Mr. Mills' whimsical propositions. And he was not the man to keep his mouth shut upon any change of opinion regarding an essential part of our Confederation.

—As we said in the beginning, we do not believe in the bona fides of the Globe's attack on the Senate. It is only midsummer silliness. It may perhaps continue till the Grit party come into power at the beginning of the twentieth century. If they continue this with some other of their traditions we shall be sure of two things, 1st, that those who now talk of breaking up the Confederation will preserve it in order that they may rob the treasury; and, 2nd, that those who are As we said in the begin now demanding the abolition of the Sen-ate, or its conversion into an elective be the leader of the party.

A NEW QUALIFICATION. THE election trials are throwing new light upon the CROOKS licensing system. over which Mr. Mowar presides with so much benevolence and dignity, and with such political advantage to himself. In the Welland trial, which has advanced a stage and was on Saturday postponed until September, an interesting story is told by witnesses of Reform proclivities. LUTHER BOARDMAN is a tavern-keeper in Crowland. and James Henderson was until recently License Commissioner and president of the Reform Association of the county.

BOARDMAN and HENDERSON did not get on well together, and the former wanted the latter deposed from the commissionership. Lest the tavern-keeper should be offended at HENDERSON'S re-appointment and decline to sid those earnest advocates of temperance, the Ontario Ministers, in the elections of February last, the naming of the license commissioners for 1883 was delayed by Mr. Mowar until March. They should have been appointed in January. In March Mr. Mowar and his colleagues rose from the dirt in which they had been crawling before BOARDMAN and re-appointed HENDERSON. This astonishing exhibition of temporary independent alarmed the Reform Association of and, and a deputation from that august begged him not to act, as BOARDMAN'S opposition was dreaded. Just at this time the Mowar Government prostrated itself again before BOARDMAN, d HENDERSON'S official notification of we see how entirely free from partisanship the Crooks licensing system is, and how Government labours in the great cause of

it has hitereto been thought that the license commissioners were appointed solely because of their political bias, but it is clear that a straght Grit record and a will-lingness to administer the licensing system in the interests of the Reform party are not the only qualifications for a comer. He must also have the approval of the tavern-keepers who vote with

THE SENATE. THE Grit organ is gradually reducing its arguments" against the Senate to their roper lugical absurdity. Any high schoolpoy who would send such articles as those in the Globe to the head master as an exercise in English composition might be in its composition all the heads of departments and the most thoroughly representative men of all the annual conferences, praised, perhaps, for spelling correctly, but would find "rubbish" written on the corner when the essay was returned. Day after day the organ has been asserting that the Senate is slavish and servile and useless, and must go. But not a single tolerable specimen of the Senate's servility has been offered us; and not a word of decent reply has been dared in reply to the case we have made out for the conservation of an essential part of our constitution. Two or three totally unknown chatterboxes in

the Grit organ are reviling a collection of Senators who are their superiors in every particular. One very able gentleman openly accuses the Senate of worthlessness ecause, in fact, he thinks Confederation is almost worthless too. But the vast mass of the people of Canada are satisfied with the constitution as it exists. They have seen these breezes of Grit opinion swell up and die away before now. They know that the Grits, when in power, are quite ready to accept Senatorships.

And they do not believe in the honesty of the demand for the alteration of the constitution or the total abolition of the

-We are told in reply to our former

"A Senator once appointed is a Senator for life, and can laugh at public opinion and disregard public indignation. Senators elected by the people may be partisans, but they would seldom be such slaves of a party or of a party leader as the present nominated Senate has shown itself to be; would seldom dare to outrage public opinion and public. dare to outrage public opinion and public decency as the nominated Senate has so often outraged both."

Pray in what has the "slavishness" of the Senate appeared? It has passed many measures without alteration. But they had first been passed by the Commons. If the Senate was slavish, the Commons was slavish too. Would it alter the state of things if there was a change of parties of things if there was a change of parties and a change in the party complexion of the Senate? Would slavishness to Mr. BLAKE OF Mr. CASEY. OF JOE RYMAI, OF whoever may be the Grit leader, be Virtue, while slavishness to Sir John Maddonald is Vice? In point of fact a general agreement in the policy of the leader of a party is not slavishness, but Principle and Unity. The Grits are sadly wanting in these qualities. Hence they are in these qualities. Hence they are in Opposition. Hence they are hysterical. Hence they how! But what the public want is not hysterical howlings, but a few strong facts and a little common sense, and a grain or two of fair play.
If the Senate has "outraged public decency"
give us an example that we may discuss it.

-The Grit hoof appears very clearly

in the following seutences:

"If the people chose to elect Senators who would support and obey Sir John Macdanaid as seme of the members of the House of Commons do, the people must be content to bear the consequences of their own act for a time; but a day of reckoning must come, and then the power to make such changes as experience proved necessary would be in the hands of the people themselves."

The is because the Senators who would have been opposed to it, but, submitting themselves to the godly judgment of their brethren, they have

support Sir John Macdonald that the Globe objects to them. The Commons, as we pointed out before; support Sir John; the People support him; the Queen honours him; the Imperial law officers support him; he has been and is the master mind of the Confederation. This is the reason why the Grit organ is sad and sore and insolent. But the people have supported him since Confederation, sixteen years ago. The accident which put a vulgar pack of parasites, charlatans, and plunderers in office in 1874 will not occur again. It was repented of in two favour of the measure, to the principle of which, at least, they know their Church t action of its highest court

EDITORIAL NOTES. The Manitoba Legislature has declared in

avour of voting by ballot. The boilers of a large steamer exploded at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday. It is strange, in view of the dangers of stemmboat travelling, that the Reform party should object to the expenditure made upon the inspection of steamboats.

in 1876 we believe Sir John Macdonald would have been returned. And we tell the Grit party for their comfort that the people will support. Sir John Macdonald just as long as he lives; aye, and after he has gone, his principles and policy will suffice to carry on this friends in a fresh career of useful government. The vote on the Methodist union question stands :- Clerical, for union, 394; against union. 255; majority, 139; lay, for union, 7,084; against union, 1,425; majority, 5,659. The General Conference, which meets at Belleville in the fall, will finally decide the

> It is to be regretted that the Ontario Gov rnment has sent Mr. W. H. Higgins, of Whitby, who is "wanted" in the North Ontario election case, out of the country. One would have thought that the exponents of pisty and political honour would have courted investigation rather than have shinked it. Several days ago THE MAIL challenged

It is not a side issue: and what our contemporary says of Mr. Brown is rubbish. There is no one in connection with the Globe now to whom Mr. Brown would have confided a private opinion contrary to his official acts, his public utterances, and his personal conduct. You might as well tell us that Mr. Brown privately did not believe in Preshyterian. numerous industries which it alleged had been closed by the National Policy. The organ has not come to time yet. Of course, if there had been any truth in the statement the industries would have been promptly Hon. David Mills announces that while the

the organ of the Reform party to name the

person who makes it. It is untrue. Mr. Mills may consider himself a member of the Anglin-Cameron-Edgar syndicate of libellers. He has earned the place. The organ of the Grit party in Toronto

wants the Imperial Government to consult the wishes of Canadians before selecting a Governor-General for the Dominion. The Governor-General for the Dominion. The London organ of the party is of the opinion that any interference by Canadians would embarrass the Home Government. Does not this difference of opinion entitle the Toronto organ to call the editor of the London paper bad names, and to allege that his character is not good?

The Globe intimates that the Minister who is at the head of the Department of Railways enjoys what it describes as "pickings." This is one of the contemptible insinuations for which the Auglin-Cameron-Edgar slander syndicate is becoming celebrated. It is easier to insinuate what is not true than to prove

La Patrie says that " while La Miner professes to favour decentralization, its great party confrère, THE MAIL, advocates centrali zation at Ottawa." There is centralization and centralization. The only centralization. THE MAIL favours is that authorized by the constitution and agreed upon by the fathers of Confederation.

Hon. John Simpson used to call it "me merism." Hon. George Brown called it 'making a big push." John Madiver described it as "putting down bribery and cor-ruption with lots of money." Mr. Morris characterized it as "missionary work." Mr. W. Ross, Mr. Mackenzie's first Midneter of Militia, termed it "reheving houest, worthy men." But Col. Morin, of Welland, has a new name for it. He calls it "moral sussion."

dealer, went, during the election last February, into the neighbouring county of Welland to help Col. Morin, the Reform candi-Church—not only affirmed, by a practically unanimous vote, that such an union was desirable, and that it was f course, running in the interests of temper ance and morality. Mr. McGuire's labours in sisted, according to his own statement, in treating liberally. By the way, Francis Mc-Guire's licease has been renewed.

Some of the English Radical papers are souring on the Grand Old Man. London Truth charges that the appointment of Godley, a former private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, to be permanent Under-Secretary of India "bears all the appearance of being somewhat of a job," and aids:—"If Lord Beaconsfield had sanctioned such an arrange ment a roar of execration would have arisen To play pitch-and-toss with the great Indian poointments, either at home or in the East, a peculiarly unseasonable pastime.

Mr. Mowat is in England, Mr. Crooks is in England, Mr. Fraser is in his law office, the omnolent Mr. Pardee is asleep, and Mr. Young is learning his first budget speech. The Government of Ontario is therefore left to one person, and that person, Sturgis Hardy. Mr. Hardy has already brought the province into collision with the city authorities on the uniter state. ties on the water question. But what does he care whether the inmates of the provincial institutions are served with pure

of the country was then definitely and authoritatively settled; and henceforth all argument against it, in the body, has been clearly out of order. Opposition to it, is your with the Reform party; though, of course, the leaders hold up their hands holy horror at the thought of a violation the election law or of the Crooks Act. Albert Marsh, one of the sturdy East Northumberland Reformers, and withal an uncompromising opponent of electoral impurity and of intemperance, frowned down the peculiar kind of wickedness which the Grit politicians are for ever denouncing in the following manner, as described by himself:—"I treated on polling-day in my house and in my blacksmith shop; I had a demijohn of about five gallous in the shop. I might have treated fifty in the shop. I might have treated fifty in the shop. The whiskey was all gone before the poll closed. There was hardly a place around that there was not whiskey in." Napoleon Marsh, a determined elevator of the standard of political morality, corroborates this evidence, and says:—"There was liquor in his shop on polling-day, but witness did not know how it got there. He was not in the shop an hour during election day, but when passing through saw parties Marsh, one of the sturdy East Northumber bers of that body; but when any body, either political or ecclesiastical, has solemnly and constitutionally defined and affirmed its judgment respecting anything which has hitherto been matter of debate, it is, after the only alternative left to those who arter the only alternative left to those who are opposed to it is either submission or rebellion. This, as it appears to us, is precisely the position of the union question in the Methodist Churches; it has been decided by the highest authority known in these Churches, and until it is re-opened by deliberate and solemn legislative action, undown what has been done in the tion, undoing what has been done in the past, it is not a proper subject for hostile criticism upon the part of such as acknowday, but when passing through saw parties drinking there. He saw parties drinking on the street also." And so, with horns of whiskey and long drinks for everybedy, provincial rights and electoral purity were sustained in East Northumberland.

touching this matter which have been sub-mitted to the conferences which have re-cently been called to vote upon it. In every Hon. David Mills accuses his London Conservative contemporary with being "every instance they have unequivocally and em-phatically affirmed the principle of the measure for the unification of the denomithing by turns and nothing long." If a man nonestly changes his opinions sensible people think none the less of him; but if he changes his views for sordid motives he is guilty of conduct which is reprehensible. Now Mr. the strongest, not to say the most violent, anti-union speeches were careful to guard themselves against the imputation of being Mills announced himself in the election fol-Mills announced himself in the election fol-lowing the downfall of the Conservative Gov-ernment as an "Independent," but immedi-ately that he got a \$3,000 job from the Mowat Government to report upon the boundaries of Ontario he bloomed out into a thorough-going Grit. Mr. Mills violently attacked the Senate while he was a private member of the House; but a portfolio and \$7,000 a year caused him to suspend his efforts to destroy the Upper House, and to pretend to entertain a great respect for the decisions of that body. For \$3,000 Mr. Mills proved that the boundaries of Ontario extend beyond Manitoba, but for most solemn manner that it was not the union, but the basis, to which they were d. It is an interesting suggestive fact that everyone who voted on this ques-tion in the annual conferences which have recently been held voted for the organic union of all the Methodist Churches of

THE ANNEXATION PROBLEM. teasons Why Canada Should Not Join the

Sir.—I have been much interested in the discussion that has been going on, more especially of late, between the American and Canadian press relative to annexation, Canadian independence, the dismemberment of the Dominion, and the signs of disloyalty which the American newspaper man has permitted to grow up in his faney. As a result of the discussion the annexation problem has been pretty thoroughly ventilated; the bubble has been punctured through and through, and the outcome has been "wind—much wind;" so that those who hung their faith upon the "windy problem" have completely buried themselves out of sight under the "signs" they accepted as "strong indications" of pro-American sentiment which they fancied existed in the Dominjon of Canada.

The American press has discussed the great advantages that would accrue to Canada by becoming a part of the United States, from their own standpoint, in a most patriotic, able, and urgent manner. Whilst they have thus so ably argued the question, they evidently accepted the interances of a portion of the Reform (opposition to the Government) press of Canada as a basis of their views; not being suthiciently familiar with Canadia affairs to understand that the Reform (Opposi-To the Editor of the Buffalo Courier.

press of Canada as a basis of their views; not being sufficiently familiar with Canadian affairs to understand that the Reform (Opposition) party of Canada is without an able leader and is also without a platform. The Reform party has been and is a sinking ship—the press, the leaders, the party—drifting about in a most helpless condition not a man having the confidence of his tellows sufficient to warrant him in taking charge of the lifeboat. Each clique of the party, recognizing its helpless condition, has been savagely and desperately catching at every fragment of political chaff that has been cast in its way. These fragments they have vainly endeavoured to bind together in the hope that they might late Sir Albert Smith was suffering his last illness he was constintly assaulted by The Mail. The statement is characteristic of the strongly opposed to them now than ever be-fore, and the feeling of opposition is constantly increasing.

PROGRESS OF CANADA

I would ask, why should Canada become a part of the United States? It is but sixteen years since Confederation, and the rapid progress that has taken place in the allairs of the Government and the people during that brief period gives out no sign or reason wherein existing conditions would have been bettered under the "Stars and stripes." The fetters that bind the provinces together in one tetters that bind the provinces together in one great, grand Dominion, and the bonds that tie the common people together in their loyalty as a part of the great British Empire. have been forged in a war of "peace and good-will to each other." Whilst petty enmitties and strife agitate the surface of the political sea of Canada, yet there is beneath it all a loyal-ty, "deep-rooted and sure-footed," which will not brook the interference of anght else than that which does honour to the else than that which does honour to the British flag. The American press having become greatly interested in Canadian affairs, through the belief that much dissatisfaction exists, it has pressed most urgently of late the invitations to the provinces to become a part of the Republic. After remaining passive for a long time the Canadian press gives voice to sentiments that most heartily repudiate the inferences that have been dawn from the "family operate" as it were that from the "family quarrel," as it were, that has been going on within the borders of the Dominion. In addition to this repudiation strong ground is taken in regard to American institutions, wherein the Canadian press put forward the unanimous opinion that their own constitution is the best, and the most suitable to existing and prospective conditions.

The Dominion of Canada has before it as grand destiny, and if it has good government, as it is likely to have, there is not the slightest doubt as to its future. I would ask, is the religious and social life of the American people superior to that of Canada? Are the means of education for the masses betten in of a higher standard than in Canada? Is the indiciary as free from political bias as it is in judiciary as free from political bias as it is in Canada? Are the people more law-abiding than they are in Canada? Is the loyalty of the American any stronger in words and acts than is that of the Canadian? Are the American people any more intelligent than are the Canadians? Are American politicians, proportionately, as a body, as able and intelligent as are those of Canada? Are its artisans more advanced than those of Canada? Considering the Assistance of Canada? sidering the relative populations of the two countries, and the very important fact that it countries, and the very important fact that it is but sixteen years since the formation of the Dominion, I challenge any country on the face of the globe to produce an instance wherein there has been as rapid and permanent a growth, or more solid enterprise exhibited, than that of Canada since Confederation. Canada has within herself, as part of the British Empire, the elements of greatness, and is contented to work out her destiny without the slightest desire of catting in her without the slightest desire of casting in her of with the United States. The Canadians admire the Americans, recognizing fully their energy and enterprise, and realizing the exenergy and enterprise, and realizing the extent of their country and the greatness of its internal resources. They also recognize the fact that the great growth of the United States as a republic is due to the richness of its soil, the most advantageous conditions of climate, and the highly favourable geographical position which it occupies. Recognizing the important factors in the wonderful growth of the United States, and also the important fact that the policy of the Republic is "peace and non-interference with the affairs of foreign powers," they see in all this no reason for changing their allegiance from the British flag. There is no freer or happier people to-day on the face of the globs than the Canadian people; with liberally maintained churches and religious institutions; public schools and colligious institutions; public schools and col-leges second to none; a broad and liberal leges second to none; a broad and liberal electoral franchise; railways, a merchant marine, and public works—considering population—surpassing those of any other country in the world; a population physically, mentally, and morally the equal of the highest standard existing in the world of to-day. Under these circumstances why should the Canadian people seek for other government or conditions than those which they enjoy? No! The Canadian people have a strong and abiding faith in the future of the great Dominion which they now possess, and the connection between it and the motherland is highly acceptable and desirable. ceptable and desirable. THE LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The American Government and people thought to weaken the bond between Canada and Great Britain by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, but that was just where they made a very serious mistake. There was a very friendly feeling existing between the two countries at the time of the termination of the treaty, and if it had been continued there is not the slightest doubt but that it would have caused a desire for its perpetual continuance, and in what manner that would have been effected is readily conjectured. I say that if the annexation of Canada to the United States was ever a "live" issue in Canada it was just prior to the abrogation in Canada it was just prior to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty. A large percentage of the products of Canada found a ready and a profitable market in the United States, and a profitable market in the United States, and Canadian producers up to that time were not in the habit of trading, to any extent, in any other foreign market, hence they were very desirous to continue their commercial relations. As a result of the abrogation of the reciprosity treaty I would ask, did the Canadian people go a-begging and become despondent over the matter? No, they did not; they tried to have a renewal of reciprosity on equitable terms and they were refused, and they then set to work creating new channels for the products of field and factory, and they were highly successful. As a result a number of first-class stemmship lines now connect Canada with the leading countries of Europe, so that Canadian exporters and importers now buy and sell direct instead of doing business as formerly through middlemen. With the

very that Canada is able to do so well make money, there is growing up a national sentiment which pervades all classes of the people. Therefore, I repeat, that the favourcity Treaty, and that there is no sentimentry of notice existing in Canada at the resent time, nor is there likely to b

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Emigration of Paupers to America Canadian Vistors in the Metropolis. From Our Regular Corresponde THE MAIL'S LONDON OFFICES,

The topic of the day is the sharp discussion The topic of the day is the enary discussion which has risen in England and America over the emigration of Irish paupers to the States. Mr. Gladstone's Government have repeatedly blundered, but their mistake this time is one of some magnitude. Despite the assurances of the owners of the line taking the people of the owners of the line taking the people out, they are, many of them, as certainly paupers as if they certainly and actually came out of a poorhouse. A man who lives in a palace may not be a prince, but a man who for some time has left his home, resided in a workhouse, and has no property and no clothes, must per se be a pauper. America naturally objects to aged and infirm articles of this class being shipped to the States, and America is quite right so to do. What a very whirlwind and roar of patriotic denunciation would thunder over our shores if France shipped a few gross of the sans-culottes of Montmartre to Loudon. We should go as red in the face with angry heat as boiled lobsters, and excel a fish-fag in the vehemence of our adjectival remarks. So violent is the storm which has risen that in to-day's Times the secretary of Mr. Tuke's fund writes to specially protest against Canada being connected with the idea that resupers are horse connected with the idea that resupers are horse connected. ally protest against Canada being connected with the idea that paupers are being sent out there from either Ireland or England. In fact the controversy has brought out into sharp relief the extreme wisdom of the course taken by your agents and officers here in testing all applicants for emigration to the Dominion, and in ascertaining that they were, in every sense, as far removed from the position of a pauper as gutters are from the tops of church-steeples. The whole incident will tend to raise Canadian emigration and the status of the Canadian emigration and the status of the Canadian emigration. dian emigrant greatly in popular estimation is and has been. CANADA IN LONDON.

This week we have been holding quite a carnival of Canadian friends in London and its environs. Some of the lacrosse boys write in that they are enjoying a short holiday down by the sad sea waves, and for the rest all the noted gathering places of Canadians in town are crowded with well-known faces. In one morning, at your new MAIL offices here, we had five-and-twenty Canadiaus, busy looking over the files from home, and the postman who delivers The MAILS enters the door of 446 very gingerly when he sees round him great ring of stalwart sons of the Dominion ready to pounce upon every packet of papers almost as soon as they touch THE MAIL'S armost as soon as they touch the MAL's reading-room tables. Among the more distinguished strangers who are now sitting at the capitolar hearthstone of the Old Country are the Hon. O. Mowat, the Hon. D. L. Macare the Hon. O. Mowat, the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Osler, of the Canadian North-West Land Company, the Hon. D. A. Smith, and many other gentlemen of standing and influence are also here. Several of the above are accompanied by the ladies of their families. In the midst of all this visiting between the oldest of our colonies and the motherland, the Illustrated London Newscame out last week most opportunely with a full page engraving of the lacrosse team, on the whole well drawn. Big John, pictured, comparatively, as tall as Cleopatra's needle, occupied the post of honour, feathers and all, and only needed an internal fog-horn—worked by steam—to be very like the original. The other portraits of the team—McNaught, Dr. Beers, Ross Mackenzie, and the rest—are creditable works of art. I strolled the other afternoon into the "Old Cheshire Cheese," in Fleet street. A hostelry beloved of the great Dr. Johnson, of quaint old Boswell, of Goldsmith, and of all the wits of the famous Coffee-house and Taller period. The afternoon was hot, and the Cheshire Cheese was cool. Likewise, also, and peradventure, the liquids disposed therein were leed. At any rate, a goodly company were assembled. "To them enter," as the play has it, a countryman, very dusty, very dry, and very burdened with

A BIG CIGAR BOX,
which might have belonged to Anak. Calling for a drink, the son of the soil requested
the barmaid to allow him to leave the cigarbox, and he would call back for it. Assent was given, and in due time the countryman, after taking "an observation" of the ceiling through the bottom of a Brobdignagian tumbler the size of a bucket, travelled off. It was some hours after, and the night's work being done, I strolled into "The Cheese" to hear of the latest thing in murders or other catastrophes, which are flashed from mouth to mouth in press circles by a species of invisible telegraphy. I found the company speculating, seeing that the countryman had not returned, whether it was justifiable to open the big cigar box, which lately, it seemed. proposition was carried nem. con., and one of the young ladies behind the bar volunteered to do the deed. A huge knife was found at last, large enough to pry open the lid. Inch by inch it gave way—when, with a dash and victous sort of bound, a pocket edition of a fox with two miles of tail sprang out. Then ensued babel. The British female hates rats worse than last fall's bonnets, and shricks rang out like a toosin animated by Diabolus. The rat, for rat it was, though it was big enough for a sooty sheep, made matters worse by charging a shelf of glasses. Down they came with a run, accompanied by a dozen old China punch bowls. And now the manly voice of the journalist was heard in the elementary exercises of pro-fauity as the talling crocks and glass cut him in the face and spiit his liquor. Some valiant souls, animated with that discretion cheque drawn on the Bank of Elegance, seized their potations and hastily mounted the tables. As they mounted in a hurry, the tables, unused to about three tons apiece of humanity descending on them in a lump, all broke down, and the din went clanging up to the quiet atars roughned the nodding polices. the quiet stars, rousing the nodding police-man from his lair, and over the prostrate forms of adjective-using Bacchanals, and in and out of that bar, went the demoniac rat, and out of that bar, went the demoniac rat, while the alarmed police and startled neighbours pummeiled at the now closed doors, and commanded us to open in the Queen's name. At this juncture a terrier came on the scene, and a battle royal commenced. Again over friends and foes went dog and rat, and then rat and dog, while strong men plunred and fought to get clear of the broken woodwork, and drinks got mixed more than the passengers in a night excursion car when all passengers in a night excursion car when all the lights go out and the train bumps over the track. Those who lived to see the end of

Sir Albert Smith's Will.

From the Moncton Transcrip The will of the late Sir Albert Smith was admitted to probate on Monday morning be-fore Judge Oulton. William Hickman, Esq.

ers.

The will names Lady Smith executrix, and E. J. Smith and H. R. Emmerson, esquires, as executors. A summary of the principal bequests is as follows:

To Lady Smith the homestead and \$5,000 annually during her natural life, also the household furniture, plate, piano, books, horses, pictures, carriages, farming utensils, etc.

etc.

To each of his brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces living, \$1,000.

To his servants, Maggie Saragu, \$100, and Kate Hartnett, \$75.

The residue of his property, both real and personal, to his son John, the moneys to be invested by the executrix and executors un-

SKYWARD BY Remarkable Adventure

At the still hour of Morehead correspondent Patriot, had the trump of as all to a 'final worldly not have come over the who were present and wonderful and miraculo happened in this or any or Robert Elliott, of Texas, the past ten days or m health of her child, and sweet little cherub years old, who is muc a spell of Texas fo ing about 10 o'clock a made his appearance in with a large cluster of the toy balloons. Major Haw to amuse little Birdie, wh had in his arms, tied the waist and then, as is ofte children, gave her a toss o the air, and held out his h as he saw her rapidly going she had passed the house-

FLOATING IN THE with outstretched hands could be heard distinctly mamma, mamma," until drowned by the whistling the men at the hotel starte the little course. the little one was drifting. By an act of Divine Pro pany, with a party of taking a sail. Mr. Vo. most expert riflemen in the God had ordained it, he Smith & Wesson rifle. H the situation, remarking, sea, and going at the ra our, and now 400 minute going higher, cut those balloons, and "Bang!" went the rifle position. Again, again, a shot one balloon disapshouts of the boatmen. it became evident that the longer carry the weight o angel, as she was gre a straight line, but i tion, toward Harker's Isl DEAD OR

none could tell. Down comes—as gently as if hands—to fall in a crad fear and trembling all ran front. "Gentlemen," sa dinged if she ain't alive an sat little Birdie playing wand as she was picked up handful, saying, "Desc sel With the prize all return There sat Mr. Voorhees, pallor on his countries." pallor on his countenance, he had saved the babe heart gave way and he we little darling came out a pin, and seemed to look o as run gotten up for her ar Thus ended a day of the old North Carolina resort thought of, and may the witness its like.

THE MARBLE

Mrs. A. T. Stewart's Isola Avenue Pail
Alone in her marble pala
of A. T. Stewart. His ren
supposed to be resting ben
cent mansoleum of Garden more secluded than is the

The greater portion of th is closed, dust gathers upon furniture, its blinds of while out the exterior view, and of rooms on the western c is practically deserted. I touching in her splendid i of the fashion, care, elegan tivity of a restless social w A lady with silvery gr tures are still clear dences of refinement, is Meyes are yet undimmed. She is of kindly presence tures bear the traces of a habitual sternness of upon her features when in when lit up with the it topic, affords the observe what Mrs. Stewart was in the aid of a silver crutch can get about fairly. B

when the services of her are much in request. A WOMAN OF Mrs. Stewart is a wo When able she rises by 10 c fasts usually alone. Her modest, and her rich but equipage contains the old-tea, dry toast, and some lig food, as chicken or fish. touches, save toward eveni retirement, between 9 and glass of port acts as a genti night of peaceful repose. But despite her long year has certain duties to be

business tact, inherited phusband, is still characteris art's domestic habits. There are certain pens after, accounts of personal investigated, letters to be friends to be received. Be signature has to be obtaine ness formalities that are this takes up more time

appear. One of her favourite pas many old people, is to indu or having her hair brushed are long and fine, and thou may have told upon her added to, rather than det glory of her hair. This lasts for an hour or more, ion-sometimes it is a re the newspapers, or from a Her moods are variou ing to her mind. One day inguine, and exceedingly she may be plunged into tached friends. When lat morbid reflections she has for hours upon her couch u Her husband's portrait room, protected by a small look at it for an hour at again the curtain will ren

for days.
Under some conditions h prising, and her health, u good, considering the men has undergone. Her palace and day, and to get to se one of the impossibilities not included among her war

The vivisections at the have attained wide notors Sequard, in justification of thought fit to make a spe professor said that he ha professor said that he had bempting some interesting partial amesthesis by carbon purpose he had chosen young jects, their physical con more nearly akin to that system the doctor deaden least twenty four hours the patient, and his ancest the sense of feeling. The your recently caused such an our sion had been analytication three days previous, and then made a deep incis which the animal had not e incision has since been sereating and playing mean