TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. 

Give post-office address in full.
Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

THE DAILY MAIL 

cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of The Mail Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of error or omissions in lexal or any other advertisement the Company do not hold themselves liable to damage further than the amount received. amage further than the amount received hem for such advertisements. Cuts for adversements must be mounted on solid met

THE WEEKLY MAHL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents pe Hine of solid nonpareil.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS ON FIRST PAGE
—Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property
Wasted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted,
Articles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal:
5 cents per word each insertion; or 30 cents per
word for five insertions.
Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or tions wanted, mechanics wanted, post-Feund, Cattle Strayed : 24 cents per word et insertion : or 10 cents per word for five insertio

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1884. WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

MEETING OF THE LOCAL LEGIS-LATURE. .

AT a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet held recently it was decided to call the Local Legislature for the despatch of business on Wednesday, the 23rd January instant. Our readers may anticipate a very lively and interesting session.

THE DECISION IN THE QUEEN VS. HODGE.

ANOTHER desperate attempt to misinterpret the decision in the Queen vs. Hodge leaves the Grit organ even worse off than before. In order to make a point the organ says:

"What is the main point at issue between the Federal and Provincial Governments? Here it is, as put in the mouth of the Governor-General at the opening of Parliament

last year :-' 'I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicia Committee of the Privy. Council, delivered last June on the appeal of Russell versus the Queen, goes to show order to prevent the unrestrained saie of intoxirs, and for that purpose to reut cating liquors, and for that pur granting of shop, saloon, an tavern licenses legislation by the Dominion Parliament will e necessary.

There are two replies to this, both conclusive.

1. That the speech of the Governor-General did not and could not form part of the evidence submitted to the Appeal Court, nor was it made part of his argument by Mr. KERR-Mr. KERR is a lawver and knew better.

2. That the speech of the Governor-General states no more than the truth. The decision in the Queen v. Russell recognized the supreme authority of the ninion Government to deal with the subject as one of trade and commerce. This involves the sole right to issue licenses -that is, in the language of the speech. to regulate the granting of them.

-That the supreme power of dealing with the sale of liquor as a matter of trade and commerce is in the Dominion Parliament, is a question settled beyond dispute. That was the decision of the Su-Court of New Brunswick. That was the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. That was the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench and of the Court of Appeal in Ontario. And that was the decision of the Privy Council in the two cases of Russell and Hodge. Let us quote the exact language of the judgment in

Regina v. Hodge : "Their lordphips consider that the powers intended to be conferred by the Act in question, when properly under-stood, are to make regulations in the na-"ture of police or municipal regulations of a merely local character for the good gov-"ernment of taverns, &c., licensed for the sale of liquors by retail, and such as are calculated to preserve, in the muni-cipality, peace and public decency, and repress drunkenness and disorderly and riotous conduct. As such they cannot be said to interfere with the general regulation of trade and commerce which he "longs to the Dominion Parliament, and do not conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which does "not appear to have as yet been locally

If anything could be clearer than that we should like to know it. It is noticeable that the Globe fights shy of these and similar damaging opinions in the judgment.

-The organ says also :--Now, it is a self-evident proposition that if one Legislature has exclusive power over a

particular subject, another Legislature can neither have exclusive nor concurrent power. Now, the judgment in Kegina v. Hodge contains these words which the organ may have overlooked, but most probably sup-

"It appears to their lordships that Russell v. the Queen, when properly understood, is not an authority in support of the appellant's contention, and their lordships do not intend to vary or depart from the reasons expressed for their judgment in that case. The principle which that case and the case of Citizens' Insurance Company illustrates is, that subjects which in one aspect and for one purpose fall within sec. 92, may in another aspect and for another purpose fall within

Life is too short to follow up the Globe in its excursion into the realms of misrepresentation in regard to this case.

The organ makes one statement ch we desire to challenge at once. It

its desperate effort to bolster up the lost cause, fails back on an alleged opinion of Mr. Bethuse's, given during the discussion upon the License Act. It asserts that Mr. Bethune gave as his opinion that the right to deal with the question rested wholly with the Dominion. Mr. Bethune never gave such an opinion. We believe that during the discussion on the Crooks bill Mr. Bethune, as a member of the House, raised the moot point whether the right to limit the number of licenses rested with the Dominion or Provin-cial Legislatures. That is the only ground for the pretence that Mr. Bethune legal opinion upon the question. As to what that opinion is, it is sufficient to say that Mr. Bethune argued the Hodge ca e before the Court of Appeal with the Attorney-General on behalf of the Ontario Government.

Our reply will be specific, so that there need be no mistake as to our meaning or is regards the points at issue. 1. Mr. Berhune's speech, as reported in the Globe of 1876, has been quoted in THE MAIL at least a score of times since to our notice. No attempt has ever, bethis, been made to explain it, qualify it, or deny it. Our contemporary

oes not now state that it has Mr.

BETHUNE's authority for its denial. 2. Mr. BETHUNE's language, as reported in the Globe of 1876, was as follows: "He thought it was clear that this (Local) House could not abolish saloon or sho "licenses, though it was a misfortune "licenses, though it was a misfortune "that they could not. He also believed that this (Local) House could no more limit the number of shop licenses than they could limit the number of dry goods stores. He cited "cases to show that this was the law, and that the Dominion Government had always claimed the jurisdiction in these matters. The House had the right to make police regulations, but could not prohibit the sale of liquor in these

In fact Mr. BETHUNE's opinion was just the opinion entertained by Sir John Mac-DONALD when he saw the necessity of supplying some prempt means of controlling the opening of places for the sale of liquor. Mr. BETHUNE has not during the year, and more that we have been quoting his words, made any attempt to explain them away. Aud we do not believe he will make the attempt now. In the meantime, it is very obvious that our contemporary is wrong in denying that Mr. BETHUNE'S position is antagonistic to the constitutionality of the Crooks Act. The fact that he took a brief in its favour does not alter the case at all. Mr. BLAKE was one of the counsel for McLaren, and gave an opinion in favour of McLAREN'S views, unless we are mistaken. The point of honour, with Mr. BLAKE, is not delicate. Mr. BETHUNE's position is different. In accepting a brief he was only bound to present his client's view of the law; the point of honour was safe with

THE SCHOOL BOOK JOB.

Northing could be more obvious than that a gross job has been perpetrated on the public by the Mowar Government in this affair of the school books. The sole object of all the disturbance and expense to which school teachers, inspectors, trustees, and parents have been put, has been, and is, to recoup to the NELSON firm (of made in Globe "stock," to the extent of omething like \$200,000. Mr. NELSON purchased the Globe" " stock " for the purpose of using it as a whip over the Local

With this whip-such as it was-in his hand, he visited Mr. Mowar and his coland was given to understand that his books would be authorized. He left Canada with the most perfect assurance that his purchase of Globe stock had given him a chance to recoup by means of imposing his Readers on the people of Ontario, and he sent an agent to Toronto to provide for their due circulation. Some of them were, with the consent of the then Minister Education, introduced by the school authorities of several places which we could name, for the concealed purpose of enabling the Government to quote the fact as proof of the "popularity"

But in the meantime a change had o curred. Other books, twenty per cent. cheaper, and in the opinion of practical men better, than the NELSON books, had been prepared. These made the authorization of Nelson's alone an impossibility. But the Nelson stock in the Globe mis not be ruthlessly slaughtered; and so time was given to Mr. Nelson to prepare a special " Canadian" edition of this book. This was done; and as soon as the advance copies of these books were at hand, and when there were not a dozen sets of them in Ontario, Mr. HARDY, as acting Minister, authorized the two sets of readers. GAGE'S and NELSON'S.

This was not what the NELSON interest (and stock) wanted; it would take a good deal more to make the Globe stock look like anything else than playing ducks and drakes with money; but it was the best that could be done even for "the friend o the family" under the circumstances. But the circumstances were not ended. Mr. HARDY had a trick or two left. He had informed the agent of the NELSON series that the NEISON books had been placed first, in the Central Committee. But when nine-tenths of the School Inspectors (probably Mr. G. W. Ross amongst the number) had decided against the NELSON readers,

HARDY, at the solicitation of NELSON agent, took from the Mr. inspectors in violation of the the power which they had, and which Mr. HARDY specifically confirmed in July 1883 (only a month before the Acts in question) and thus prevented their views rom being carried out. This was some satisfaction to the anxious Nelson interest and made the Globe stock (\$200,000) look

less like a bad dream. Then the NELSON books were, without the consent, and we believe against the wish, of the masters, forced into exclusive use in the Normal and Model Schools in Toronto and Ottawa. This is the first case on record it is said in which books were forced on these institutions against the course when the Globe and NELSON interest was going into the public mendicancy ousiness, any little grist that came to their

But in spite of everything that could be one to make the NELSON books successful, and the NELSON stock in the Globe look less like a vanishing ghost in a fifth rate tragedy, the game was not successful The NELSON books did not take. One series, the Gage books, were away ahead-Mr. Ross will witness that fact-and the Royal Canadian" series was obviously apable of making a most successful ef

ort for a fair share of public favour. The NELSON soul took alarm, and the Globe stock (\$200.000) began to burn with blue fire and assume a "lost" expression. Consequently Mr. Ross, whose facile virtue was witnessed by the jingle in his pocket of one publisher's money, was apsealed to-no doubt on purery literary and not political grounds-to save another

publisher from extinction. The way to do riva books to begin with. That was done by means of a notice in the Globs. Then the idea of a "composite series ·--O. most ingenious phrase!—was adopted, in order that the NELSON soul might have a little satisfaction, and the Globe stock (\$200,000) might look less like a despairng ghost.

Let us again call attention to the reults. Two publishing firms with good book

well received, have been first author one of them actually authorized and the other promised authorization, and then robbed, in a measure, by the sudden stopping of their authority. There is talk of their proceeding in Equity against the Government for the enforcement of what they deem an agreement. Of course that is their affair not ours, and we have no opinion about it.

The NELSON or Globe firm have been subsidised by the "composite" fraud which gives them, we understand, the books on which they will make the profit. This is a subsidy paid to people whose sole merit is in having a lot of esperate stock in the Globe,

All the booksellers who have the authorized books on hand will be injured : some t them ruined.

of them ruined.

All the inspectors—Mr. G. W. Ross among them—who have been recommending one series or the other—but not the Nelson books at all—will be discredited. All the trustees who have recommended one set of hooks will be blamed.

All the parents who have purchased new school books since last Angust, and they are legion, will have to buy the posite series" at prices which, as each publisher will have a monopoly, will not And when all is said and done, the pub

lic will know that this "composite series' is only a temporary fraud and will not be continued. It will not work, no, not even to supply with liveliness and activity the gaunt and grizzly skeleton of Globe stock the NELSON cupboard.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK SWINDLE.

Our morning contemporary was most unhappy in its defence of the school-book swindle on Saturday. In an article of a column there were singularly few facts ; and these-if we may be allowed the expression-were falsehoods. Let us expose

The first is as follows: "It is a fact so notorious as scarcely t need formal statement, that the publisher who got up the different series of school reader so much discussed of late did so as their own risk, without the slightest promise either positive or implied, that any or all of them would be "authorized." A few facts that will not be denied may

afford the judicious reader food for reflection, and the Globe material for wrestling with (a) Mr. CROOKS made it known over two years ago that he intended to change

the readers in the schools. (b) Mr. NELSON received from Mr. Mowar's Government (we understand it was from Mr. Mowar personally, but do Edinburgh) the sorry investment they not press that) a pledge that the Royal Readers-the Globe-Nelson series-would

be solely authorised.

(c) It was in consideration of this pronise that, to sid and please Mr. BLAKE (for whom Mr. GORDON BROWN had the contempt felt by all practical men) the change was made in the Globe office. (d) The publishers who got up the

various series of books were public notice to do so, and were informed officially that one or more sets would be (e) It was the intention of the Mowar overnment to authorize only the Nelson

Globe series, as per promise made to Mr. (f) Mr. NELSON was so sure of authorication for all his books that he sent an agent to Toronto to see to the distribution

the manuals. (g) When it was found that the Gage series was better for practical purposes han the NELSON series, and cheaper too time was given to Mr. NELSON to get up special Canadian edition, and then the uthorization was given to Mr. NELSON'S ooks (at the same time as GAGE's), when not a dozen copies of the NELSON books

were to be had. These facts cover, we think-and smother as well as cover—all the sugges-tions in the paragraph we have quoted rom the organ. Once more we read :-"The 'authorization' was to be determined by the merit of the production, after all the necessary expenditure had been incurred, and no one would have had the slightest o complain had the specimen copies of every one of the series been condemned and reject d. Men ofsen expend large sums of money in getting up an article 'on speculation,' but it does not follow that they have any right to be 'recouped' (we thank thee, Jew, for teaching us that word) for they outlay, if the

article does not suit." We will be as specific as possible in or reply to those remarks also, so as to afford he organ an opportunity to be just as pecific in reply—which so far it has not

(a) The settlement of the authorization question came by accident into the hands of Mr. A. S. HARDY—a very melancholy

act to begin with. (b) The agents of Mr. NELSON always ned that authorization would be given hem, and acted on that assumption with (c) With Mr. CROOKS' knowledge the

NELSON readers were actually introduced

n several places before they were authorized (d) Mr. Hardy, in giving the authorization, declared he had only carried out Mr. Crooks' plans-which were based on the Mowar-Blake arrangement with NELson by which Mr. Gordon Brown was sacrificed for the sale of the school books (e) The idea of "merit" never entered the head of Mr. HARDY. When ninetenths of the inspectors had decided against the Nelson books, on the ground of their demerits, Mr. HARDY took from the inspectors the powers they had under the statute-a point to which we refer elsewhere-; and Mr. NELSON's agent publicly boasted that he "had got Mr.

HARDY to cut off the heads of the in-(f) Mr. HARDY's haste in settling what was not a very pressing matter was suspicious. But it was necessary. The Globe-Nelson books were ready—at least samples were. The other books (the GAGE books) were good. The Royal Canadian Series a purely Canadian series—was also in the field with favour. And the NELSON in-

terest demanded urgency.

(g) The books were then "submitted" to the Central Committee. Of the nine members of this committee only three can claim to possess the practical knowledge fitting them to decide on merit in school books-Messrs, Glashan, McLellan, and WHITE; and of these three two were known to be not in favour of the NELSON series. The authorization of two series instead of one, and the exclusion of a third series as good as the rest, were the results that arose from purely Ministerial dictation and influence. This is made

plain by the facts-that the sion of the committee was opposed to the views of the most intelligent and ctical members of it, and that it was also in total opposition to the opinions of the inspectors and the subsequent action of the people, who decided against the NELSON books with a good deal of unani-

Our contemporary will have to be much more specific in its replies before it can make even a plausible defence for what we consider one of the grossest jobs ever perpetrated even by this Government.

THE GRIT ORGAN AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Our morning contemporary has dis-covered that Lord Lanspowns is coming to Toronto. It has also discovered that the Governor-General is worthy of a certain judicious approval. Yesterday the organ said :

When in public life he proved himself in all respects worthy of the name he " bears, and while yet a young man he attained a high position by his merits and abilities. Much has been said of the manner in which his Irish estates were managed in his father's time, and in his own earlier years. It is gratifying to learn that to-day the rents on those estates are lower than what is known as GRIFFITH's valuation, and the tenantry are so contented that no application has been made to the courts to fix a judicial rent.'

This is perfectly true. It is true now and it was true in October last when Lord LANSDOWNE arrived. But our contemporary then was not so friendly as not nor, even so coldiy, flattering. Then our contemporary said (Oct. 24th)

" Although the Irish people of Canada at first generally disapproved of the appointment to that high office of one whom they had learned to regard as a harsh landlord he has, on his landing, been received with the respect due to his position. In reply to that we said on October

1. The " Irish people of Canada never disapproved of Lord Lansdowne's appointment. A few nameless slanderers may have done so; but the overwhelming mass of the Irish people in Canada were as willing and loyal to welcome Lord Lansdowne as they would have been to welcome any other statesman whom the Crown might appoint.

"2. The Irish people in Canada had not learned to regard Lord Lanspowne as a harsh landlord. Some libellers in Chicago started such a story : but that story was promptly put at rest by the evidence of one of the priests of Lord LANSDOWNE'S neighbourhood."

Our contemporary has since learned that were correct. It probably knew then that we were correct. But in order to serve a rather shabby purpose, and cultivate what it believes, with insulting cynicism, to be the ruling opinion among rishmen, it repeated that wretched slander without a word of even the most cautious disapproval. Now it retracts it without a word of regret. The subject is one upon which we do not care to dwell at any length. The public will make the essary mental comments.

GARBLING THE PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION.

which the Grit organ is most ambitious. It is not one, however, in which it is successful. The position it has taken in regard to the case of The Queen v. Hodge should be a warning to all newspapers, and especially to all Grit newspapers. Legally and politically that position is untenable and discreditable.

We have already placed before the public what, we think, is the true meaning of all the legal decisions in regard to the business of liquor licenses. And we have long ago made the effect of the decision in The Queen vs. Hodge plain to our readers. We shall do so again in reply to the Grit organ's feeble attempt at misrepresenta-

tion. The organ contends that the question of the constitutionality of the Crooks Act is settled, and that the McCarthy Act of 1883 is " discredited." Now we turn to the very judgment quoted in the Globe's own columns, and we find-as in previous issues we had pointed out—that in the first place the Chief Justice in the Court of Queen's Bench said

"We, therefore, enter into no general consideration of the powers of the Legislature to legislate on the subject ; but, assuming this right so to do, we feel constrained to hold that they cannot devolve or delegate these powers to the discretion of a local board of commissioners.

And again, the Judicial Committee state ne effect of the decision in the Court of appeal as follows :

"Two questions only appear to have been discussed in the Court of Appeal, 1st, that the Legislature of Ontario had not authority to enact such regulations as were enacted by the Board of Commission. ers, and to create effences and annex penalties for their infraction; and, 2nd, that if the Legislature had such authority, it could not delegate it to the Board f Commissioners, or any other author ity outside their own legislative body. This second ground was that on which the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench rested."

This is at once a definition of the decision the Queen's Bench and a limitation of the decision in the Court of Appeal. And again, when their lordships state e grounds of the appeal before them

"The appellant now seaks to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeal, both on the two grounds on which the case was discussed in that court and on others technical but substantial, and which were urged before this board with zeal and ability. The main questions arise on an f the Legislature of Ontario, and on what have been called the resolutions of the License Commissioners.'

It will be seen by any intelligent man that the appeal as thus stated, is limited to the grounds in the Court of Appeal, e did not include the general question of the constitutionality of the Crooks

Again, Mr. KERR's argument, which no oubt was able and skilful, is thus stated in the decision :

" Mr. KEBR, Q.C., and Mr. JEUNE, their full and very able argument for the appellant, informed their lordships that the first and principal question in the cause was whether the Liquor License Act of 1877' in its fourth and fifth ultra vires of the Ontario Legislature, and properly said that it was a matter of importance as between the Dominion Parliament and "the Legislature of the province."
Here it will be observed that the argu-

ent is narrowed down to the two sections ned; and that this is so is clear by the very words in which their lordships dwell on Mr. KERR's argument. "Their lordships do not think it necessar in the present case to lay down any gener-

al rule or rules for the construction of the British North America Act. They are impressed with the justice of an observation by Hagarty, C. J., that in 'all these questions of ultra vires it is the wisest course not to widen the discusall these questions of 'sion by considerations not necessa involved in the decision of the point in "controversy." They do not forget that in a previous decision on this same statute (Parsons v. The Citizens' Company) their lordships recommended that, 'in per-'forming the difficult duty of determining such questions, it will be a wise course for those on whom it is thrown to decide each case which arises as best 'they can, without entering more largely 'upon the interpretation of the statute than 'is necessary for the decision of the particular question in hand.'"

It is clear beyond question that neither n the Queen's Bench, nor in the Court of Appeal, nor in the Privy Council, was uestion of the constitutionality of the rooks Act as a whole raised. All that has been "settled" is what he

never been seriously questioned by us, viz.: that as a matter of revenue and of lice regulation the Provincial Legislature an make rules for regulating the traffic, and can delegate its authority to Let us make this clearer still by en

sision given by the organ itself : "Their lordships consider that the powers intended to be conferred by the Act in question, when properly under stood, are to make regulations in the na ture of police or municipal regulations a merely local character for the good gov

more quoting the very words of the de-

ernment of taverns, &c., licensed for the sale of liquors by retail, and such as are calculated to preserve, in the municipality, peace and public decency, and repress drunkenness and disorderly and riotous conduct. As such they cannot be said to interfere with the general regulation of trade and commerce which be-longs to the Dominion Parliament, and do not conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which doe not appear to have as yet been locally

Surely we do not need to take up more space in discussing a case so clear as this MEETING OF THE LOCAL LLGIS-

LATURE. Mr. Mowar has made up his mind to ummon the Legislature. It was a wise resolve. Since the Legislature was elected Mr. Mowat has had several reasons for thinking that his control of it was problematical. We have some reasons for be-

lieving that his control of it will cease. Mr. Mowat has shamelessly broken faith with his own party since February last, and has forfeited the confidence of all the men of independent minds who may be among his followers. He may find that he is not in a position to claim the same slavish support that his HAYS and his FIELDS and like specimens of articulate imbecility, afforded him during past sessions. Mr. MEREDITH has altered all that.

When the elections were over in February last the Grit members found themselves committed to a policy of violent agitation for "Provincial Rights." Mr. must go." He had denounced Sir John MacDonald as "a traitor." He had refused to go to the Privy Council to settle the boundary dispute. His organ had declared that it was useless to go, and that the Privy Council could not settle the question. Now, however, he will expect all the members who howled in unison with him in February to whisper in humbleness their recantation, and their desire for an immediate Privy Council settlement in the

most peaceful manner.

During the months since February lass Mr. Mowar's organs have been committing his friends to the proposition that Mr. NORQUAY was a "Trespasser;" that all who countenanced him were "traitors that the Ontario gaol was the place for him; and so on. Since that time, however Mr. Mowar has backed down. The Globe has become Mr. Norquay's organ. Mr. Mowar's head may be seen sticking out of Attorney-General MILLER's pocke Mr. NORQUAY is now in friendly tenancy in common with Mr. Mowar. And the Grit members are expected to agree to Mr. Mowar's surrender, without protest Some of them may, perhaps, honestly pre fer to see Mr. MEREDITH'S policy carried out by Mr. MEREDITH himself, not stole

by Mr. MOWAT. The school book business is also one in regard to which Mr. Mowar must make very heavy draughts on the loyalty of his llowers. He will ask them to condone Mr. Ross's illegal and corrupt acceptance of a publisher's money. He will ask them to condemn Mr. Crooks and Mr. HARDY for authorising two sets of readers and promising authorisation to a third u August-even though it was in order t aid Mr. NELSON and the Globe. He will ask them also to sustain Mr. Ross in saddling three monopolies of school books or the people of Cntario.

We have some doubts about the friendliness of the response which Mr. Mowar will meet with from the Legislature he will have to face, fresh from the people whom he has betrayed, feeling that the have been in a manner led into an ambus of the enemy. Time will settle the doubts entertain, and to time we leave the solution.

PACIFIC RAILWAY PROGRESS. THOSE who look upon a transcontinental ailway as of the first importance in the ppening up and settlement of the great North-west will rejoice at the rapidity with

which the Canadian Pacific road is being constructed, and at the excellent progress made by the company having the work in hand during the past year. The contract was completed, as will be remembered, in 1881. During that year 165 miles of road west of Winnipeg were built. In 1882, 419 miles were added to the line. And during 1883, 376 additional miles have been completed. The road now reaches the summit of the Rocky mountains. track extends for 122 miles west of Calgary and for 962 miles west of Winnipeg. There are two roints in connecti

with the construction of the railway well worthy of notice. The first is the energy with which the work is prosecuted. second is the substantial manner in which the line is finished. No railway company having a half-hearted interest in its enter prize would go to work and build at the rate of three and a half miles a day. This the Canada Pacific Railway Company has done during the past summer. consecutive working two days the main and in forty-eight cons it constructed 166 more.

work is well done everyone who has inspected it testifies. The road is laid with the best steel rails. Along the main line stations are located at nearly uniform disances of eight miles, and at the alternate stations are provided depots, station-houses, and water tanks. At each of these alternate stations is provided a passing track, 2,000 feet in length, and a business rack of 1,000 feet, and each intermediate station has a track 2,000 feet long. Diviional points with train yards, engine sheds,

coal sheds, etc., are located at intervals 130 miles, and at the alternate divisional points repair shops are provided. This loes not look as if the road was built, as ome of its opponents said it would be built, merely to earn the subsidies, and afterwards to be abandoned. In the matter of branch lines the com

pasy has made much progress. It has branches from Winnipeg to Pembina mountain (100 miles), and to Gretna on he international boundary; from Win nipeg to Selkirk (22 miles), and from Emerson to the Pembina Mountain branch (23 miles). A branch uniting the Eastern division with Lake Huron at Algoma Mills has just been completed. Next summer the new line of steel steamers will connect it with Port Arthur. At the eastern end of the line work has peen carried on from Callander westward One hundred miles from Callander have been completed, leaving 447 to be built between now and the end of 1885 in order to connect with the track of the Western ction, which now terminates at Port Arthur. The company now operates 2.963 miles of railway, including the Eastern livision, the Ontario and Quebec, the Gredit Valley, and the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce. It will have in two years a line from Montreal to Port Moody. The Canadian Pacific Company

BDITORIAL NOTES.

means business

The Grit organ talks glibly enough about respect due to our judges." It was a long time before it could be brought to understand that there was such a thing, and its ideas on the subject are still hazy in the extreme,

A little less than half a million of immigrants entered the United States from all sources during the past year, being a large falling off from previous years. Still it comes up to the number said by the Grit press to have gone over from Canada alone.

Brigham Young's seventeenth widow has ust departed this life. The remaining sixeen will not be deterred by grief from setting their sixteen respective caps individually at sixteen susceptible Elders, or collectively at some single courageous Bishop. In the Bothwell trial Mr. Mills swore.

didn't say anything abusive against Mr. Stephens." Oh, dear, no! his mode of criticizing that gentleman has been always in erms of the fondest endearment. David is too philosophical to be abusive. (See London Advertiser. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

will reduce its rates for emigrants entering the North-West next spring by way of the lakes and Port Arthur to something like fifts per cent. less than they were last year. The true policy for the North-West is in one word "settlement." No man is perfect. John B. Gough ha

admitted to a reporter that profanity is his besetting sin, and that it is difficult for him to restrain an oath under aggravating cir-cumstances. Sir Richard Cartwright, too, in spite of his angelic temper and well-known niality of disposition, is somewhat " We frequently laugh at the English and

American papers that display occasionally a great lack of knowledge of Canadian geography. But such blunders occur nearer home. The other day Mr. David Mills, an ex Minister of the Crown in Canada, gravely informed the public that Seattle, W.T., is in

We recommend the following to the notice of Mr. Blake :-"An old Democratic war horse was asked what were the principles of his party. 'Principles!' exclaimed the old stager. 'Principles!' ciples!' exclaimed the old stager. ples! why we haven't got into power yet,' The hon, leader of the Opposition has probably been going about on the other side in disguise.

Senator Sunset Cox, one of the rejected candidates for Speaker, was at first inclined to refuse the enormous responsibility of Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The proposition of General Butler that every senator should have a private secretary cleared the way, however, for his acceptance of the office. Two of them could manage the whole Naval Department nicely.

There is just this difference between the policy of the Grit party and that of the Conservatives on the licensing question. The Grits say that as they are in power in the Province the Provincial Legislature must. whether empowered so to do by the constitution or not, regulate the licensing system. The Conservatives say "Let the responsibility of dealing with the licenses be placed upon the proper shoulders." Of course if the Conervatives were in power in the Province and the Grits in the Dominion, Mr. Blake and his followers would invent millions of reasons why the Federal Parliament should regulate

Canadians are urged to believe that if Mr. Mackenzie's notion regarding the construction of the Pacific railway had prevailed, wheat would be carried at a much lower rate than that for which it is carried to-day from Manitoba to the seaboard. Let us see, Under Mr. Mackenzie's plan it would have come by rail from Winnipeg to Rat Portage. Then it would have been dumped into barges and towed to some other place where it would have been drawn eight or ten miles by horses along a wooden tramway. At the end of this journey it would have been launched Having passed through Fort Frances canal would have been placed on board the cars again and bowled to Fort William, and then fter having wandered three or four weeks in the wilderness, it would have commenced its journey in earnest. The Reformers should also say that flour under Mr. Mackenzie's pian would have been moved not only more cheaply, but more rapidly than by the all rail

Cheerless homes and colourless lives drive many to drink and dissipation. When the well warmed and lighted corner tavern is more attractive than the squalid house to which the man returns after his labour, it is to be regretted but not wondered at that cognizing this, an effort is being made. every chance of success, to raise £50,000 to provide amusements for the poorer classes of East London. It is intended to erect a to erect a library and reading-room, which all may frequent, and also to provide a winter garden where anyone may go to hear good music who is so inclined, or to take part in the exercises of a gymnasium if more round, so that workmen, their wives and children, may have always some place other than street corners or gin palaces to we they may go of an evening. This movem cannot but help the cause of temperance,

RELIGIOUS

Rev. O. J. Booth, of St. Catharines, has leclined the call extended by Grace church

The Presbyterlan Church in the United States has an increased membership of 57,000

during the past year. Parlour Sunday schools are the latest means ed for reaching those of the upper classes of London society who are not regular church

The increase of membership of the United Presbyterian Mission in India last year was fifty per sent. In Sealkote alone over two hundred were baptised.

Archbishop Gibbons' presidency of the Baltimore Cathelic Council was confirmed by the Pope at an audience on Sunday prepara-tory to the Archbishop leaving Rome, Spurgeon's Pastors' College has graduated 652 men during the last twenty-seven years, 486 of whom are now Baptist preachers. Its expenses are more than \$30,000 a year.

In his sermon on Sunday Rev. Heber Newton, of New York, said he suspected the story of Joseph and his brethren was simply an ancient drama, Its literary merits wer of a very high order It is announced that the Rationalist Proestants of Germany and Switzerland are shortly to hold a convention at Frankfort-on-Main to discuss their duty about sending

Vice-Chancellor Jowett, of Oxford University, has appointed a Nonconformist, the Rev. R. T. Horton, an examiner in the Rudiments of Faith and Religiou, and the fact excites much comment in England. Mr. Tyler, the Zulu missionary, says that

Rationalist missionaries to the heathen

four years ago, the people wore nothing but the skins of cows and other animals. few of them appear in town without civilized The Reformed Episcopal Church of the

Good Shepnerd, Chicago, has decided to become a branch of Pilmouth Congregational Church of that city, and to adopt the congregational form of service and church gov There are now 31 synagogues in New York and the Jewish population is estimated at 80,000. The first Jewish settlers were 27 ex-

iles, banished from Bahia, in Brazil, on the general expulsion of the Jews from that kinglom. They came to New York in 1654. The Methodist missionaries in Norway are persecuted by the followers of the State or ersecuted by the followers of the State or atheran Church. A missionary was recently disqualified because he admitted on probation two 19 years old girls, and anothe missionary was fined in open court for having administered the Lord's Supper to a member

of the Lutheran Church. A Roman Catholic organ says that fortytwo years ago John Quincy Adams delivered an oration at the laying of the corner-stone of an observatory, near Cincinnati. In his address the "old man eloquent" expressed his hope that the cross should never loom on those heights. That observatory is now the property of the Passionate Fathers of the

At a full meeting of the clergy of the Rural Deanery of Lincoln and Welland at St. Catharines on Thursday, January 3rd, it was unani-mously resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is unjust and inexpedient that further grants of public money be made for the support of higher education, unless the claims the denominational colleges can at the same time be recognized.

The January Popular Science Monthly will have an article from Herbert Spencer on "The Past and Future of Religion." His point of view is that religion has been development. oped in past times, and is to be still further evolved in the coming ages, and his problem has been to find the fundamental law of this progress. The ground taken is that religious is not destined to pass away, but that it will be purified and exalted with the further evolution of human nature, of which it is an inlestructible element.

The Methodist Christian Advocate is diswhich some indulge in prayer meetings and class meetings, at camp meetings and revival services, which often closely borders on profanity." It says that a short time ago, at a fanity." It says that a short time ago, at a camp meeting in Massachusetts, a man declared that his telephonic connection with the Holy Ghost was special, and could not be cut off. The Baptist Examiner quite agrees with the Advocate that such language should be

suppressed. The Rev. F. R. Clarke, an English Jesuit, lectured in Chicago on Friday night, on the subject of "The Duties of Catholics with Respect to Modern Literature," He paid the American press some rather qualified com-pliments, and said :-- "Aside from the local newspapers there are many pictorial sheets, made up of cuts and articles, which are not only dangerous for the morals of the young, but absolutely pernicious for any reader. I hope you will not think me blood-thirsty if I should like to see hung to the lamp-post il of those publishers and writers who

the soul and contaminate the morals of the reading public." The American correspondent of the English Freeman (Baptist) says that Rev. Phillips Brooks is nominally an Episcopalian; his congregation is professedly the same. But what he is, the congregation is; and his churchmanship sits very loosely upon him. Theologically he is very bread; practically he is broader still. He is a man cast in a heroic mould, physically and intellectually; but he has a great heart, which is bigger than either body or mind. As a preacher he than either body or mind. As a property, is now, easily, the foremost in the country. In his regular congregation one can find the regular congregation in Boston, members of every denomination in Boston, who have left their own churches to find riches fare and a warmer welcome in hi ministrations. No denomination combined can wield the influence of this one man. For the hour Phillip Brooks is the preacher of

Class Attendance at Church Robert Laird Collier has the following in the New York Tribune :-

America.

"Religion is not dead in England. It is not dying in England. Nor has the estab-lished church of England in the least lost its hold upon the reverence and affection of the people of England. Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, St. Paui's Cathedral was literally hronged in every inch of seeing or hearing room. There were, at a rough guess, from 10.000 to 15,000 souls under the earnest and scholarly vo ce of Canon Liddon. And who were these people, from what classes and conditions of society did they come? answer is simple, comprehensive, and ac curate. They were all sorts of people, and Among the 2,000 people whom I saw star ing, I remarked men, women, and youths, who evidently belonged to the labouring and artisan classes, and in a chair two rows in front of where I sat, I recognised Mr. Jame Anthony Froude, and sitting near him was a young lady whom I took to be his daughter, as the illustrious historian and litterateur frequently referred to her Book of Common which he outwardly followed and observed with signs of deepest devoutness. It was refreshing to see poor people in St. Paul's Church! Oue always sees such people in the churches of Great Britain and everywhere or the Continent. When Marshal MacMahon was President of the French Republic I re member to have seen him in St. Roch's Church, in Paris, at high mass, kneeling upon his flag-bottomed chair, and next him a nurse in a pretty white cap—she as self-respecting as the great soldier and civilian. But, re-member, I was just back in London from Am-erica. No doubt poor people do go to church in America. Of course they do. But it has been my misfortune—perhaps my shame—no to see them. I attended religious worship six Sundays the last fall, in five different churches of three different denominations, and in different parts of the United States, and on no occasion did I see a man, a woman, or youth whom I took to be a labourer or an artisan, with the exception of one Sunday in a New England village. America is the exception to the rule in all Christendom." A CITY IN

Public Obsequi the High F

AN IMPOSING

In our last issue details, hastily colle the Humber, whereb ost and a larger nun injured. The names corded, it will be Aggett, Jos. Keefer, Mulhkan, J. Kerning J. White, Hugh Cun J. Rowlett, Wm. Tu J. Rowlett, W.m. 10
Later in the day th
from the debris and
—Thos. Burns, Cha
kenzie, Chas. Stanle
A. J. Seal, Sam. A. J. Seal, Sam. Fred, Boothroyd, and total of twenty-th casualty. On Trursd were added to the being Chas. MacDo Patrick Naughton, which was lollowed Turreff on Monday. On Friday the ren James Kelly, David Kerman were convey places, the bodies Chas. Spohn having laud, U.S., and Wh their friends gave meeting of citizens Friday it was decide those men unburied which purpose the \$2,000. The details that remained more the penalty of one railway company's p As early as two hours before its march to the Sile congregating in the had, dr.l shed, and knew there would be therefore all were an able a position as poss the funeral. Floats Lawrence market a neighbourhood were with notes breath of

folds. There they he beside their haly surged an ocean awaiting the apper Seen from an upper the sight was one Fast and west and me. East and west and o'clock approached, crowd was rapidl thousand human be gether on Front, Esp Market streets. A arms reversed pass sured step through bearskins towered dense throng as the a few paces in rear Cold and brilliant t the bright trappings and their drivers, the black pall which over the iron-mout pavement on each sid on the unwonted sti inspiring strains of Saul." "They Com in whispers throu were bared and bo came to a halt a fe street to wait for Every window w house top bore zens, who from waited for the lon begin while minute

Firing Party " G Sergeant Mulligan The Roy Grand Marshal Detachm Mayor an Fellow-Wor Grand Trunk Railwa Employees of J. & Massey Manufac Cit Among those in General Laurent, R John Langtry, Rev Williams, Rev. J. Davies, Hon. G. W well, ex-Mayor

tower in the city.

ed from the City ha

John Small, M.P. Turner, Walker, Davies, Blevins, Evans, Adamson, Crocker, Millicham Coatswo Piper; E. Robert Roddy, City liams, City Solicitor Health Officer; Me manager Toronto di Earles, assistant-ge Edgar, assistant-ger W. Loud, freight ag senger agent; J. Bra Rodger, chief medic Bell and W. Crowth dents, Montreal; Codent of the Great tendent, Hamilton; eer, Hamilton, and and Little, of the Charles March, pre Labour Council, and -By three o'clock

vantage was being

young children migh

upper windows of th

small boys were c course of erection, von each side of the and children extend pat ently waiting fo Along King and up mile, hacks, cutters description filled w waiting. On all st lookers gather tog curiosity, and while to some of those Saturday, it was cle majority of them w so suddenly in the ce sion proceeded ley street, where Michael's and Mour tinued its way, The funeral corte James' Cemetery u o'clock. On ar "G" Company, formed in front of t three volleys, as respect which, from could be paid to Mulligan. The ser held in the vault, t offic ating. The Hugh Cunningham Walker, Fred B Joseph Keefer, Jo were then taken fr ceded by the Rev. Mr. Clark, were c the grounds. The sive service of the then read by the c At the corner o

tege divided, the

the body inter