TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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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.

DOMINION DAY.

PEOPLE are not, as a rule, very careful to investigate the meaning of a public holiday, or invest its celebration with any special significance. But, in Canada, for various reasons, Dominion day assumes a significance that is quite unavoidable in present circumstances. It is the celebration of an event which made. Canada, or party. Suppose Mr. Glanstons should PEOPLE are not, as a rule, very careful statesmen and the loyalty of parties as no other event, since 1837, has tested them. In the beginning there was a party who refused to celebrate it-because they were opposed to the measure of Confederation. 'And now we have a party which hesitates to celebrate it, or celebrates it with re-Justanco, because its leaders have de-termined to try to excite discontent with the legitimate exercise of the Federal

The old anti-Confederate refusal light its obtrusiveness new; it has gradually been laughed and scorned into silence, and even into a sort of good-humoured ac-quiescence in the inevitable. Another pull at the public would suffice to satisfy the last of those who still keep lingering hold of their old grudges against the union. And we may assume that the new party of anti-Confederates could easily be quieted by the assurance that their offices

quieted by the assurance that their offices were good for four years more. Neither of these parties have controlled or can control the public mind. One was, the other is, a faction, more or less rude, insolent, aggressive, and stopid.

For the general public Dominion day is therecognition of National Union, National Policy, and National Prosperity. In it they recognize the efforts of the past, the acquisitions of the present, and the promise of the future. By a process that may be likened to the "leaps and bounds" of British prosperity at certain periods, Canada has been making material progress. Within a few years we have reconquered ada has been making material progress.

Within a few years we have reconcurred our trade, recovered our financial credit, and have established also certain new and important precedents regarding our relations with England, and have relations with England, and acquired a greater measure of free-dom in commercial affairs. We have learned how to combine protection and revenue, how to protect our industries out unduly taxing our people, and how complish great works without endandangering our credit. These are things that our people are proud of. And recognizing them, they treat, especially on such an occasion as this, all the feeble efforts of disturbers, conspirators, and proximate is also in the public voice and manner note of warning and of menace to these who oppose themselves to the perpetuity of Confederation.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIA MENT.

WHEN DICK TURPIN preaches to us the beauty of honesty, or LOVELACE of the duty of holiness, we receive the advice with a due mixture of wonder and in credulity. And when the Globe publishes an article insisting on the sacredness of the Independence of Parliament Act, we must be allowed to refuse, as politely as possible, to believe in its sincerity. From 1874 to 1878 the House of Commons was disgraced by the presence of jobbers and contractors among the supporters of Mr. MACKENZIE, and the House was presided over by a Speaker who was a contractor, who had sold himself for the office, and had obtained his contract "to boot." During all that time the Grit organ main-During all that time the Grit organ maintained a perfectly serene mood of mind regarding the Independence of Parliament Act. It was well aware that it had good cause for condemning its friends. But probably the idea of condemning them never occurred to the organ. Indeed, so kindly disposed was the party towards the men who had violated the law that they passed a Whitewashing Act in the session passed a Whitewashing Act in the session of 1877 freeing the violators from the final consequences of their acts.

Now, the organ is very much alarmed bout the alleged violation of the Independence of Parliament Act by Sir Charles Fupper. It quotes the Act as follows 1

TUPPER. It quotes the Act as follows i "No person accepting or holding any office commission, or employment, permanent of temporary, in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown or at the nomination of any of the officers's the Government of Canada, to which any salary, fee, wages, or allowance, or emola ment, or profit of any kind is, attached and the service of the House of Commons, nor shall be sit or vote therein. The fourth section

or act beyun and congleded during the recess
of Pavinaman."

One would think that the law as quoted should settle the matter. Sir Charles holds no office of emolument, gots no salary, fee, allowance, or profit. He is simply a member of the Cabinet residing in London for a time and doing certain work in regard to immigration. The case of Sir Starzons Nonemoors and Sir John Macconato is absolutely in point. No one ever thought of accusing them of violating the Independence of Parliament Act.

The object of the Independence of Parliament from the influence of the Government. Sir Charles Tuyras is a member of the Government. Sir Charles Tuyras is a member of the Government, and hardly meeds to be protected from the influence of his collasques and himself. When this question comes to be discussed in Parliament of Mr. Baaks as the considerative of the Gris-party would make a stepid constitutional blunder. And he will explain to the mest session low foolish their conduct and contention have been. Mr. Blanks will either agree with him or remain silent.

MR. GLADSTONES WICKEDNESS.

Our Grit contemporary is of opinion that Mr. Gransrons should have consulted the "public opinion" of Canada before appointing a Governor-General From a constitutional point of view of course this is atroclous nonsense—just the sort of rubbish that a semi-informed speculator like Mr. Mills would talk in the House of Commons. From a purely practical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray for the problem of wat is, to be very frank, arrant nonsense from our critical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray frank, arrant nonsense from our critical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray frank, arrant nonsense from our critical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray frank, arrant nonsense from our critical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray frank, arrant nonsense from our critical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray frank, arrant nonsense from our critical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray frank, arrant nonsense from

of Commons. From a purely practical point of view it is not less abourd. Pray where would Mr. GLADSTONE find "public "opinion " Suppose he had the audacity to consult Sir JOHN MACDONALD, would the Grit, organ be satisfied with that? And suppose Sir John should recommend Lord Randolph Churchil, how would the Globe like that? It has always had a Liberal Governor-General to insult, and insulting a Tory would not have half the delightful malice of a family quarrel. Suppose Mr. GLADSTONE should have the tact and delicacy to consuit Messrs. EDGAR, CAFFREY, and JOOK

sion of an event which made Canada a party. Suppose Mr. GLADSTONE should nation, and which has tested the wisdom of statesmen and the lovalty of parties as no commend General GRANT to the office—a recommendation which Mr. GLADSTONE would not be in a position to accept Now if we were consulted there would be no difficulty about it; we should know exactly whom to nominate; but then the Globe would declare that we did not make public opinion (though it is our opinion that very largely we do), and so the unfortunate British Premier would be forced

tunate British Premier would be forced back after all on the time-honoured practice of the British constitution.

Our Grit friend is tauther transported is conscious of it. My GLARDONE acted very properly in his course show the Governor Generalship. Since the Governor-General is responsible to England, he must be nominated by the Crown, and the Crown's Ministers must be solely responsible for his nomination.

OPINION IN MANITOBA.

public men of Winnipeg any indication of a coming revolution to result from the proposed convention of Local Ministers. This is Mr. GREENWAY'S view ;

"Again, it did not appear very clear how it was proposed to deal with the constitution. As to the exercise of the veto power, members of the Government had intimated that they had no complaint to make. He conceived that the law regulating the veto power was very well defined. There was no doubt the Dominion had the right to veto certain Acts; the only question was whether they had used their powers properly. With such a diversity of opinions as would exist, he did not see how the convention was going to do good. There was no doubt that a province which was half a million dollars behind was in a bad position, but he did not see that a convention was going to amend the matter. He believed the proper course was for this Legislature to lay down a well defined position, which the province proposed to stand upon until it obtained its rights; to lay this position before the Federal authorities; and having failed in securing justice in this way, it would be then time to submit questions to some other tribunal." "Again, it did not appear very clear how it

some other tribunal."

That is not a very revolutionary doctrin at all. Indeed there is common sense and discretion in every line of it. When we come to Mr. Norquar's closing remarks we are not more disturbed on the subject.

He said:
"It had been argued that it was not well "It had been argued that it was not well for us to submit questions that we had in dispute with the Federal authorities to a convention such as was indicated in the resolution. They did not claim that there was any dispute between this province and the Federal authorities; what they said was that there were certain cases in which the rights of the Federal and local authorities required to be more accurately defined."

we fancy that the courts are the best means of defining any limits that are in doubt. Boundary questions of any sort are hadly settled by arbitration.

THE ATTACK ON THE SENATE. WE can hardly call it an attack, perhaps. 'Bystander" has always assailed the upper Chamber in Canada. The Globe has late years learned to do so, too. The ormer has nothing at all to support his view. The Globe has Senator ALEXAN-DER. It is obvious that "Bystander's"

position is much the strongest. It is very obvious that a second Chamber of some sort is essential to the working of such a constitution as ours. The Senate. as at present constituted, was adopted by the framers of the Confederation. We do not think the present generation are their superiors. And we do not imagine that any great change will be brought about by the inion of "Bystander," the Globe, and Senator Alexander; no, not even if they

Senator ALEXANDER; no, not even if they rope in Senator Bellerose.

To base an attack on any part of the constitution you must show an overwhelming necessity for a change. No such necessity has been proved in the case of our Senata. It is now a nominative body. Point out to us the nomination of a single notoriously unfit man, or an improper man, or a disgraceful man. The Senate. In fact, represents professionally, commercially, politically, and socially, the best elements of our population. We are not so certain that as strong a case could be made out for the Commons.

Let us have no more of what is, to be very frank, arrant nonsense from our crit friends on this question.

THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT.

-OUR Buffalo contemporaries have taken up with their customary cleverness the gauntlet in defence of the alleged success in their country of a century of Republican Government. We are not averse to the intelligent and temperate discussion of an interesting question; but protest at the outset against being misunderstood. The origin of this controversy was simply the asking on our part if the success of the American Experiment had been such as to make us look with any gratification for the coming of the British Republic, as designed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. LABOU-CHERE and some others of the Radical leaders. We did not suggest a total failure in the American Experiment; we did but ask if it was sufficient to render us easy in the contemplation of a great change in the British Empire or of as great a change in the destiny of Canada. And when we came to give our reasons for sug-gesting a want of confidence in the com-plete success of the Republic, the authorivies we gave were those of the American

The Buffalo Express accuses us of "croaking." We submit that that is not an accurate description of our language—but we pass that by for the purpose of criticising its views. We read:

press, of American literature and of Ameri

can statesmen.

"There are many incidents in our life, which The Mall is able to fasten upon as evidence of the decline of the American Republic. It finds that, 'with very few exceptions, the notable novels of the past décade have been bitter sat res on the society of Washington or New York.' This of course shows that the societies of Washington and New York are very had. But our contemporary New York are very bad. But our contemporary overlooks the fact that many of the most noted novels written in England for half a century have been 'bitter satires' on London society. Was not Thackeray the prince of satirists? And what but caricatures of English abuses were the most of Dickens' great novels? Books of this sort have been hitherto deemed wholesome criticisms and correctives—not signs of decay. Why not regard them so still?" New York are very bad. But our contem

Ou: contemporary is mistaken. Neither THACKEBAY nor DICKENS wrote even their most bitter satires with any intention of suggesting that the monarchical form of government was a failure, or that British government was a failure, or that British statesmen were corrupt and insincere. Their satire was directed against social snobbery and administrative lethargy, of which England has her share. But the American books to which we refer, and the men and magazines we quoted, do most certainly assail the very citadel of Republicanism, and leave us in the belief that the gods of Republicanism are base indeed, and their worshippers little better. This distinction must be borne in mind. DICKENS and THACKERAY satirized individuals and incidents; the American writers assail the whole structure of political and social life in the United States as it at present exists.

-Again, the Express says : "The writings of Josiah Quincy and the life of John A. Dix by his son also afford The Mail evidence of American decadence. The former 'regrets that the suffrage was not more restricted, and laments for the decay of both the social and intellectual status of public men,' and the latter mourns because polliticians and statesmen hold a lower intellectual rank than formerly. These disconnected quotations—words used to account for special acts—do not afford any proper ground on which to have a general conclusion."

Pardon us; the quotations were not "dis-"connected"; and they were not in the

Pardon us; the quotations were not "dis"connected"; and they were not in the
least "used to account for special acrs."
They were general propositions laid down
with great particularity and very obvious
sincerity by men of standing and experience. And they do afford the ground
which our contemporary denies. Lack of
space prevents us from repeating them in
proof of our position. If our contemporary could say no more, allence would
have been wiser. ave been wiser.

vigorous way, and in the course of two articles has afforded us a good deal of interesting material After quoting our in-dictment of the Grit party, it says:

dictment of the Grit party, it says:

"Now the Liberal party in Canada is large and powerful, and controls Ontario, the most important province of the Dominion, and yet, if The Mall is telling the truth, that party is opposed to the existing union; it is engaged in a deliberate scheme to thwart the purposes of the constitution; it has excited jealousy among the provinces; it has aided one rebellion and one anti-Confederate agitation during the brief period since the Confederation. Does this look like the record of peace and contentment? Is not this indictment of the mass of the people of Ontario a justification of the Courier's suggestion that they should get out of a union where they are no maligned and betake themselves to the friendly arms of the United States?"

Not at all! While giving the Grit party

friendly arms of the United States?"

Not at all! While giving the Grit party in Canada (which our contemporary calls "Liberal") credit for all its past and present treasonable intentions, we have not acknowledged that those have weakened the structure of our political federation or corrupted (except as to a certain number of men and a certain quantity of manners) our national life. The Grit party is not powerful. It does not control Ontario very securely at present. It is in fact a many to the control of the c

them was radiant in national power and glory. Strike from the records of man the story of republican Rome, the republics of Greece, the mediavai republics of Italy, the republic of Holland, the commonwealth of England, the republic of France, and the republics of America, and modern civilization would be left without a pedigree. Canada is as prosperous as a province can be; but what share of its presperity is due to aristocratic or monarchical institutions? Is its tibled Governor-General anything more than a gilded weathercock on the top of the stately edifice of a federal democracy?"

—The Republic of Greece became horribly corrupt and a tyrant succeeded. The "Republic" of Rome was not a Republic in the modern sense at all. The Republics of Italy were satires on Republicanism; wasted their eristgies in factions and wars; and became the easy acquisitions of the empires which alone gave them peace. The Republic of Holland was a fleeting incident in European history. The Republic of France and a dangarous enemy to the peace of Europe. The Republics of South America are tragic failures And the United States, which is still imperfectly successful, so far as it has been so, only by virtue of the fact that its strongest parts have been copied from the English model. Our contemporary should be careful of history. It is not flattering to Republics. A celebrated German has said that "His-"tory is a good aristocrat." tory is a good aristocrat."

Let us conclude as we began. Ourobject was not to prove that the United States was politically and socially a failure; but to contend that we were not encouraged by its history to wish for an English Republic, or to desire annexation for Canada. The evidence we gave was American. It will not do to tell us that the books we have duoted are of no consequence. The Century Magasine is a very important factor in American life. Governor Dix's son is no doubt speaking the traditions of his family. JOSIAH QUINCY WAS NO doubt giving us the traditions of a very brilliant society. And the novels that have been current of late years are all by the best writers in Amer-ica. Our case has been, we submit, fully made out, and has not been satisfactorily answered.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Montreal Gazette is of the opinion that of the proposed provincial conference is held it will be a fiasco.

A Beform paper states that the National Policy has closed up many industries in Toronto. Name them.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie favoured the building of a canal on the Canadian side of the Sault rapids antil he became Premier, when he dropped the project.

Hon. David Mills, after much thought, has come to the conclusion that if we had the continent to ourselves for a few centuries

Independent writers are urging Mr. Mowat to agree to a settlement of the questions in dispute between the Provincial and Dominion Governments. The Monetary Times says much evil may result from delay, but delay cannot bring any good.

Though the Americans are returning to their land that Mr. Lowell spoke when he

The free trade paper in Tilsonburg testifies that a manufacturing concern which had been opened but six or seven months in the town has already benefitted the dry goods men, the grocers, the tailors, the bakers, the butchers, and it adds, "even the poor printers."

The London Advertiser contended two weeks ago that Sir Charles Tupper's seat was vacated by his acceptance of the Righ Commissipuerahip, and the contention was promptly replied to. The Toronto Globe got hold of the story yesterday, and slashed away at it as if it had originated in its own gigan-

Having become the slave of a few railway men, the Grit party now offers its services to steamboat owners. It objects to the expens of inspecting steamers. So that in addition to desiring that railways shall be subject to no competent legislative authority, the party wants the lives of passengers upon steamboats to be no longer cared for.

In the opinion of the Grit organ the statement that the flag of England is the flag of Canada indicates on the part of the journal which makes it "little care for Canadian feeling." Straws show which way the wind blows; insinuation from the Grit party that the British dar is a disgrace to Canada be-

What a sad thing it is to have a bad nemory. Mr. David Mills, ex-M.P., has one memory. Mr. David Mills, ex-M.P., has one all to himself. The other day he denied positively that Reformers ever said anything unkind of Lord Dufferin; yet, in a speech delivered at Aylmer, by a gentleman described as Mr. David Mills, appears the following: "Lord Dufferin, upon the advice of Ministers, has done what Charles I. did upon the advice of Buckingham—he has interfered with the freedom and privilege of debate."

One of the most important witnesses in the North Ontario election case is Mr. Higgins, of Whithy. The Ontario Government has sent whitby. The Intario Government has sent him off to Ireland as an "emigration agent." Suggestive. Says the Kingston News:—"From the fact that in his political doggered the Hon. David Mills makes a green hawk rave and rant in North Brant, and then march home like the leaves of the forest it is evident that he has succeeded Sir Richard as a mixer and muddler of figures."

It is funny to read in a Reform paper that

A Reform contemporary informs its conferes of the press that their policy of making slanderous attacks upon the characters of the Premier and his colleagues game the party nothing. There is a good deal of trath in the remark. Despite all the attacks made upon him. Sir John Macdonald laughs at the detractors and the people scorn them.

The Manitoba Orange bill has passed its third reading. Speaking of Orange bills calls to mind the fact that an Orange bill once passed its third reading in the Ontario flegislature, and that Mr. Mowat, that patriotic stickler for provincial rights, that stem opponent of the exercise of the veto lower, urged the Dominion Government could not do, for the reason that, on the advice of Mi. Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor had not given his assent to the bill.

City.

Rev. Geo. Daniels, Methodist, of London East, was presented with a \$70 purse yesterday on his removal to Winnipeg.

Christ church, Hillier, has again been broken into. The organ was badly damaged, and the large Bible and prayer-book stolen from the desk.

The foundation stone of the new Presbyterian church at Moorefield was laid on Monday by Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brautford, in the presence of an immense assemblage.

Mr. R. T. Burns, of the Post-Office Department, has been licensed by the Lord Siahop of Ontario as lay reader in the parish of St. George's, Kingston, ander the direction of Very Rev. Dean Lyster.

The American Committee on Bible revision yeared the Dominion Government could not do, for the reason that, on the advice of Mi. Mowat, the Lieutenant-Governor had not given his assent to the bill.

N. B. Methodista,

young men loaf in the city bar and billiard rooms on Saturday nights. Besides this, the city is the headquarters of the land-boomers. It has also become celebrated for its bank-rupt stocks, for its hospital cruelties, for its lay ideas. lax ideas on moral questions, for the Rotifer culturum which its water contains, and for its provincial legislators. If the capital of Canada has to be removed from placid Ottawa, some less vicious place than Winnipeg must be selected. How would Toronto do?

Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney has been attacked because he did not call a meeting of the North-West Council last year. Hisreason for not calling it was that its powers were so limited that if it had met it would really have had nothing to do. The powers have now been extended, and it is to meet in August at Regina. The Fort Macleod Gazette, which has in its time, abused Mr. Dewdney which has in its time, abused Mr. Dewdney-very liberally, observes that his explana-tion is satisfactory. It adds: "Taking all things into consideration, it is only fair to say that the Lieutenant-Governor, though we-have all been snapping at him, has done the North-West, and this district in particular, no little good."

The recently issued volume of the Statistical Abstract gives some very curious information. The colonial possessions of Great Britain and Ireland comprise 7,917,000 square

they would have given France a good deal of trouble. Chinese warfare in the past, with its stink-pots and fire-crackers and goings with which to frighten the enemy, used to be laughed at. But these childish things have passed away, and the Chinese army now numbers 150,000 men, who are armed with the best rifles made in Europe; their artillery consists of Krupp guns, and they have all the modern improvements in the way of shells, torpedoes, and explosives; they are drilled in European tactice by English and German officers, and would prove no mean enemy even for a power like France. It is therefore pleasing to see complications of a very serious nature being averted by the pen of the diplomat.

The Methodists on Union.

The Methodists on Union. trouble. Chinese warfare in the past, with its improvements in the way of shells, torpedoes, and explosives; they are drilled in European tactics by English and German officers, and would prove no mean enemy even for a power like France. It is therefore pleasing to see complications of a very serious nature being averted by the pen of the diplomat.

the late Napoleon the Third, and the assassin fled to England, the British Government rejused to extradite him on the grounds that he was a political offender. While the same rule exists, the tendency of modern thought

The London Advertiser says:

The London Advertiser says:

"Beyond all doubt the acceptance of the High Commissionership of Canaca by Sir Charles Tupper as a member of Partisment appoints himself to a high office, and that his conduct in that respect is "a violation of all political decency." Lack of space prevents us from giving a complete list of the Reform particute who have violated political decency in the same way. But if memory fails not, Mr. McKellar, Mr. Gow, Mr. Canchon, Mr. Letellier, Mr. Dorion, Mr. D. A. Macdonald, Mr. Taschereau, were guilty of the same offence.

The Reform party has a peculiar and unhappy halit of testifying to the incorrectness of its own assertions. An instance is to be found in the discussion now raging with reference to the alleged federal infringement upon provincial rights. The Dominion Parliament, it is said, in various features of its legislation, has violated the British North America Act. That assertion standing by itself would be debatable. But those who have made it have promptly removed it from the streng of discussion by raising a cry for the revision of the British North America Act.

Now, if the legislation complained of is in

Toronto Presbyterians on Sabbath Obser-

day should ever guarantee. And they would hereby mides and Ireland comprise 7,917,000 square miles. The revenues of the colonies in 1881 were \$550,610,000, India leading with \$376,500,000, while Australia followed with \$103,000,000. The debts of the colonies were \$1,532,000,000, India first with \$500,000,000 and Canda over-\$160,000,000. The debts of the colonies were \$1,532,000,000, India first with \$500,000,000 and Canda over-\$160,000,000. The total commerce of the colonies is over \$1,000,000,000 and Canda over-\$160,000,000. The total commerce is done with Great Britain and five-in imports and nearly \$1,000,000,000 in extince of the colonies is over \$1,000,000,000,000 in extince of the colonies is over \$1,000,000,000 in extince the category of travel. The presbytery hasread with much regret that this proposed to have additional labour performed in the post-office on the Lord's day, and they was not adopted. The recomment to respect the time proposed to have additional labour performed in the post-office on the Lord's day, and they was not adopted. The recommendation to extend the proposed to have additional labour performed in the post-office on the Lord's day, and they was not adopted. The recommendation to extend the proposed to have additional labour performed in the post-office on the Lord's day, and they was not adopted. The recommendation to the post-office on the Lord's day, and they was not adopted. The respective

the steamboat authorities, and the Hon. the Postmaster-General. The Methodists on Union

St. John, N.B., June 29 .- At the confer cance of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist Church at St. Stephen today Rev. R. Duncan read a telegram from the Newfoundland Conference announcing that the basis of union had been accepted by 26 to 3.

was a political offender. While the same rule exists, the tendency of modern thought is against affording a refuge to those assassins who would destroy royalty by the bomb of the Nibilist or the dynamite of the O'Donotovan Rosas school of out-throat. And the recent treaty between the United States and Belgium makes a provision that before long will in all probability be incorporated in all existing extradition treaties. It prevides that "an attempt against the life of the head of a foreign Government or against that of any momber of his family, when substanty to comprises the act either of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offence, or as as conjected with such an offence."

The Manitoba Legulature appears to have been led ast Ay by the past utterances of the Globe and Mr. Shake. The Globe holds the opinion that was "Comment, and carnest prayer, with a most remark of the authority of an Act of Parliament, can call upon any one of its subjects to distance of the Slobe that "Lie wide in the jurisdiction of the House "Common the can call upon any one of its subjects to distance of the same by, any person in the country." Thinking, possibly, that these assertions are too sweeping, the Manitoba Legislature desires to manifest its dissent from them, and does so in the practical way above mentioned. The action of the Manitoba Legislature desires to manifest its dissent from them, and does so in the practical way above mentioned. The action of the Manitoba Legislature desires to manifest its dissent from them, and does so in the practical way above mentioned. The action of the Manitoba Legislature desires to manifest its dissent from them, and does so in the practical way above mentioned. The action of the Manitoba Legislature desires to manifest its dissent from them, and does so in the practical way above mentioned. The action of the Manitoba and formation to 3.

The debate on the union question began this afternoon, when Rev. Dr. Pecard moved the following:

"Whereas the great advantages which

The union resolution was discussed this afternoon and evening, the debate terminating about 10.30 p.m. The motion of Dr. Pickard, accepting the basis, was carried by 40 to 280.

The Christian Era.

Professor Sattler, of Munich, claims the distinction of having solved the problem as to the year in which Christ was born, and of having demonstrated the fact that the current year is probably 1888 instead of 1883. He bases his proofs mainly on three coins which were struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, and which date, consequently, from the first half of the first century of the current era. Madden admits the genuineness of these coins, and other namismatic writers do the same. The evidence they offer is said to coincide with the narrative of the Gospels and with astronomical calculations. The following are the results at which Professor Sattler has arrived — Jesus was born on the Lath of December, 749 years after the founding of Rome, and The Christian Era,

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

passed its third reading in the Ontario lieggs lature, and that Mr. Mowes, that particular most St. George's, Kingston, under the direction of Very Rev. Dean Lyster.

The American Committee on Bible revision year tirget itse Dominou Government to dislate that stem oppounted the Dominou Government could not at the English and American committees that the Maine guterday adjusted the difference in the work of the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the Continuance of the Other Private into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into the English and American committees that the Maine into English and American committees and English and American English and English

The law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the North-West Territories is strictly enforced by the Government. An American writing from the end of the track

The regular meeting of the Toronto Presbytery was held in the lecture room of Knox church. There was a large attendance. The moderator. Rev. R. P. McKay, of Scarboro, occupied the chair. After the opening prayers the following gentlemen were announced as being present, and invited to take seats on the floor:—Revs. Messys. MacPherson, of Halifax, N. S., Burrows, of Truro, N. S., and Anderson, of Rosemout.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson addressed the meeting at some length on the recent action of the Grand Trunk railway authorities and the Gity of Toronto Scamboat Company in running a Sunday service. He denounced it in very strong terms, and finished by moving to resto be of Divine authority and an inestimable boon to all classes of the community, the Presbytery cannot but regard with grave concern the profanation of the sacred day which exists among us, and of which an increase is threatened. The Presbytery would protest against Sunday excursions by steamboat or railway as inconsistent with the proper observance of the Sabbath, and as necessarily depriving some of the lest which the day should ever guarantee. And they would hereby pledge themselves to assist in endeavouring to procure such a change in the low of the good Templars.

Woodsfock, June 27.—The Grand Lodge was spend at 9 o clock by G. W. C. T. Bro. J. H. Flagg. The Committee on the Constitu

of such a law; and that all other temperance, Church, and other moral organizations in Canada be invited to co-operate in the circulation of similar petitions, so that all the people of Canada may have the opportunity of uniting in the prayer for such a desirable enactment, and otherwise of promoting the object in view."

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That in order to encourage the establishment and maintenance of juvenile Templars in this jurisdiction, this Grand Lodge will furnish at cost price the necessary supplies for the purpose to any subordinate lodge undertaking to establish and maintain in efficient working order a juvenile temple in the place where it is located."

lodge undertaking to establish and maintain in efficient working order a juvenile temple in the place where it is located."

Nominations for the next place for holding the next session of the Grand Lodge were Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, and Guelph. Toronto was selected.

The election of officers then took place, resulting as follows:—G.W.C.T., Bro. J. H. Flagg; G.W.C., Bro. E. Storr; G.W.V., Sister L. A Newman; G.W.S., Bro. T. W. Casey; G.W.T., Bro. J. B. Nixon; G.W.M., Bro. J. Mason; G.D.M., Sister Bella Henderson; G., Sentinel, Bro. W., H. Gribble, Representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, regulars, Bros. J. H. Flagg, E. S. Cummer, W. S. Williams, and Daniel Rose; alternates, Bros. Rev. M. L. Pearson and W. H. Rodden.

The meeting then adjourned.

How Wifely Devotion Saved a Drunken Husband.

"Boys, I won't drink lessen you take what

"Loys, I won't drink lessen you take what I do," said old Josh Spillit, in reply to an invitation. He was a toper of long standing and abundant capacity, and the boys looked at him in astonishment.

"The idea," one of them replied, "that you should preseribe conditions is laughable, Perhaps you want to force one of your abominable mixtures on ds. You are the chief of the mixed drinkers, and I won't agree to your conditions." conditions."
"He wants to run us in on castor oil and

"He wants to run us in on easter oil and brandy," said the judge, who would willingly have taken the oil to get the brandy.
"No, I'm square," replied Spillit. "Take my drink and I'm with you."
The boys agreed, and stood along the bar. Everyoue turned to Spillit and regarded him with interest.

"Mr. Bartender," said Spillit, "give me a glass of water."

glass of water."
"What, water!" the boys exclaimed. "Yes, water." the boys exclaimed.
"Yes, water. It's a new drink to me, I admit, and I expect it's a scarce article with all of you. Lemme tell you how I came to take it. Several days ago a pa-sel of us went fishing, and we took a fine chance of whiskey along, an' had a heep of fun. Long toward evenin' I got powerful drunk, an' crawled under a ties an' went to sle p. The boys drunk up all the whiskey, an' came back to town. They thought it a good joke 'cause they'd left me out thar drunk, an' told it around town with a mighty bluster. My son got a hold of the report, an' told it a thome. Well, I laid under that tree all right, an' when I woke in the mornin' thar sat my wife right thar by me. She didn't say a word when I woke up, but she sorter turned her head away. I got up an' looked at her. She still didn't say nothin', but I could see that she was chokin'.

"'I wish I had suthin ter drink,' s'I.
"Then she tuck a cup what she fotch with

"I wish I had suthin ter drink," s'I.
"Then she tuck a cup what she fotch with her and went down to whar a spring biled up and dipped up a cupful an' fotch it to me. Jes as she was handin' it ter me she leased over ter hide her eyes, an' I seed a tear drap in the water. I tuck the cup an' drunk the water an' the tear, an' raisin' my hands I vowed that I would never hafter drink my wife's tears agin; that I had been drinkin' them for the last twenty years, an' that I was goin' to stop. You boys know who it was that left me drunk. You was ail in the gang. Give me another glass of water, Mr.

PAGEISALT DEFENDING FROM STALLS LAST.

ELECTION TRIALS not Northumberland and We

EAST NORTHUMBERL COBOURG, July 3.—The trial of against the return of Mr. J. M. F. Local Legislature as member Novthumberland commenced here one o'clock before Justices Boyd an Mr. Hector Cameron, Q.C., appeared, and Mr. James Betti with Mr. Johnson, for the respervery large number of witnesses peenaed, and the court was fairl with spectators.

very large number of witnesses peensed, and the court was fair with spectators.

Mr. Ferris, jr., son of the respo the first witness, and was examine agency of himself and other his examination, the object taken that no charge wagainst young Ferris in the served, and consequently that n should be taken against him. It that a charge of corrupt practices in the original of the particular omitted in the copy served on the sur's solicitors. An amendment fied by affidavit was allowed by the After Mr. Ferris, Messrs, Geo. John Reeves, one of Mr. Mowatt Court bailiffs, Isaac Proctor. Eli and Hanni al Langdon were in the do prove that they were agents form cand date. Nothing interplicited from these witnesses.

Rosers Rouxn was asked shout slicited from these witnesses.
Robert Bounn was asked about tion made by Elibu Purdy after the sto paying for a team to conve

the poil.

Mr. BETHUNE submitted that a made after the election was o syidence, as the agency expired close of the poll. The court, how at the evidence, subject to the ob Bound thereupon stated that admitted promising to pay for time of a team driven by one S admission occurred in a conversati Shaw and Purdy, which Bound ov George Shaw flatly dened conversation about election mi Pardy at the time stated by Bou very sever ly cross-examined beron, until at last he acknowled might have said something to P what it cost him to cost and lose his and his team's that he bought some tobacco at F the day after the election. It was however, but he supposed it was him. He was very non-commanswers, and generally could not until pressed, when he usually sw denial with a gulp. At last he was to stand down, Mr. Cameron rem he was the greatest "can't-say"

he had ever seen.
MATTHEW FERRIS, brother of dent, was the next witness.
much of a frequenter of taverns,
in the hotel the week or two belt
tion, more frequently than ordi might have been in every day a him to treat ; he treated some bef tion but not frequently. He ask take cigars, but if they took whis sumed he would not stop them.

GRIMIOUT MCDONALD, notel-k the hotel at which the preced treated. When Mr. Ferris asked take cigars with him t.ey would cigars, and when Mr. Ferris left t means for drinks. Mr. Ferris with the cigars for drinks. to treating to liquor. He was more often about election times the JAMES WATT gave some unim

dence.
George S. Miller, license institution dence as to one Marks, who without a license elling liquor without a licens had never been paid over.
GEORGE COCKBURN, jr., gave

to driving an intoxicated vota-polling day. Although he did-time suspect that he was asked man a drive in order that he mi vented from voting, still he now such was the object of sending h WELLAND.

WELLAND, July 3. - The trial began to-day before Mr. Just and Mr. Justice Ferguson, at the here, about one o'clock. Mr. Radout, LL.B., of Teronto, disc duties of registrar to the court. McCarthy, Q.C., appeared on be petitioner, Mr. Hobson, the del servative candidate, and Mr. S. Q. C., Mr. B. Harcourt, and Mr. presented the respondent, Col. sitting member. It will be remen at the election in February last Morin was elected over Mr. G. L. a majority of 55, the poll standing 2,070; Hobson, 2,015.

The first witness called was the Col. Morin. He was examined

length by Mr. McCarthy. He si had been nominated by the Refor

their can lidate at Crow and in He was present at the meeting. about 130 in the hall. The meet to all Reformers, but he did not called it. He knew of the meeting newspapers; did not know there we association in the county, but he He thought T. F. Brown was Bridgeman secretary, and J. H. surer. He lived in Bortic, but he ledge of any committee having be not certain that he had attended ; in 1882 other than the one in wh interest in politics since he was now 36. On being vigorously pre McCarthy, after some hesitation, he thought there was an organiz township of Bertie, and he was at member of it. He did not kno it was kept up. He at once accept the nomination him; he thought he accepted it 18th December, but aid not enter tive canvass at once. He began to make a personal canvass and meetings. He received assistance meetings. He received assistant paign from Messrs B. B. Osler, A. S. Hardy, and Peter Ryan. the election was won by moral differed in that respect from the differed in that respect from the e North Simcoe. (At this remark Carthy smiled, and a general through the court.) No busin ings of his friends were the He never had any regu-ings to consider the state of the had occasionally what Mr. denominated "a cidental" me hotels. He thought, however, the mittees went to work. He knew

denominated "a cidental" me hotels. He thought, however, the mittees went to work. He knew Upper, of Thorold township; was till last winter that he was an a man; met him early in Jahuary, up and said he had met witness seven years before, and would su He held a meeting at Thorold on day before the election, and made of the town with Conlan. He he meeting in Port Robinson in Febr German assisted him. The ca Thorold lasted two or three a was not aware that he had any assistance from St. Catha had a brother named Patric but thought he was a dyed-in-the-He did not know Mr. John Rys knew Mr. Frank McGuire until election. He met him at an oyster Thorold about a week after the ele did not know Mr. Martin Terral knew Mr. Clark, of Thorold, and shad voted for him, as he had said do so. Saw him during the canvas ly, and had conversations with his election. He had no list of his fri different polling sub-divisions, and in blank the certificates appoint neers. He knew Mr. C. B. Benne Robinson. He was not aware that active part in the campaign. He occasionally and talked about the knew Mr. Boardman, of Cromet him before the day of the nad no conversation with him license commissioners. Boardman to a man named Henderson bei