The Weekly Mail

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. Address THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING THE DAILY MAIL Per Nonpareil line (12 lines make one inch.)
Onlinary advertising, each insertion ... 10 cents
Advertisments in Special Notices col. ... 123 "
on last page 15 "
on first " 25 "
Reports of Annual Meetings and Financial Statements of Banks, Insurance
Companies, and similar institutions. 15 "
Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines
will be charged as 10 line advertisements.
Special contract rates for definite periods of
time will be made known on application.

Special contract rates to desiration. me will be made known on application. Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 Notices of Births, Deaths, and marriages, overthe each insertion.
Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of The Main Frinting Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal blocks.

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The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation fany paper published in the City of Toronto or of any paper published

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for he receipt of subscriptions and advertisements the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:— MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N.S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. nnings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lancefield Bros., Agents.

LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.

NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1880.

TWO FINANCIAL MONTHS.

THE calculation of the Finance Minister for the year ending the 30th June, 1881, was that the revenue would reach the sum of \$25,517,000; and of that amount the Customs duties were expected to produce \$15,300,000. On two occasions recently the Finance Minister has stated his confidence that he would receive as much as he estimated. The chances are that he may receive more. But in addition to what has already been given to the public, there are facts which clearly indicate a coming year of unusual prosperity. Two months have now elapsed of the new year. The telegrams have been telling us of increases in collections of revenue all over the country; and the figures so far collected in cash by the Finance Department are as

July, 1879. July, 1880. July, 1880 Customs\$760,312 44 \$1,249,878 06 \$489,565 62 Excise 212,364 61 355,544 41 143,179 80 Other sources 179,253 91 384,307 77 205,053 86 \$1,989,730,24 \$837,799 28 Aug., 1879. Aug., 1880. Aug., 1880. ms ..\$1,363,681 69 e 280,506 34 sourc's 325,900 33 \$1,724,898 17 \$361,216 48 436,469 86 155,963 52 408,261 47 82,361 14

\$1,970,088 36 \$2,569,629 50 .\$599,541 14 In a country full of business men, who know the mercantile as well as the political

SENTIMENT AND EMIGRATION. BETWEEN Principal GRANT, facile prin seps in all that can appeal to the higher sentiments of a people, a born propagandist of patriotic feeling, and the Bystander equally powerful in appealing to the comnon sense and economic aspects of life, we save no wish to interfere, self-destruction ot being our object. But the views of these gentlemen have suggested some thoughts relating to sentiment among the common people - among, in fact, all emigrants-who are compelled to change their clime and ways, to go out from among their people and from the house of their fathers. There can be no doubt whatever that in modern times the affair of emigration has ceased to be as deterrent as it used to be: that people change their homes more readily, and with less apparent effort. There yet xists, however, much of the old passion of regret among those who have left their homes. The man whose home has been by the sea for years, carries always about with him an incurable hunger in the western lands where the prairie is the substitute for the ocean. There is still amongst the Irish emigrants the loud passion of parting, and the well-tended shamrock in its bit of Irish earth is no fiction of the poet. We doubt if the English labourer or farmer, more stolid than the other, suffers like the Irishman; but still the better class of English emigrants cherish the hope of re-turning to the old land, the land of youth and hope and old scenes and old friends, to enjoy such wealth in age as in manhoo may have been reaped from the rich fall re been reaped from the rich fields of an alien clime. Amongst the Scotch there is not the same temptation to return to the old land; but no one can help knowing of the keen love of it entertained by the Scotch settlers in the New World. Those who emigrated a quarter of a century ago undoubtedly suffered more in heart than those who emigrate to-day. There is to-day an apparent cheerfulness mongst emigrants which may lead us to magine that human nature has changed. ut let no man think that the apparent dominance of economic laws over patriotic feeling is only apparent, not real. It is

the ease with which people travel, and the ease with which they can re-turn, that causes the cheerfulness, not any decay of patriotic feeling or of the passion of love for home. What we have reason to fear as the eventual result of all the emigration is not the loss of love for the emigration is not the loss of love for the old land, but the loss of loyalty to old institutions; and we fear this the more for the British Empire, as we read that at tion be probable or not, it is uncertain, and may be safely left to the judge of all home the people are showing a real and powerful admiration for the new republican propagandism of France. Once before, as all readers of history know, the spirit of France entered into the soul of the English people and animated one of its great political parties. It took all the excesses of the Revolution and the whole career of religion of the heart and of the life, and the want of the want of the life, and the want of the life, and the want of the want of the life, and the want of the life, and the want of the want of the life, and the want of the life, a NAPOLEON to exorcise the spirit again. Tohat the English people are largely affected by the feeling. To what extent this is the sase we have no special means of knowing "special business of the pulpit is to state militia force, reckoning three and they are no less likely to be deceived than we are; but it can easily be "the pulpit to wash his dirty linen, he or company, with field batteries"

understood that the reflex action of so much emigration to one country which is an American Republic, and to British colonies which are freer even than the Republic, in which there is no state church, no landed aristocracy except on a small scale, no striking social barriers, no traditions of servitude, no intense poverty resulting directly from a bad social system, must be a powerful factor in fashioning the thoughts of the British people who, to the number of millions, must be in constant communication lions, must be in constant communic with those who are abroad. The with those who are abroad. The postoffice is the most powerful of all emigration agents. It may be the most powerful
of political propagandists, too. We do not
imagine that the millions of emigrants love
their old land less, but they may love its
social and political institutions less. The
old spirit of loyalty may die out or take a
new shape, and the thoughts, wishes,
hopes, and projects of at least the Englishmeaking people may become so become inspeaking people may become so harmonized that they may change and harmonize the political institutions under which they live. Vhether the republics will become a trifle more monarchical, or the monarchy a trifle more republican, it is difficult to say.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

It is unfortunate for all parties that the

annual Exhibition held at Toronto should

have awakened jealousies elsewhere. Some

journals have asserted that the chief city of Ontario has determined to crush the old Provincial show whenever, in the ordinary course of its migrations, it is held elsewhere. Nothing can be further from the truth; and if it were the fact, the system of holding separate exhibitions did not originate here. The Central Fair was an established institution before our Toronto affair was even in contemplation. As a matter of fact these separate exhibitions aid one another, and stimulate also the efforts of the Provincial Association. Rivalry, of itself, is useful, and when, as in this case, the shows do not clash in point of time, not only is no harm done, but there is a positive benefit all round. At the present juncture no greater benefit can be onferred on the Province than a multi plication of these vigorous stimulants to national progress in agriculture, industry, We are emerging from the and art. condition in which we were dependent upon our neighbours, and have set up for A new opening has made for our farmers in the de partment of stock-breeding. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon them that there is a golden opportunity at hand if they will only avail themselves of it by mselves of it by elevating the standard of purity in their cattle, sheep, and swine. Our advices from England lead us to the conviction that, if our stock-raisers will only do their duty, a rich harvest awaits them. Our industries, paralyzed until recently, are also beginning to assert themselves, and the arts, in all their forms, have a fair start in the race. Emulation, therefore, in so honourable a race, should not b handicapped by local jealousies. There is room for all the exhibitions we hold, and no one of them should be esteemed the

foe of any other. The energy displayed by Mr. WITHROW and his coadjutors is worthy of all praise, and we have no doubt of the success which ought to crown their efforts. There will be a large influx of visitors during the next fortnight, and it is to be hoped that every exertion will be put forth to instruct and amuse them. Perhaps if our streets were in better order the general comfort would be enhanced; but we suppose it is impossible to do everything at once. To aspect of revenue collections, these figures | ronto has many attractions for the stranger, and we hope all classes will strive to do their part towards showing their city at its best. Apart from the interest have in doing so, hospitality demands it.

INSINCERITY IN THE PULPIT.

THE controversial struggles of the age nave placed ministers of the Gospel in an awkward and unenviable position. They are, by virtue of their office, bound to proclaim the whole counsel of Goo; and yet, so high do the waves of critical and exegetical disputation rise, that it is difficult for the intelligent and conscientious clergyman to keep his footing. The moment he begins to doubt, he must either suppress his difficulties and do violence to his inner nature, or he may express them openly and injure the sacred cause he ought to press closer to his heart. Is a man, because he happens to be a preacher, bound to "wear his heart upon his sleeve, for daws "to peck at?" Ought he, the moment rationalistic objections have found their way into his intellect, to noise them abroad amongst less thoughtful hearers We think not, with one important re-servation, however. A minister who has deliberately come to the conclusion that the Scriptures do not contain the Word of God, has certainly no business to speak and act as though he held contrary opinions. About essentials there can be no parley whatever. The existence of God, man's responsibility to Him, the future life, the need of divine help, faith in Christ, His mission, life, and death, and the call to a higher plane of spiritual morality, guided by of Christianity. To doubt these truths of to cease to proclaim them by teaching and example is to cease to be a Christian ninister or a Christian of any sort.

But it by no means follows, the mo-ment study or reflection suggests difficulties in nature or in scripture, that the crude results should be the pulpit. There is so much that is too high for us in the ethereal sphere of neavenly virtues, that our proper atti tude is that of patient reticence humility. It is quite possible for a man plenary, inspiration of the Bible, to question the accuracy of the text or its reputed authorship, without conceding an inch of ground to the agnostics. But it does not follow that it is wise to dwell upon these subjects in proclaiming the Gospel to those whose thoughts and habits of mind are of the world worldly A clergyman may be sceptical about eternal punishment; yet his present duty is to proclaim that a state of sin and elimina-"It shall die spiritually, and that she
"that liveth in pleasure is dead while she
"liveth." The great purpose of preaching is not dogmatic but practical. The
religion of the heart and of the life, and
not of the head, is what we want plain that the spirit is one of progress, on the line of republished in the spaper on this subject, aght at least; and we are told published in the North American Review for September: "The pulpit is not specially the place for argument. The special business of the pulpit is to state

"does not go there to tell people what his doubts are; there are other opportunities for that." It is strange to observe now polemical our preaching has got to be There are sermons in the New Testament but they are essentially calls to reper exhortations to newness of life, sole minders of Gon's purity and justice, and of man's responsibility and frailty. The aim of Christ and His apostles was a life, moral and spiritual, not a creed, logical

and finely drawn. It is because religion has been caught in the meshes of dogmatic definition that doubt has attained such formidable proortions. The preacher, if he be fully in fused with the spirit of his Divine Master, has matter enough to tax all his energies to the utmost in a world ring in wickedness. The great inspired reachers who have stirred the world to its epths by their earnestness and fervour never troubled their hearers with speculative doubts. There were men and women to be saved from their sins, and from the ceitfulness of their own hearts, and in struggling for that end they had neither time nor inclination to decide whether the gospel of St. Matthew was written in the first or second century, or whether the Canticles be an allegory or not. They only cherished a holy faith in Him who ne to seek and to save that which was ost, and left the truth of doctrines to be

felt, rather than reasoned out, by those who strive to do the will of God. The philosophical and ritualistic objections of which so much is made in these days of intellectual pride do not touch the narrow of this matter at all. Does man need a religion which shall renew his nature, purify his spiritual being, by bringing it in contact and communion with the Divine? is the first question. Does the religion of Christ, the example of His life, and the purity of His teaching, meet the want? is the second. If these questions be answered in the affirmative, the preacher has his life-work before him in the clearest outline. Intellectual doubts may ruffle the surface of the age in which lot is cast; but beneath there lies a depth of spiritual calm and might which scepticism cannot fathom, and over which the passing winds of doctrine display their idle fury in vain.

THE VICTORY IN AFGHANISTAN. GEN. ROBERTS has succeeded in wiping out the memory of a reverse that was not dishonour which overtook our arms under Gen. Burrows. Nothing could have been more creditable to the commander than the vigour with which he pressed his forces acros more than three hundred miles of hoscile country, except, perhaps, the bravery which scattered Ayous Khan's large army to the four winds. The signal victory gained before Candahar is decisive of the campaign, and has turned a melancholy disaster into a glorious triumph. It is all the more fortunate, however, the enemy knew well that Gen. PHAYRE was not far distant, and must have felt that further effort was useless. The great danger evidently was that the Afghan chief with his large force might meet and engage his enemy one by one, and crush them in detail, Gen. ROBERTS, however, knew both his own men and the enemy too well to await reinforcements. Even in the absence of particulars we can well imagine the impetuous valour of British troops having to avenge the unfortunate fate of so many brave comrades. There can be no question that Ayous must have outnumbered Roberts by two to one, and vet the defeat was so signal and complete wenty-seven gun the Afghan ordnance—fell into the victor's hands. The action was evidently sharp and decisive, as the small number of the British loss suffices to show. Ayour never appears to have attempted a rally, but at once retreated up the Urgundab valley back to Herat. No doubt by the time he reaches the city he ruled, and left in order to conquer, his force will have melted

away to a few squadrons of horse. morale of this victory will be farreaching in its effects, and there will be no further attempt to disturb British supremacy on the other side of the Himalayas. remains to be seen what use the Imperial Government will make of their success. It is proposed to annex Canda-har, and there would be an advantage in doing so if the place were a stronghold of any importance. As a standing monument of British power, its possession might have a moral influence; yet, on the other hand, there might be a feeling that it meant also British menace. The Afghans are a semi-barbarous and unsettled race, but they are also a proud one; and it may perhaps be good policy to show the mag-nanimity of victors to the bravest Oriental fighters we have encountered for many a day. That is a matter which it is best to leave with those who know the people, and can judge proximately, at all events, of the country's future. If the security of India and the future good behaviour of the Afghans depend upon the possession of Can-dahar, England will doubtless keep it, at all hazards; but if, instead of cowing the bold spirits, the retention of it would only exasperate, without taming them, policy would suggest its early evacuation. The prestige of our arms has been recovered. and conciliation may now win what it was vain to hope a week or two ago.

THE MILITIA FORCE. A good deal of more or less uninformed criticism of some remarks of the Premier on the subject of the strength of our militia force has been current in the papers within the past week or two. It is taken for granted that a force which costs us nearly \$800,000 per annum is largely a paper force, and useless for its purpose. We are not, for our part, in love with the militia organization, or the expense of maintaining it, and think that great and radical reforms are needed. But facts are facts, and newspapers which discuss a grave question should discuss it with some degree of information. The very first sentences of Sir Selby Smyth's last report are as follows:-"During the past year the "active militia have been trained for twelve days, proportionate to the Parliamentary vote. The total number of about 43,000 was reduced for training some few years ago to about 37,000, by substituting 42 men per company for 54, in order to keep within the of money then voted." "Subsequent reductions in the vote have been made. e says, "and only 19,780 men were exer-"cised for want of means to call out the "whole." That fact lends apparent countenance to the criticisms on the imperfect report of the Premier's speech; but it is only apparent countenance. The men are not all drilled regularly, but, all have some drill and experience; they are pro-vided with the materials necessary for active service; and for all practical poses the bong fide available strength of the militia force, reckoning three officers and fifty-five men to each troop, battery,

Manitoba....
British Columbia....
Prince Edward Island.
A and B Battéries...

This force is divided as follows: Field artillery, 1,326; garrison artillery, 3,048; engineers, 232; cavalry, 1,803; infantry, 27,320. There can be very little doubt that the money spent on militia organization could be applied to much more useful purposes, and also that much of the amount is wasted on the College and the official staff; but such results as have been arrived at under the present system are real results, unless the various commandthe materials at their command; and the Premier was by no means out in giving the strength of the force at 43,000 men,

acres of land for his English colony in Ten-nessee; but the Americans are not de-nouncing him as a "land-grabber." It costs the Rouge papers a big effort to cry ruin "in face of the announcement that French capitalists, who have had practical experience of the working of protection, are coming over with \$30,000,000.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Thomas Hughes has bought 400,000

The Gazette de Sorel invites Conservative o join the Reform party, as the platforms of the two parties are almost identically the same except that the Tories have the N. P.
"Come and dine with me," said one Irish
gentleman to another, "I have corned beef
and potatoes." "Just what I was going to
have," said the other, "barring the beef."

The Montreal Witness is getting tired of the ruin and robbery stories, and "exhorts freetraders to keep on the side of truth-to ac knowledge facts which seem to be against knowledge lacts which seem to be against them—and to scorn, in spite of passing temptations, to appeal to mere prejudice." This simply means the abandonment of the Liberal platform; but it is good advice all the

The August returns of Customs and Excise rom Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, London Hamilton, Halifax, and St. John, N.B., show an increase over the returns of August, 1879, of about \$460,000. The Opposition press will deplore the heavy taxation; just as, if the returns had been less satisfactory, they would have chuckled over the prospect of one more

THE Pennsylvania Monthly is not afraid, o the alleged free trade movement in the United States. "Its united forces," it says, even though backed by a ton of Mr. Montgredien's remarkable pamphlets, could not control a single nominating convention. And the whole tenor of the nominations will be no more affected by it than will the precession of the equinoxes.

The Quebec Chronicle says Mr. Chandles was elected for Brome by 236 majority, but "since then areastion seems to have taken place, and the edunty is now more Conservative tran ever." It is to be hoped the Conservatives of Brome will do their utmost to carry the riding; the Government majority matter large anough but it is necessary in is quite large enough, but it is necessary, in the public interest, to show the foreign capital that the protective policy is likely to last for many years.

Brome will prove another constituency which will fall into the lap of the Conserva tive party within, a few weeks. Mr. Carter, O.C., of Montreal, and several local men, are mentioned on the Government side, while the Liberal candidate will be Mr. Fisher. How the N. P. is viewed in Lower Canada may be udged from the following opinion expressed by the Sherbrooke Examiner, a Liberal jour-nal:—"It beats all how the N. P. makes folks slick up around here. Everybody fixing up their old buildings, showing that it is either better times or people are mistaken."

The cable despatches from Ireland are not rustworthy; at least they are prepared by comebody who talks of the "township of Munster," places Limerick among the sub-urbs of Cork, and reports that threatening letters are being received by a Mr. McAlpine of Westport, Co. Mayo, who was shot five ears ago. Moreover, despatches relating to leged outrages appear to be taken from the ears ago. Cork Constitution, a journal which runs an outrage mill as industriously as the Southern correspondent of a bloody-shirt Republican paper, and with about as much regard for

The peach crop is abundant; the fruit is excellent and cheap. Canning is one of the occupations of the household, and our families are wisely taking advantage of the supply. Ladies, who possess wonderful memories, are asking how it comes to pass that the fruit is so remarkably cheap and good, when they were told by Reformers that it would be expensive and scarce under the N. P. And en as to preserving sugar; how is it that the price has not risen now that we encourage home manufacture? The only answer that can be given is that the opponents of the N. P. made a miserable miscalculation.

The Saturday Review thinks the free trade mania in England is subsiding. Writing of Mr. Green's new "History of the English People," it says "he could hardly have found later on, so good a wind-up of his tale as the battle of Waterloo, unless, indeed, following the example of Charles Kingsley, he had gone on to the abolition of the Corn Laws, an event which at the time seemed to en-thusiastic Liberals to be almost equivalent to the opening of the gates of Eden. But the present generation, agriculturally depressed, wavering in the faith of political economy, and almost as far off Eden as ever, is not so easily stirred to enthusiasm about the Corn Law struggle."

The Cobourg Sentinel-Star says the Crossen car works in that town are doing well, turning out first-class passenger coaches for the Canada Pacific, Intercolonial and Canada Central roads. the whole," our contemporary adds, "is that all work, castings for seats, and every that all work, castings for seats, and everything, with the exception of the wheels, and fittings such as air brakes, are done at the works here. This is a triumph for the National Policy, for Mr. Crossen, the energetic proprietor, informed us but very recently that if it had not been for the duty put upon American cars, he never would have been able to enter upon this line of business with the

Reformers can no longer ignore the steady rogress of this country towards a prosperous ndition. The financial prospect is becoming nore cheerful even to these professional oubters. The St. John Globe, the most rabid Opposition journal in the Lower Pro-vinces derives consolation from the fact that, although the revenue of the United States last year was unusually large, it scarcely exceeded per head that of Canada, the figures

free-trader. That is true; but probably within a year the Dominion will stand on a par with the Republic in that respect, and this crumb of comfort will be removed.

The Boston Herald, in noting that the American Iron and Steel Association endeavouring to offset the effect of free trade documents circulated in the West by issuing a number of short essays bearing on the desirability of protecting home industries, issuing a number of short essays bearing on the desirability of protecting home industries, says that "all of them are evidently written by interested people." English free traders who are working with so much zeal and energy to convert Americans and Canadians from the error of their ways are of course perfectly disinterested, and have no other object than to impart correct views of political economy! Does the Herald really think that its shrewd Yankee readers can be made to accept the inference?

The drain of gold from Europe to the United States excites a good deal of discussion and not a little alarm in the Old World. It is noted as a fact showing the extent to which the European money markets must have been depleted of bullion, that of the have been depleted of bullion, that of the ten or twelve million dollars worth of gold received in the United States, only half a million is in American coin, which would, of course, have been shipped first if on hand. The metal does not go into active circulation, as there is now \$25,000,000 of it stored in New York. As Europe will have to make very large purchases of grain and cotton this season, the question is becoming a serious one, and perhaps before a great while our free-trade friends in England will receive a little light on the balance of trade question, and realize that it does make quite a difference whether your sales equal your purchases or not.

The attack made by the Liberals during the election on the tariff arrangements as regards sugar has excited much interest in the Mari time Provinces. Irrespective of party, the feeling in that portion of the Dominion is opposed to that held by the Opposition in Ontario. The position from a Lower Province stand point is thus stated by an independent journal, the St. John News: "Let the Canadian sugar refining industry be swept away and a heavy blow is struck at Canada's trade with the West Indies. Let that hericass flourish and as inverse. that business flourish, and an impetus must necessarily be felt by Canada's trade with the sugar producing countries of the South. The benefit resulting from that impetus would be vastly greater than that directly connected with the sugar refining industry itself. The stimulus already given to the West India trade by the readjustment of the sugar duties has been powerfully felt."

Some of the political chickens which Mr. Mackenzie hatched during the West Toronto campaign are already coming home to roost. One of the first arrivals is from Manitoba. The expenditure of \$100,000 additional postal service on account of extensions made in the North-West was adduced as proof of the extravagance of the Dominion Government. No charge could have been more un-fortunate, for it has elicited the ridicule of friends as well as opponents. Mr. Mackenzie is told that "to attempt to manage the department for anywhere near the same cos a few years ago would be criminal folly' direct rebuke at Reform administration if the Government had not provided an increased sum, Grit and Tory would alike have condemned it." The people of Manitoba have no faith in the unpatriotic party,

Globe's commercial columns :-"MONTREAL, Sept. 3 .- The volum business transacted by the wholesale mer chants of the city during the present weed has been most satisfactory, and fully estab-lishes the soundness of the views previously expressed of the fall trade being unusually healthy and strong. A large number of buyers from Western Ontario, the Ottawa Valley, Manitoba, and the Maritime Pro-vinces have been here already, and made far more liberal purchases than for several years now out in all quarters of the Dominion have been very numerous, and larger in amount than last year. Remittances are very steady, and fully up to expectations. On th merchants, were never more cheerful, and they look forward to having a brilliant sea-

On the 28th ult. our contemporary told the country it was a case of "Ryan or Ruin :

Few Canadians, we imagine, are aware that Great Britain has at present on hand a second San Juan case, and that a European monarch has the power to affect, beneficially or otherwise, British interests in South America. The Imperial Government obtained certain rights on the Mosquito coas from the native sovereign, and subsequently the country was handed over to Nicaragua and Honduras on condition that an in-demnity should be paid to the Mosquito The money has never been paid, and as Great Britain specially reserved to herself the right to enforce this condition, a formal demand was made on Nicaragua. That Gov rnment raised the question that its rights and duties on the Mosquito coast had been defined, and suggested an arbitration. The Emperor of Austria was selected, and his decision is awaited with interest, as the occupation of San Juan del Norte means control of the terminus on the Atlantic side of the long mooted Nicaraguan canal.

Officials in the service of the Local Government were pretty thoroughly "bulldozed" in West Toronto, and the Reform party used money influences; but even with an Opposition driven wild at their vain efforts to win a seat, our election campaigns are moderate compared with those of Maine. An exchange draws this picture of the situation in that State:—"The Republican party is resorting to wholesale bribery and intimidation. The temperance candidate for governor has been bought up; employés are told if they do not vote the Republican ticket they will be disvote the Republican ticket they will be dis-charged, and mortgagors are informed that their property will be protected if they vote right, otherwise their mortgages will be forelosed. To offset this tyrannical course, the Democracy are organizing vigilance committees." If Canadian Reformers should again resort to the practice of making a little collection for the candidate's expenses, Con-servative vigilance committees will be in

A great deal of betting upon the result of the recent West Toronto election was indulged in, and presuming that the losers paid up honourably, as they doubtless did, a con siderable amount found its way into Conservative pockets as the result. The enthusi-asm of the occasion and the desire to exhibit confidence in the triumph of their candidate, was no doubt the prevailing motive with the majority of those who staked their money, and we do not wish to condemn them too harshly; nevertheless, betting at elections is a practice that should be avoided, if only from political considerations. It is a fact apt to be lost sight of that betting by a voter invalidates his vote; and had the election been a close one, and a scrutiny taken place leading to the rejection of votes on this ground, the result might have been serious. It is possible that unscrupulous opponents may lay a trap for voters by holding out in-ducements to bet, and the habit is one that ought in future to be discountena

According to some Reform journals, would appear that the principal claim possessed by Mr. D. A. Smith for re-election as a member of the House of Commons is that "an order was issued to the employes on the St. Paul and Manitoba railway directing them not to allow passengers or immigrants bound for Manitoba to be interfered with by agents," and that Mr. Smith among others

signed the order. It is a somewhat slim reasigned the order. It is a somewhat slim rea-son, but no doubt passengers are grateful at being permitted to travel in comparative comfort to their destination after paying Mr. Smith's company the required fare. Mr. Smith, however, is a Liberal, and a strong ally of the party which belittles our North-West and extols Kansas and Texas. As the west and extois Ransas and Texas. As the railway company of which he is a leading proprietor owns vast tracts of land in Minnesota, the Opposition policy is eminently favourable to his interests, and if he should be re-elected after being ousted for improper practices, he would feel bound to support his political friends.

Some of Mr. Mowat's magistrates in the Thunder Bay district are peculiar people. A man named Horn was arrested at Rat Portage some time ago for killing one Adams. He age some time ago for killing one Adams. He had \$200 in his possession, and handed it over to Mr. Lyon, the magistrate. This was his own money, not his alleged victim's. The constable who had him in charge spent a portion of this money in hotel expenses, and the remainder of it on a spree, leaving the accused penniless. He admits this, and says he will restore the money when he gets his pay from the Government. Meanwhile Horn has not the means to secure his witnesses; and when he wanted to subpoena an important one, the Government officials told mportant one, the Government officials told nim he would have to pay \$1.50, but this, of course, was impossible. To make matters worse, he has been removed from Rat Portnesses. A correspondent of the Fort William Herald, who tells the story, says he knows magistrate who cannot write; and no long ago two associate justices sent a man to goal for aix months for robbery, although they had no power to do so. Mr. Mowat they had no power to do so. Mr. Mowat will probably look into these matters on his

The conviction and punishment of John Leith for defrauding John Ryan, son of the defeated candidate for West Toronto, out of \$15 under the false pretence of political services, is a source of satisfaction. The prisoner is a specimen of a large class known in American politics as "strikers," who are wholly destitute of influence or principle, and seize the occasion of an election to prey upon either or both of the candidates. Such men are the curse of Canadian, as of United men are the curse of Canadian, as of United States, politics. They hover round committee rooms and meetings, boast loudly of their influence, brazenly demand money, promote the cause of this or that candidate, and if anybody is ignorant or foolish enough to yield to their demands, spend personal in the careful of the arment in the careful of the car haps a tenth of the amount in treating and put the balance in their pockets. Time was when an election was a perfect God-send to which an election was a periect God-send to these gentry, who came in for the greater share of the large amounts formerly spent in electioneering. Fortunately that day has gone by, and Mr. Leith is an anachronism. Mr. Ryan is entitled to credit for having taken the matter into court and secured

The pleasant summer weather, which is extending so far into the fall, must soon come to an end; and it is by no means unlikely that the change may be sudden and severe. For this reason it would be well for people to pre-pare for it, as there is probably nothing so trying to the constitution as a sudden change after a period of pleasant warm weather. It will be remembered that at this time last year we had somewhat similar weather, but scarcely so warm, and that we experienced a sudden change before the middle of the month, which the weather and health reports for that period showed was accompanied by a very large in-crease in the number of cases of influenza and like diseases; and it may be that the founda-tion of diseases of a far more critical char-acter was laid during that period. The cold-weather lasted until the beginning of October, when a warm spell set in. If the change from summer to winter was organal those would be no necessity for this warning; but when the change is sudden, the effect is more severe. Our readers should there fore take care to clothe themselves properly, and if they feel any doubts as to the proper family doctor for his advice than to wait until better than a pound of cure.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The market reports are not good witnesses against the N.P. Spring wheat is quoted in Toronto at \$1.10 to \$1.15; barley,58c. to 69c.: oats, 35c. to 37c. In Chicago the quotations are : spring wheat, 88c. to 89c.; barley, 75c. oats, 28c. In Toronto tomatoes are from 25 to 30 cents a bushel; and as the import duty is 30 cents, even a free-trader will admit that the duty is not a tax added to the price of

A fatal cattle disease is in dangerous proximity to our borders, having broken out in Oswego, where seven cattle have died from a disorder affecting the bladder. As the heart, liver, and lungs are not touched it cannot be any form of the dreaded pleuropneumonia, nevertheless caution against importations from that quarter should be ob-served. The cattle liable to contagion have een secluded, and the Government are taking measures to prevent the spread of the

land to check the ravages of pleuro-pneumonia, the disease is making rapid headway. In one week recently eighteen diseased cattle, were killed in Leicestershire, and a number of other cases were discovered the week follow-The stringent regulations as to isolation have evidently been infringed, although a very large staff of officers is employed to watch the highways and railway stations. Meanwhile Canadian cattle which are free from the disease are obliged to be slaughtered at the port of landing—to prevent their catching the disorder from the English animals we

The visit of M. A. de Lalonde to Canada as the special agent of a French Agricultural Society, commissioned to study Canadian farming and report upon our agricultural resources, is another pleasing indication of the interest taken by the people of France in the Dominion. While it will no doubt be a subject of special congratulation to the speople of Quebec, owing to national considerations, we bespeak for M. de Lalonde a cordial welcome on the part of Ontario and the other Englishspeaking provinces. The French, like other nations of Western Europe, must, in the nature of things, become more and more a food-importing people, and the increased know-ledge of Canadian resources and productions resulting from this visit may have the best effects in promoting closer commercial relations between the Dominion and the French people.

Lord Elcho, the chief opponent of the Ground Game bill, which has passed both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, stated that not less than forty tons of hares and rabbits were killed as game in Great Britain yearly. No better argument in favour of the measure could be presented to an ordinary Canadian mind than this frank admission. The damage to crops must be enormous, and the Act simply permits the farmer to kill ground game at certain seasons of the year, and certain hours of the day, if the same should actually be found in his growing crops. No more reasonable measure could well be devised in the interest of the Old Country farmer, who has a heavy load of debt and drawbacks to carry, in addition to the game

the question arises, "How can we best dispose of it ?" There will be a good home demand : thousands of bushels will be converted into cider, and experiments will doubtless be made with the evaporating process adopted in the United States. Still there will be a great surplus. Apples are selling in Liver-pool at six or seven dollars a barrel, and the

ocean freight from Montreal will be about a dollar. Instead, therefore, of letting the fruit rot, or making it into cheap cider, let the owners of orchards ascertain the terms on the owners of orchards ascertain the Pandon which they can send their fruit to England. By a simple calculation of commissions and railroad freights they can find their own profits, and by carefully packing their fruit the orchard may become a source of large income and profit. Our export apple trade has already reached respectable proportions, but it can be increased many fold by judicious management.

The movement of the wheat-growing regions on this continent is clearly seen in the returns of the present crops. In the United States Minnesota will stand at the head, its three millions of acres yielding forty-five millions of bushels. But the rapid development of Dakota is bringing a rival into the field which may within a few years surpass even Minnesota. The valley of the Red River of the North is perhaps the most remarkable wheat-producing region in the markable wheat-producing region in the United States; the progress of the Northern United States; the progress of the Northern Pacific railway is rapidly opening the fertile acres of the Territory to cultivation. It may be that soon after Dakota arrives at the dignity of being a State it may enjoy the distinction of being the greatest of the wheat States. Coming to the Dominion, the development of Manitoba is equally remarkable, and there can be no doubt as to its wheat growing capabilities. Within a few years an enormous export of breadstuffs will be witnessed from our North-West to Europe.

No country in the world is so well adapted or farming on a large scale as is the Canadian North-West. This fact is being learned in England, and accordingly Old Country farmers possessing capital are preparing to remove to Manitoba and the Saskatchewan district. correspondent states that an Englishman with £35,000 is shortly expected at Manitoba, where he intends to purchase a large farm. Now, under the present land regulation these desirable settlers can purchase the la these desirable settlers can purchase the lands they require, and there will still be suffici-ent land for Canadians. If the Opposition policy were adopted, these English farm-ers would be obliged to cross the lines in order to obtain the necessary quantity of land. At the same time more than one Opposition leader has made large land purchase he only explanation offered land was acquired from private parties and not direct from the Government. Is there not equal danger to the public interests in a wealthy Reform politician buying vast tracts of North-West lands as in an English farmer aking up an extensive farm

Le Courrier de Montrell has had an interriew with M. Lavallee, the agent of the French beet-root company. He says each of the four factories will spend about \$200,000 a year in wages, purchase of beet-root, &c., a year in wages, purchase of beet-root, &c., exclusive of the money sunk in buildings. The company is a strong one: President, M. Bourgeois, president of the Banque Industrielle et Commerciale; vice-president, M. Legru, sugar manufacturer of Douaiville and Révelon ; directors, M. Champonnois, president and director of several sugar compa M. Etienne, refiner, Nantes; and M. Bach sugar manufacturer, Francières, and director of the Bank of France. The prospectus sets out that the directors have been guaranteed by the Canadian Government five years' ex-emption from duty on the sugar actually manufactured within the country; and the Government promise that if a duty should be levied on home manufactured sugar, the duty on imported sugar will be increased so as to leave them a fair margin of protection. M. Joly, in a letter dated the 2nd July, gives the scheme his cordial support.

It is singular to observe that while Canadian Reformers are agitating in favour of emigration to Kansas and other western and south-western States, independent Americans are manifesting interest in Canadian progress and development. No measures adopted by the Dominion Government have found so much favour either in England or the United States as those fra fording farmers an ample opportunity of judging of its merits before inviting a general immigration of agriculturists. Bradstreet, a non-political, mercantile journal, says:—"It is gratifying to observe that the Dominion emigration from the old countries to Canada emigration from the old countries to Canada upon the basis of truthful representations of what immigrants may expect. Nothing could be fairer than this system, and it is to be hoped that it will result in large emigration to Canada of men and families, who will have no reason to complain." Such an independent opinion carries immense weight as against the views expressed by prejudiced political

The Hamilton Spectator puts the land outrage thus: "To pre-empt 160 acres additional in Manitoba the settler has to pay an office fee of \$10, and the highest price demanded for the land is \$2.50 an acre, with nanded for the last in, at six per cent, inter-sine years to pay it in, at six per cent, inter-est on the amount in arrear. No payment is est on the amount in arrear. No payment is asked until three years after pre-emption, at which time four-tenths of the purchase money is due, and the balance is payable in six equal instalments. In Dakota a fee of \$2 is required when an application to pre-empt 160 acres is filed, and the entire purchase money at the rate of \$2.50 per acre must be paid within 30 months thereafter. Under the old Tree Culture Act the fee in Canada was \$10, and in Dakota \$14. The railway lands in Canada are sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to distance from the railway, the terms being one-tenth down and the balance in nine equal annual instal ments, with interest on the portions in arrear at six per cent. In Dakota the railway lands sell from \$2.50 per acre upward, according to location and quality, the average price bei \$5 or \$5.50. The terms of purchase in D kota are one-sixth down and the balance in live equal annual payments, with interest at

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, formerly of Boston, popularly known as "Adirondack Murray," whose sudden departure no one knew whither created some excitement last year, has returned to the United States from ingland, where he has engaged in business Yankee, who can turn his hand to anything from preaching to peddling and make it pay. During his stay in England he was struck with the opportunities presented for increasing the amount of American produce exports. Some of his suggestions may be equally valuable to Canadian shippers. He urges the necessity for commercial representation in England. The milling interest, he says, should send a trustworthy and intelligent agent there to confer with the large buyers and the bakers, not with the brokers. Flour should be supplied instead of grain, and put up in bags of such size as the English bakers want. He recommends curing hams on this continent instead of shipping them green to be cured in England, and says that meats which have a sight taint, instead of being sold cheap should be sweetened by a chemi-cal process. The English consumer has come to appreciate apples raised on this side of the Atlantic, and all that is needed is a connection through which the producers can reach the consumers without the intervention of the prokers, and very large profits can be realized

A COMPARISON.—The Brantford Courier A COMPARISON.—The Brantford Courses
says:—The Globe, since the death of the Hon.
George Brown, has been losing what hold it
had on the public mind. Its conduct
throughout the recent contest was disreputable and calculated to lessen its influence.
THE MAIL, on the other hand, took a dignified stand, and reflected the highest credit on its management. Its power as a public journal is very great, and it is gratifying to the Conservative party to know leading organ is conducted in such a way as to merit the respect of good men on both sides. The Globe makes nothing by the nothing by the

ANADA'S WIMBLED

Cominion Rifle Asso tion Meeting.

OI COMERS' AND DOMINION M

Col. Gzowski's Luncheon t

tinguished Visitors. GEN. LUARD ON THE CANADIAN I

some Plain-Speaking on the Sub

Drill.

From Our Special Corresponde

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—The annual printing of the Dominion of Canada Rifletion opened to-day. Since the last a number of changes suggested by ex have been made, and among thes changing of the date of these annual ings from the latter part to the 1st of ber. Last year the pleasure of the was greatly marred by frequent rain The opening to-day has been a most at one so far as the weather is concerne the onlooker there could ter, a clear, sunny day, good breeze of wind. This la y no means so pleasant for the ble extent with their shooting. in the number of targets, ar ment that entries should be ma meeting, were also steps in the rig The number of competitors is ever before being about 275, provinces are represented with the of British Columbia. All the principle the Dominion are here, and a stro don team ought to be selected. In this tionit might be stated that Col. William who is now here, expresses the strong that in future a Canadian team at Wi should not be squadded to shoot at hour. New Brunswick, Nova Scot Prince Edward Island are all represen even Manitoba has its team. The rep tion from the two older provinces is large as in previous years.

At the butts twelve men and two n

missioned officers from "B" Battery dition to the local men are stationed there is any cheating it will not be the Council has been slack in its e prevent it.

Among those present to-day wer General Luard, Col. Gzowski, A.D.C Majesty the Queen, Lieut.-Cols. Kirl M.P., Williams, M.P., McKay, M.P. Morsley, Fletcher, Otter, Mattice, J. Macpherson, Beers, Ross, White, Macdonald, Gilmour, Laurie, Brunel Gibson, M.P.P., Stuart, etc. ALL-COMERS' MATCH. At 10.30 the All-Comers' matel

rounds. Here, for the first time, petitors had to face a new rule, as "Unless otherwise specified, the at all ranges may be in any position, head to the target." The object of head to the target." The object of is to do away with the much abused position in firing. The change ever, met with an objection an unexpected quarter. One Ottawa riffemen has only one arm, an sequently unable to fire in any position than on his back. An exception coul made in his case, and he was consumable to compare. The shooting the unable to compete. The shooting di match was on the whole poor, alth or three of the top scores would be any time. The score is as follows:— hnson, 6th Fusiliers McNachtan, Cobourg G. A. Sergt. Younke.
Sergt. Younke.
Pte. Scott. 5th Roya.
Pte. Anderson, G.G.F.
Todd, G.G.F.
avison, 6th
33r

Capt. Todd, G.G.F.G.
Sergt. Devison, 6th Fusiliers.
Te. A. Wisor, 33rd.
Quartermaster Corbin, 63rd.
Pte. G. Mason.
Lieut. Fitch, 78th.
Sapper Mowatt, Toronto Engineers
Major Nelson, 33rd.
Lieut. D. Stewart, 83rd, P.E.I.
Sergt. A. Richard, 17th
Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd.
Sergt. Kennedy, 8th Royals.
Capt. Thomas, 59th.
Lieut. C. Graburn, G.G.F.G. Capt. Thomas, 59th
Lieut. C. Graburn, G.G.F.G.
Capt. Balfour, 8th Royals.
Pte. A. Bell, 12th
Pte. O'Grady, G.G.F.G.
Sergt. Payne, 13th
Lieut. Ewan, 35th Batt.
Pte. Macaice, 5th Royal Scots.
Lieut. Wilkinson, Queen's Own.
Veterinary-Surgeon Harris, O.F.B.,
Corp. Gray, G.G.F.G.
Assistant Corp. Gray, G.G.F.G Col. Sergt. Wynne, 5th Royal Scots. Assistant-Surgeon McConkly, 35th. Staff-Sergt. Munroe, 33rd. Sergt. Miller, 74th. N.B. Major Walsh, 63rd. Sergt. Weymann, 8th Cavalry, N.B. Pte. Bradley, 25th Staff-Sergt. Lewis

Pte. Bradley. 25th
Staff-Sergt. Lewis.
Lieut. W. Bishop, 63rd.
Capt. Smith, N. E. Engineers.
Sergt. Dickie, 78th.
Capt. McInnes, 63rd.
Pte. A. Graham, 25th.
Lieut. Col. Cotton, A Battery.
Major Demers, 17th.
Capt. Laurie, M.G.A.
Sapper Hooper, P.E.I. Engineers.
Trooper Langstroth, 8th Cavalry, N.B.
Lieut. Evans, O.F.B.
Pte. Sutherland, G.G.F.G.
Sergt. Anthony, 6th Fusiliers. rgt. Anthony, 6th Fusiliers... te. Walters, Wakefield Inf. Co ergt. K. P. Doyle, 53rd......

A protest was entered by some con the ground that they had not forded an opportunity of firing, settled by the parties being allow This match was concluded at lunche LUNCHEON AT COL. GZOWSKI'S QUAL At one o'clock a luncheon was ol. Gzowski in his tent, and in ad Col. Gzowski in his tent, and in ad the leading military gentlemen prese ground and prominent citizens of Hon. Messrs. Langevin, O'Connor, and Hon. W. Macdougall and R. son, M.P., were present. Col. Gzo cupied the chair, having on his r Hon. Mr. Langevin, and on his left Messrs. O'Connor and Bowell. A cloth had been removed, toasts and were the order of the day.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MARKSMA SUDDEN DEATH OF A MARKSMA

st night about eleven o'cloc ergill, of Oshawa, died suddenl

Queen's restaurant from the effects rupture of a blood-vessel. It seems deceased gentleman, who was a not had for some time past been suffer a pulmonary complaint, and was on months sick leave from the Ottawa rhich he was teller. He did not be particularly ill yesterday, but still plained of a pain in the region of h About the hour above mentioned seized with a fit of coughing, which lowed by an attack of hemorrhage, v sulted in death before medical aid summoned. Drs. Grant and Whitef in attendance as early as possible, it services were of no avail, as the uniservices were of no avail, as the unit gentleman had passed away. Major gill was much respected by his fell men, and his sudden demise has cast over the proceedings of the present value of the proceedings of the present value. Open to all members of the active members of the staff, and officers of the force who have retired retaining rankall officers, non-commissioned officers of the Association. All certifications of the Association. All certifications of the Association of the Majesty's regular army force stationed in Canada, who are all hers of the Association. All certifications of the Association, and to be with the association of the process of the Association of the time of the time of the secondary of the time of the process of the association. which competitors belong, and to be with the secretary at the time of ent the match. First prize, \$10; secon \$40; third prize, \$25; two prizes two prizes of \$25; five prizes of \$15; ten prizes of \$10; two prizes of \$5; total, 52 prizes, val Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Reach range

each range.