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TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1880. TWELVE PAGES SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S EXPLA / NATIONS

THE explanations offered by Sir CHARLES TUPPER concerning the various disputed clauses of the nailway contract were timely and effective. It was obvious that they had an effect on the House, and even on the Opposition, though doubtless those who are determined to oppose the bargain will not only held his own sames the general elections, but won several seats from the Opposition. Is it that he and his friends desire to exercise patronage over contracts, as the Globe says? That cannot be, else he would have adopted Mr. MACHINIZEE'S plan of building clauses of the railway contract were timely will vote against it in spite of any explanations. It may be remarked, in the first place, that in order to escape the necessity (what Mr. BLAKE and his friends call the "ruinous necessity") of building the railway as a national work, at a cost varying, according to the mood of statesmen or the ation had by engineers, from \$80,-000,000 to \$160,000,000, Canada must give some reasonable advantage to e private capital embarking in the ing. The bargain cannot be Il on the side of the Government

more favourable than any terms ever offered to the country. On that head the country is the gainer. In addition to the subsidy, there are advantages offered to the company against which objection has been lirected. The first The first one is their exemption from the payment of duties on all steel rails, bolts, nuts, and iron bridges used for the construction of the railway. As to the steel rails, they are not made in this country. and their manufacture is not likely to become a great industry in time to be of use in the no of the railway. They are free ow under a special arrangement of the ariff, and as to them, therefore, the company obtains no advantage of any conse-quence As to the remainder of the iron work, we confess we would have preferred that they should not have been free, but the Government that made the National Policy its platform will not, we are sure, depart even slightly from it without the very best of reasons. If we interpret rightly the language of Sir Charles Turrem in his speech of Tuesday night, we may expect that some measure will be adopted by the Finance Minister to compensate the industries that may have reason to feel that they are not sufficiently protected in the making of this contract. We do not imagine that the Covernment overlooked the obvious objections of this particular industry, but the greatest thing for the iron, as for all other industries, is to get the country settled and this railway built. Another objection referred to by Sir CHARRES was the freedom of the lands from taxation for twenty years unless previously sold or occupied. We have already dealt with this point pretty conclusively. In addition, however, to the obvious reply that the company are interested in selling their lands and not in keeping them, Sir Charles quoted from the American laws to show that public lands granted by way of subsidy to railway companies were not only free from taxation while in the hands only free from taxation while in the hands of the company, but free also from taxa-tion for twenty-five years after they have passed into the hands of private puschasers and settlers. In the syndicate contract no such provision exists, and the freedom from taxation enjoyed by the syndicate is one from which they must, on pain of other ruin, endeavour to extricate themutter ruin, endeavour to extricate them-selves by selling their lands as rapidly as

possible.

The question of rates of freight was also discussed with clearness and force. It will be observed on reference to the Speech from the Throne that an amendit to the Railway Act will be brought down, which will give the Government power over the rates and the profit to be ed by the company. As the standard tes has been reduced from fifteen to ten per cent., this objection is a very weak one indeed.

the Minister's speech, as well as on refer ence to the contract, that the selling of the land bonds of the company is subject, to the control of the Government, and all moneys obtained from the sale of bonds must be deposited with the Government.

The Government retains its own teleinted by Parliament. It retains the stains one fifth of the company's whole laubsidy as security for running the l. It retains one million dollars as

company may be considered as having been bound about as tightly as any business men would care to be bound in an enter-prise in which they are risking so much, and from which their gains are after all to be so problematical.

TWO PLAIN QUESTIONS.

Mr. BLAKE is a capital hand at letting off fireworks. When he made his début in political life as leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature—Mr. McKellar was only the nominal chief—he dazzled the province by the glamour he contrived to throw around the toughest and driest subjects, and the ease and brilliancy with which he invoked Magna Charta and the memory of HAMPDEN in discussing such prosaic topics as colonization road grants and prevision contracts for the public institutions. By-and-bye the people began to believe that SANDFIELD MACDONALD was attacking the eternal principles; and that the sturdy old Refor-mer contemplated nothing less than the destruction of the popular liberties. It was clever work on Mr. Blake's part, and was clever work on Mr. Blake's part, and it succeeded. Sandfill, and it was not until the grass had grown over his grave in St. Andrew's churchyard that men began to understand that they had been egregiously humbugged by an exceedingly able actor. The hon, gentleman is at the old game again. He pretends to see in this syndicate agreement the ruin of the country, the enthralment of the people, the tyrathy of a vast monopoly, and a ple, the tyrainy of a vast monopoly, and a varied assortment of other evils; and is about to issue a manifesto calling upon the country to rise and protect its threatened nterests, and save its honour and its free-lom, before Sir John Macconald com-

dom, before Sir John Macbonald com-pletes his work of destruction.

Now, why should the Dominion Premier be anxious to destroy the Dominion or jeopardize its future? He helped to build it. It was he who presided at the laying of the corner stone, while some of Mr. BLAKE's allies sullenly refused to carry mortar. Why should be seek to pull down edifice, the growth of which he ha watched with so much care, now that the great work of hiselife is nearly done? Is it to strengthen his party, as the Globe makes out? Why, he has a majority of 90 in a House of 206 members; and has not only held his own since the general the road as a Government work out of the public taxes. The OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co.'s and DAVID MOORES of the Conservative party, if any such there be, would then have had their opportunity; but he hands the whole work over to a company, composed of eminent business men, among whom he has political op-ponents, but not, so far as we know, a single political friend.

Secondly, how is this agreement going to rum us? Mr. Blake thought there

to ruin us? Mr. BLAKE thought there was safety in building the road from end to end in ten years out of the public revenues; at least, he never warned the country against Mr. MACKENZIE. Where, then, is the disaster in paying for its construction by a mixed land and cash subsidy? He agreed to the offer of \$10,000 and 20,000 acres for the whole job, the work to be done by a syndicate or comwe obtained as advantages.

We have already said enough as to the the work to be done by a syndicate or combondage there; and that he sees both in an intensified form in an offer of \$25,000, an intensified form in a significant wing, "000 and 25,000,000 acres is mainly owing, we are compelled to think, to the fact that Sir John Macponath, and not Mr. Mac-RENZIE or Mr. BLAKE, is one of the chicf

parties to the contract. SIR RICHARD TO THE RESCUE. EVERYBODY knew that when the redoubtable knight who was rejected by Lennox, having no honour in his ewn county, opened his mouth this session he would put his foot in it. He was the last man who could afford to throw stones at an opportent, for there is not a man in , public ife at this moment who is so helplessly vulnerable as he. Apart altogether from his political tergiversation, there is no living Canadian politician who has so totally ignored the commonest amenities of controversy. As Sir CHARLES TUPPER remarked, "during the past five years that "hon gentleman has violated the dignity of Parliament and the proprieties of Par"kamentary debate to such an extent as it "never was violated perhaps on the floor of this House." Outside the Chamber his language has been still more disgraceful, as the great Partullo, recently rejected of North Oxford, was good enough to prove in his futile collection of picnic eloquence. Ingrossissinuation, coarse vituperation, and unmanly indulgence in personalities Sir Remare Cartwright has no equal. He is the Swiff of the party, without the genius of Guillivia, its Junius with a shillelagh for his rapier. No man ever attempted to be so satirical, and yet felt so strongly the recoil of the weapon he knew not how to use. Instead of discussing the Pacific railway resolutions on Friday as a statesman would have discussed them, he at once launched out upon a vulgar tirade of personal abuse. The Government, said he, "was either crazy, or was bought and "had been sold." Its arrangement was "the very perfection of stupidity and blindness," "showing how grossiy ig"norant and incompetent it was." We wonder how Messrs. Blakk and Mackenze felt when they heard this madcap trampling upon all the amentics of Parliamarked, "during the past five years that zir felt when they heard this madcap trampling upon all the amenities of Parlia-mentary life; and we can well anticipate what the feelings of the people must be when they read his philippic and, reflect that they endured him as Finance Minister

for five years.

But he did not stop there. The temp tation was too strong for resistance, so soon as the hon, gentleman got on his feet.

Mr. Blake had been too punctilious in the matter of new scandals, perhaps because he did not like the organ which promul-gated them, perhaps because he does not relish dirty work. But Sir RICHARD had relish dirty work. But Sir RIGHARD had no nice scruples in the matter. He dare not, when face to face with the Minister of Railways, repeat the slanders of the newspaper, but, with characteristic meanness, he could insinuate them. He hinted that the contract had been obtained by improper means, and added that "it was "difficult to decide whether the Minister "of Railways had signed the contract as "agent of the first party, or as the party "of Ralways had signed the contract as "agent of the first party, or as the party "of the second part." Not a word followed in the shape of a formulated charge; no definite accusation was preferred indeed it was all a peradventure. "He did "not say the cash had passed," he did "not say that it was his own opinion," but perhaps future advantages had been "held out."

for a man who thus deliberately insinuates a slander which he cannot even profess to believe? A public man—an exMinister at that—who could so far forget himself is a political lahmachte, devoid of shame, and undeserving of the slightest consideration. Either he had no ground for the fowardly insinuation upon which he ventured, or he had; in the former case he should have at once called for Farliamentary enquiry, in the latter he should have held his fongue. He, therefore, stands self-convicted either as a contemptible slanderer, or as recreant to his duty as a representative of the constituency which rescued him from political oblivion.

The Minister of Railways replied in terms of natural and just indignation at the imputations cast upon him by anonymous assailants in the press. He knew well enough that what Mr. Blakk and the reputable members of the Opposition were

enough that what Mr. BLAKE and the reputable members of the Opposition were unwilling to soil their fingers with had been taken up as a dernier ressort by the party scavenger. He knew that the chiet organ, repudiated by its party leader, had at last found a champion fitted for it. It is no wonder that he struck home beyond the House at the Managing Director, who was there to see the attack made, after his own fashion, by a foul blow attributable, if own fashion, by a foul blow, attributable, if the assailant chose to plead that defence, to mistake or inadvertence. Sir CHARLES TUPPER was not to blame for returning the stroke to the arm which really aimed it. Some of the Opposition ex-elaimed against the act of selfdefence as cowardly; in what aspect of the case can it be so viewed? Is it beof the case can it be so viewed? Is if because the organist was not on the floor of the House? He has a whole party to speak for him. Is it because he is the conductor of a newspaper? So much the mon are all the advantages on his side. For every letter in the Minister's allusion the journalist has had a dozen columns of previous attack. Will it pretend that his mouth is shut and he cannot reply? On the constrary, as the readers of the Globe will see, he can address a popular audience, and abuse his opponent without stint, and what is worse, without responsibility, every morning for weeks or months. All we became the Minister of Railways for is this: that he gave, by his reference, a fictitious that he armster of rearways for the that he gave, by his reference, a fictitious importance to a journal which has been repudiated and disavowed by the leader, and all the reputable and intelligent mem-

bers of its own party.
Sir Richard Cartweight's reply was characteristically weak. Even this politi-cal Bonadit shrank from again repeating his insinuations. Instead of that he maundered about the Pacific scandal of 1872, and whimpered out a defence of his fiasco on the London Stock Exchange. If he had made an egregious blunder, he "had every reason to believe that it was "to the best interest of the country."
One benefit, however, did result from this episode: Sir Charles Tupper challenged the Opposition to formulate the Globe's charges on the floor of the House. He challenged investigation openly and defiantly; will any one of them face the music? They will not, simply because, not like Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, who repeated the slander without endorsing it, they believe it to be false from beginning to end, and, like honourable men, prefer to hold their peace.

THE OPPOSITION MANIFESTO.

THE manifesto which was to have ere this been issued by the Opposition to

hood and two pieces of folly. It is asserted that the Ministry have kept back "until "the last moment" the information concerning the syndicate contract. This is not true. The information was laid on the table of Parliament last Tuesday; was published in all the daily papers of any was published in all the daily papers of any consequence on Wednesday; on Thursday was in every paper in Canada; and by that date had been read by every intelligent man in the country. The "last" moment" has not even yet elapsed; the debate continues. and a full month may elapse (though we hope not) before the division is taken. We therefore the division is taken. fore characterize the statement in the "memo." as a falsehood. It is also said in the first paragraph that the members have not consulted their constituents, and that the Rremier has denied a dissolution.

We can only say that if members want to consult their constituents every time a new measure is introduced, they should never have accepted a nomination to a re-presentative position; and if we must have a plebiscite for every great public work, the public business could not be carried on. These are the two pieces of

The second paragraph contains a platitude about the necessity of building the railway in some way or other. The third paragraph contains a statement of the Government's expenditure on the Pacific railway as \$31,119,618, instead of \$27,700,000, or an over statement of \$3,-

419,618. 419,618.

The fourth paragraph is a confession that the cost of the prairie section to Kamloops is less under the presc. bargain than under the late Government sestimate; but the confession is explained by a falsehood, viz., that the present bargain contemplates an inferior road, whereas the late Govern-ment, as a matter of fact, contemplated nothing much better, as Sir CHARLES TOPPER showed, than a "tramway."

The fifth paragraph commits an outrage on decency and credulity by assuming that the lands are worth over \$3 per acre, and putting down the land subsidy as being worth \$74,625,000, or nearly \$50,000,000

too much. The sixth paragraph commits a variety of outrages on the truth—such as that the railway has a monopoly of the trade of the North-West; whereas two companies at North-West; whereas two companies at least are now asking for charters; one has been allowed to purchase over a million acres of land, and the other will probably have a like opportunity; and the syndicate will be only too glad to have branch lines built so long as the Canadian trade is not deflected to American channels and this also is the wish of the people of and this also is the wish of the people of

Ontario and Quebec.

Further on we come to the persistent falsehood concerning the freedom of the company's land from local taxation for twenty years, without the qualifying clause "till sold or occupied." As Mr. Langevin points out, the company cannot even let their lands for pasture purposes without forfeiting the freedom from taxa-

Then follows the enormous untruth that there will be established in the North-West a landlordism like that of Ireland. Greater stuff never was penned. The Government retains 75,000,000 acres for its own purposes; free grants will be given as before, and it is the interest of the syndicate to sell their lands to as many individuals as possible. Therefore, all the evils of landlordism are exceptionally

or over \$13,000,000.

Next follows an advocacy of the new scheme of the Opposition for avoiding the eastern section, which was not thought of when, Mr. MACKENZIE was in power, which has been adopted only as a last desperate resort, and which is especially dispersion of the province of Ontario.

We do not wonder that Mr. Mrats', manifesto, which was so trumpeted, has been degraded into a private "memoran-

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD. THE Adulteration Act is working well From the report of the Department for 1880 it appears that 1,043 samples were analyzed during the past year, of which only 295, or about 28 per cent., were found to be adulterated. The samples embraced tea, sugar, milk, coffee, potted meats, bread, butter, sweets, and a large variety of spices. Butter heads the black list, 80 samples out of 165 analyzed being adulterated. Then come milk, with 72 out of 171, and coffee, with 35 out of 61. Of sugar 55 samples were analyzed, and all were found pure—a fact which speaks well for the Canadism refiners. The following table shows the percentage of adulteration since the Act came into force:

1875. 51.66. 1877. 50.61 1878. 33.33

ated with sugar and flour, and tea with worthless samples of the article. Sweeta are very pure; of 52 samples analyzed only four were found to be adulterated. The percentage of adulteration in condiments has fallen from 88.68 in 1876 to 52.85 in the present year. The Department does well in publishing the names of dealers whose goods are found to be adulterated; it is perhaps as good a deterrent as could be devised.

ABORTIVE AGITATION. Ir the Opposition could only tell the

people exactly what they want, there night be some chance of a successful agitation against the Government arrangement. Unfortunately the only thing they are determined upon is opposition. The reasons for it are as varied and inconsistent as can well be; still it is opposition, and their skirts are clean. Only the other day the organ protested that Mr. MACKENZIE'S advertisement for a Pacific Railway Company was a delusion and a snare. To be sure he offered explicit terms, \$10,000 a mile and 20,000 acres of land; but he meant nothing by it. He was curious to know what capitalists would do, and made the country pay for the satisfaction of his curiosity, as it did for his steel rails' "every elector in the country" failed to pass the criticism of the Grit caucus, even though it was the composition of Mr. Mr.s.; but it appears as a "memoran" in the columns of the party papers.

The first paragraph contains one false-hood and two pieces of folly. It is asserted to the contains one false-hood and two pieces of folly. It is asserted to the country failed to the rebellious Boers that Siberia is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood, the king of Jinge journalists, for intelligence is that the rebellious Boers that Siberia is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood, the king of Jinge journalists, for intelligence is that the rebellious Boers that Siberia is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood, the king of Jinge journalists, for the track of a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood is a markel table to say it is to say:

"With regard to the land sulsidy granter of the syndicate, we do not entertain much fear that its power will be asserted warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter. Mr. Greenwood is a far richer country than Canada, and enjoys a climate neither warmer in summer are colder in winter warmer in summer are colder in winter that the ex capitalists and putting them to cost for nothing. This plan was a much purer and more efficacious one. According to the organ's valuation, he managed to spend above thirty-eight milhons of dollars over above thirty-eight millions of dollars over not much more than a fifth of the line, and that the least difficult part of it. The syndicate prepose to finish the balance, including the Lake Superior and extreme western sections, for twenty-eight millions. Indeed, supposing the Globe's estimate of one hundred and ten millions to be correct, could Mr. M. OKENZIE, at the rate he was according to it for less than twice that spending, do it for less than twice It may be said that he did not intend t

It may be said that he did not intend to fulfil the compact with British Columbia, although he confessed himself "morally, "as well as legally, bound" to it. Then why did he pretend to keep faith so long as he remained in office? Why did he promise, merely in exchange for an extension of times—not, be it observed, for consent to an abandonment of the enterprise—to spend a million and a half a year in British Columbia? Why did he deposit 5,000 tons of steel rails there as a guarantee for his good faith? The plain and evident fact stares the Opposition in the face, and fact stares the Opposition in the face, and it cannot be got over by assaults upon the new arrangements. The ex-Premier the new arrangements. The ex-Premier did honestly intend to carry out the compact with the Pacific Province; he advertised bona fide for a company to construct it; and he offered them more liberal terms than the construct it. liberal terms than the syndicate have secured now. That is the plain English of the matter, and no amount of sophistry can represent it in any other light. Now the organ protests that the Opposition never objected to Pacific railway construction by a company; if so, why did it take so much pains to show that Mr. MACKEN-ZIE meant nothing by his application for tenders, and, at the same time, to suggest that he intended to reject them even if the contractors accepted terms he had offered himself—a land and money bonus he, a the same time, believed to be insufficient the same time, believed to be insufficient?
Our contemporary is very anxious to ignore the positive pledges of the late Government. Preferring to go back to 1871, it talks of the ten years, now expired, within which Sir John Macdonald intended to complete the enterprise. What has that to do with it? Mr. Mackenzish had it in his power to repudiate the whole arrangement, and did repudiate it so far as the time limit was concerned. But he distinctly accepted the obligation to proceed at once with the whole line, and not with choice parts of it. Language could ceed at once with the whole line, and not with choice parts of it. Language could not be more explicit than his, and therefore both political parties are "morally "and legally" committed to what one of them, because it has get rid of official responsibility, desires to shirk. The leaders and the organ may wriggle as deftly as they may, but they have no possible right to evade the duty they accepted on behalf of the country, whether relactantly or not is beside the question. Details in the syndicate arrangements are fairly open to criticism, but to the scheme in the main they are as deeply pledged as the present Ministers of the Crown.

This at ence estops them from babbling about constructing the Lake Superior section or any other section when the progress of settlement demands it. And even

gress of settlement demands it. And even if it did not, what man, in his senses, would think of thus putting the cart bewould think of thus putting the care be-fore the horse? How are the valuable mining lands north of the lakes to be opened up without the railway? Settle-ment and industry will follow the iron way, not precede it; and if the Govern-ment patter with its obligations, and refuse

to complete the trans-continental line before the country is settled, it might as well avow frankly that it does not intend to keep faith in the matter as all. The only question then which remains is, could a more economical agreement be come to than the one concluded by the present Administration? It so, what is it? Anybody, especially of the factious type of existing Oppositionism, may find fault and pile up statistics, more or less delusive; but the question is, what plausible arrangement, that is also practicable, can be substituted for the one before the House? on Sunday night. For over two years he suffered from tubercular consumption, and existed, during that time, upon his mar-

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLE.

Tas intelligence communicated in these columns yesterday regarding South African affairs is sufficiently alarming, and yet it cannot be said that the catastrophe was inforeseen. The South African colonies apparently refuse to learn from experience, and they are now reaping the fruits of their own precipitancy. The Zulu war never received the sanction of the Home lovernment, indeed it was entered upon lirectly in the face of peremptory instructions from home. One would have thought that having once felt the dangers and experienced the disasters of war upon the natives, the Cape colonists would have kept the peace. In the case of the Basutos, they had no such apology as Sir BARTLE FREEN urged as a defence of aggressive war against CETEWAVO. The Zulus, in his opinion, were preparing for war, and he attacked them in advance, simply to gain such advantages as might be reached by being first in the field. But the Basutos are one of the quietest and most industrious of native tribes. Mr. FROUDE, who was sent out by the BEACONSFIELD Government to promote the cause of confederation, testified to their character in warmly eulogistic terms. "This tribe," he wrote, "deserved the "highest consideration at our hands; "they were singularly loyal, and had "made considerable progress in the arts "of peace." Yet the Cape Parliament passed an Act to allot the tribal lands to settlers; and when the Basutogremonstrated, ordered that they should be disarmed. Mr. FROUDE protested against the attempt to rob the Basutos of their pro-perty, and Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, in March last, pronounced decisively against the disarnament. After showing that the arms were supplied by merchants, and that each Basuto who had been engaged at the diamond fields was expressly authorized to carry home a gun with him, the General says: "Under these circumstances it seems to me that for us now to insist upon these natives surrendering their arms, which we have sold them, would be unjust, whilst the selection of a time such as the present, at the conclusion of a series of wars during which they have proved faithful

"to us, would be most impolitic."
Yet it is new clear that the headstrong determination of the colonists has driven this peaceful and loyal people into rebellion, and kindled a flame once more in South Africa beyond their power to arrest. South Africa beyond their power to arrest. As everybody conversant with the country foresaw, the Basutos soon found allies not only amongst the native tribes but amongst the Boers of the Orange State and the Transvaal. The latest intelligence is that the rebellious Boers have taken Heidelberg and are entrenched there in force, and a cry is raised for help from England. Now it is not so long since, in really to remanutances from by them, could easily be vanquished. But they were in so great a hurry to chastise a people whose only offence was their peace-ful loyalty, that they did not reckon upon the blaze they were kindling from so small a spark. The Basutos were defeated; but a spark. The Basutos were defeated; but an alliance soon sprang up which the colonists cannot cope with; they, there-fore, appeal for English assistance. Now, whatever claim the Cape people may have when in danger of invasion, it is quite clear that they have no right to involve the Empire in the cost of an aggressive war. If they are determined to treat the natives or the Boers unjustly they should be sure they are able to vanquish those they attack. If millions of English treasure are to be expended and thousands of English lives sacrificed in these unjustifiable conflicts, the Home Government has some right to be consulted before the fight begins. It is the duty of the Mother Country to defend every one of its colonies, when attacked, but it is going rather too far to demand that she should range her-self on the side of the aggressor, and give the victory to these who have entered with a light heart upon an unproveked and un-justifiable invasion.

THE LATE SENATOR CHRISTIE. So MANY of the older school of Canadian politicians have passed away within the last few years, that it is with a feeling of sadness that we add one to the list of departed fathers of the country. Like many

others who have figured prominently as men of affairs in Canada, Senator CHRIS-TIE, who died last week, at Paris, Ont., was a native of Scotland, having been born in Edinburgh, in 1818. Coming to Canada in 1833, he took an active part in those events which have made Canada what she is to-day, and which have led her up to a point of departure from which she may look forward to still greater things. Although best known to the masses of our people as a politician, the late Senator discharged an important function as a leading agriculturist and cattle breeder. leading agriculturist and cattle breeder. In this capacity he did much for a country struggling forward under some difficultie towards material advancement. If the towards material advancement. If the Palmerstonian maxim, that the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor, be accepted, the deceased Senator is worthy of the kindly recollection of every Canadian of every class.

In politics Mr. Christie was generally glassed as a Reformer of the narrower sect. He filled many important positions in and

He filled many important positions in and for his party in the old provincial days. He was vice-president of the Constitutional Reform Association in 1859; became a Privy Councillor in 1873; was Secretary of State until 1874, when he became Speaker of the Senate, which post he held until 1878. In May, 1875, he was appointed administrator of Ontario during the illness of Lieutenant-Governor CRAWFORD, but he was not sworn in owing to the death of the Lieutenant-Governor. He sat for Wentworth from 1851 to 1854, for East Wentworth from 1851 to 1854, for East Brant from 1855 to 1858, resigned and sat for Erie division, L.C., which he represented until the Union. He was called to the Senate by Royal proclamation, May, 1867, under the arrangement entered into, by the parties to the formation of the Union.

The deceased was much respected by those of his political apponents who enjoyed his friendship, and his demise will be learned

MR. BELFORD. MR. CHARLES BELFORD died at Ottaws

vellous pluck and spirit. Mr. Belford was born in the County Kerry, and was educated there with the Knight of Kerry's educated there with the Knight of Kerry's sons, whose friendship he kept to the last. In 1857 he came to Canada, and became assistant editor of the Leader, of which his grand-uncle, Mr. James Bratt, Sr., was the proprieter. There he remained, doing his duty with conspicuous ability, until, on Mr. Landsey's retirement, he became chief editor. In 1872, when this journal was founded, he was its chief editor; and worked for the party, during the trying times between 1873 and 1878, with singular fidelity and power. On the night that chronicled Sir John Macdonalo's success he was stricken down, and never entered the office again. His associates, from the highest to the lowest, respected him; and esteemed it a privilege to pay their respects to him when, as everyrespected him; and esteemed it a privilege to pay their respects to him when, as every-body thought, death was knocking at his door. He held out with wonderful ten-acity, and now that he is gone, his old comrades can simply say that he fought a good fight and died with the honours upon him. He leaves a wife and a large family. This is not the place to ask for help for them; but his old friends may, without any want of decorum or of respect for the dead, ask that to the widow and the fatherless the community which owed him so much shall extend its profound and heartfelt sympathy.

EDITORIAL NOTES:

The Montreal Past (independent Catholic believes it to be "the duty of every good Canadian to pray sincerely " that the C. P. rail-

The New York Sun claims that an analysis of the United States census returns shows that the blacks of that country are increasing in a greater ratio than the whites.

The Winnipeg Times calls attention to the to the Canadian Pacific are comparatively smaller than those granted to the Union Pacific. important fact that the proposed subsidies to

In 1878 the Guelph Mercury predicted ruin for both town and country if the N. P carried. It new publishes long articles in praise of local manufactories which flourish under the N. P. "While the lamp holds

Conservative Ministers and their supporters were elected by the people for two well-defined purposes—To revise the tariff and to build the Canada Pacific railway. Why, then, should they be foully aspersed for keep-ing faith with the people?

During the debate the other night Mr. Mackenzie described himself as "an aggrieved member of Parliament." He is right. His party should not have turned him out of the honorary leadership for failing in a trade pohey of which the party approved. He is indeed an aggrieved member.

The whole country must sue Mr. Frederick

us, what would have happened had we been compelled to pay \$10,000 and 20,000 acres per mile with a guarantee thrown in? Mr. Blake has never answered that question satisfactorile. factorily.

Timothy Deasy, one of the leading spirits in the Fenian movement in 1867, and whose rescue from the hands of the British authorities in Manchester created the greatest excitement, both in this country and England at the time, has just died at Lawrence, Mass. For participating in this rescue, and the resulting death of a police officer, Allen Larkin and O'Brien were hanged. There is no possible doubt about the

tyranny of Sir John. He declares that if the contract with the syndicate is not passed before the holidays Mr. Blake shall not have anything put in his stockings at Christmas. Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie protest that this is cruelty to children and animals; and so it is, particularly when you recollect that Mr. Blake is so anxious to fill Sir John's shoes!

The New York World says that a clever young Canadian poet, Mr. Charles Mair-who intends to return to literature some of these days, now that he has conquered the means of devoting himself thereto without embarrassment or interruption—writing simultaneously and without any acquaintance with Swinburne's werk, has produced some lyrics that the author of the "Studies in Song" might nave owned with pride.

Seldom has a public man found himself in the humiliating position new occupied by the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. Deposed from the leadership of his party, he is compelled to oppose the construction of a railway upon which he spent hundreds of thousands when in power, and to sit tamely by while the new leader repudiates all sympathy with and responsibility for the policy of the ex-Premier. Any man of mettle would refuse to be dragged through the mire in so ostentatious a manner.

The Hamilton Spectator makes this point :-"For seven or eight years the Grits have been telling us that the Pacific railway would cost the sountry two hundred millions; now they pretend to be furious because it will cost in all about \$45,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land. If we take their own words acres of land. If we saw hargain saves the for it, the Government bargain saves the country \$95,000,000." But Mr. Blake says their own words." We you cannot "take their own words." We do not suppose that he would take their

Mr. Blake has followed in the wake of the party organs in affecting to see something extraordinary in the fact that Mr. Donald A. Smith is a member of the syndicate. How could he be refused permission to put his capital into the scheme? And if he had been refused what a how! Mr. Blake and his friends would have set up about Tory tyrannny and exclusiveness. Such a method of criticism is puerile, and totally unworthy of an able man who is the leader of at least one-half of his

eisure in the Reform party, so-called. Will any of them, or all of them, favour us with an exposition of the proper meaning of the words "revenue tariff"? The organs of the party have so far failed to define the characer of such a tariff, and we are willing to pub lish the communication of any gentleman who can define it. We labour under the impression that the present tariff raises revenue. Berhaps we are wrong. If so, we are willing to be set right.

The more intelligent of our Reform friends admit that Sir Charles Tupper's speech dur- | cal agency is the hand

ing the railway debate was a masterly effort Of course he enjoyed an advantage from the fact that Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake were fully committed to the construction of the road. Sir Charles could quote them against themselves. Still, apart from this advantage, his speech was a very able exposition of the Government's policy. The Hon. Edward the Government's policy. The Hon. Edward. Blake's effort, on the contrary, was not up to the expectations of his friends, and not worthy of his justly great reputation as an

The resolution of sympathy for the Irish people passed by the Washington House of epresentatives will, no doubt, be regarded Representatives will, no doubt be regarded by the English people as a piece of impertinence, and the intermeddling American Congressmen will be bidden by the English press to mind their own business. The Americans, however, have a very pointed retort to any such accusation. The Philadelphia Bulletin, admitting that this is the view likely to be taken of the matter in England, says:

"We shall be able to remind the Britons that a very substantial precedent was offered when a very substantial precedent was offered when the Cobden Club undertook to promote the interests of free trade by helping the Demo

Judging from the following letter, which appears in the London Standard, the Land Leaguers are carrying the war into Africa. that is to say into England, and the life of an Irish landlord is not safe even in the British metropolis. "Will the law-abiding citizens of London," says the writer, "believe that at present a policeman is on guard night and day at the house of Lord Lismore, in Old Burling. ton street, to protect him as far as possible from the threatened attacks of Irish assas-sins? Is Mr. Gladstone waiting for the murder of an Irish landowner in the streets of London ere he ventures to put unconstitu-tional restraint on the liberty of preachers of assassination and mutilation, or asks for leave to coerce murderers?"

The Sarnia Observer will have it that the people are leaving Canada at the rate of 16,000 a month, and says it gets its figures from the United States Collector at Port Huron. The Port Huron Times, on the other

hand, says :-"The number of Canadian immigrants oming to this country by way of this city has very materially decreased of late. Previous to the 20th of June the average number was about 200 a day, while since that time only about 200 a day, while since that about a 100 a day have come over."

Two hundred a day would be 6,000 a month, so that our excellent Sarnia contemporary must account for 10,000 of the peculiar people who flee from a thirty per cent. to a sixty per cent. tariff in order to escape the horrors of

The New York Scottish American has sound riews on Canadian questions. It says :- "If Canada is ever to become a nation, and to benefit exclusively by her resources, she has benefit exclusively by her resources, she has only one way of succeeding, and that way is by remaining as she is. So far as her compared relations are concerned, they are of her own seeking. If those relations are unsatisfactory she has the right to rectify them, there present tariff is an illustration of this fact. British interests are not inimical to Canadian interests. When they become so the precise will depletes take due care of Canadian interests. When they become so the people will doubtless take due care of themselves, and perhaps assign to Mr. Per-rault the *rôle* of Financier-in-Chief of the Dominion. But until that times comes we fear that Mr. Perrault's zeal will have to con-fine itself to some less ambitious but more practical mission."

The Manicoba Free Press is not a Tory organ, as the Globe would say, nevertheless it has faith in the syndicate agreement. Upon the main point raised by Mr. Blake it has

with equally gratifying results. A liberal land policy will be the best possible assistance to the future prosperity of the railway; and as the syndicate become its permanent possessors, their own interests will lead them to pursue a policy of encouragement to all actual settlers." Here is a Liberal witness, knowing whereof he speaks, denying Mr. Blake's pet theory.

It is pleasing to see the names of at least two of our countrymen in the honour roll of General Roberts' despatch, giving the details of the decisive battle of Manza fought on the Ist September last, the day following the arrival of his army at Candahar, after their magnificent march from Cabul. The brave men referred to are Major 8. E. Becher, 2nd Ghoorkas, and Capt. R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th regiment. Brigade-Major Becher is a nephew of Mr. Becher, Q.C., of London, Ont., and of Mr. Becher, Q.C., of London, Ont., and Capt. Jarvis is the younger son of the late W. B. Jarvis, for many years sheriff of the united counties of York and Peel. These officers have served throughout the whole of

the Afghanistan campaign. Both have been honourably mentioned in despatches on sev honourably mentioned in despatches on several previous occasions, Capt. Jarvis notably in connection with the gallant defence of the Bala Hissar on the night of the 11th December, 1879. In the last despatch General Roberts states that General Macpherson brings the captain's name under his notice for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment, viz., that of Brigade-Majer. There are many statutes unrepealed in

Great Britain which, if enforced, would show that Christian country not to be quite so that Christian country not to be quite so liberal as she is usually supposed to be. At the time of its passage in 1829, few measurer were thought more magnanimous than the Catholic Emancipation Act, and yet it imposes restrictions on Jesuits and members of other existing orders, communities, or societies of the Church of Rome, declaring it to be a misdemeanour punishable with banishment for life for any such to come into the realm without a license, or for any persons to be admitted to membership within the kingdom. If, although banished, they refuse to dom. If, although banished, they refuse to leave the country, the sovereign in council may order their removal, and if at the end of three months they are again found in the country, they may be convicted a second time and transported. Penal servitude has now been substituted for transportation, but still the punishment so far everleaps the ob ject that there is no danger of the most narrow-minded and bigoted government ever carrying out the letter of the law. The legal question has arisen in England as

to whether a telephone is a telegraph. The

Attorney-General has invoked the assistance of the law on behalf of the Crown against the Edison Telephone Company, of London, on the ground that the working of the telephone the ground that the working of the telephone for gain is an infringement of the monopoly possessed by Government for the transmission of telegraphic messages. The Government holds its monopoly under Acts of Parliament which describe telegraphs as "electric or other telegraphs or mechanical engines," and which define the term "telegraphic" as intended to include any apparatus for trans-mitting messages or other communications by means of electric signals. Edison's instrument is termed, in the specifications of the Letters Patent, "the speaking or telephone apparatus," "a telegraph operated by sound," "an instrument for transmitting sound by electricity," and so forth. In these sound by electricity," and so forth. In these terms lies the gist of the legal contention. The Attorney-General says that the messages conveyed by Edison's instruments are telegraphic messages, and are conveyed by electricity, and that, with these instruments, the mechanical agency is the voice of the person transmitting the message, while in the case of the other telegraphs the mechanical agency is the hand.

The epizootic is still previouses in the neighbourhood of An agitation in favour of the perance Act has been comm Longueuil is preparing a by-sonus of \$10,000 to a car compa field, Mass., to open works in the Quebec merchants state that it trade is much better than it many years past at this season or Benj. Hodson has been fined or two months in prison, at Police Court, for driving a horse A'number of pearls, valued discovered in a barrel of oyster rant on Grenville street, Halifax

HOME AND FOREIG

(BY TELEGRAPI

CANADA.

Telegram, resulted in a verdict There was a severe shock of Victoria, B.C., on Sunday ever was generally telt. No damage

The libel case of the Hon.

mier of Newfoundland, against

The Licensed Victuallers have ball in Carleton county by distributes in opposition to the Operance Act. D. Kellett, of Minden, was tr

say on Thursday for assaulting of Minden, found guilty, and two weeks in gaol. The ore taken out of the

owned by Kingston capitalists, extremely rich, and equal to tha the Mississippi mine. The Education Committee of County Council have thrown ou preferred by John Duncan again John May, county inspector.

The male prisoners in the Lor been ordered to do laundry-wor women prisoners have been Mercer Reformatory in Toronto. Chief Justice Meredith gave uebec on Saturday, maintaining the law requiring taverns t A large number of teams left (shanties on Monday afternoon a

morning. Lumbermen are payi day for teams and \$1.10 to teams Another factory is about to the suburbs of Montreal. It w manufacture of cotton goods, amployment to a large number Owing to the death of the Duc minster, who was an aunt of the Lorne, no entertainment will Rideau Hall until after the Is

The Ottawa police officer w down for one month for conte one of his brother policemen coulto take him to jail, and that the e resign first.

A Halifax despatch says:—It cided that the Dominion exhibit year shall be held in this city, provincial exhibition will probable anning tion with it. njunction with it. The action taken by Mr. Lang posed Mr. Valin some years ago enci, to recover penalties from t violation of the Election Act, w

in Court at Quebec on Saturday. Adamson & Ronaldson, of I intend despatching one steamer from Halifax direct to that I should inducements be offered vessel is to leave about the 12th Many of the horses at the lun the rear portions of Peterbounding counties and budly a epizootic. A large umb of up, and the work in he .. oods

The medical men in atte Haliday, of London, who swallo quill, have succeeded in extraction from his throat, where for nearly two weeks, and not nounced out of danger. A litttle twelve-year-old son o

Wingrove wandered away from Lindsay on Thursday evening, been heard of since. It is supp got on a Midland train going so ewhere along the front. At the Port Hope police court o a commercial traveller, giving h Mr. Geo. Wilson, editor of the Thursday night. The charge was Lowe was fined \$20 and costs, in a

A Seventh Day Adventists of A Seventh Day Adventist, of named Calvin Peters, was bron London gaol on Friday under ment for thirty days, in default of the Sabbath corn. He persists in keeping Septend of Sunday

stead of Sunday.

A boy while passing the St. Jan house at London South a night threw a large piece of ice at the spirit of mischief. Mrs. James I the door to come out just at ti and received the missile full in l ceiving painful injury.

Every day new deposits of m being found in the rear of the Frontenac. The latest phosphate five miles from Sharbott Lake. A Perth, has purchased the now working it. The ore will h the Kingston and Pembroke railw A computation has been made gregate cost of the new buildings Penetanguishene this summer, an shows it to be over \$76,000. Of \$40,000 is represented by new which will supply permanent The building prospects for next ye ticularly good.

A man named Joseph Wilson at Brockville police on Saturday night to be taken into custody, stating a deserter from "A" Battery, The chief telegraphed to Lieute Irwin at Quebec, and received instr hold Wilson until to-day, when a gu

Mr. Pew, one of the owners of iron mines, is working up a new smelting iron by the use of petrole claimed that two barrels of coal of duce the same results as two tons saving of several dollars on each to be effected. It is understood the sted. It is understood that operations will be carried on at next season. On Friday an Ottawa saloon-k

charged with selling liquor to police thema. The officer was called as and refused to say whether he go to drink in the saloon. The magist upon immediately dismissed him force, and committed him for one contempt of court.

The London Ministerial Associati seting on Monday, when a report by the deputation sent to intervie Walker en the subject of Sunda parades with military music. The was reported to be firm in his refu a stop to it, but said he would refer tion to the officers in general. was laid on the table.

Mr. Sigismund Mohr, local magent of the Bell Telephone Co. was on Friday fully committed to of Queen's Bench by Judge Chauve harge of unlawfully obstructing ughway with telegraph poles, an committing a public nuisance. He to appear and stand his trial at the court, on the 27th of April. to the court, on the 27th of April.

A violent lunatic, named Henry from the township of Olden, was co to gao! at Kingston on Thursday.

quired seven men to bring him to and when in the cells he tore his of