## The Weekly Mail

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES. MAIL has established branch offices for follows — MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St rancois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N.S.—197 Hellis street. H. A nnings, Agent. HAMILTON—52 James street north. Lance eld Bros., Agenta.
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TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1880.

GANADA'S TRADE FREEDOM. THE more the details of the interview. report of which will be found elsewhere, between Sir John MacDonald and the English manufacturers are considered, the nore the reader will be disposed to approve of the tone taken by the Premier. There was a certain amount of bumptiou ness about some of the interviewers of the Premier, who must have been greatly moved towards a judicious crushing of the offensive quality. When it is considered that these Manchester people have only enjeyed free trade since 1846, or thereabout, and that, as Sir John MacDonald points out, the majority of civilized mankind hav never accepted free trade at all, and have in some cases prospered in a greater degree than England—when these things are con-sidered, it is ludicrous to think of a petu-lant Manchester man calling even incidental protection a "monstrous" doctrine. But we are not at this moment hester men as with the posi-ion of the Canadian Premier. He was sserting the right of Canada to deal with her own affairs; but he was doing more than that. He was not only assert-ing the right, but defending the mode. The right probably would not have been ment of the right. should have repudiated it. We are reminded by the presence of Sir Alexan-DER GALT at the interview that it was not the first occasion on which the freedom of Canada to deal with her own trade inter-Topp, in his valuable work, "upon the sactment of a new Canadian tariff, certain manufacturers of Sheffield moved the Colonial Secretary (the Duke of "Newstell"). "Newcastle) to protest against it.
"Whereupon his Grace wrote a
"despatch to the Governor-General,
dated August 13, 1859, upon the subject, In reply, Mr. (now Sir ALEXANDER GALT, the Canadian Finance Minister, wrote a memorandum which was trans mitted to the Colonial Office by the Gov ernor-General, wherein he asserted it to be his duty distinctly to affirm the right adian Legislature to adjust the taxation of the people in the way they deem best, even if it should unfortunately happen to meet the disapproval of the Imperial Ministry. allow such acts, unless her advisers are prepared to assume the administration of the affairs of the colony, irrespective of the views of its inhabitants." "This "position," Sir Alexander added, "must be maintained by every Canadian ad-

From that day to this we have never heard of any attempt at interference with the right of Canada to do as she pleases in regard to her own tariff and taxation. But this time there has been a certain assump-tion of superiority and a certain tone of petulance on the part of the English manud to her own tariff and taxation. But MACDONALD was personally present to re-ply to the deputation. Hereafter we shall probably hear less as to the mode of our taxation and tariff. These are our own affairs. We have been doing the Manter people a service in checking for a their most formidable rivals in our ret. If they have not the sense to see hat, they are not in the mood to listen to arguments as to the mode in which we do

THE OLD AND NEW TARIFFS.

THE tariff of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was not a revenue tariff, for it did not raise s sufficient revenue. It was not a proective tariff, for it did not protect anybody. It was not an effective tariff, for it has been proved again and again that it was not properly enforced. It was an unpatriotic tariff, inasmuch as it left our in dustries open to slaughtering for three years; and when in 1877 a remedy was provided, it was never applied. It was demoralizing tariff, inasmuch as, on the confession of the Minister himself. his success depended in a large degree or the people. It was owing to the demerits of that tariff that the Chambers of Com-merce and Boards of Trade all over the d in vain to it to make some necessity of the company to pass y alterations; and so it came to pass at another tariff was made by a new

This tariff was framed on the lines laid own by the Boards of Trade; on the lines by the workingman; the farm-miner, the merchant, and the airer. Every interest was heard; erest was considered; and all in-terest was practicable, were pro-

the previous Government failed. It has proved a revenue tariff, for the revenue has been raised even more fully than was calculated upon. It has protected our industries, for we have the teatimony of the dustries, for we have the testimony of the Opposition that a large number of "mon-"opolies" have been established, employing great amounts of capital, large numbers of men, and vast quantities of shipping and railway stock. It has not been demoralizing, for under it the consumption of spirits has not been encouraged. It is a patriotic one, for on every side we see and hear signs that the old process of slaughtering is dying, but protesting as it dies.

oreasing in bulk; now it is rapidly increasing. Under the old tariff our imports exceeded our exports; but now, for the first time, our exports exceed the imports by a large sum. Under the old tariff, our trade large sum. Under the old tariff, our trade with Great Britain was decreasing much more rapidly than was agreeable, while our enforced, unfair, trade with the United States was rapidly increasing. Now our trade with the United States has decreased with immensely greater rapidity than our trade with England, there being in some directions a gratifying increase in our trade with the latter. Under the old tariff our of the country would have been almost depopulated, and that despair would have accelerated ruin. It is as well to remem-ber that it is to Sir RICHARD'S methods of financing, and his tariff system, that the Opposition wish the people to return.

THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR. THE results of the financial year which closed on the 30th June, 1880, have been looked for with much not unnatural interest. The Opposition papers have been exercised greatly, and the Finance Minister has been overwhelmed with a rich exuberance of bad language because he did not publish imperfect returns. At last the suspense is over, and our contemporaries are welcome to feast upon figures and fortify themselves for the discussion. The Canada Gazette of to-day contains the statement of the finances of the year ending June 30th; and we proceed to indicate what it shows. The figures themselves

cate what it shows. The figures themselves and the nature of the discussion regarding them point out the method of proceeding.

(1.) The cause of the delay: The Opposition have been very indignant at the delay in publishing the figures. The delay was not very unusual, we believe; but even if unusual, it was proper and honest. When we state that if the returns received up to the 30th June had been published at once they would have shown an apparent surplus of \$492,234, we shall at once indicate to all honest men the reason why they were delayed. It would have been silly and useless to deceive the country; and the Opposition would have spread abroad the notion that Sir Leonard Tilley had been trying to snatch a moment's applause from a deluded public by printing misleading returns. On the 30th June the returns, if published, would have exhibited this result:

Revenue.....\$22,517,279 The returns were, therefore, delayed till they should exhibit the true state of the

(2.) The returns for June: The returns for June, 1880, were very much canvassed, and many inferences were drawn from them. They may as well be given in full, as follows, omitting the cents for convenience sake :-

Customs......\$1,304.78 Excise..... Post Office..... Public Works, including buildings. 

Total Revenue......\$2,162,471 On this we need make no special observations, the object now being totals, and not fractions, of the year's revenue.

(3.) The Minister's estimates: The estimates of the Finance Minister for the year 1879-80 were twice stated to Parlia-

ment, in 1879 and in 1880, in the budget speeches. In 1879 the Customs for 1878 were calculated at \$12,640,000, less \$500, 000 collected in that year on goods entered in advance of the tariff for consumption in 1880. In 1880 the Customs revenue was calculated at \$14,500,000, inclusive of that \$500,000 collected, as pointed out, in the previous year; but it was found that instead of being \$500,000, the sum actually stead of being \$500,000, the sum actually paid in for Customs in advance of the tariff and really due to 1880 was \$700,000, and the Excise \$600,000; in all \$1,300,000. That the Minister is entitled to this in the discussion of his revenue, since it was used in the calculation of his estimates, is a fact in financial discussion which Sir Richard Cartweight and his friends will not deny

not deny.

(4.) The actual results: The results cannot help being satisfactory to the people; they are as follows:

ESTIMATES AND REVENUE.

Source of Revenue from Excise

Collected in previous year on goods consumed in 1879-80 ... ost Office .200,000 Stamps .... Public Works and Railways.... cellaneous ..... Actual Revenue of 1879-80.

Customs receipts during the year. \$14,151,565

Collected in previous year. 700,000

Excise collected during the year. 4,282,266

Received in previous year. 600,000

Post Office 1,250,388 18 ...... RECAPITULATION, compared with esuitances.
Source. Increase.

\$17,733

Excise ...... 50,388

of the Finance Minister as to the revenue have been borne out with a great deal of accuracy, showing how carefully he must have examined every detail of the revenue and every indication of the business of the

(5.) Revenue and Expenditure : Having thus led up to the expenditures of the year, we may proceed to place the comparative figures before our readers in the plainest possible form by means of tabular testements.

ESTIMATED RESULTS. stimated expenditure...... \$24,978,000 upplementary estimate..... 95,000 Estimated deficit..... ACTUAL RESULTS. Total expenditure..... \$25,161,712

lotal revenue...... 24,768,586 In the formation of this deficit several striking elements have been at work, to which the attention of the reader should be directed. There has been, for instance penditure on the Indians, which it is hoped will not occur again, and which probably equals \$200,000; and the Irish relief fund of \$100,000, both being in a sense charitable and certainly exceptional expenditures; besides other items, which we need not burthen our columns with; these deducted from the deficit leave the accounts so nearly balanced that the Finance Minister may lay them on the table in the full confid of receiving from Parliament a ready and just measure of congratulation prudent and statesman-like budget.

been established, but conclude with the discomforting reflection that it cannot be helped now. Neither of the great parties can be held exclusively responsible for these jeremiads, since they proceed fitfully from both. At first sight it might appear probable that Conservatives would naturally take the lead in criticising the workings of representative institutions in the colonies; but it is not so. No truer friends of responsible government can be found than Earl Carnaron and Sir Charles Address (Lord Norton); whilst, as a general rule, our bitterest assailants belong to the Mauchester school. The fiscal attitude of Canada and Australis has simply intensified the anti-colonial feeling, which at all times had found its home in the molland counties. The tone of Conservative speakers and writers, who naturally contend for the integrity of the Empire, is not always flattering to us; but it is perfectly harmless. They at least do the faith of Mr. Mr. Acceptable of the coat is not increased by the process, provided the coat is mode of home manufactured article of any home manufactured article of superal consumption has been raised solely on account of the duty, if we except the article of coal. We may add that the dealers are more to blame than the tariff; that competition would soon cure the evil; and that in any case taxation to the same extent would have to be borne by some other article of coal. We may add that the dealers are more to blame than the tariff; that competition would soon cure the evil; and that in any case taxation to the same extent would have to be borne by some other article of coal. We may add that the dealers are more to blame than the tariff; that competition would soon cure the evil; and that in any case taxation to the same extent would have be at the faith of the article of coal. We may add that the price of coal. We may add that the price of coal. We may add Empire, is not always flattering to us; but it is perfectly harmless. They at least do not propose to cast us adrift because we RENZIE and the Globe we are to believe desire to manage our own affairs in our own way.

Their method of treating the subject is

Their method of treating the subject admirably shown in a paper by Mr. Arthur Mills, ex-M.P. for Exeter, and outhor of a well-known work on "Coauthor of a well-known work on "Co"lonial Constitutions." It appears in the
August number of the Nineteenth Century,
and is worth noting as an expression of
Conservative opinion. The opening pages led
us to expect a wholesale condemnation of the
system of responsible government; but,
instead of cursing it, Mr. Mills ends by blessing it altogether. The allusions to Canada are simply historical, and our Opposition friends will be surprised to find that there is no philippic against the N. P. Like Lord Norton, in his work on "Colo "nial Policy," the writer finds fault with the vacillating course of Earl RUSSELL in 1839. Lord DURHAM'S famous report was Defore him, and yet he was unwilling in October of that year fo concede responsible government. Writing to Lord Sydenham, he said: "The power for which a Minis-"ter is responsible in England is the "power of the Crown, of which he is for "the time the organ. It is obvious that "the executive councillor of a colony is in "a situation totally different." This appears strange doctrine for a Whig of the appears strange doctrine for a Whig of the straitest school; but what is stranger still is the fact that only a month after the noble lord permed a despatch by which, as interpreted by Lord Sydenham, he conceded the very system he had opposed. Mr. Mills speaks of responsible government as a "critically "devised political machine," and attributes its invention to Lords Russell and Sydenham. Nothing can be further from the facts. Over forty years before, Governor ENHAM. Nothing can be further from the facts. Over forty years before, Governor SIMOOR had promised the people of Upper Canada a political system which should be "the image and transcript of the British "constitution;" and here was the fulfilment of that promise in 1839. In truth, it would be difficult to understand how any plan of representative government could be British which did not involve the responsibility of a Ministry to the people's representatives. This seems like a truism now; but it seemed otherwise four de-

cades igo. Reference is next made to the dead-lock in Victoria on two occasions. In 1868, the trouble arose over a proposed grant of £20,000 to Lady Darking; and in 1877, about the payment of members. In both cases the House was placed in a position of antagonism to the Legislative Council, and much the same difficulty arose there as occurred in Canada before Confederation touching Supply Bills. The popular party wanted to silence the Council by a plebiscite, or to abolish it; as Mr. MILLS "propriety, intervene." We recommend this last sentence to those who desire to abolish the Senate of Canada. Mr. MILLS goes on to review the troubles in New Zealand and Cape Colony, and then draws his deductions, which may be briefly summarized, in conclusion. Responsible government for good or evil has been established, and has led to government by party, there as elsewhere. It is no use now to speculate whether antecedent bar-gains might not have been made as to

led. On the whole, therefore, Mr.
mas thinks that the best means of binds
g the colonies to the Mother Country
ll be the fearless extension to all the onies " of that free constitution which viciasitudes of aix centuries, the secret of her strength, and the mainspring of her moral and material progress.

THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION. THE Opposition are pointing to the une-ual incidence of taxation under the new ariff. Nothing could exceed the disinnuous nature of the pleas put in against the duties. We are told, for instance, that food prices have gone up, and yet that the farmers have not benefitted; that the price of clothing has gone up, but yet that the manufacturers have not been encouraged. On the other hand, that the manufacturers are making rapid fortunes, yet that they are not employing any more hands. The Eastern people are told that they are pay-ing heavy duties on flour, though they conwith immensely greater rapidity than our trade with England, there being in some directions a gratifying increase in our trade with the latter. Under the old tariff our factories were languishing, working half time, or closing, or closed; now almost every wheel in the country is going, and in town after town we hear of new enterprises starting. It was evident that a continuance of the old tariff would kill out our industries altogether. Great as has been the "expenditure on railways in consequence of increase of business. These items among others explain the reason why the actual expenditure is \$88,712 greater than the deficit itself is susceptible of still more striking deductions and explanations. The large expenditure on the Indians, which it is hoped will not occur again, and which of the country would have been almost denountly department of the country would have been almost denountly department of the country would have been almost denountly department of the country would have been almost denountly denountly department of the country would have been almost directed. There has been, for instance, a large increase this past year in the Savings Bank and Post Office deposits, the deposits, the deposits being over two millions and a quarter in excess of the withdrawals; but as this increase of interest is caused by the operation of so useful an institution as the Savings Bank, in which the earnings of the people are invested, no one will complain. Then again, there was necessarily a larger expenditure on railways in consequence of increase of business. These items among others explain the reason why the actual expenditure is \$88,712 greater than the deficit itself is susceptible of still more striking deductions and explanations. The large expenditure on the Indians, which it is hoped will not occur again, and which probably equals \$200,000; and the Irish repressional control of the country would have been almost deficit of a large increase of increase of interest is caused by the operation of the wild that sume ten barrels of Ontario for one of Reform press has the audacity to talk about the taxation of the present Government.

The unequal distribution of the present

tariff is not greater than ever it was.
Under Mr. Mackenzie's Government there were inequalities too, but they were inequalities without counterbalancing benefits. If there is inequality now, it is inequality with a purpose. The objects of the tariff are to raise a revenue, and to protect our home industries. With this object, all things fit for taxation are taxed COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVE
GOVERNMENTS.

Nothing strikes a Canadian as more unreasonable than the periodical lamentations heard from England over the failure of "responsible government" in the colonies. These usually take the form of regrets that the constitutional system has been established, but conclude with the discomforting reflection that it cannot be a consumption has been as a consumption as a consumption has been as a consumption as a consumption has been as a consumption as a consumption

that he would have raised it without pro-tecting the industries of the country. This Government is raising a less amount of taxation by giving the labourer and the capitalist a chance to compete with the pitalist a chance to compete with the reigners; and the man who does not prefer this to the former method is either slow of understanding or hopelessly pre judiced against the men in power.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS It is a subject of complaint in England that notwithstanding all the efforts of Parliament to put a stop to bribery, it flourishes as well now as ever it did. The ballot, as has been well observed, checks intimidation, since while the voter may promise to yield to coercion, he is very likely to break his promise in the pollingbooth when he can do so with safety. It is otherwise with bribery, because the elector who consents to accept a price for his vote is not likely to be troubled with anything in the shape of political principle. On the other hand, so far as personal preferences go, he naturally prefers the man who has plighted word. At all events, English, and, so far as it goes, Canadian experience clearly demonstrates that the ballot is a very ineffective safeguard against corruption. Its value depends entirely upon other considerations, and is no doubt great; here, however, it appears to be an admitted failure. The theory was good great; here, however, it appears to be an admitted failure. The theory was good enough; but the practice refutes it.

Such being the case, the question arises, why does bribery continue to flourish in England and her colonies? We suspect the London Spectator is more than half right when it attributes the phenomenon to be views upon the subject. to lax views upon the subject. Everybody may be found, "lamenting the extent to "which bribery prevails, and the disas-

"trous impunity with which it is prac"tised—by the opposite party;" but yet
no effective means are used to check it.
The trouble, it appears to us, arises from
the fact that those who are accessible to soccurred in Canada before Confedertion touching Supply Bills. The popular
orty wanted to silence the Council by a
plebiscite, or to abolish it; as Mr. MILLS
says, they had agreed to have "a bi-cameral
"Parliament and must be contented; for
it can only be on the united action of
both Houses so created that the Imit perial Government can, with any hope of
success, or indeed with constitutional
"propriety, intervene." We recommend in the other, as the franchise is wrongfully looked upon as a right in possession, and not a trust, there seems no harm in selling it.

To receive money for a vote appears to these people much the same as getting the numbers money for purchase money for a horse or a suit of clothes. May a man not do what he likes with his own? is the fallacy which underlies this conduct. Once teach men that gains might not have been made as to self-defence and free trade with England; but, if made, they would probably have the spectator complains that the expres-

sions used against bribery are poorly supported by action. People's words and deeds are by no means akin together." Bribery may not be so bad a thing as "we are accustomed to think it; or being "a very bad thing, it may be as completely beyond the reach of the criminal law, it may be remarked, by the way, as a piece of strange news for Englishmen. Now, as all the means hitherto adopted at home and here have failed, what measures can be adopted to check electoral corruption? It may be safely asserted that for every case actually exposed in court there are a score which never come to light, and yet the practice is as prevalent now as ever. The offence is one against the community, and ought to be punished whenever discovered. And it might easily be punished, if the law were carried out inexorably and impartially. Both parties, here as in all other cases, ought to suffer equally—briber and bribed, in the same way as, if you could make seduction a criminal offence, you should punish both men and women. The man who bribes is guilty of a crime against society, and so are all those who accept his money; therefore, there will be no effectual check to bribery until the whole of them stand in the dock together.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS MR. MONE, in his evidence before the Agricultural Commission the other day, advocated very strongly the obtaining o crop statistics from as many places as pos sible throughout the Province. He stated and very truly, that without such data it would be almost impossible to study the influence of the weather on crops. It is a fact beyond doubt that the weather evercises a very great influence on both anima and vegetable life, but exactly what that influence is will never be known until both are studied simultaneously. The obtain-ing of the information needed should form one of the duties of the Ontario Govern

ment, and it is safe to say that any expenditure in that direction would be fully sanctioned by the Legislature.

The classification of these statistics, and their publication in a monthly weather and crop report, would furnish very useful interpretation to the margantile community. formation to the mercantile community, as well as to the farmers generally, and give ntending immigrants a knowledge of the resources and physical and natural features of the country. If the statistics were col-lected at the Agricultural College at Guelph, the students would have an oppor tunity of studying the dimate and capabilities of the different localities in Ontario which they do not at present possess. Mr. Monn stated that by a comparison of the climate of the various localities in Ontario with that of places where in the contact of the climate of the various localities in Ontario with that of places where similar climatic conditions prevail, both on this continent and in Europe, our scientists would be able to recommend the introduction of new plants and breads of cattle. At present, to gain any knowledge respecting these mat-ters, we have to resort to experiments, and if these prove a failure, the climate is often blamed unjustly. The subject certainly deserves the consideration of the Ontario Government.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Anglin, in the St. John Freeman, still trying to arouse hostility to Confedera tion; but give him the Speakership and a printing contract, and the incendiary forth-with turns fireman.

Reform manufacturers and mechanics at Reform meetings must feel like the Irish hilomath who dreamed he was in the school master's purgatory, "where everybody was talking bad Latin and I couldn't correct

tunes in the shortest time are importers; and it comes with bad grace from them to de-nounce manufacturers as "robbers." A manufacturer feeds twenty poor mouths to one fed by the importer.

The West India trade is indeed "booming In 1878 only half a dozen vessels were em ployed in carrying sugar to Montreal. In 1879 no fewer than forty-five vessels of 20,731 tons entered that port with cargoes of sugar, and this season, from the opening of navigation to August 12th, forty-two vessels of 16,184 tons had arrived, and before the close of navigation these figures will probably be

Wilby & Co.'s mill at Weston was burner lown on the 31st December, 1877. At that time, they had 80 hands; to-day they have 200; and are paying higher wages than they did, while their goods are from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper. Mr. Smith, formerly a partner in the Weston mill, is about to start a blanket factory at Lambton, where he will employ from 50 to 100 hands. This is home industry. Importing foreign made goods and employing few salesmen to dispose of them is free

The Picton, N.S., Standard states that up to the 15th inst. 298 vessels of 80 tons and over had arrived at that port against 177 during the same period last against 177 during the same period last year. "The tonnage of this year's vessels," says the Standard, "is twice as great as last year's; and taken in conjunction with the greatly increased coal shipments and sales, the outlook does not give very great room for despair. In the face of such facts, how absurd it is for the supporters of a party whose policy drove the trade of Pictou to foreign lands to rave about the ruin and robbery policy of the present Government."

says a Reform friend of his denies that England protected her iron industries, and wants to know the facts. They are as follows:—In 1679 she levied a duty of ten shillings per ton on imported iron; in 1710, it was raised to £2 1s. 6d. when carried in English and to £2 10s. 10d. when imported in foreign bottoms; in 1798, it was £3 15s. 5d.; in 1805, £5 6s.; from 1819 to 1825, from £6 10s. to £23 15s., the latter figure being the duty on hoop iron. In 1825, the price of iron in England was £10 per ton of pig, so that it is clear the import duty was not a tax added to to know the facts. They are as follows :- In clear the import duty was not a tax added the cost of the article.

good authority that the output of coal from the Old Sydney mine during July was greater the Old Sydney mine during July was greater than for any month for years past, and this during a month, too, which is generally considered one of the dullest of the year. The shipments from the Cape Breton mines alone up to the 30th June were 16,500 tons in excess of the shipments in the first aix months of 1879; and this notwithstanding the fact that during the month of January in the present year no coal was shipped from the ports, while during the same month in 1879 the output was considerable. The Herald says the country is on the up grade.

In 1878 the electro-plate and hardware works, King etreet west, employed an average of twelve hands, to-day they employ an average of forty. Wages have been increased mearly 25 per cent., and the value of raw materials, exclusive of additional duty, has increased 4 per cent.; yet they sell their goods as cheaply now as in 1878. In 1878, eighty hands were employed at Clarke's trunk factory; new they have one hundred. hands. Wages have been increased 5 per cent.; and the price of raw material, exclusive of the additional duty, has gone up 25 per cent.; yet their price lists for 1880 show only a very slight increase on the prices of

The St. John, N. B., News says the Globe s quite mistaken in saying that the Maritime Provinces will seek secession if the present Provinces will seek secession if the present tariff continues for five years longer. Moreover, "if a Blake Government were to reach power to-morrow, it would find it absolutely necessary to maintain a pretty stiff tariff, higher than that left in operation by the Mackenzie Government, in order to keep clear of deficits; unless, indeed, it should have recourse to direct taxation in the shape of an income tax. Had the Mackenzie Government been sustained in 1878 it would have been compelled to raise the tariff to wipe out a growing deficit. There is no use whatever in pretending to the contrary."

the outlook is scarcely less encouraging, for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Ed-ward Island are all preparing to hold provin-cial and other exhibitions this year on a large

Concerning the Globe's in season and out of season attacks upon the N. P., the Halifax Herald remarks :- " At the canonization of Saints, it was formerly the custom to have a Devil's Advocate, whose duty it was to say all that it was possible to say against the person about to be canonized. This was done just to show how easily and completely every aspersion on the Saint's character could be refuted. The Globe occupies somewhat the position of Devil's Advocate towards the National Policy, and in the performance of its duties as such gives a striking illustration of how weak and worthless are the arguments and statements on which the opponents of that policy rely." Saints, it was formerly the custom to have a

The Sherbrooke Examiner, a staunch Opposition paper, follows the Montreal Herald, La Patrie, L'Electeur, the St. John Globe, the St. John Telegraph, the Quebec Chronicle, the Galt Reformer, the Elgin Gazette, the Mitchell Recorder, and other Reform journals, in supporting the scheme for building the Pacific railway out of the lands:—"If the railway railway out of the lands:—"If the railway be built without increasing the financial burdens of the country, and the land system in the North-West be substituted by one that will attract and not repel immigrants, and such precautions adopted as will prevent a monopoly of the land, and landlordism, then Canada will be relieved of a heavy burden. While all would be ready to welcome a scheme which would not increase our liability, the news seems too good to be true that such a scheme has been successful."

The Galt Reformer comes out squarely in favour of the construction of the Pacific railway out of the lands. "No doubt," says our contemporary, "any railway company which may undertake to build the road will find it may undertake to build the road will find it advantageous to at least partially fill its land with settlers, and will therefore not hold the land at an exorbitant figure. With the view of settlement and an early reimbursement of original expenditure, a company would also make greater and more effective efforts to attract immigration than can be expected from the Government." The Globe will soon be the only Opposition paper left to cay "land robbery," but it will not feel lonesome, for it is alone on many other questions.

A new kind of fuel is being used for steamships and locomotives in Russia. It consists of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the great of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum and will the refuse of the fluid refuse of the fluid refuse of will stand it institutions, seeing treason lurking, as it were, in cotton socks.

The story that the Cork Fenians are threatening Spike Island is fudge. The island, which has been a convict depot since 1852, is the mouth of the Lee, eleven miles from Cork, and is protected by forts Carlisle and Haulbowline, and by one or two Martello was an advantageous the institutions, seeing treason lurking, as it were, in cotton socks.

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steam from the boiler is ignited inside the furnace and burns with a roaring sheet of flame. It is claimed that this mode of comflame. It is claimed that this mode of com-bustion has advantages over a coal fire, as it requires no stoking, and the flame can be regulated like a gas jet, and the steam pressure easily kept up to the degree re-quired. This fuel has been tried with great success on the swift Russian steamer Czare-witch, on the Caspian sea, and will be adopted on the Tiflis, Baku railway and other Central Asian lines. The immense quantity of petroleum waste on this continent might be profitably utilized in the same manner.

The Opposition press in New Brunswick the irreconcilable Freeman excepted, approves of the Pacific land scheme. The Telegraph

'The Canada Pacific railroad, unless car ried on at a very moderate rate of progress, is an enterprise entirely beyond the means of Canada. Even if the road were built, the operating of it would involve serious difficul-ties. If money can be got to build the road on the basis of the lands, and without holding them at rates that would arrest settlement or block it altogether, the arrangement would be a most desirable one. Awaiting details, we must look upon the general princ the scheme with hearty commendation. The St. John Globe says the arrangement, from a Maritime boint of view, "would be better than any of the schemes yet put be-

New Zealand is apparently considering the advisability of following in the footsteps of Canada in the matter of protection to native industries. A paragraph in the Governor's speech at the opening of the legislative session announced the intention of the Ministry to inquire into the best means "to encourage such native industries as will afford steady such native industries as will afford steady and remunerative employment." The Times' correspondent is careful to explain that this does not mean the adoption of a protective tariff, but free-traders always fight to the last against the recognition of the unwelcome truth that the world is abandoning their system. The language is no doubt designedly ambiguous—after the manner of speeches from the throne in general, but the tendency on the part of the Antipodean colonies is all towards protection, and the New Zealanders are evidently beginning to contemplate a move in that direction.

dently beginning to contemplate a move in that direction.

The latest outrage relates to salt; the tariff is ruining that industry. Under the old system all foreign salt was admitted free; under the present tariff salt for fish-curing is admitted free, but other salt pays eight cents per 100 lbs. if imported in bulk, and twelve cents if imported in barrels, bags, or other packages. How can this ruin the Canadian salt men? But, say the Opposition papers, it ruins the maker of butter. Well, at the Dairymen's Convention last year, it was stated that three-quarters of an ounce of salt to a pound of butter is enough, or say six pounds to 100 pounds of butter. Thus the butter-maker pays less than three-quarters of a cent duty—supposing he imported his salt—on a 100-pound firkin, worth from \$15 to \$20.

Those six pounds of imported salt, moreover, which cost him 10 cents or se, he sells at 15 or 20 cents per pound, the salt counting as buttering the action of the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the lodd to go to the decision, and stating that he never made any admi or 20 cents per pound, the salt counting as butter in the sale. If the butter-makers are groaning under this tax, as the Opposition papers allege, they must be a very discontented class.

Whether the English Employers' Liability Bill shall receive parliamentary sanction or not, it is likely to be of good effect by directing attention to the subject. It is not un-

ployés in gase of death or injury arising from accident, giving them half their usual wages and providing medical aid during sickness, and paying one thousand dollars to their legal representatives should death result. The conditions upon which these benefits are to be secured is that the men do not join any trade usion, and that they relieve the company from further pecuniary liability for injuries accidentarily inflicted. Should this arrangement be accepted, the loss entailed by strikes will be averted, and the men will save the amounts now paid for insurance. But the trade union idea has taken strong hold among American workmen, and it is a question whether they will consent to give up their societies.

The Halifax New Era corrects a mis-statement in the Globe as to the imports of American flour into Halifax. Our local contemerinment been sustained in 1878 it would have been compelled to raise the tariff to wipe out a growing deficit. There is no use whatever in pretending to the contrary."

Surely the prevailing exhibition hum is a sign of returning prosperity. Here in Toronto we are to have an exhibition next month at which \$23,000 is to be given in premiums, at Hamilton \$20,000 is to be distributed, at Montreal a like amount is offered, and at London probably ten or fifteen thousand will be forthcoming. Besides these great central fairs, there are the county and township shows, most of which promise increased inducements to exhibitors and special attractions for visitors. In the Maritime Provinces the outlook is scarcely less encouraging, for anti-protectionist argument is built up.

The Strathroy Dispatch gives a noteworthy illustration of the beneficial workings of the N. P. in that neighbourhood. Messrs. N. P. in that neighborham & Son have obtained an engine Statham & Son have obtained an engine lathe, manufactured in Ingersoll by Mr. Thomas Henderson, for \$100, including freight, while a similar machine, in many ways inferior, would have cost \$135 in the States. Mr. Henderson is engaged in a business requiring these lathes, and, finding them so dear in the States, set to work and made one himself for his own use. The Strathroy firm being also in need of one, happened to inquire of Mr. Henderson respecting the price of the American article, when the latter mentioned that he had supplied his own requirements. An inspection of the machine resulted in the order referred to, and from this beginning Mr. Henderson has determined to make the manufacture of lathes part of his business. Had it not been for the N. P. it would still have been necessary to go to the States for these machines, paying a higher price for an inferior article.

The Birmingham Post, a Liberal English journal, is disposed to lecture Canadians upon their lack of style and polish:

"Though many of the Canadians talk very loudly of their loyalty, the sturdy sons of the Dominion have too many difficulties in climate and agriculture to fit themselves for court etiquette. As a rule they will not dress, and they certainly would not perish, as Sir Arthur Helps did, and other courtiers at home, by standing in a blast in silk stockings. The most distinguished men in the country, men of wealth and official influence, dress in a plaintenance of the standard dress in a plainer manner than our English farmers, and give dinners in that attire." Canadians are justly proud of their repu-tation for loyalty, but if the readiness to wear silk stockings is to be the test of that virtue in future we fear that we shall hardly sustain our pressinge. It is rather incongruous, however, to find a professedly Liberal journal, published in so radical a constituency as Birmingham, stickling for the intimate connection between dress and monarchial institutions, seeing treason lurking, as it were, in cotton socks.

sketch of the town of Passage, refers old convict ships which in those days the Spike channel en route to sweet

A return of the appointments and promotions in the Customs service in Ontario since the 10th of November, 1878, which will be found elsewhere, gives the quietus to the cry raised by those who declare they hate sec-tarianism in politics that Mr. Bowell has given Protestants more than their share of the patronage. Of twenty-nine new appoint the patronage. Of twenty-nine new appointments and promotions, Catholics have secured ten, Protestants nine, and the religion of ten officers is not known. The returns for Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, which it is unnecessary to give in detail, are summarized thus:—Fourteen appointments and promotions in Quebec, of which Catholics secured ten, and Protestants four princeten in Nova Scotia via ants four; nineteen in Nova Scotia, viz., Catholics nine, Protestants ten; seven in New Brunswick, viz., Catholics three, Protestants four; seven in Prince Edward Island, viz., Catholics three, Protestants four. Island, viz., Catholies three, Protestants four. Total appointments and promotions, seventy-six, of which Catholics received thirty-five, Protestants thirty-one, and ten were obtained by officers whose religion is not known. It is worthy of remark that in this Province the native-born Canadian is outside the pale.

If the Collingwood Messenger tells straight story, this is not a free country. It says a Singhampton storekeeper named Moore was deprived of his liquor license be-Moore was deprived of his liquor license because of his politics. The Commissioners were graciously pleased, however, to give him time to sell out; but before the allotted period had expired he was summoned for selling liquor without a license, and dragged before Messrs. Grant and Pearson, two of Mr. Mowat's J.P's. Moore is a very old man, "and as soon," says the Messenger, "as he tottered into their presence, he was told in a loud voice he must pay \$20 and costs, or go down. He was not even asked if he was down. He was not even asked if he was guilty, and not a tittle of evidence was taken, or proof given, of his having sold whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey,

ing. Mr. James Robinson, late of Wobley Terrace, near Crook, and now of Springfield Colliery, near Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, writes to the Newcastle Chroniccle to warn his fellow-workmen in the Old Country against the emigration in haste and repentance at leisure which has characterised so many recent adventurers to the Antipodes. His own experience was that the people who engaged himself and a number of his fellow-miners through an agent repudiated the bargain on the emigrants arrival, and practically left them to shift for themselves in the midst of a crowd of unemployed women, who seemed to Mr. Robinson to be as numerous in that part of the New World as they were in the portion of the Old World. likely that mutual agreement between employers and workmen will accomplish in many cases what is proposed to be effected by a compulsory law. Some of the American railroads undertake to provide for their employers, with their families, as free passers.

New Zealand, promising th ney should have constant empate of ten shillings per day. ded this bargain was repu nen left to shift for themselves.

cturned home, others are on the tarvation, because they are unaway, and Mr. Robinson heard or hom despair had driven to the sylum. They could get no reduced the colonial Governments of the Colonial Governments. opening of soup kitchens and tutions; the latter Mr. Rob was held at Christ Ch n attending it actually drew up e American Government, as the United States, and to be

AGRICULTURAL NOT An international food exhibition ion, England, in October. I hoped our people are thoroughly all opportunity it will give them of what Canada can do towards prothe Mother Country.

The St. John Globe says the Onta ent makers are robbing the Ontar This is a mistake. Here is the brief, of the Toronto Reaper and M Number of men employed in 187. 1880, 175; wages increased 7 per cer

The Colonies and India calls the the English public to the fruitcapacities of the Dominion, by wa ecting the notion that Canada is a berg. It suggests that if the cost port could be reduced within r limits, Canadian grapes and sto would form a welcome addition to t tive supply of England.

The Société Nationale d'Agricultu that the Government commissioners to enquire into the progress of Fr colture recommend that the agriculture recommend that the agricultures to better protected, and that on cattle, fresh meats, provisions, as stuffs be raised considerably. On an ported for food purposes an addition of at least five per cent. is demande to a protective tariff the French agriculture of the subdivision of farms.

An Opposition paper asks :- "Wh ers think of a farmer who five hundred acres of land and a grow fly, who should hand four hundred a o contractors in order to obte make a turnpike road through the rethe property?" That depends upon of the land. If the 500 acres were a worthless without the turnpike, he really make 100 acres by giving 400 for And if these 400 acres could not be into money by the contractors unless thement, the farmer's growing family not long want for land.

The latest article of consumption as been found feasible and profitable serve by the canning process is b establishment for that purpose have started in Watertown, N.Y. The b butter is obtained, which is then sal hermetically sealed in tins by the us cess. The complete exclusion of the preserve the butter good for an iterm. The capacity of the establish 4,000 pounds daily. The preserve butter in marketable condition is an ant question, and it will be good farmers if the application of the came cess has satisfactorily solved the pro-

The St. John Sun says : "Nine-tent flour purchased by New Brunswick of the province is Ontario flour, and the history of the province have th been supplied with cheaper or bett than by Ontario in the last ten ye used to be no uncommon sight in old see our wharves covered with 'da and 'unsound' Yankee flour. Of last it is the exception to find a lot of be coming from Ontario. Sour flour, not equal to the dealer's represent immediately returned on his hands, in many cases, holds the miller dire sponsible."

Mr. Wheler and Mr. Thomas M.P.P., must be angry with our of rary for not supplying them with a d cord of the great wheat "outrage, Globe report quoted wheat at \$1.10 and oats at 37 cents in Toront and oats at 37 cents, in Toront at 89 cents and 25 cents in Chicago. at 59 cents and 25 cents in Chicago.

state of things continues much long
contemporary will have to try the othe
and argue that the N. P. is robbi
mechanic for the benefit of the farmer;
will harmonise nicely with the cry th
duty on manufactured goods is robbi
farmer for the benefit of the mechan
manufactures. The Opposition harmonise in the second s manufacturer. The Opposition harp, i has a thousand strings, but only one ruin, robbery, and decay.

The London correspondent of the York World gives a most discouracount of the English crop prospects present season. The early indication present season. The early indication favourable and a good harvest was at ted, but a series of destructive storn wrought great havoe, especially in the land counties, and it is hardly expect the harvest will be much better than last season. The failure will make the dition of the English farmer desperatincrease the difficulties in the way of a ful competition in wheat-raising with ica. The lowest cost of wheat-raising is land is estimated at forty-two shill quarter, while American wheat can be at a profit to the grower as low as thir quarter, while American wheat can it at a profit to the grower as low as third lings. The correspondent states that are more farms to let in England the ever before been known in this gene and the prospects are that the numble increased as leases run out, for hu of farmers throughout the country have to the end of their resources, the ban not help them, and the landlords, e willing, are not in a position to do muthem.

Mr. R. C. Coulson, of Burnigill, near D

has addressed a long letter to Mr. J. man, one of the assistant commissi Reyal Commission on Agric That the adverse seasons and free t agricultural produce are the two ca the prevailing depression in England a, in Mr. Coulson's opinion, no doubt. to "remedy it" is the most important tion. For the adverse seasons ther tion. For the adverse seasons ther remedy; the second only requires constion. A general reduction of rents quently urged as the only practical meeting the depression, but from that o Mr. Coulson entirely dissents. Free was introduced for the benefit of all clas the nation, and to require the land alone to bear the cost would, he thin most unfair. He knows estates in the ty of Durham that do not now, and have, paid their owners more than two cont. on the purchase money, and to re that they should sacrifice their private that they should sacrifice their private to enable all other classes in Ento purchase cheap bread and beef would only tend to increase the rithe present class of tenant farmers, landlord would willingly reduce his would willingly reduce his he had tried the market, and if an rould be found to give the old re only reasonable to suppose the lands only reasonable to suppose the lands ould accept him. The farmers bein ally class who have suffered from the action of free trade, it is only right the ther classes who have so materially thed from free trade should control of the classes of the classes who have so materially the farmers' register.