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TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

HON. MR. MACPHERSON'S LETTER. THE letter from Hon. D. L. MACPHER ION, which we publish this week, is a itting addition to those letters by which he so clearly and convincingly illustrated the financial condition of Canada during the years of Mr. MACKENZIE's regime. These letters were singularly able and acsurate, and their conscientious statements, so damaging to those who had mismanaged affairs they had pledged themselves conduct with purity and economy, were never successfully controverted. Ability so successful in an attack on an in competent Administration is now exerted as successfully in defence of an Administration of higher character and wiser policy. Those who were unable to defend themselves against Senator MAC-PHERSON'S letters in former years may find the task of defence much harder now, when time and better government have placed their period of deficits and distress in bold contrast with a succeeding period of surpluses and prosperity. The letter addressed to Mr. GEORGE JACKSON, P., one of the most respected members Parliament and of the Liberal-Conservative party, and through him to the electors of the Saugeen division; thus the tradition of political affairs is con-sistently maintained, and the series of quite so sanguine about success in 1883 as

If, therefore, the North-West ure be deducted as well as the arpenditure be deducted as well as the harges for debt, interest, sinking fund, and subsidies, the figures of the controlla-OWS : lable expenditure in 1879 .....\$11,015,797 80. prease as compared with 1873-4 \$ 1,112,787 prease as compared with 1874-5 577,572 prease as compared with 1875-6 1,192,105 prease as compared with 1876-7 239,342 prease as compared with 1876-7 71,157 prease as compared with 1878-9 561,019

as compared with 1878-9 561.019 Total (deducting \$71,157) in favour of expenditure of 1879-80 and of the present Govern-

ment.....\$ 3,662,775

ment......\$ 3,662,775 These figures are put forward by Senator MACPHERSON at once as a statement and a challenge ; perhaps Mr. BLAKE, who has of late exhibited a desire to indulge in financial calculations, greatly to the amaze-ment of some of his party, may feel dis-posed to criticize them. They are at his disposal for that purpose. He and his followers have been denouncing the present Government for extravagant expenditures. Here is proof that the highest expenditures of the present Government is yet millions of the present Government is yet millions less than the expenditures of his own Govtess than the expenditures of his own Gov-ernment in former years. If he is disposed to boast of the apparent economy of 1877-8, he is informed by Senator Mac-PHERSON that the retrenchment was due to a decrease in the expenditure for militia purposes and for public works payable out of revenue, neither of which reductions brought the Government chore of boost West, and all the efforts of the Dominion are being put forth to settle it as speedily as possible from Great Britain and Ire-land. To that policy, of course, we have no objection ; but the question arises whether something ought not to be done for the older province, which is sure to be depleted to a greater or less extent of its wealth and population. Canada is inviting ininigrants of the poorer class, eminently fitted to be useful colonists in the North-West; but she cannot prevent men of capital from

brought the Government glory or honour

NORTH ONTARIO. THE acceptance of the shrievalty of the county of Ontario by Mr. Paxron has

created a vacancy in the representation of useful colonists in the North-West; but she cannot prevent men of capital from selling out here and taking advantage of the same wide field for settlement. We shall thus have emigration as well as im-migration, whilst Ontario will be a loser, rather than a gainer, from both. The question cannot be faced too early, therefore, how is this danger to be met i In what way may the blank spaces be filled up by agriculturists as wealthy at least as those who left or will certainly leave, taking their means with them f the North Riding in the Local House. The steady support which the late member gave the Mowar Government has met with recognition, and his name has been added to the list of Grit politicians who have sought refuge from political storms in shrievalties and other well-paid offices. Although North Ontario may be considered a Reform stronghold, Mr. PAXTON having represented it continuously since 1867, the Conservatives of the riding have nomin-ated a candidate and intend making a ough fight for the seat. At a recent convention Mr. FR NE MADILL, of Beaverton, vention Mr. FP NR MADILL, of Beaverton, was offered and accepted the nomination, and is now fairly before the electors. The nominee is a young and able man, favour-ably known in the constituency, and in these respects contrasts most favourably with the Reform candidate. Mr. MADILL has excellent prospects of redeeming the constituency if the Conservative electors will perfect their organization, and go to work with energy and determination.

THE BLAKE BANQUET.

scope of our immigration system than the present. In Britain a succession of bad harvests has thoroughly disheartened the small proprietors and the tenant-farmers. They find themselves losing money year after year, and would gladly transport themselves to well-tilled farms in Ontario if they knew that any such were to be had. Some of the Irish landlords again, and the better class of tenants who have saved money, may also be attracted hither. In the course of four or five years this province will feel the want of such men without a doubt, and it is not a moment THE BLAKE banquet at the Queen's on the 21st inst. does not appear to call for any special attention at our hands. The guest's address was of a piece with that at Montreal, with all the fancyithout a doubt, and it is not a moment work taken out, and some pretty pieces too soon to put the necessary machinery at work to gain them over. The class espe-cially desirable are men with families, having from say \$10,000 to \$20,000, who of poetry interwoven to fill up the gaps. Like DESDEMONA'S handkerchief as it would have appeared after manipulation could immediately purchase and occupy the splendid farms to be vacated by those by Iago's wife, there was a want of the ornamental in it. Perhaps Mr. BLAKE who go West. Now, that such a class of thought that appeals to the imagination were more likely to aturact men. of Gallie extraction than those in the west. At all events, nothing was said about Imperial federation, the representation of minori-ties, or any other topic which could allure

uld be made out of the land imply that every dollar would be paid by the Dominion taxpayers. It is time that tese statements, expended over and over gain, were dropped. Now that was in pality all that Mr. BLAKE said at the ep. Not seeing their way clear as canals altogether independent sipt of tolls, they have assented eipt of tolls, they have assented propositions: (1) That all we irreights shall pay the rates exists

bound freights shall pay the rates existing on the St. Lawrence canals only, and shall be free of the Wulland canal; (2) upon eastern bound freight, that is to say, freight from Lake Erie and points west-ward thereof to Montreal, shall be exacted only existing Welland canal rates, and it shall be free of the St. Lawrence canals It is also en's; was it worth the time and IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT. THERE is a grave danger that, in the en-leavour to settle the North-West, import-

St. Lawrence canals. It is, also provided that (3) freight which has paid the St. Lawrence tolls, and which has been consigned to any intermediate Canadian port, and reshipped from said port, shall pass through the Welland canal free of tharce. ant interests may be neglected nearer home. There can be little doubt that for some years to come Ontario will lose some of its best well-to-do farmers, whom the offers of the Government and the Pacific Railway Company may attract to the rich

leave, taking their means with them? Surely by some supplementary scheme of mmigration calculated to bring over moneyed settlers in their places. The class of settlers they will hearfily welcome in the North-West hardly meet the emer-gency. What Ontario wants under the

circumstances is fresh blood and also fresh capital Now no time could be more pro-

pointions for this new departure in the scope of our immigration system than the present. In Britain a succession of bad

wants under th

gency. What Ontario

harge. Articles in transit, and coming lands from Winnipeg to the Rocky Moun-tains. Already not a few have sold their lass four, shall pay twenty cents per ither to the St. Lawrence or to the either to the St. Lawrence or to the Wel-land canal, as the case may be. Goods not otherwise provided for under classes three and four, except coal, shall, if using the Welland canal only, in transit westward, pay fifteen cents per ton, but coal will be required to pay, as at present, twenty cents per ton either way. Practically, therefore, a reciprocity of tolls has been established between the Wel-land and the St. Lawrence canals, and there is every confidence felt that the con-sequent increase of traffic will be so confarms and gone thither. As the line approaches completion, this emigration from a comparatively old country to a new one will undoubtedly increase; the value of real property will be seriously depreciated, and the wealth of the province seriously diminished. It is high time that our people were awakened to a sense of the

danger ahead. For the present, men's thoughts are naturally directed to the Northsequent increase of traffic will be so con-siderable as to prevent any decrease of revenue from that source. West, and all the efforts of the Dominion

THE SAULT BRANCH.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

Ous morning contemporary evident feels ill at ease over the prospects of the Ontario Sault Ste. Marie Company. The announcement that the Pacific Company atends to build a line connecting the Sault with the Canada Central has fallen like a bombshell upon those disinterested worthies, Mesars. EDGAB, WALKER, COOK & Co. Their organ is already down on its knees to the Northern Pacific to help the unfortunate speculators out of the mess One would almost suppose that the directors of the American company did not know their own interests, but needed in-struction from the Opposition organ in Ontario. " They must come to the Sault," says the Globe, with the frantic emphasi of italics, " in order to preserve independ-'ence "-their own independence, we "ence"—their own independence, we presume, at the expense of a tributary line in Canada. Not a word is uttered about the independence of the latter at all, for obvious reasons. As a matter of fact Mr. Encars's company, as it is somewhat facetiously termed, simply means an unpa-triotic surrender to American railway in-terests, and persistent rivalry with the national line. It is not so long since Mr. MACKENZIE and Sir RIGHARD CART-WRIGHT protested that the whole line must, for material reasons, be constructed over Canadian territory. Yet, now shat

over Canadian territory. Yet, now their design is being rapidly carried they desire to sell the Dominion to Ar ion to Ameri can railway rings. What we have to ex-pect from them, or the Government under which they flourish, we know by experience in the matter of the Sault branch. Moreover, it is not so long since we heard a great deal about our "magnificent "water-stretches." Now the purpose of utilizing them on the part of the Pacific Railway Company, is treated with ridicule. The organ sees clearly that with a Sault branch connecting eastward and a regular summer freight and passenger ser-

who go West. Now, that such a class of immigrants can be secured, if only the necessary means are taken to disseminate information on the subject, there can be no doubt. At present the idea appears to prevail in the Old Country that the Dominion only desires small tenant-farmers or agricultural labourers. These the country as a whole containly does want, in as large numbers as certainly does want, in as large numbers as possible; but, in addition, we shall soon be in serious need in Ontario of small afford to do it, because any "cussedness" at the Sault end of the line would be re-paid with interest at the only connec-tion with Winnipeg. That American railway men will rejoice at the prospect of having two rival lines now from the Sault we can well believe; but that Canadians should rejoice at the prospect of enriching them at the expense of the national line passes comprehension. them at the expense of the national line passes comprehension. The Pacific railway policy of the Opposia-tion thus becomes clearer day by day. The aim is, not to delay the construction of the all-through line at all, but to set up a foreign rival to it. Instead of carrying the national enterprise over Canadian soil from end to end, these patriots desire to build up a foreign corporation, at pre-sent in a shaky condition, at its expense. Supposing the Northern Pacific Company to be infatuated enough to enter into a contest with the Canada Pacific—and, as we have said, they are not in a position to do contest with the Canada racing-and, as we have said, they are not in a position to do it--it would not be to benefit the Ontario Sault concern, but to acquire it. Canadians would then have the pleasure of seeing a foreign " ring" manipulating western con-nections on their own soil. Some of the foreign " ring" manipulating western con-nections on their own soil. Some of the patriots on the Ontario board are not above making or spending an honest penny, as we know by election enquiries, and therefore, in the contingency sup-posed, very little reliance could be placed upon them. One of them, having lots of money, once put down bribery and corrup-tion homeopathically, and it would not be surprising to find him serving his country by selling it to the Americans. On the other hand, the Canada Pacific Company has nothing to fear and nothing to beg from the Northern Pacific. The syndicate is simply doing what Mr. Mao-KENZE essayed to do in his shambling fashion first. The only difference is that they are using the "water-stretches" and making the all-rail line simultaneously. Such traffic as will naturally go by water to the Sault will be carried over the branch, and neither the Ontario company nor its foreign sister can help itself. In winter, with the command of the St. Paul and Manitoba line, the national railway will be master of the situation. We pre-sume even the Globe and its protege Mr. Ebeak give the members of the syndicate some credit for sagacity and shrewdness; if so, what do they really think of their prospects as rivals in the busines? No doubt the cry of monopoly will be raised ; but what does it amount to ? Simply this, that the competition de-sined would be between the country's own railway and a foreign and hostile corpora-tion. The whole policy of the Opposition since 1878 has been not only eminently unpatriotic, but directly at variance with the professions of its leaders during the previous five years. -The competitive examination system was followed in the selection of a Reform candi-date for the representation of North Ontario in the Local House. The mode of procedure was as follows :- A Reform convention was was as follows :--A Reform convention was held at Cannington, and the various candi-dates were required to attend. Thirteen pre-sented themselves, and each in his turn was called upon to give a specimen of his orstory. First came Mr. T. J. Gould. His is reported in the local papers to have said that he did net lay any claim to brilliancy or to orstoried display, but he would promise to use common sense in dealing with public affirm. Con-mon sense ms not what the birly wanted, boo he was rejected. Then Mr. Marsh came for-ward. He wanted to be the party nominee

E B B

Idature on the statement that as a local lovernment employé he had only drawn 706.43 a year for the last eight years, which, a everybody knows, was a miserable pittance or so great a person. If nominated, he said, a would stump the riding, and "if ever the county was 'shock' from its centre to its iroumference, it would be 'shock' by him on hat occasion." Mr. Card did not receive the nomination. The peaceful members of the iomination. The peaceful members of ourention did not want the county "ab and they did not desire to be "shook" elves. Mr. Jones, another cand ledged himself not to shake, but he wa odged himself hor so among and this was scepted, as he announced—and this was vidently a hit at Mr. Wheler—that he would ather keep his money than pay for the glory of becoming a legislator. Mr. Joseph Bige-low stated that he had retired in favour of

Theler at the Do nd that he could carry any number of town ups. He did not indicate any objection to ending manuer ships. He did not indicate any objection to spending money, and was duly nominated. It is much to be feared that Mr. Bigelow is not at all a modest man, for Mr. Jones says that both he and Mr. Card are "a little on the blow".

THE BALANCE OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

PEOPLE are so heartily tired of the haggling over the American war claims admitted under the Geneva award that it is astonishing to find them the subject of a paper in the International Review for May, from the pen of Mr. Low, a wellknown American publicist. Certainly the British Government will not trouble itself about the disposition of the money paid over ; yet it would appear that Brother JONATHAN'S conscience is ill at ease. He knows very well that he holds in his possession millions of English money to which he has no shadow of right. The award of money was given for certain specific purposes, all others having been distinctly

aaks Mr. Low. Now, how does the case stand ? There Now, how does the case stand 1 There are three classes of claimants, all of whom were expressly ruled out at Geneva. First, the insurance companies ; secondly, those who paid war-premiums of insurance ; and thirdly, those who suffered by the depreda-tions of "axculpated" cruisers. Mr. Low indignantly repudiates class number one, and rightly so. It is certainly one of the coolest propositions imaginable that insur-

and rightly so. It is certainly one of the coolest propositions imaginable that insur-ance companies, after having made im-mense profits during the war out of the extra risk, should be paid also by England for losses already settled. Those com-panies which actually lost money have already been compensated; and now the others desire to be paid because they did not lose any 1 The "war-premium people" were distinctly excluded by the arbitra-tors; in fact England refused to recognise the award unless they were left out in the cold; and the other cruisers were not to be considered in the computa-

in the cold; and the other oruisers were not to be considered in the computa-tion. The only vessels that were ad-judged to have committed depredations through the negligence of Great Britam were the "Alabama," "Florida," and "Shenandoah," after leaving Melbourne. The "Georgia," "Sumter," and a hum-ber of others, were called "exculpated" oruisers, and, for what they did England was not held liable. Now Mr. Low states three solutions to

EDITORIAL NOTES.

tional one which the *Globe* would make it appear to be, and that the people of Ontariofare very much interested in the increase of traffic upon our canals, not only because the carrying trade is largely in their hands, but because the trade is of national importance. Mr. Henshaw's appeal to our contemporary to rise above "envy and sectionalism," and to "view such a question in a purely patriotic light," is, we are afraid, made in vain. Our contemporary never refrains from sectionalism, sectarianism, or any other ism in which there may be hope of political capital. It has faith in such tactics, because they have occasionally served its purpose. If they should ever so serve again it will be the fault of the electors.

One of the novel features of the present

gitation in Ireland is the widespread hostil-

Cable despatches report that the Duke of Richmond has been nominated to the position of leader of the Conservative party until a

uccessor to Lord Beaconsfield has been

the Dominion. Hitherto they have been

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OBITUARY.

THE LATE JOHN BARWICK.

f the electors.

One of the English papers, referring to the entence of death passed by New York Fenians on Mr. Gladstone, pointedly remarks that the sentence of death will be forgotten when the Skirmishers are in funds again.

The London Globs points out that there a period of high prosperity in store for Can-ada; but it warns Canadians to beware of ommercial rashness. Steady progress and roft are certainly much more likely to fol-w prudent enterprise than wild speculation. Rapid City, North-West Territory, boast

newspaper, the Standard, which is a very reditable sheet for so new a settlement. The opearance of local newspapers so far west re-minds us that that country is progressing upidly. The Standard supports the Dominion overnments.

One of the strongest argum favour of aid to emigration by the Imperial Government is that advanced by Mr. Hepple Hall, who points out that a large emigration gives peace to Ireland, while during the years when the emigration has been small there has always been trouble in the Emerald Isle.

agitation in Ireland is the widespread hostil-ity which is being aroused against emigration to America, once the hope of the peasant and the panacea for all his ills. "An Irish emi-grant," who arrived in New York some six weeks since, in search of peace and pros-perity, writes to the Sun to complain that he inds, like the party in the play, that "the villain still pursues him." The villain is in his case neither a Saxon nor a landlord, but his own kith and kin. His brother turned him from the door as a recreant who had de-serted his country in her hour of need. Several cousins treated him in a similar way for similar reasons, and a Spartan maiden, who had been his sweetheart at home, cover-ed him with reproaches as a degenerate son of the sod. He found himself "Boycotted" at his boarding-house, and his place of employ-ment, and as a last resort he carried the story of his grievances to that great consoler—the press. The letter wears an air of improha-bility, but if it be a burlesque, it is a bur-lesque upon a sentiment that actually exist. The influx has superseded the exodus, and now New Brunswick papers are publishing the names of young men who, driven from Canada by the gloomy forebodings of the gallant knight but dismal prophet from Centre Huron, have returned to reap the advantages of the good times under the N. P. — no pauperism

At all events the climate of the North-West is a healthy one. Dr. John Rae, who practised for the Hudson Bay Company in Manitoba, told the members of the Royal Colonial Institute recently that when he lived in the North-West he had such a few patients that a fixed yearly salary was necessary for his support.

successor to Lord Beaconsfield has been chosen. The noble Dake is Lord President of the Council, and has long been highly es-teemed by both parties in the House of Lords. He is, moreover, an experienced statesman, having filled the offices of President of the Board of Trade and President of the Poor-Law Board in former Conservative Adminis-trations. Circumstances combine to in Some indiscreet persons have declined give census enumerators the information that s by law required from them. Perhaps they are not aware that for every refusal to answer a question they are making themselves liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars and not more than twenty. If summoned before a magistrate and fined they will speedily be brought to their senses.

Law Board in former Conservative Adminis-trations. Circumstances combine to increase the difficulty which the Conservatives will meet in selecting a new permanent leader. Both the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns are members of the Upper House, and as such would be outside of the fight. In the Commons Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir R. A. Cross are quite unequal as debaters to Messra. Gladstone, Bright, Forster, and Har-court, and the election of either of these Con-servatives could in no way strengthen the party. The choice is practically narrowed down to the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns, and despite the ability displayed by the latter as a law-lord and debater. it is tolerably certain that the former will be se-lected. Canada imports \$240,000 worth of table and other kinds of glassware annually, and there is no reason why we should not try our there is no reason why we should not try our hands at manufacturing for ourselves. New Glasgow, N.S., is endeavouring to take the lead in glass manufacturing. A company, called the Nova Sootia Glass Company, has been formed at New Glasgow with a capital stock of \$100,000, over \$32,000 of which has been subscribed, and it is proposed to have the works in operation in July next. There is a large market for the products of the pro-posed industry. The development of cotton manufacturing and other industries will, we trust, soon afford an ample field for French-Canadians in

The Stratford Beacon thinks that some of the leading Grits of the Ontario Legislature should go into the House of Commons. Our Stratford contemporary forgets that the reason some of them are not there now is be son some of them are not there now is be-cause they could not get there. Their names will readily recur to the reader. In their cases there was a will, but the way was blocked up by the ballot box. Some of them may have better luck next time, and be able to assist at that reorganization of the empire concerning which the people of England may have something to say.

the Dominion. Hitherto they have been compelled to migrate to the Eastern States to find employment in factories. The Amer-icans confess that they are indefatigable workers, and docile ; novertheless, they are roundly abused by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labour in its last report, because "they do not come to make a home among us ; and voting they care nothing about." The Bureau takes direct issue with Canadian Reform journals as regards the character of the emi-gration from the Dominion, for it declares that the purpose of the emigrants "is merely to sojourn a few years as aliens, touching us only at a single point, that of work, and when they have gathered out of us what will satisfy their ends, to get away to whence they came, and bestow it there." This explains the enormous influx of French-Canadians along the Quebese frontier as compared with the effux. The French-Canadian constitutes a valuable portion of the labour in New Eng-Rev. Mr. Bridger, emigrant chaplain of St. Nicholas' church, Liverpool, left England on April 7th with a batch of emigrants for Onregular summer freight and passenger service connecting with the west end of Lake Superior, the amount of business left for the Ontario Sault Company will hardly be worth taking into account. We are told that the Northern Pacific will do all it can to injure the Canada Pacific, because the latter is in possession of the St. Paul and Manitoba line. The answer is it cannot afford to do it, because any "cussedness" tario and Manitoba. The function of the valuable portion of the labour in New Enguland, and as our manufacturing interests ex-tend, these trained factory hands and artizans will return to their native land. If there is not an exodus, it is not the fault of the Grits, for every possible effort is being made by the loyal Reform papers to caus Canadians to be dissatisfied with their Butterfield, says that the election contest in Prescott hinged largely upon national and personal issues, and that the success of Mr. country. Last week a number of Grit country papers published paragraphs commending s letter written by a Toronto nonentity stating that what Canada wanted was Republican institutions. Now the Ottawa *Free Press* comes to hand with an account of a trip from Ottawa to Buffalo, in which the writer says "the cars were well filled with French-Cana-dians, who, not unlike the Irish, are leaving a country which, by multiplicity of govern ments and oppressive, grasping, and scheming politicians, has become too poor to afford them a home or a living." To say that peo-ple are going to the much-governed Republic to avoid multiplicity of governments is rather good ; but to announce th they are leaving Canada in order to escape the grasping of acheming politicians is a very serious reflec-tion upon the gentlemen of the Reform party These gentlemen have a right to scheme an grasp in order to get office; and though the country. Good conservatives who wan to checkmate the schemers and graspers will stay at home and vote. country. Last week a number of Grit country personal issues, and that the success of Mr. Hagar possesses no political significance what-ever. "Many of those who voted for Mr. Hagar were, and still are, staunch Conserva-tives, while others were disaffected French. This is significant of one fact, namely, that though he is the avowed supporter of the Mowat Administration, it was not the votes of their adherents alone which elected him. His success was entirely owing to the peculiar circumstances which surrounded the contest, and we say this prophetically, and confident that the next general elections will bear us out." Minds animated by personal hatred run in the same groove. When the Globe thought Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald were dying it lost no time in saying some-thing to embitter if possible their last hours. A few days before Lord Beaconsfield died the London *Boko*, a Radical paper, said : "There is a suspicion gaining ground that the illness of Lord Beaconsfield is magnified for political purposes." It went on to remark that " what gives a seiro-comic appearance to the business"--"is that Lord Beaconsfield reads the bulletins of his own health." Anything more disgust-ing than this has never appeared in English type except in the Toronto *Globe*. Nobody, says a respectable Liberal newspaper, would talk thus of a suffering, much less of a dying, man but a human ghou. were dying it lost no time in saying some Years ago the members of the Imperia Parliament were divided into two great parties, the "Ins" and the "Outs." A Third Party has within recent years occupied the Party has within recent years occupied the seats below the gangway, and a Fourth Party, under Mr. Parnell, has, during the present session, distinguished itself, gaining for its members the descriptive title of Obstructionists. A Fifth Party now come to the fore under the name of the Democratic Federation. Mr. Joseph Cowan, M.P., its leader, and its programme is " to seem at all times the fullest consideration of the needs of the working class ; to bring abore conomy in expenditure, and simplicity taxation ; to urge on a complete reorganing tion of both Houses of Parliament, so that the business of the country may be efficiently done without infringing upon the independ dence of the Legislature, and to bring the genuine opinion of the country to bear upon Parliament, so that the working classes may be enabled to send their own representatives to Parliament." Mr. Cowan is an able and eloquent gentleman, but the Daily Telegraph says the dificulty with this party is that it will not be able to secure a large enough number of supporters in Parliament to make its in-fluence felt on the division lists. itself into this : When a sum of money is awarded to a Government to compensate for certain clearly specified losses, to the exclusion of all others, is that Government entitled to use the award for any other purpose than that contemplated by the arbitrators ? After the admitted claims have been satisfied, to whom does this balance belong if not to the party who paid it ? Mr. Low states that the United States distinctly declined to be considered in the light of an agent, that is, before the arbit trators. But that is nothing to the point. After the award it became a trustee, bound by every principle of equity to supply the called to account and compelled to disgorge without delay. The writer objects to the money being put into the treasury, unless as an offset to the fishery award ; and inclines to the third proposal, to "pay the " war premium" and some minor claims distinctly ruled out at geneva. His reason for supporting this scheme is that the United States contended at the arbitration that these should be met. The arbitration that these and the colonial forward mets might unite in a general emigration scheme should pay £2 per head passage money, and that the balance should be paid THE LATE JOHN BARWICK. On April 22rd, St. George's day, passed away, in the 76th year of his age, one of the oldest and best respected of the inhabitants of Yonge street, Mr. John Barwick, of "The Homewood," Holland Landing. The de-ceased gentleman was born in St. Petersburg early in the century, but was educated in England. Having completed his education he returned to the Russian capital, where, in conjunction with his father, he carried on a large and important business. In 1832 he came to Canada, settling first at Thornhill and afterwards at Holland Landing, where he has since resided almost uninterruptedly. He was much respected for his uprightness and for his liberality and generous hospitality. Mr. Barwick was a thoroughgoing English Conservative, and was ever a most devoted and loyal subject to the Queen. In 1837 he displayed his devotion to existing institutions by joining in the defense of Upper Canada against the rebels, and ministering by to the work of the North York men who marched down Yonge street to take part in the de-fence of Toronto. He afterwards assisted in ments might units in a general emigration scheme. Mr. F. Young proposed to the Royal Colonial Institute that emigrants to any part of the empire should pay £2 per head passage money, and that the balance should be paid by the home Government and the Govern-ment of the colony to which the emigrant might go. Rev. A. Styleman Herring, on the contrary, suggested that emigrants going to Canada should be subsidized at the rate of £2 per head, and emigrants to Australia at the rate of £5 per head, the subsidy to be paid jointly by the Imperial and colonial Governments, and to be devoted to the cost of transportation. The Earl of Dunraven thinks that Mr. Young's proposal would not be satisfactory to the colonies most distant from England, as under it it would be to the advantage of the Home Government to send the emigrant to the nearest colony. Mr. F. W. Henshaw, a well-known citizen of Montreal, addresses to the *Heraid* a com-munication in which he takes the *Globe* severely to task for its unpatriotic course upon the question of canal tolls. Mr. Hen-shew shows that the question is not the secdown Yonge street to take part in the de fence of Toronto. He afterwards assisted in the organization of a troop of cavalry for his own district. He leaves a widow and many children and hosts of friends to mourn his

SPORTS AND PA

# LACROSSE

A SPLIT IN THE SHAME MONTREAL, April 21.—The recosse Club has been virti through James McShane, the I being appointed president. members :—Giroux, Blacklock lion, Burke, Lally, and Hylar drawn from the club, and as th players, the organization must players, the organization mu players, the organization must The dissentients met to-night new club, four of the Montr from the Independents joining will be a strong team. It is sa was a good deal of champage obtain the presidency. It will honour, however, after the dist

#### THE GUN. SPRING DUCK SHOOT

To the Sporting Editor of SIR,-Notwithstanding that has been so often commented public press, and by sportsme type through the same medium done at the last session of the done at the last session of the lature to put a stop to the cr of spring shooting. Year aft become apparent, to those wh take an interest in game protection this species of game is diminisi mainly owing to the negligenc our legislators. We claim that can possibly be adduced in just practice at present tolerated wanton and indiscriminate sla breeding season. We are aw viduals, some of whom are in in the matter, and who spring shooting, do so for the spring shooting, do so for the while others approve from peou did motives. But then, to via from a moral and humane star is but little or no distinction criminals. In this section for ast thousands upon thous have been slaughtered, either farmer's morbid taste or the for gain. "And how many a shot on the wing, while others less on their journey." But it duck-shooting alone that the evi species of game protected by h to this class of so-called spor to this class of so-called spo long as our law-makers aid ie, we may reflect that in more our commonwealth of game will have become so d entire prohibition for a series RDSILC.

Yours, &c., J. C. G Windsor, April 20. CRICKET.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting Cricket Club was held Friday Walker house. The attendan was unusually large, and the pro of the most harmonious ch Spragge was voted to the ch upon the secretary to read the The report stated that from a of view the season was you of view the season was ve Eighteen foreign matches were club, of which eight were wo six were drawn, and four lost. Of the six drawn games four ly in the club's favour ; while in a weak team was put in the fie Dyper Canada boys, and a b suffered at the hands of the Yo The table of batting averages year shows Mr. Behan at the h with an average for ten matche per innings. The financial p club has also improved. All during; the last season and ne standing liabilities have been p is a balance in our favour at

The ballot was then opened f of officers for the ensuing year lowing result :-- President, Col (re-elected) ; 1st Vice-Pres Bayley (re-elected) ; Hon. Secre er, Mr. W. S. Jackson (re-elect lowing gentlemen were elected a ving ge ien were ei men, viz: Messrs. G. B. B. Helmeken (re-elected), H. Baine W. Townsond, H. J. Forlong, E son, and D. W. Saunders.

excluded by the arbitrators. All con-ceded claims have been satisfied, and

there is now an accumulated balance with interest of between eight and nine millions of dollars. What is to be done with it?

tters on our financial affairs is made iniform.

Senator MACPHERSON very properly calls public attention to the distinction between public attention to the distinction between estimates and expenditures. The Opposi-tion have been of late accustomed to basing their calculations on the estimates of ex-penditure for the year 1881-2, which does not begin till the 1st of July next, ignor-ing, of course, the estimates of revenue; suppressing the responsibilities of the country, which must have been great even under so wise a financier as Sir RIGHARD CARTWRIGHT, if the Opposition had come into power and had gone on with the Paci-CARTWRIGHT, if the Opposition had come into power and had gone on with the Paci-fic railway; and making unfair and delusive comparisons between expendi-tures actually incurred and those which are only estimated. Having thus cleared the way for intelligent discussion, Senator MACPHERSON proceeds to present a table, which shows in the clearest manner the true comparison between the controllable expenditure of the two Governments from. 1873-4 to 1879-80. This table divides it-self naturally into two parts. The first 1873-4 to 1879-80. This table divides it-self naturally into two parts. The first part of the table makes a comparison be-tween the controllable expenditure of the two Governments, deducting from the total expenditure the sums for "charges for debt, sinking fund, &c., and the subsidies for the provinces. The result is shortly as follows :---

comparison of c	ouromanie expenditure.
1873-4	
1874-5	12,588,345
1875-6	13,366,012
1876-7	12,029,974
1877-8	11,843,634
1878-9	12,502,730
1879-80	12,190,966

It thus appears that the alleged grossly attravagant expenditure of 1879-80 (put-ting aside all considerations as to the ne-cessity of an increase in certain directions in consequence of the increase in the de-mands of the public business) is actually less than in previous years, as the follow-ing figures will show. The expenditure in 1879-80 is :--

\$ 869,552 less than in 1873-4. 397,379 less than in 1874-5. 1,175,046 less than in 1875-6.

And the figures for the following years show that it is :--

\$160,992 more than in 1876-7. 347,332 more than in 1877-8. 311,764 less than in 1878-9. 117109.5104

These figures show plainly that the Mac-<u>ktwais</u> Government swelled their control-able expenditure enormously in the three first years; and that they were only cut

ite so sanguine about success in 1883 his organ affects to be. There were more

if's than one in his prognostications. Once more the necessity of organizat Once more the necessity of organization was pressed upon a party which is far better able to arrange that department than the hon, gentleman imagines. The truth is he knows little or nothing of the working of the men he leads. The inner life of the Opposition is a sealed book to him, for the simple reason that he stands aloof from its members, and speaks ora-cularly without doing anything except fit-fully, and as the occasion moves him. His sudden appearance at a Toronto ward meeting led us to suppose that there was something at the bottom of so extraordinary a move. But it would appear that, after all, there was nothing in it. It was mere-ly one of those spasmodic acts we at a move. But it would appear that, after all, there was nothing in it. It was mere-ly one of those spasmodic acts we at times look for in an erratic public man. No one would feel surprised if, when 1883 arrives, Mr. BLAKE is once more amongst the missing. The party will, no doubt, be well enough organized; in-deed it is so now; but the energy displayed is not due to the fitful exhortations of its leader. At the same time his advice ought to be taken to heart by the Liberal-Con-servative party, and its organization per-fected without delay. Mr. BLAKE placed no reliance on by-elections, he said almost at the outset. Bethinking himself afterwards of the redoubtable victories—two, against ten or a dozen won on the other side—he thought that after all there might be something in them when a "Tory" Government was in power. One of his subjects was the National Policy, about which all Mr. BLAKE thinks he knows he has picked up at second-hand from Sis BICHARD CART-WEIGHT, and the editorial columns of his

at second-hand from SiF RICHARD CART-WRIGHT, and the editorial columns of his organ. Of course he is not the enemy of manufacturers; not he. All he desires is to make their industries unprofitable and themselves bankrupt. He laid down as an axiom of free trade that "it was to the interests " of labour that each country exchange the " produce peculiar to itself with the pro-" duce of other lands." What is the mean-ing of " neculiar" in this connection ? "duce of other lands." What is the mean-ing of "peculiar" in this connection ? Does the Opposition leader mean peculiar by adverse circumstances, such as *doctrin*-aire tariff, or peculiar in the nature of things ? Are woollen, cotton, and iron manufactures, or sugar refining, "peculiar" to the United States ? If so, why ? Is there anything magical in the boundary line, in consequence of which this coun-try is to be condemned to rely in perpetu-ity upon a neighbour aided by Government bounties ? The very strongest point in favour of the National Policy lies in the fact that there is no natural or assignable inst years ; and that they were only out in the three first years ; and but they were only out they have since had to be undertakeness of the matural or assignable strain for the present down which have since had to be undertakeness of the present down which have since had to be undertakeness of the present down which have since had to be undertakeness of the present alightly. If we add the figures together and down we shall see a singular result: Expenditure in 1873-4, 1874-5, 1874-5, 1874-5, 1874-5, and 1877-8, ..., 203.721 Difference in 1879-80 over and the present for the year 1879-80 and the present for the present alightly. If we have proved it to be a myth. One remarks the tails the tells the old story long after events in a position is that a railway shall be built along the banks of the Eric canal, upon which have proved it to be a myth. One remarks the tells the old story long after events is any be utilized during the banks of the Eric canal, upon which have proved it to be a myth. One remarks the tells the old story long after events is a position is that a railway shall be built along the banks of the Eric canal, upon which have proved it to be a myth. One remarks they were pledged to the words of a commutes are intrinsically which may be utilized during the banks of the second mark of the second mark of the second mark of the second mark of the targent to the second mark of the targent to the second to the second mark

alists. Now that what has been called capitalists. Now that what has been called the North-West fever has set in, there can be no limit put to its effects on the older provinces. But we may partly judge of the future by the present. In two or three years the Pacific railway will extend more than half way to the Rocky Moun-tains, and there will be a certain efflux of nonulation thither from Ontario at a con-

tains, and there will be a certain efflux of population thither from Ontario at a con-stantly increasing rate. By a fair amount of exertion, the balance may be redressed by means not over-expensive, and yet of immense utility if used in time. We are given to understand that an effort in this direction is to be put forth by an association to be called the "Western "Canada Land and Agency Company." Its chief objects will be to collect informa-tion throughout the province regarding farms for sale, with such additional facts regarding the country, soil, elimate, immiregarding the country, soil, climate, immi-grant equipments, cost, &cc., as may be useful to British emigrants with small capi-tals. The Americans, unlike ourselves, have not neglected this very desirable class of settlers, and we can no longer afford to let them have it all their own way. The company contemplates establishing agencies at Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and probably at Belfast and Dublin. They expect to receive assistance from banks. Joan and insurance companies holding real estate, as well as from local agents. By this means the British agriculturist will be kept fully informed of the field to which he is invited under the old flag, and the movement once begun, there can be little fear of the result. We think that the pro-ject will be warmly taken up, because it may easily be foreseen that, before long, emigration, rather than immigration, will be a source of anxiety to us. Ontario must meet the one by the other, unless she is willing to see her capital gradually, but most accounting the proregarding the country, soil, climate, immi-

is willing to see her capital gradually, but most seriously, reduced by a real exodus. -

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS. THE question of canal tolls has recently come very prominently to the front. The large sums that have been spent upon Canadian canals by the present and preceding Administrations have been gene-

rally recognized by the people as neces sary and advisable expenditures. But they have also aroused the jealousy of our enterprising and wide-awake neighbours, who demand that their canals generally, and the Erie canal in particular, shall be

them-of which, we fancy, there is no great danger. He uses a great deal of casuistry to prove that the award was not great danger. He uses a great deal of casuistry to prove that the award was not only a compensation for actual *lackes* on the part of Great Britain, but a round sum paid out-and-out without regard to the particular losses. As a matter of record that is precisely what it was not. The arbitrators excluded large classes of claimants, refused to "inculpate" certain vessels, and most distinctly limited on every side the pur-poses to which the money was to be ap-plied. Does Mr. Low pretend for a mo-ment that if the Genevan Board had known that the sum of fifteen millions and a half would prove largely in excess of the necessary amount they would have granted it? He states in the first place that the sum was paid in order to bar any possible claims from individuals subsequently. How could such claims arize? Certainly the United States, having consented to abide by the arbitration, could not present such. If ever there were a finality in any inter-national dispute, that settlement was one. If ever there were a finality in any inter-national dispute, that settlement was one. It is urged, secondly, that if the award had come ahort of the losses, there would have been no remedy. Certainly not; but the Am-arican Government, by piling up the debtor side of the account unconscionably, and directly in the face of facts in their posses-sion, took very good care that they were on the safe side. The question simply resolves itself into this : When a sum of money is awarded to a Government to compensate

awarded to a Government to compensate for certain clearly specified losses, to the exclusion of all others, is that Government

scheme is that the United States contended at the arbitration that these should be met. The arbitrators most emphatically declared that they should not, and granted no money for such a purpose. It is cer-tainly something new in "ethics" to be told that one arbitrator, after he has been over-ruled, having got the money in his hands, may divert them into a channel closed up by the majority. Perhaps, as our neighbours cannot afford to be "gen-"erous" with what is not their own, they can at least be just to Canada, and settle its claims for breaches of the neutrality laws emanating from the other side during the Fenian raid of 1866.

## THE MONTREAL CLUI

The office-bearers of the 1 The onderseaters of the rest for the present season are :- Pr T. Hodgson ; Vice-President, A Lachlan ; Committee, Mr. W. J. C. Badgley, J. Smith, H. D. Bell, and C. Dean. The sec of the annual meeting, has regize at the annual meeting has resig other gentleman will be appo place. The club has secured th Mr. H. Miller, the well-known

## THE GAME IN ENGLA

Lord Sheffield has given a fur to the pastime in Sussex by offe to the pastime in Sussex by offer guinea cup for the highest ave and although this southern co fered by retirement from its ra batting team might be enumerat In losing the services of Lo weretary Kent has suffered a misfortune. The enforced absen Absolom and Cunliffe will also pair the efficiency of the team, a pair the efficiency of the team, s E. F. S. Tylecote is expected

E. F. S. Tylecote is expected hop county. For some time past Surrey h reorganizing, and in addition to valuable challenge cup for con county clubs, Jupp has been con-find out and coach promising yo Mr. A. P. Lucas will succeed to vacated by Mr. G. Strachan, y ment will be a great loss to the c Gloucestershire will experience Gloucestershire will experience culty in procuring a fitting substitute late Mr. G. F. Grace, althoug Paravicini, the Eton captain, is date for the vacancy. Midwint in time to take his place in the famous western county team, hu pated that at the end of the set tralasian will return to the colon The semi-retirement of Daft fr team is a notable event in th county cricket, but as he will no abandon his old associates, and promising con, the old familiar likely to be lost sight of for an ation. There are several eligibl for the vacancy, the most promin mentioned being Shore (Sefto (Huyton), and T. Brown (Stock; Oscroft is pointed out as the pro sor to the captaincy.

### THE NEXT ENGLISH TE

It now appears to be definitely a team of English cricketers w to the United States, Canada, J New Zealand. Messrs, Shaw bury are said to have comple rangements, and the team will compter early in Seatember new rangements, and the team wi country early in September ner where matches have already bee Toronto, Hamilton, London, A tawa, &c.; the dates, however, fixed. In the United States t clubs at Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, &c., on dates to b No less than twenty-five match arranged in the Antipodes. — New

#### A FATALITY IN ENGLAN

On the 11th inst, the coroner of an inquest on the body of Wil who met with a fatal accident of field. The deceased was 22 year Saturday, the 9th, he went to 2 play a game of cricket with a nu panions. While the game was deceased and another man a catch a ball which was sent catch a ball which was sent They came into violent contac heads, and both of them fell to where they remained unconsci-momenia. When they rose from deceased complained of headache ill, in consequence of which to brought to a conclusion. They