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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883. WARNING

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE THREAT OF SECESSION. It is satisfactory to find that, at last, the enemies of the Canadian constitution have ventured to emerge from ambush. The country's fee is now before it in the open, and it will be our fault—the fault of the people-if the Grit malcontents be not routed bag and baggage. For years past they have lurked under a refuge of lies. They know well enough that the framers of the B. N. A. Act-Liberal as well as Conservative-regarded the American system as an example to deter, not to imitate; to avoid, not to copy. They were well aware that during the MACKENZIE regime bills as clearly within provincial jurisdiction as the Streams' bill were rendered abortive by the Grits at Ottawa. In spite of their consciousness of these facts, they have persistently continued up to this moment in falsifying the record. Never yet, but

organ ventured to face the issue. At last the game is up, and the destruct tives appear in their true colours. - It is nut any longer the Dominion usurnation that we hear of, but the federal system that is to blame for palpably and intentionting it. The new lights insist upon Americanizing our institutions, in order that, as sovereign States repudiate their debts, sovereign provinces may dis-The spirit, no less than the letter, of our constitution is against them; and now the cry, which has the merit of being as straightforward as it will prove fatal to the party, is raised that "The constitution There is no mistaking the new departure, and it is one that must be met by the people of every province with firmness and decision.

A short time since a futile effort was made to excite jealousy in the other provinces. It was gravely proposed that the local executives should meet in convention to cut and carve at our constitutional sysstem in the interest of Mr. Mowar and Mr. CALDWELL The Globe has evidently lost heart and hope in the matter, and this is its latest utterance:

"Whatever the other provinces may do. we" (the Grits) "cannot afford to tolerate any onger attacks on our rights." And again, speaking of the provisions of the B. N. A. Act, which is abused without

stint: " Now that they have been so basely prostituted (!) in the interest of powerful partisans, and intriguing monopolists, they must be struck out of the constitution, or the constitution must go.

In plain English, if Mr. Mowar cannot have his own way in tinkering the constitution he will destroy it !

Who is he, and what right has he to say what Ontario will or "will not"? At this moment he and three of his colleagues -four Ministers out of six-are "hived" in two counties: a fourth, the sole representative east of Brantford, has found safety only in a pocket constituency. His majority, fearfully reduced, may, within six months be turned into a minority. He is hanging on at this moment by the hair of his head, and vet his organ has the assurance to proclaim that Ontario will secede unless Mr. Mowar is permitted to make ducks and drakes of our federal system in order to serve his petty ambition! It was shrewd, on his part, to precipitate the local elections before the new programme of secession was issued.

The people of Ontario know too well the value of the constitution, and cherish it too highly, to permit themselves to be controlled by a reckless half-dozen of adventurers. whose entire aim is self, pelf, The cabal and its organ will and party. discover before long that never was so fatuous a step taken as the threat to deprive Ontario of its dignified position as the key-stone of the federal arch. have only to go to the electorate with the nullifiers' motto to be swept incontinently out of political existence. Let them proclaim their secession plank in North Brant -of which they profess to be so securelet them dare to open Hamilton, South Ontario, or any other constituency, and their grave mistake will soon be apparent.

But this desperate move is not only a blunder; it is a fearful crime. The men who, for political reasons-and for nothing else-propose to unsettle our polity now, when its beneficent results are beneficent results are apparent everywhere from Halifax to Victoria, have much to answer for. The progress of Canada, its credit, its future, are all at stake, if a knot of disloyal conspirators are permitted to jeopardise them from personal or party

pique. It is high time that our people were fully aroused to the threate danger. The constitution, and with it all the promise it holds forth, are at stake, and it is the duty of every patriot to rally promptly and determinedly to its defence. Our American neighbours crushed out the secession hydra; Canadians will do the same without bloodshed, and at less expense.

NOTES ON THE ANGLIN DINNER. "The gallant Smith O'Brien Was ragin' like a lion, Twould have done yer sowls good to hear

him roar ! In his fury he arose, And rushed upon his foes. But they hit him on the nose by the Shannon shore, -Thackeray's " Battle of Limerick."

THERE never was a more pretentious fraud than the Anglin dinner. The crowd was pretty big ; but it had evidently been gathered in from the hotels and the byways; the chance visitors of a day being roped in to do honour to the last hopeand such a hope-of the Grit party. There was a good deal of cheering also in honour of the "distinguished" guest; and when it was all over there were some who dimly remembered that 'Mr. FRASER and Mr. PETER RYAN and Mr. P. HUGHES and others had made pretty big and valuable efforts in various directions for the Grit party : but nobody had ever got up a shaloo" for them. But this may seem rrelevant as well as unkind; and we love o be logical as well as charitable.

---One of the great beauties of this ecent " night before LARRY was stretched" is its suggestiveness. The Grits are to-day shouting for TIMOTHY. They have shouted for a good many men of like character and disposition; but they have ruined and abandoned them all. welve months Mr. TIMOTHY will have to e sueing these enthusiastic howlers for is salary, and he will not find them so eady with their money as with their hurroos." Mr. MACKENZIE made this discovery. Mr. GORDON BROWN made it also. It will not be his first time of finding his friends out. In 1878 he declared that his friend Mr. HUNTINGTON had stoped his printing jobs, not because they were corrupt violations of the "Independence of Parliament Act." but because Mr Anglin had criticised Mr. Huntington's 1878 at the close of the session TIMOTHY was dancing about the corridors of the House of Commons cursing, actually, at one EDWARD BLAKE, who had signed eport that unseated TIMOTHY for corrup Mr. Blake forgives him, no doubt. Mr. BLAKE is humble. He submits to a good deal. His coat-tails have been lently parted on more than one occasion by the boot-toe of the Globe, or of some shocking Tory person; and he has not

-Another point about the gathering s this that it reveals the policy of the provincial Grits. It is to be anti-Confederonce, and then it ran away, has their ation and home rule; that is, a bad com ination of disruption and dynamite, with an added shade of treason. having degraded the Crooks Act into an ally of the Bummer and the Brothel, to ermined that the McCarthy Act shall not be allowed to show its superiority if he can help it. He is going to continue his terrorism of the licensees, and is going impose expense and litigation on thou-ands. Well, let him try it! There are sands. enough elections coming on to test his strength. And the courts of law are no going to be bullied. The people of Ontario are not going to sustain Mr. Mowar and his friends in their insane propagandism of treasonable agitation. 'If peace can only be had by a sacrifice, Mr. MOWAT will be offered up with the serene conviction that a more fitting fatted calf could not be secured.

> -Mr. Anglin's speech contains a few points worth notice. Hedwells with unction on the banquet tendered to him in St. John and says that "it was not surprising" that it should have been given him. agree with him. He could have had a panquet any time these ten years by just hinting that he was going. have been glad to get rid of him. He has been a political nuisance for twenty years. He was the greatest infliction that ever befell the Catholics of New Brunswick And in a few years (indeed we fancy ever now the feeling is rising) his "friends up here, to expedite his going, will get up a "swarry" worthy of Lucullus.

___Mr. Anglin says :

"I came to Ottawa not very kindly disposed to the Liberal party of the Province of Ontario, for I had learned that they were amonest the foremost to bring about the scheme of Confederation, to which I was strongly opposed. When, however, the peo ple of New Brunswick chose to accept that cheme I made up my mind frankly to accept their decision as final. I gave in my tho ough adhesion to that scheme, and I came to Ottawa determined to render my humble assistance to make Confederation the best that could be made of it, and in so doing found myself almost insensibly drawn into the ranks of the Liberal party.

It is not true that the Liberal party has been faithful to the Confederation; and nite false that Mr. TIMOTHY ANGLIN ever id anything to strengthen it. He is an He has been its anti-Confederate still. ersistent hater. He has denounced it always. He denounced it in St. John the banquet given to him there. And he as willing to join in its destruction as Mr. Fraser is, and as every lover of disintegration is in Ontario to-day.

-We read as follows, also with a good

deal of interest : "I have heard it said that the Scotchmer anted to rule this province, but I find cotchmen assembled here to do honour to an ish Catholic. (Renewed applause.) Sir, I pelieve all this gives promise of the great and lorious future for the Liberal party. If we get rid of these wretched misunderstandings. banish these prejudices; if we regard each man as we ought to, on personal merits no matter what his descent-(applause)-" &c.

1. Mr. Anglin has earned his bread for twenty years by pandering to race and religious prejudices, by exciting "national" lings, and has fostered grievances in order that he might have a chance to scream.

2. When the forged and stolen letters of Mr. Macdonnell and the Minister of Railways were published, Mr. Anglin was the very man who declared that Mr. Mac-DONNELL being a Scotchman would not object to an insult to the Irish race. Yet this extraordinary person now parades he fore the people of Ontario as one who wishes these prejudices to die away. He has come here with the special object of perpetuating them. Our intention is that

he shall fail. The views of Mr. Anglin on the Young, but he is not a lawyer. He is a

subject of the Liberal party are as fol-

"I am afraid from what I know-I hope am mistaken—that the Liberal party is not so strong a party in Ontario to-day as it was or as I believed it to be twenty years ago. Well, sir, it is not because the Liberal party are not such as all honourable, honest, and patriotic menought to adopt and rest upon. There must have been some mistake, there may have been some error on the part e leaders or members of the Liberal party There have been universal efforts made to mis lead the people of the whole country, and these have been but too successful."

He is quite right in thinking that the Liberal party in Ontario is breaking up quite right too in thinking that there have been mistakes and errors; and of course Mr. Mowar and the rest will be ready to learn new tricks and get new weight from TIMOTHY. The Grit party in Ontario is breaking up, because it is not a party at all, but a faction, and a treasonable fac tion, trading on agitation and meaning to destroy the Dominion rather than lose The process of decay in the Gri ranks cannot be arrested by so singularly unfit an element as a man who has been twice disgraced in Parliament.

-Mr. Anglin did not tell his audi ice on Tuesday evening the pretty story he told in St. John concerning his relations with Mr. MACKENZIE in 1874, on the form ation of the new Government. This is the way the Telegraph reported it :

"In the formation of a Government it is sought to give representation to the various vinces and nationalities and creeds. He was waited upon by some gentlemen of the Upper Provinces who said two members of the new overnment would be Irish Catholics, he Anglin) would be one, and they asked him to support the demand for one from Ontario. He told them he had no wish to enter the overnment, and that he would be satisfied there was one Irish Catholic in it. Mr. Mackenzie called on him and said he had only one difficulty, and that was about him. He (Anglin) told Mr. Mackenzie he did not want office; that it would be a serious peuniary loss to him to enter the Government that he could do more good outside, and that he would support the Govern-ment if he approved of it and of its policy. Mr. Mackenzie was not satisfied, and called on him next day, and said there were certain bjections made to him by gentlemen from New Brunswick. The old no still a potent influence against him. However, he refused to enter the Government and d clined the Speakership. During the day he was asked what course he would pursue the school question. He replied he would not embarrass the Government, but at the first purable opportunity he would press the claims of his co-religionists, and would advoate the same course in his paper. He was sold to name any position in the Dominion and he could have it; this he regarded as an insu though not meant for one, and he declared he would name his seat in the Commons as representative for Gloucester.

1. That Mr. Anglin's Grit allies objected o him in 1874. 2. That the "no Poperv" prejudice was nongst the members of the precious Liberal" party and was strong enough to par the Cabinet door against Mr. Anglin. 3. That Mr. Anglin coquetted, and edged, and left Mr. MACKENZIE in an unsatistied" state of mind, and was play-

The reader will observe

ng the Artful Dodger with that canny Scotch Grit. 4. That he was "insulted" (he confesses !) by a bribe of any office he would ame to keep him quiet on the school

5. That the "insult" was accepted in iffy-though with a show of protest; and when TIMOTHY was promised the Speaker ship, the New Brunswick Catholics found they had no longer a champion but only a representative"—who had sold himsel into silence for their sake—oh, yes! for their sake entirely!

But the Speakership was not enough He must have a little job too in the printng line. He had no printing office ; he had no presses; a couple of hundred dollars would have purchased all the secondhand type in the garret which was the Freeman establishment. But this precious patriot got some \$26,000 out of a printing ontract which he farmed out to another establishment. When Mr. Huntington cut off the plunder Mr ANGLIN spectros When Mr. BLAKE subsequently unseated Mr. Anglin (after a prolonged attack of "hay fever" of a painful kind) Mr. BLAKE was cursed in the corridors by

the seatless patriot. Episodes like these would perhaps have been out of place at a banquet. We trust they are not out of place in a friendly reniniscence like this, which we submit with our modest compliments to the consideraion of the public.

AN IMPORTANT POINT FOR

FARMERS. THE grangers of Western Ontario picnick ed at Port Stanley in the early part of the week. The gathering numbered ten thousand persons, and included some of the eading agriculturists of the West. As at all such meetings, the leading feature of the proceedings consisted of the speeches. These were eloquent and timely. One of the many interesting points touched upon was the subject of the representation of farmers by farmers in the halls of legislation and in the Cabinets of which Canada has so many.

The master of the Michigan State Grange, Mr. Luce, was the first speaker to refer to the matter. "One thing." he said, "the grangers neglected, was to use 'their influence politically." In Washington, the farmers who held seats in Congress were very few. This, he added was largely the fault of the farmers themselves. His advice to his farmer friends was, "Whichever party you belong to, take hold of it forcibly, and compel it to see to your interests. Mr. G. H. T. GLAZEBROOK, of the Simco Grange, followed in the same strain. Agriculturists, he pointed out, allowed themselves to be led by the nose by lawyer oliticians, and it was now time that the farmers, without whom the nation could not exist, should take their proper place. There is a great deal in what Mr. GLAZE-BROOK and Mr. Luce have said. The farmers are the backbone of the country. Their interests are affected by every piece of legislation proposed, and the administrative acts of the Government, particuarly of the Local Government, touch them closely. For years they have struggled, but in vain it would seem, for a voice n the management of provincial affairs Though they are so fortunate as to have in the Dominion Government one of Canada's greatest farmers, they have not yet succeeded in impressing upon Mr. Mowat the desirability of admitting into his Cabinet a man whose interests and aspirations are identical with their own. The result

is that the Local Ministry is composed of whom? Mr. OLIVER MOWAT, lawer. Mr. C. F. FRASER, lawyer. Mr. Adam Crooks, lawyer. Mr. A. S. HARDY, lawyer. T. B. PARDEE, lawyer. Mr. JAS. YOUNG-

Well, it is difficult to classify Mr.

fire insurance director, general speculator, and professional politician. His interest in farmers is limited to the mortgages which he is said to hold upon their farms, and to the insurance money which he annually collects from them. tion for farmers to ask themselves is this Are we properly represented in a Cabinet 'consisting of five lawyers and a profes-'sional politician?". Of course the answer cannot fail to be in the negative. But if any Reform farmer should be inclined to magine that farmers have a good enough representation in Mr. Mowar's curiously onstructed Ministry, let him study the pinions of that statesman whose utternces are highly treasured by the Reform party. Mr. BLAKE, immediately after the ormation of his Government, addressed the Legislature in the following language,

as reported by the organ of his party : "I believe that, with no disparagement to the honourable profession which four mem-bers of the late Cabinet were engaged in, and to which I myself belong, it was generally thought that the interests of the country were likely to be better secured if the legs element did not almost exclusively prevail in the councils of the country.

According to Mr. BLAKE, then, a Cabinet of five Ministers, four of whom were lawyers, possessed too much legal talent for the good of the country. If four lawyers were more than Mr. SANDFIELD MACDON-ALD should have had in his Cabinet, surely five lawyers are more than Mr. Mowar should include in his Administration. The Premier, however, regardless of the important doctrine laid down by his leader, and of the claims of the farming community upon him, has surrounded himself with an almost solid phalanx of gentlemen from Osgoode hall, and he rigidly excludes from the Council Chamber anybody who is suspected in the slightest degree of inlulging in agricultural propensities. Now, here are a quarter of a million of farmers in Ontario, and but a few hundred law yers. Yet this quarter of a million of armers have not one representative in the Cabinet, while the lawyers have no less than five. The discrimination against the farming community is shameful. And what is particularly outrageous about it is that it is not necessary : for Mr. Mowar has to-day among his supporters farmers who would make equally as able Ministers as Messrs. Young, HARDY, PARDEE, CROOKS, and TRASER. Why did he not, in disposing f the vacant seat in the Cabinet, give i o a farmer? As Mr. GLAZEBROOK and Ir. LUCE put it at the Grangers' gatherng, farmers, if they are true to themselves, can compel the Government of the day to recognize them. Let the farmers North Brant then show that they do not believe in Mr. Mowar's doctrine that farmers are not fit for Cabinet positions. by rejecting Mr. Young, a professions mah, and a stranger among them, and electing Mr. STRICKLAND, who has spen his life with them, and is one of themselves. Let them assert that the great in dustry of the country cannot longer be neglected, and let them exercise the power they possess of compelling Mr. Mowat to appoint at least one farmer to the Cabi-

NORTH BRANT. Now that the Liberal-Conservatives of North Brant have put their hand to the plough, let them not look back. Their luty is very clear. At the general elections in February last the people of Ontario showed that their confidence in the Mowar Administration was shattered. If our friends, in constituencies which we held. and ought to have continued to hold, had exhibited the earnestness that Mr. MERE-We did not succeed, as we could have succeeded, simply because in a few constituencies our friends did not use their full

We have, in the past two years at least, given the people of North Brant, in common with the rest of Ontario, all the reasons an ntelligent people should require for refusing to support Mr. Mowar. The constituency is very Gritty, and at the general elections ur friends there did not contest the seat with Mr. Young. That was a mistake. His election by acclamation rendered the task of our party harder everywhere on election day. It will render the task of defeating him in North Brant harder now. But that is the task that our friends have oledged themselves to Mr. STRICKLAND and to Mr. MEREDITH to accomplish.

.The task is not an impossible one. Local Government is now on the defensive. Its power and prestige are shaken. At the coming election trials in all prob ability enough seats will be vacated to give us the Government whenever the elections for the vacancies are held. Whether Mr. Young wins or loses, that result is pretty certain. In the meantime Mr. Young should not be allowed to win Every man who is in earnest as a loyal subject of Great Britain, a loyal citizen o Canada: who wishes to maintain the union; who is in earnest in obtaining provincial rights by legal means; who is sin does not wish to see the Crooks Act pererted to the uses of the vilest creatures; and who desires an economical Adminis tration-must, in his private conscience recognize the necessity of defeating Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. MOWAT as well. Let all such persons in North Brant poll their votes according to their consciences, and the victory will be ours.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

THE Grit organ, in the extremity of its despair about the superiority of the McCarthy License Act over the Crooks Act, is driven to some very curious readings of the law relating to Sunday drinking. The Crooks Act distinctly provides that liquors can be sold on Sundays in hotels and drunk anywhere on the premises by any lodger The section is so loosely worded that the public generally can go into a hotel and, through the lodgers, get all the liquor they want. A man can go to a lodger's room, and, from early morn to dewy eve, drink himself blind if he can persuade a odger to order up the liquors. In his evidence before the License Committee Mr. Hopge said : " As far as the Crooks Act 'is concerned, all hotels are allowed to o'clock on Saturday night and six o'clock on Monday morning. * * * At present the law allows a guest to get liquor at any time from seven o'clock on Saturday night to six o'clock on Monday morning, and that necessitates the hotelkeeper keeping a man in the bar to supply the guests when they ring the bell. Outsiders know this, and from friendship or intimidation or other causes they come and insist on being supplied; also making these hotels do a large business on Sunday, when I know it is often their wish not to do so. This should be ston ned, or the hours should be shortened Mr. Hodge was the spokesman of a

deputation from the Ontario Trades Benevo-

lent Association, which is " an association composed exclusively of distillers, brewers, wholesale liquor merchants, and hotel-keepers," and if anyone ought to know the working of the Crooks Act Mr. Hodge is the man. Yet the organ, under the guidance of its brilliant idea that "the public will believe anything," affirms, in the face of Mr. Honge's statement, that the Crooks Act distinctly prohibits all Sunday selling whatever, except to persons producing a medical certificate. Now, the difference between the Crooks Act and the McCarthy Act is that the former permits the sale of liquors to odgers at all hours from seven o'clock Saturday night to six o'clock Monday morning. They can invite their friends to their rooms, and have a first-class bacchanalian all through Sunday, sending down to the bar for all the liquors they see fit. They can order their champagne or brandy at their meals or in their private rooms, and the hotel-keeper has to supply them. In fact, so great a nuisance is the Sunday clause in the Crooks Act that the very association charged with the duty of watching the interests of hotel-keepers complained of the license allowed by the Crooks Act, and demanded that it "should be stopped or the

hours shortened.

The McCarthy Act, on the contrary, pro vides that no liquors shall be sold or permitted to be drunk in hotels from seven o'clock Saturday night till six o'clock Mon day morning, except for medicinal purposes and except during meals from one to three o'clock and from five to seven; that dur ing those hours liquor shall only be sold to, or permitted to be drunk by, guests a fide resident or boarding in the h and that to guests it shall only be sold or permitted to be drunk during those hours in the dining-room of the hotel. It also pro vides that no liquors shall be furnished at the bar. The demand for these restrictions came from the hotel-keepers themselves who are opposed to the laxity of the Crooks Act, and who find themselves under the McCarthy Act freed from an odious imposition which the Crooks Act placed upon them of being compelled to allow lodgers to turn their rooms into drinking places, destroying the peace of fhe place, demoralizing the lodgers, their triends, and the waiters, who were kept ousy running all day Sunday supplying cocktails and gin slings and all the other mixtures the fancy of lodgers suggested. Yet, with these facts well known to the Globe, that journal has the "brass" affirm that the Crooks Act only allowed the sale of liquors on Sunday for medicinal purposes. It will be in order now for the organ to make another retraction.

"LIBERAL CHRISTIANITY."

It is hardly necessary to repeat that we are far from holding that any special form of dogmatic theology is binding upon all individual consciences. To his own master must every man stand or fall, and to Him alone is he responsible for the faith or no faith that is in him. We have been so fearfully and wonderfully man that no one of us is entitled to pronounce upon the merit or the guilt attaching to his neighbour's creed. Each, according to the light vouchsafed to him from on High, has caught a glimpse of the infinite truth from on High; in all the celestial vision is partial, finite, broken, incomplete. Hence the impropriety of rigid dogmatism, the need of Christian humility and for bearance in judging one another.

So much premised, it may be well to con-DITH had a right to expect from them, the sider another aspect of the matter. The Mowar Government would have been term "liberal," like its congener, liberty, has been used with something like violence in our time. Of late it has come to include some characteristics which, to the ordinary view. savour of conceit, superciliousness, and illiberality. Indeed, to judge from the utterances of prevailing rationalism, there may be a spiritual price in doubt hardly less offensive than that traditionally imputed to dogmatism. The assumption of superior intelligence, noteworthy in those who dilute their faith until it is imperceptible in the newly discovered ocean of scientific conjecture, bids fair to become offensive.

It seems singular that those who plainly tells us that belief is a matter of indiffer ence should exercise so little charity towards those who live the life of faith To these neo-Christians-and they still retain the conventional title, although they have burned the title deeds and resolved the sacred record into myth-anything like an honest adherence to the old creed seems to afford something like amazed contempt, passing rapidly into un-disguised hatred. Take as an example a recent speech of Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, whose religion, if one may judge by this utterance, consists chiefly in the negation of distinctive Christian doctrine. He prides himself on the liberality of Christian creed apparently on the ground that he has emanipated himself from every tenet in the creed he professes. In short, it is easy to find out a great deal that he denies, but extremely difficult to ascertain what he believes, except that it matters very little what anyody believes.

Religion in fact becomes scarcely matter of intellection even, but one of taste, we had almost said of caprice. All beliefs tend to the same place, as all roads lead to the city, but where and what the goal is does not appear. The "Liberal Christian" adapts his creed to the fashion of the age-the spirit of progress is the cant term-and discards, at the idding of rationalistic science, transformed into materialistic philosophy, what he beieved yesterday. Faith is thus in a peretual state of flux, and what it was lawal to believe a decade since must not be held o-day, save by the pitiable victims of invinle ignorance. One would suppose that the natural corollary from such a proposition must be that belief must remain in a erennial state of solution. Where is the

utility in embracing the liberal Christianity of to-day when it is as certain as anything really can be that the microscope or the pectroscope will upset the fabric to-mor-On the whole agnosticism, which can at east preserve something like consistency in all weathers, is superior to this even changing chameleon. Humanity craves an anchor for the soul, not a fashionbook. Dr. Holmes is very proud of the sell to their guests between seven term free-thinker, although, as a matter of fact, he is an intellectual fatalist, believing thoroughly in a sort of scientific necessity. He contrasts "Liberal Christian" with the term "free-thinker," and asks, with characteristic acuteness, whether people ought to relish being dubbed slavehinkers. Let us see whether the antithesis is a just one. Freedom is an ambiguous word, varying considerably according to application. There are free-livers and free-lovers. Are there no alternatives but slave-livers and slave-lovers? Is abstemiusness or marriage a state of slavery? Is gluttony, drunkenness, or incontinence erfect freedom? Dr. HOLMES is a master of the dangerous gift of epigram, and not unfrequently loses his way in the glare of it. The special interest in this singular ad-

dress, however, is the fantastic commingling of pleas for freedom with angry words of intolerance. Dr. Holmes desires to burst "the fetters that have been forged 'for human souls under the name of re-He entertains a sort of hisligion." torical charity for those who knew no better in the pre-scientific days. can pardon almost anything,' to the periods of barbarism or semi-barbarism :" but the day of pardon is past. and if you do not view religion as a eral Christian" does, you must be prepared for the consequences. If men decline to float about in vacuo, and prefer that form of liberty proclaimed by the Saviour, "Ye shall know the truth, and

'the truth shall make you free," the an-

themas of the "Liberal Christian" lie in

It is to be feared that Dr. Holmes has ot deeply studied the sacred volume, or he would not have adduced as a specimen of St. Paul's modesty and self-distrust the phrase, "I think I have the spirit of It occurs in the much-disputed GoD." chapter (1 Corinthians, c. 7) on the propriety of marriage. The same verb occurs requently in the New Testament, notye have eternal life," &c.

ably in our Lord's admonition, "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think Was that an insinuation that confidence had been misplaced? Free-thinkers should avoid promiscuous quotation, especially from the sacred volume. It is not a safe resource, and frequently returns to plague the ingenuity of the careless citer. ymptom is less promising in "Liberal Christianity," except perhaps its vacuity, than the self-conceited intolerance and contemptuousness which it is rapidly developing. Agnosticism is openly uncharitable, and the liberality of a Christianity which is only Christian in name tends to grow more illiberal day by day.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

From Hon. George Brown to Printing Job Anglin :- "Oh my countryman, what a fall

Boston has a writer of fiction named Arthur . Hardy. So that Ontario has not the

monophiy of that kind of thing. The Montreal Gazette is authority for the statement that Mr. Blake favoured the salary

grab and promised not to oppose it. The Exeter Times thinks that what Reform politicians lack in statesmanship they make up for in libelling talents. They are certainly not altogether without abilities.

Mr. Casey, M.P., is going to speak at a religious picnie on Dominion day. It will not do to indicate the picuic lest the sale of tickets should be interfered with.

Rev. Thomas Gales, of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, says the new license law is a good one. What does the Grand Worthy atriarch think of the opinion of Mr. Gales

Mr. David Mills asks fiercely. "Why does THE MAIL so vehemently deny the statements in reference to Messrs, Shields and Macdon-Simply because they are not true. That's all.

The St. Catharines organ of the Reform party finds that serving its friends and writing down the country is not a profitable business. It therefore announces that it will deal less in politics than formerly.

Sir John Macdonald is charged by our King street contemporary with demoralizing some of his fellow-countrymen. In view of the present condition of the Reform party it would be folly to deny the soft impeachment. Mr. Strickland, the Conservative candidate

n North Brant, is a resident of the riding h is contesting, he is a farmer, he has been a county councillor and reeve of the township. and he is a total abstainer. He should win. Over-production in the iron trade has

caused the temporary closing of some of the American rolling mills. Free-traders now assert that if there was no duty upon iron the mills would not suspend operations. This is correct, for there would be no mills to close. Mr. Mills says there are 219,270 houses in good.

France in which there are no windows, and it is all because of protection. It seems that if the French would let sugar, refined in Engnd, enter France free of duty the 219.270 windowless inhabitants would be immediately pplied with glass.

Lack of space, coupled with a disinclination o apprize their readers of facts which do not harmonize with the predictions of the Grit arty, have prevented the Reform organs om stating that the hard-hearted syndicate has materially reduced the rates on the Thunder bay branch of the C. P. R. and that the emigrant fare between Toronto and Winnipeg has come down twenty per cent.

Hon. David Mills has evidently been stepping upon banana skins-and with the usual result. In his very able editorial on Saturday he revenges himself upon the person who left the fatal banana skin in his path by saying "What is to be said of the man who deliberately throws orange and banana peelings on the sidewalk? He is nothing short of a criminal whom it were madness to call les than a base hound." Somebody up in London must feel mean.

The rule recently enforced by some of the Canadian railways forbidding the employes to drink intoxicating liquors is very good as far

as it goes; but it must not be for a moment supposed that the majority, or even a fair proportion, of railway accidents are caused drink. Stupidity, carelessness, disobe by drink. Stupidity, carelessness, disobe-dience, the fatigue of over-worked hands, and the entrusting men willing to take labourers vages with work requiring intelligence and a sense of responsibility impossible to be had for the money, are potent factors in causing the majority of disasters. Railway directors, in closing station saloons, must not imagine that they have done all that the public require at

It having been stated that at the last local general election the Conservative candidates were "well supplied with money wherewith to fight the Mowatites," the Mitchell Advocate remarks :-"The Conservative candidate in South

Perth, at all events, did not receive one cent towards his election expenses, nor the promise of a cent. directly or indirectly, from any When he accepted the person or persons. nomination of his party he expected he would have to foot his own bills, and he did pay them to the last dollar, and every cent came out of his own pocket. Of every constituency the same can be said.

Mr. Mousseau, as a member of the Dominion

Cabinet, made a speech in one of the eastern counties of Ontario last summer. The Grit press immediately "'eaved 'arf a brick at him," for, said they, a politician from another province has no right to open his mouth in "Ontario, Ontario." The scene was in "Ontario, Ontario." The scene was changed. A played-out politician from New Brunswick trudged up to Toronto. His pitying friends gave him a dinner, and invited him in return to curse their enemies. He wined and dined and cursed the Conservatives accordingly. Now, if it was wrong in one case for a politician other province to make a speech in Ontario, how does it become right in the case of the politician from New Brunswick? Answer— The New Brunswicker is a Grit.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The Irish Temperance League is doing good work. In Belfast alone, 32,775 persons signed the pledge within a fortnight.

At a meeting of the Town Council of St. Stephen, N.B., it was voted to assume the responsibility of enforcing the Scott Act. In accordance with this action all the liquor stores have been closed.

The annual temperance meeting at the Phousand Island park, under the National l'emperance Society, will begin on August 13th and continue until the 19th. the best speakers in the United States have been secured for the meeting.

At the next meeting of the Toronto branch the Ontario Prohibitory Alliance, the new Dominion Temperance Act will be discussed ith a view to making several recommendations to the Ontario Government for the im provement of the "Crooks Act."

Under the new law the town of St. John's will be entitled to ten hotels and six shop licenses to sell liquor. At present there are just ten hotels licensed in the town, but eleven. This number will have to be reduced by five next year. -St. Johns News.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic was held in on Saturday afternoon, Hon. S. H. Blake presiding. A discussion took place regarding the best means to be taken for carrying the work of the alliance. Vallace presented a pamphlet which he had repared, containing a mass of information on ne extent of the liquor traffic, statistics of the revenue derived therefrom, the amount of crime and insanity caused by drink, the opinions of leading physicians upon the use of drink, and a great deal of other temperance matter. It was ordered that the pamphlet, the first of a series which it is intended to ring out, should be published. The question amendments to the Crooks Act was brought up, and it was decided to co-operate with other temperance associations in laying before the Government desired changes. The committee then adjourned.

Good Templars

HALIFAX, June 11 .- A grand reception of the delegates to the biennial session of the Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. of the world, which ppens to morrow, was given in the Legislative Assembly chamber at 8 o'clock this evening. Among the representatives in attendance are Mrs. A. M. Green, R.W.S. of Juvenile Templars, Liverpool, Eng.; W. W. Turnbul, R.W.G. Secretary, Glasgow, Scotland; Rev. Burford Hooks, R.W.G. Chaplain, Rhyl, Wales; Rev. E. Francks, P.G.W. Chaplian, Wigan; S. Insull, P.D.C.T., Middlesex, Eng.; H. J. Osborne. W.S.C.W., Gloucester, Eng.; Mrs. L. Osborne, P.D.V.T.W., Gloucester, Eng.; Walter J. Rae, W.D., Berkshire, Eng.; Charles Green, R.W.G.L. Rep., Ireland; Bro. Goldsmith, R. W.G.S. Rep., Isle of Man; Bro. G. Phillips, R. W.G.L. Rep., New Jersey; W. Wilson, G.W. Secretary, Virginia; W. Artrell, G.W. Secretary, T. P. Florida; T. R. G. Clare, G.W.C.T., Baha

HALIFAX, N.S., June 12.-The biennial ession of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, Good Templars of the World, commenced to-day in the Masonic hall. The following officers were present:—R.W.G.T. Joseph Malins, England; R.W.G.C. Rev. Geo. Gladstone, Scotland; R.W.S.J.T. Mrs. Green, England; R.W. G. Secy. Wm. W. Turnbull, Scotland; R. W.G. Chaplain, Rev. D. Burford Hooke, Wales.

GRAND TEMPLAR'S REPORT. The report of Right Worthy Grand Templar Joseph Malins called attention to the progress in Scandinavia, which was very gratifying. The Grand Lodge of Norway has continued its steady progress onward and no ward, and is well represented by its adult and its juvenile organs. The Grand Lodge of Sweden is the premier Grand Lodge in respect of progress, now standing third among the Grand Lodges in point of membership, twenty thousand. The R.W.G. Templar referred to the restarting of the Grand Lodge of the Mediterranean, which is Grand Lodge of the Mediterranean, also increasing in its membership. At each of the ports of Hamburg and Antwerp there sh lodge at the Anglo-American Seaman's Mission, and in the latter city an English and a Flemish juvenile temple have recently been formed. The order in Asia was reported making fair progress, and in Africa the work is being steadily carried on The West Indies and South America exhibit some new conquests. It is expected the odges in and near Barbadoes may

in Australia are, on the whole, doing well and in New Zealand the order is a power for

oine to form a Grand Lodge.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT. The report of the Right Worthy Grand Secretary, William W. Turnbull, was presented, and showed the number of lodges now a existence to be three thousand seven hun red and eighty-two, with an adult membership of one hundred and ninety-six thousand There are thirty-seven grand lodges at present working under the jurisdiction of the R.W. Grand Ledge. To the adult membership has to be added the membership in the venile section, which amounts 31.000, making a gross membership of 277.

The brethren

THE ORDER'S FINANCES. The report of Dr. Collenette, R.W.G. Treasurer, showed an income from 1st July, 1881, to 30th April, 1883, of \$3,968.04; exenditure, \$3,196.56; balance of assets over liabilities, \$2,150,00.

How Alcohol Affects the Heart, Dr. N. B. Richardson, of London, the noted bysician, says he was recently able to conrey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by a simple experiment. The scholar was singing the praises of the get through the day without it, when Dr chardson said to him :-Will you be good enough to feel my pulse

as I stand here? He did so. I said :- "Count it carefully ; what does it say ?" Your pulse says seventy-four."

I then sat down in a chair and asked him to ount it again. He did so, and said :- "Your pulse has gone down to seventy."

I then lay down on the lounge, and said: Will you take it again?" He replied:—"Why, it is only sixty-four; what an extraordinary thing!"

I then said :- "When you lie down at night, that is the way nature gives your heart re.t. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon it up, it is a great deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing ten strokes less a minute. Multiply that by 60 and it is 600; multiply it by eight hours, and withing a fraction it is 5,000 strokes different; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of every stroke, it makes a difference of 30,000 inces of lifting during the night. ie down at night without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog you do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes, and instead of getting this rest you put on something like 15,000 extra strokes, and the result is you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work till ou have taken a little more of the 'ruddy bumper,' which you say is the soul of man below. His wife acknowledged that this was perfectly true. He began to reckon up those igures, and found what it meant lifting up an ounce so many thousand times, and the re sult was he became a total abstainer, with every benefit to his health, and, as he admits, to his happiness. I would like those who take stimulants to give them rest, just to take the opposite side of the question consideration, and see how the two positions

Colourless and Cold.

fit together."

A young girl deeply regretted that she was Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though e blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying

THE LICENSE LAW

Rev. Thomas Gales Gives his View Rev. Mr. Gales, secretary of the branch of the Dominion Alliance, report to the executive on the su license law passed at the recent

Parliament. says : -Under three heads your secretary impressions regarding the bill. I. It is a remarkably comprehen

Questions that in Great Britain United States are ma e subjects of Acts are here united in one general er.

The great principle of local option right of the prople to exercise cont ference to the granting of licenses

The prohibition of the sale of Saturday nights and throughout Surcept to bone the lower longers at meals) the law in Canada.

practically declared to be wise and Liquor is not to be sold to mi sixteen years of age or at bars

There is, moreover, a machinery ing the law as well as the reptt

Parliament has dete certain cases, has regrounds upon which it lege of electors to object to which are "that license is not required in th vicinity of a place of public v which such premises are situate The inspector is to

mation of the com garding each applicat. has previously been ke persons frequenting the to other licensed houses, w and proper person to have a licensed is or are in his opinion in

public convenience.

Applicants for license are enter into bond with her Majesty for ment of all fines and penalties w may be compelled to pay in offence against the Act. III. There are several admission interests of the liquor sellers must fered with very cautiously, if at all fered with very cautiously, if at al judgment of your Secretary, Parlian too far in this direction. only gives the right of pires—when the contact

may not be renewed, as a regard interest may determine.

On the whole, the Act is a good of measure was not in any sense our ment declared their purpose to in The alliance, as in duty stituency, urged such points as in ment were for the interests of temr Roman Catholic bishons. made were well received, and unqu influenced for good the leg s'ation just been given to the country.

CANADA'S GREAT FA Preparations for the Exhibition a

dustrial Exhibition Association have past three months been energetical culetly, at work revising the prize their next exhibition, which is to at Toronto from the 11th to the

September next. Considerable change has been some departments of the prize list, cipal one being the entire abolition in the textile fabrics classes for la facturers, and the addition of the p deducted to the live stock and partments. This change was a until the manufacturers themselves consulted, when it was found were unanimously in favour of the of prizes for woollen and cotton go they preferring to exhibit their

gether and without classification. ADDITIONS TO THE PRIZE LI In the Live Stock Department ov have been added since last year medals have been inserted in each horses, both stallions and mares. A horses, both stallions and mares. A
has been added for Perchapons
draughts, and prizes have been in
driving tandems for both horses and
In the prizes for cattle, silver me

been inserted in each of the classe of diplomas. The Hereford class considerably elevated and the r largely increased. Ayrshires his slightly reduced. Third prizes h first and second prizes last year. and bronze medals have been add prizes to all the classes in which no was offered last year, viz., Herefore Galloways, Ayrshires, Polled Jerseys. Special prizes, amounting in addition to the regular list, are

fat cattle.

A new class has been added for sheep, and the prizes for fat s been increased. As the Down shee separate classes last year, it has found necessary to make much these classes.

In the poultry department the

poultry have not undergone much the list always offered by this assing the largest, with one exception similar association on the Amer nent. The prizes for pigeons, ho been very largely increased this comparison with the prize list of shows that of the Industrial Asso be the best offered for pigeons in The show in this detartment show fore be an unusual one. The prize cases are for single birds.

The large prize list for dairy

maintained this year, with the some special prizes hereafter refer In the horticultural department prizes heretofore offered for exhibit fessional nurserymen have been and very large prizes are offered in of for large collections by professions calculated to bring out a magu-play of fruits. play of fruits. In the clauses o professionals only several new sec been inserted and the list consequ

mented.

In the classes for all kinds of ma deductions and additions have beer provide for the removal of old ar In view of the fact that the annu tion of the Beckeepers' Association erica, of which Mr. D. A. Jones,

has the honour to be president, and some 300 to 400 beek epers from a the United States and Cauada will i is to be held at Toronto during ! tion, the prize list for honey a supplies has been very considerab and several new sections have been The ladies have received special, at the hands of the association, ne \$200 having been added to the for in this department. Large prize vided for collections of work up lowing heads:—For professionals work depositories; for lady, pro-for paintings on china, wood, iv

and silk, etc., by lady amateur teurs' fancy work ; for work by public just tutions, such as chari tions and associations, reformator lums, etc., and for collections ladies attending schools, The ordinary prizes