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. THE WEST WATE.

Parliament inch by inch. But how can any consistent Reformer vote or protest against it? It is not perfect, but is it not better than the Reform scheme of building the road wholly out of the taxes of the people of the elder provinces? Is it not better than the other Reform scheme of giving a company \$10,000 and \$20,000 acres a mile? In other words, is it not by far the best scheme yet proposed; and, if the road is a necessity to confederation, and both political parties have agreed upon that, would it be wisdom to reject it?

ONE ASPECT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

THE statement in the Speech from the Throne that the organization of systematic emigration from Europe to Canada cannot be auccessfully accomplished till the action of Parkament has been taken in regard to the Pacific railway is one that will have its due weight with the best minds in Parlisment. And in the same line of thought is the announcement that the naturaliza-

and another portion in course of construction, the company is to assume the whole line from Winnipeg, and to pay the Government the cost of the portion constructed, and all expenses incurred by the Government in regard to the same.

(6) The Government's pledges: The Government bind themselves to complete the Yale-Kamloops line (125 miles) by the 13th January, 1885, and also to complete the line on the western section from Yale to Port Moody (90 miles) by the 1st of May, 1891, and also to complete the line from the western end of Lake Superior to Selkirk, now under contract, within the time fixed by the contracts. On the completion of these lines the Government shall hand them over to the company pending the completion of the Central and Eastern

Thin gravita which may be tooked, when once the hands of the Syndicate, when once they have entered on the construction of the work. In view of that fact, we shall await the development of the Opposition policy with much interest.

THE VICTORY IN NORTH OXFORD.

THE result in North Oxford is not a party victory in the ordinary sense of the phrase. We are not reduced to the straits of our Opposition contemporaries, who profess to see moral victories in even their defeats, and who strive to magnify the slightest accidental changes in majorities into reactions against a national policy.

We are free to admit that no Conservative

ovincial agent it may be said to up the ghost. It would be the and proper that he and it were don't be built and proper that he and it were don't buried. The electors of North Ord have provided the corpse; we would ggest Colonel SKINNER, and Mr. SUTHE as chief mourners, and up stone that shall mark the last ace of so much that was obnomest criticism let the epitaph be Gone to meet Mr. J. D. EDGAR.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS. THE mention of this subject in the Speech from the Throne r evives interest in a question which has long had the consideration of public men in Canada and in England. The first papers on the subject in our official records are dated in 1863. In that year the Dukes of Newcastle pointed out to Lord Mos cx the inconvenience frequently experies and by foreigner naturalized in British colonies who claimed the protection of Britis h representative that date confined in its effect exclusively to the colony itself; and when aliens passed beyond the colony their right to be considered British st ibjects, as agains the anterior claim of their country of

central section at a point to be approved by the Government not later than May 1st, 1881. These two sections are to be the work of the company, and construction is to be vigorously and construction of the construction of the work is the construction of the work, but to be forfeited in case of failure to proceed.

(4) The method of construction: The company is to build its sections of a uniform gauge of four feet eight and a half induces a construction is to be the Union Pacific railway at the time it was constructed. Questions as to the bown fides of the work, are to be referred to arbitrators mutually selected.

(5) The prairie section: A portion of the prairie section: A portion of the prairie section is one proceed.

(6) The prairie section is to be referred to arbitrators mutually selected.

(6) The prairie section is pay the Government the cost of the prairie section being already completed, and another portion in course of construction, the company is to build its rest of the prairie section being already completed, and all expenses incurred by the Government the cost of the prairie section the major the process.

(6) The prairie section is pay the Government the cost of the prairie section being already completed, and all expenses incurred by the Government in regard to the same.

(6) The Government's pleages: The Government the cost of the prairie section being already completed the limit of the work in regard to the same.

(6) The Government's pleages: The Government in regard to the same.

(6) The Gov

men on the western section from 1 and to Fort Moody (50 miles) by the lat of 1 or Opposition contemperation, who from the western end of Lake Superior to Soliris, now under contracts, within the time fixed by the contracts. On the completion of these lines the Government shall hand them over to the company parting section by the company and the section of the western of the company and the section of the company.

(7) The model's The money subsidy is company and the land studied of the company and the land studied of the company and the land studied of the company by the Government of the subsidy: The subsidy both in money and lands is payable to the company by the Government of the company to the company to the company to the company of the company to the comp THE FISHERY QUESTION.

the Bontinion in that way, we have me guarantee that Canadian rights will not scooner or later, be made to suffer. The first thing that strikes one is the utter disregard of colonial autonomy in the matter. If Newfoundland fishermer have, as alleged, taken the law into their own hands, the courts of the colony are the proper place for litigation. It does not appear that the Newfoundland Government was ever communicated with by Lord Kindeauxy on the subject. The case was settled between Earl Granville and Mr. Lowell, without even the ordinary forms of judicual investigation—without a plea or an answer from the defendants. It was quite sufficient that Brother Jonarham wanted to make more money out of the Empire, and the Foreign Secretary, with indecent haste, rushed forward to profier it. We are almost surprised that even the constructive claim, for such fish as the Americans might, could, would, or should have caught, had they been permitted, was demunred to. Perhap the afbitration deed may let this preposterous demand in with the rest.

The WHRIKY MAIL.

The states of enflarer adversimely in 25 own per continued on the control of the particular of the control of the particular of the partic

"their own hands" also there, and
"strand fishing" was not more illegal, on
treaty grounds, than fishing otherwise
than in common "with British subjects."
Either the Foreign Secretary should refuse all compensation, or concede it in both
cases. His position in any case is untenable, and we only hope to see a substantial protest made a grantium attempted
policy at dencilation which is interly
futile when it is made at the expense of
a colony, and without either its knowledge
or consent.

From Nipissing to Fort William, say 900 to 650 miles...... From Selkirk to Kamloops, say

opinion," said Mr. Mackenzie last session, "that whatever revenue is realized from the lands will be absorbed mainly in settlement and Government expenses." In view of this opinion, and in view of the act that Mr. Mackenzie always refused normal industries of the province as Sir " in settlement and Government expenses." In view of this opinion, and in view of the consider the lands at more than one

an acre and the sum is \$100,000,000; at two dollars per acre the sum is \$200,000,000. But the Government is getting the thing done for a total of say \$77,000,000. Out of the 100,000,000 acres of land it has 75,000,000 acres still to the good, and at either one dollar, or two dollars, or three dollars, or any sum the Opposition may please, the balance is creditable and reassuring. Again, Mr. Mackenzie proposed in 1876-7 to give 20,000 acres per mile to build say the 2,000 miles of rallway, or 40,000,000 of acres, which at one dollar would be \$40,000,000, as compared with \$25,000,000 which the present Government offers. But Mr. Mackenzie also offered to give a subsidy of \$10,000 per mile, which would be \$20,060,000, or within \$60,000,000 of the present sum, and also interest at four per cent. for twenty-five years on any sum above \$10,000 per mile, and taking off the \$10,000, there would remain \$14,000 per mile, on which he would have to pay interest at 4 per cent. for twenty sears, which would add about \$28,000,000 to the cost of his system of constructing, making a total of \$88,000,000. We have under-estimated largely of course the probable mileage, \$24,000,000 being a small sum. If we put it at \$40,000 per mile, on \$90,000,000 for the whole road, Mr. Mackenzie's scheme, including his interest payments, would have cost \$120,000,000. llars per acre the sum is \$200,000,000. KENZIE'S scheme, including his interest payments, would have cost \$120,000,000, or \$50,000,000 beyond the cost of the line under the new arrangements.

THE OPPOSITION AND ITS POLICY. THE people have now an opportunity of judging what the Opposition would have been doing since the execution of the railway contract, had they been in a position to have elaborated their attacks, and prejudiced the public mind in advance. There can no longer be a doubt upon that point. For months the party journals were vainly striving to compass the same object by circulating all the idle concrete that reached them from any source, and they succeeded only in making themselves ridiculous. What use they would have made of the contract had the text been disposed to do, Ministers, at all events, when they undertake the matter, will do so upon full and accurate information, with a view of making it as acceptable and as perfect as may be:

The Winnipeg Times has been making a calculation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation to the following effect: Mr. Patterson, of Paris, personally managed the transportation of minety cars of emigrants transportation of ninety cars of manitoba this year. If we ald the aver

serious.

The content of the content Fig. 20,00,000
In this, calculation we place the value of the land at one dollar per ages. The opposition place the value of the land at one dollar per ages. The opposition place the value of the land, and deposition, and from the language of the fland, and deposition for the language of the fland, and through, these call the language of the fland, and through, these call the language of the fland, and through the language of the la

te of this item, it is eas see that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT Was to see that Sir Richard Cartwright was not far wrong when he set down the total cost—that is, at the pace his colleague was keeping up—at between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. Let anyone compare the prospect the country had before it up to September, 1878, with the muddling and waste inseparable from the Mackenzie plan, and the plain, straightforward scheme before us, the authors of which can see the end from the beginning.

As for the idle nonsense about that clause of the contract which stipulates for immunity from duty for the necessary

RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S cosmopolitan to consider the lands at more than one dollar per acre, the Opposition can now hardly have the face to put up the value of the lands for subsidy purposes any higher.

But they are trying to do so, and we welcome the attempt for the following reasons: Last year and the year preceding the House granted the Government 100,000,000 acres of land to build the Pacific railway. Value it at one dollar an acre and the sum is \$100,000,000; at two dollars per acre the sum is \$200,000,000. above all, it secures the accomplishment of the enterprise from first to last by capi-talists, independent of all control by party, and bound under penalties to finish the whole work within a fixed time. Is it likely that the people will prefer to a busi-ness-like project like this the extravagant and happy-go-lucky policy of the Op-position?

THE WORK OF THE SESSION. As the Government must be responsible for the legislation of 1880-81, it would only have been decent to await its announcements in the Speech from the Throne. This course should have commended itself to the Opposition the more readily, because both leaders and organs are avowedly without any policy, save one of captious criticism and objurgation. They have nothing to do but, as the Scot put it, to "swear at lairge," and as the party has been in training during the entire recess, no further preparation can be necessary. They have only to go in and-lose. What they are likely to do, appears from yesterday's issue of the organ. It is usual for the journals supporting a Government to foreshadow the policy to be announced from the Throne. Now, a new practice is being inaugurated, and the people are treated by the Opposition press with an Opposition programme. Singularly enough, the only measure our morning contemporary demands is a new Insolvency Act. It is somewhat curious that such a measure should be called for in less than a year since the entire legislation on the subject was swept off the statute book. subject was swept off the statute book. Clearly no satisfactory measure can be formulated which is not framed after due enquiry and reflection. There can be no use in passing a mere make-shift of a law in the hand-to-mouth fashion. That is the to have elaborated their attacks, and pre- practice of Reform Governments, both

Accounts Committee in the face of the Ministry. Perhaps, before its threat has been forgotten, something may occur to make the scandal-mongers less confident. They have never had the courage to father their clanders on the floor of Parliament. Let us see whether Mr. Blake, Mr. Mac-Let us see whether Mr. BLAKE, Mr. MACKENZIE, or even that most ribald and shanieless of the party, Sir Richard Carrweight, will carry the Globe's indictment into the House or air it before the Public Accounts Committee. Two of them have characters to lose; we shall soon ascertain what value they set upon them.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The Opposition are unanimous," yells the organ. So they are, for place and pay, There are hardly enough of them to be any

The Montreal Herald does not agree with the leading Ontario organ in its wholesale denunciation of the railway terms. The Herald declares that in many respects "the agreement deserves substantial praise." This language reads well alongside of the Globe's idle prate about dissensions in the Ministerial

Describing a period in English politics, Endymion " seems to mock at a prominent Canadian politician thus:-"We are the hiberal shop," replied Mr. Wilton, "and we have no liberal goods on hand; we are the party of movement, and must perforce stand still." Is not this very like "the Reform party which can find nothing to reform," mentioned in a certain speech delivered at

Our United States friends seem to have given the English an insight into the mysteries advertising. "Atlas" of the World states that a firm of soap manufacturers have offered to print gratis for the Government the eight millions of forms required for the forthcoming census, returns, upon condition that a soap advertisement shall appear upon the back. What bubbles of business might not be blown by these blown by these.

The people of Western New York forese n the enlarged Welland canal a dangerous rival to the Eric canal, and they are petition rival to the Eric canal, and they are petitioning the State Legislature for the enlargement of the latter. The petitioners are likely to find a formidable opponent to their wishes in Vanderbät; whose interests as a railway king are not identical with those of the great freighting ditch. The movement, however, should be a lesson to those Canadians who suarl at this Government's attempts to make the connecting link in our great waterway what it ought to be.

The Globe evidently has no confidence in Mr. Blake's leadership. With that arrogan imbeellity which has of late become its chief imbecility which has of late become its chief characteristic, it instructs him as to "the duty of the hour," and prints a form of petition to which he and his assistants are commanded to secure signatures. It has come to this, then, that the eloquence and actumen of the great Chancery gun are unequate to the occasion, and are to be supplemented, if not superseded, by the judgment of a journalist. Of course there will be no trouble about the signatures. Thy and county directories are plentiful, to say nothing of such influential names as "a Disgusted Conservative," "a Philanthropic Manufacturer," and "a Repentant Elector."

A TRIPLE MUR Three Victims of Homicidal M Work by an Escaped I.

Sr. Louis, Me., Dec. 8.—A to was committed by an insane m morning near Chester, Ill. Lot was on Monday adjudged insane be sent to the Jacksonville ight two guards kept him at a e morning when water was wash his face he dashed it in face, broke through the front we from and ran away. About a mile from town is the house of T aged 68, whose widowed daught him with her two children, a and a younger boy. Enterin asked, he ordered the inmates pray as they had but fifteen min The boy escaped and alarmed the who, when they reached the Ryan and his daughter with crushed by an axe, and the heat the little girl lying on thefloor. rushed on to the next house s ce, broke through the front rushed on to the next house his head the bloody head of the murdered, and finding only a ordered her to kneel. She s help arriving, he was overpow cured. He was brought to I ast night on his way to Jackso

UNWELCOME VISI

Party of Miehigan Cracksm Canada With Their Swag-Chase Along a Railway Trac PORT HUBON, Mich., Dec. 9. Porr Huron, Mich., Dec. 9.—
was received in this city on
morning that the safe of C. A.
at Crosswell, Mich., had been
the night previous and about
therefrom, and that the cracks
their way down the track tow
Officers Whiting and Buckeria
Inhan for Ward & Co.; took
train out on the Port Huron
Western, and on arriving at Ki
learned that three men, whom t
son to suspect were those wanted son to suspect were those wanted little while before passed that sta down the track, in the direction of They at once telegraphed to the marshal was informed by te the marshal was informed by tele
on the look-out for the thieves
a hand-car they started in pursu
two miles this side of Kingsley
where the men had gone to one s
a fire. Here they found some
the breaking of the safe, and a f
funnel used for blowing powd
safe. The pursuers, while exa
place, left their hand-car on the
strong wind started it down to
steep grade. The officers were steep grade. The officers were walk two miles before they or runaway car, which a boy was towards them. By this mishar hour, but continuing their purs lowed the track of their men some way ahead of them. The this city, however, without of men, who in some manner elided ance and doubtless made good to the Queen's dominion.

CRIME AND CRIMI

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 9 .an, who was arrested last ex-preliminary examination this m Magistrate Hill. From the evid him it appears he has been extraged in wool buying. He is thousand dollar draft remitted to Toronto-firm for that purpose, hed, and with the r started on the train for the when he was arrested he had just the distance of the old suspen eight hundred feet, which wor him out of reach of Canadian la him out of reach of Canadian lathe money were handed over police McMillan, of Guelph, and for that place by this atternoon's triban's brother was not detained.

New York, Dec. 10.—Mary worth, a young girl from White lound in a bagnin, told a terricourt to-day, She alleged that she by a man to the house of Annie who paid him So, and she was kep for five months. Annie Haurre arrested.

CLIFTON, Dec. 10.—Burglars residence of the Rev. James Gor of the Presbyterian church here, it is supposed gaining entrance the key in the door lock by the us the key in the door lock by the us of pincers. After searching sew with no apparent success, and papers, etc., they entered the ro Wm. Milliken, of Markham, who ing Mr. Gordon on his way to Bos succeeded in securing his wallet, one hundred and fifty dollars, from which were on a chair by his beds silver watch which was in his wMr. Gordon only misses a valual cap.

London, Dec. 12.—This aftern LONDON, Dec. 12.—This aftern known woman, apparently youn covered under a barn in Londo taken to the city hospital. She sible, and had evidently been great bearing sundry bruises on her beto-night she has not been identification thought she will die.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 11.—Andrew rested on a charge of counters.

BROOKLYN, Dec. II.—Andrew rested on a charge of counterfitaken to a photograph gallery picture taken for the rognes' grafused to sit down, and two offic force him into the chair. During struggle Yates drew a knife, an fatally stabbed officer Slater. O came to the rescue, and the prinandcuffed, Yates killed offi afteen years ago, and was sent hanged, but his sentence was comprisonment for life. He was proposed the compression of the Givernor Robinson two years ago
Quernor Robinson two years ago
Quernor Dec. 12.—Two men, n
Riley and James Troy, were a
Saturday by a Grand Trunk r
stable at Levis for drunkenness.
were brought up it was found the
only left Kingston penitentiary ti
day, but notwithstanding this,
found on their persons a number
made skeleton keys and burglar's
posed to have been made by th
penitentiary. The authorities penitentiary. The authorities

London, Dec. 13.—Some days as named Hoover and Newell engaged ble fight near Aylmer, Ont., using more like dogs than human beings is now suffering greatly from the flicted, his fingers having been Newell has been bailed in one thousand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- A regu

New York, Dec. 13.—A requise Utah having arrived for Chas. Peton, alias Lord Courtney, charged taining money on false pretences, day ordered to be discharged. The arrested and taken to Utah charge of forgery.

Sr. John, N.B., Dec. 13.—When the light of the second mater mouth barque Lillie Soullard, shou James Lamburne, and whose trial assulted in a verdict of assault, sentenced to the full extent of the five years in penitentiary. The mome before the Supreme Court new point raised by counsel for the Jersey City, N.J., Dec. 14.—Journal of the sentenced to the full extent of John W. M. was kidnapped yesterday on leaving a woman supposed to be from The child was remarkably bright and her parents are almost distract

No greater progress is more no my branch of manufacture than the manufacture than the manufacture than the manufacture than the manufacture. The manufacture is something unique in the degance of design and high to be surpassed. There is no to be surpassed.