THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1880. would be a ruinous undertaking, we m build it out of the lands, or not at all. The Meekly Mail while having some idea of the passage through the Laure to Lake Edward and alo ne wrote, "rest their defence upon their not EDITORIAL NOTES. while having some idea of the conditions under which we are starting. The figures of the revenue collected in the month of July, therefore, are fairly good tests of current prosperity; and we give them below, compared with the returns for the same month last year: Revenue Collected in July, 1830. Curters he wrote, "rest their defence upon their not being represented, it is in the power of Par-liament, by admitting representatives from America, to take away all pretence of their not being bound by its acts." He was as sanguine as Mr. Blake that the scheme would work well; and Franklin also favoured it; but the colonists quickly saw that their represen-tation in Parliament would be swamped by the Old Country majority, and that they would be let in for the Imperial taxes without being able to secure for themselves any legis-lation that ran counter to the views of that majority. This is the weak spot in the theory as advocated by Mr. Blake to-day. unatchouanish to St. Prime in the Lake t. John Valley; thence by the north of he lake to St. Anne, opposite Chicoutimi, nd thence to Tadousac. The length of the oute is 320 miles; and Tadousac is 93 biles nearen Lingmond then Holling and The Intercolonial receipts for the first six nonths of the year exceeded those of the first THE DISTRAUGHT PARTY. TEEMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Is everapolitical party needed sympathy, six months of 1879 by no less than \$229,000 BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID aix months of 18/9 by no less than \$229,000. The Grand Trunk receipts in the same period showed an increase of over a million; and the returns from the Great Western, North Shore, Northern and other roads are also extremely satisfactory. An enormous increase in rail-way traffic, and a correspondingly large de-crease in the bankruptoy figures, are alto-gether out of harmony with the beggarly articles in the Opposition papers. to say pity, it is the Dominion Oppo alles nearer Liverpool than Halifax, and 7 miles nearer to it than Portland. The sition at the present time. Three constitu encies are now open ; the organs have 
 Customs
 \$1,249,878
 06

 Excise
 353,544
 41

 Other sources
 386,309
 77
building of this read, as M. LACASSE lays, would complete the transcontinental system and make Tadousac the eastern Excise ..... Other sources ..... been clamouring for weeks past for the writs ; and yet, now that these are in the live Post-Office address in full. erminus of the Pacific railway. Everything depends, however, upon its uitability as a winter port, and on this oint Father Lacasse has no doubt. The hands of the returning officers, and the \$1,989,730 24 ress THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, election days fixed, how do they stand ? Revenue Collected in July, 1879. They are confessedly without settled prin-ciples. There is no common ground TERMS OF ADVERTISING Customs.....\$ 760,312 44 The practicability of establishing telephon The American consul at Sarnia says 77.035 Excise ..... 212.364 61 THE DAILY MAIL. Other sources ..... 179,233 91 inds and currents carry the ice for Canadian emigrants crossed the line at that communication between points two hundred amongst them, except a common antagonthe Saguenay, at the mouth of which Ta-dousac stands, and along the north shore, point during the year ending the 30th June miles apart, by means of an ordinary tele point during the year ending the 30th June last; and the free trade journals ask us to behold the ruinous effects of the tariff. In the first place, the consul does not say how many of these 77,035 people were Canadians bound for Manitoba and the North-West, or for the Michigan shanties from which they returned in the spring. Secondly, to estab-lish their, case, free traders must show that dight from a 30 per cent. tariff to a 60 per cent. tariff is evidence of a desire to escape protective duties. \$1,151,930 96 ism to the National Policy. Some Reon last page. on first " cial Statements Company of Annual Meetings graph wire, having been demonstrated, it will be but a single step in advance to speak through the trans-Atlantic cables. An influ-ential Cincinnati company is negotiating with the cable company is negotiating with the cable companies for the lease of a line for the purpose of making practical tests in this direction. It is announced that the Oran-barch immediate of 1900 that the Oranformers are commercial unionists, some ight across the river to the south shore Increase in July, 1880..... \$ 837,799 28 al Meetings and Fin ts of Banks, Insura and Tadousac harbour is always clear o floes. Thus the seal hunters have no diffi have broken loose from the party on com-These figures will prove at once to the floes. Thus the seal hunters have no diffi-culty in traversing the north shore from Tadousac to Seven Islands in bark cances in the depth of winter. M. LACASSE says he has passed up and down this part of the river in a boat in every month of winter ; and in the hardest weather of January and February has stood on the cliffs and looked out upon a broad, open channel. The harbour of Tadousac is an eminently safe one, winter and summer ; the Sague-nay being free from ice for fifteen miles above the village. The question is one of mercial subjects, some are for the sacrifice Companies, and similar institutions. 15 " Advartisements occupying less than 10 lines Il be charged as 10 line advertisements. Special contract rates for definite periods of a will be made known on application. Yotices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 the sech insertion usiness men of the country, and to all our the country for the general intelligent readers, that consumption is going on in a way that would be impossible direction. It is announced that the Oran-bough invention of 1868, and the recent Klemn patents, will be used, but no doubt the Bell instrument will also be tried. The experiments will be watched with great ingood of humanity. One section f the country were not prosperous; and advocates the abolition of the Senate, that the importations are such as cents each insertion. Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of THE MAIL Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertise-ments must be mounted on solid metal blocks. nother vehemently reprobates any " form" of the sort. The leader, if confidence among the mercantile community. A comparison of the figures of the month just closed with the figures of the protective duties. may be so called, has some half-dozen hobbies in his skeleton-closet, but seldom est, as, should it be found possible to open The Sarnia Canadian notes a practical inditelephonic communication with Europe, it will doubtless create a revolution in the cable same month in previous years will be inexposes them to public view. The Globe cation of the beneficial effects of the N.P. on structive :-lays down a platform which is at once re-jected by the Quebec wing of the platform. The Maritime Province Reformers are 1877. 1878. 1879 1880. \$339,882. \$664,823. \$1,151,930. \$1,989,730. the labour market. An employer who gives above the village. The question is one of great importance to the whole country, and the result of the investigations of the The Pembroke Standard forcibly contrasts work to a good many men was recently look-THE WEEKLY MAIL. ing in vain for hands, having a good deal of business on hand. He found that every one The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 cents pe . The increases will.tabulate themselves the wails of the Reform lumber-merchants anti-Confederationists; their Ontario brethren are as strongly the other way. s follows :--over the ruin wrought by the N. P., and the rapid increase of their gains owing to the in-creased demand for lumber. Our contem-The new dictator insists on the early con Increase over 1877..... \$1,149,648.

f solid nonparell. TDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS. — Situations int, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles ses to Let, Property Wanted, Houses cy, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted ness Chances, Lost or Found, Personal mty words or less, 50 cents each insertion additional word, 21 cents,

struction of the Pacific railway, with

money and without lands ; but his allies

in the western peninsula are opposed to

loes not know its own mind, has no policy

power, with the patronage so dear to the Reform heart. Yet who ever heard of any

party going to the polls with nothing but

negatives to trade upon, and with no prin-ciple whatever save the easy maxim of say-

" no" to whatever their opponents pro

The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circuls any paper published in the City of Toron any paper published

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES

in the western peninsula are opposed to the work altogether. Such is the chaotic state of the party which is now appealing for support to two Ontario constituencies, and one in Mani-toba. On what ground, the elector will say, is my vote solicited for a party which does not know its own mind has no policy. THE MAIL has established branch offices for he receipt of subscriptions and advertisement and virtually no leader except one who has usurped the position by dint of sheer assurance ? If the Opposition have any desire in common it is to gain place and a follows :--MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St rancois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N.S.-197 Hollis street. H. A Tennings, Agent. HAMILTON-Royal Hotel Building, James Street, F. W. Sheppand, Agent. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond street, corner of Carling, E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-39 Union Square, Brantano's

## TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1880.

THE WRITS. THE writs for West Toronto, North Ontario, and Selkirk have been issued. nomination in the two first The named constituencies is fixed for the 21st inst., and polling for the 28th inst. In Selkirk, nomination will be on the 3rd September and polling on the 11th September.

Our friends in all three ridings should at once bring out their candidates and begin the canvass. The Opposition have been saying that they could make a clean sweep ; and their boast will now be put to the test. Selkirk and North Ontario they carried at the general election ; but the former is more than doubtful, and Mr. GIBBS' supporters are persuaded they can beat Mr. WHELER. As for West Toronto. there is no reason why the Ministerial candidate should not be elected by the usual majority ; Conservatives have only to unite upon a good standard-bearer.

## THE RAILWAY NEGOTIATIONS.

A special cable despatch from London which will be found elsewhere, gives the quietus to the Globe's bogus announcement that the mission of Sir JOHN MACDONALD complete, disastrous, crushing." The negotiations are progressing very satis factorily, and it is confidently believed that a favourable result will be reached before many days. Should this prove to be the case, what

Quebec Government will be looked for with interest. Increase over 1878...... 1,324,907 Increase over 1879..... 837,799 837.799. FAITH AND EVOLUTION. Figures like these will make it hard indeed for our Opposition friends to main-tain that high pitch of denunciation which they have persisted in maintaining. The country is evidently recovered by leaps and bounds from its depression. As a revenue tariff the new tariff is a NOTHING is more striking in the aspect of the present age than the different treatment meted out 'to scientific theories and discoveries by theologians. The time is not so long past when all dicta of science success. On that point we shall soon which seemed opposed to the plain mean be in a position to give more definite information. The country is evidently not only ready and willing, but able to pay its ing of Scripture, were summarily rejected as false because heretical. There seems a taxes, and to indulge in such a species of consumption as indicates prosperity among the people. The cries of a protesting Op-position will, we fear, be lost in the weldanger now of rushing to the opposite extreme. No sooner is a new system of nature advanced than some religious men come music of revived and increasing national industry. at once rush forward to make their peace with it, whether it be demonstrated by ; clear induction from facts or not. In the latest number of the British Quarterly a writer almost outbids Mr. DARWIN or Mr. SPENCER in his attachment to the evolu theory. Now it may be true, or it may not, that man has descended from proto-plasm through the ascidian and the

THE AFGHAN WAR.

pound ? Let us take the only question on which the Ontario Opposition is agreed, for their Quebec associates are at issue THE unfortunate defeat of General BUR aows' brigade has placed both the Imperial with them even upon that. Do those who merely protest against the National Policy desire to revert to the tariff which obtained before September, and Indian Governments in a difficult and trying position. Of course, the blame is, is usual, thrown upon the defeated com-1878? By no means; for they could n mander, and he has been condemned in reverse Sir LEONARD TILLEY's fiscal system if they-would. Were the Opposition in power to-morrow, the burdens of the peoadvance without being heard in his own deience. It certainly seems, on the surface, a le would be quite as heavy as before, rash move to advance from under cover they would perhaps be adjusted so as to do into a disturbed country to join the forces as much harm, and as little good as possible to the country. That is the diff of SHERE ALI, which had already been ence between the two parties. The Reform ampered with ; still, there is nothing like Administration inherited a large surplus waiting in patience for General BURROWS' and bequeathed a large deficit through the blundering, mainly, of Sir RICHARD CART-WEIGHT, and had Mr. MACKENZIE explanations. The English public is always impatient, and sometimes unjust, in remained in power until now, there would have been necessarily udging, British officers at a distance. Presumably they are the best judges of their duty, and that they have acted for the best should be taken for granted until a higher tariff or a resort direct taxation. The late Governme must have increased the duties, but they the contrary is proved. At present there seems to be no ground for apprehen-sion so far as Candahar is concerned. It would have done it with cosmopolitan, in stead of national, views. Their successor have simply increased the fiscal burden is a place of strength, practically safe from anything like an assault, and is provisioned for a month. It is very doubtful whether Avous KHAN will seriously attempt even a siege. He failed to follow up his victory and counterpoised it by progress in manu-factures, an enlarged field for labour, and good wages. It is the fashion with the organs to forget altogether the employ--such as it was-and was evidently re-luctant to assail Candahar. The fact probment given to the artizan, and to dil upon a supposed monopoly of employers. When the workingman's vote is wanted ably is that the restive tribes under his types simply shows that the Creator worked -if we may so speak upon a uniform plan, whether He called into being a crocoyour Reformer does not forget to talk glibly at him ; but his livelihood is not so command have insisted upon some show of aggressive warfare, and he proposes to gnoity at min; but his investioned is not so much a matter of concern. We are in-clined to think the organ will find that the workingman is not quite so simple as he is supposed to be, and that, on the whole, he will prefer those who give him the opportunity of earning his bread and butter, to hem with will arrive about the 25th, and PHAYRE General ROBERTS, with his 8,000, early in September, so that there can be little doubt of the result in that quarter. The reinforcements from England, with such detachments as the Indian Viceroy can those who come as importunate begga to solicit his vote. Your Reformer, en spare, will settle the business. The obections raised to the evacuation of Cabul dowed with true inwardness, is always y General STEWART are not of much anxious about the workingman on the evo weight, for he ought to understand the situation better than a leader writer in the of an election-and at no other time. Nobody, when the full measure of th Times. distress occasioned by bad government came to be realized, could suppose that the up-hill work was to be accomplished at There is apt to be some confusion as the various personages in this shifting panorama, and we are indebted to a Lononce. A sentence or two of the Premier's during the canvass is quoted, and the elect don weekly for an enumeration of them. There are three sons of the dead Ameer SHERE ALL, and a grandson, to begin with ors of West Toronto and South Ontari are called upon to "avenge the deception AROUB KHAN, the ex-Ameer, is in comare called upon to "avenge the deception" by aiding to restore to power the very men who deliberately made recuperation a slow and difficult process. Sir JOHN MACDONALD may have been sanguine; he ulsory exile in India; AYOUB KHAN who now menaces Candahar, is merely the cat's paw of a "ring" of military chiefs; the other son, ABDURBAHMAN and knew he had struck the right path to na-tional prosperity, but he did not know, to its full extent, the depth of adversity the Dominion had reached. The mistake was KHAN, has been recognized as Ameer by Great Britain. He is probably by this time in Cabul, and it is proboly to relieve him of any suspicion of natural; but it was nothing to be com eing a mere tool of England that General pared with the millennial prophecies re-garding the English Free Trade measures of 1846. The Opposition organs may quote prices as they like, and they may garble the revenue returns to make out a STEWART is falling back upon Gundamuk. MUSA KHAN is the son of Ayous and the over for the fanatic MUSHK-I-ALUM and MOHAMMED JAN. Besides these there is SHERE ALI-no relation to the ruling case if they will, but the facts remain in amily-who was made ruler of Candahar disputably on our side. Manufactures which were in the last stage of decrepitude have received new life ; others have sprung by the English, and after the defection of his troops shut himself up with them in that city. With the suppression of AYOUE KHAN'S force things may up into existence as if by magic, and trade has received a powerful impetus. What must be the effect upon the artizan of assume a more favourable aspect. The reported risings and threatened this revival. Even supposing that during the interval required for prices attacks upon several posts are the natural effects of General Burrows' deing the interval required for process to re-adjust themselves, there is a alight enhancement in the cost of living, what is that, which is merely temporary feat, and will probably occur intermitently until ROBERTS and PHAYRE have disposed of the ruler of Herat. The offiand even now vanishing away, as com-pared with the substantial and abiding cers who met ABDURRAHMAN, the new Ameer, seem to have been favourably impared with the substantial and abiding good effected by the National Policy. In fact it is the sublimity of impudence to ask the workingman to support a party which avowedly preferred the interests of the American workman to his. Before the Opposition can hope to regain the position they have lost they must approve them-selves at least patriotic; they must have a lain straightforward neiter on which they It is true he was the guest of Russia for a considerable time, but does not seem to have taken to his hosts. At all events, he seems sincerely desirous of cultivating a British alliance ; he owes his crown to England, and with his complete re-establishment it may be hoped there will be an end to our trouble across the

Himalayas.

he approached had a job, and not an idle man was to be found. A well-known citizen hintwas to be found. A well-known citizen hint-ed that since the N.P. had come into force the labouring men had plenty of work at fair wages. "Confound the N.P.," said the con-tractor, savagely, "before it came into force I could get all the men I wanted; but now, after hunting for an hour, I cannot get a man for love or money." for love or money.

creased demand for lumber. Our contem-porary says that the very men who are ex-claiming that their business is destroyed by the tariff, "are quietly pocketing more money than they have seen in a dog's age. It is all very well, perhaps, to say that the N. P. is 'doing the trade no good ; but when the dollars are flowing in, in a continuous stream, it is rather hard to claim that the present tariff, is producing ruination and dis-tress in lumbering circles." Our Reform friends were always given to strong words and weak arguments, as is conspicuously Uruguay, one of the remaining countries with which England could conduct ousiness on anything like free trade principles, and weak arguments, as is conspicuously illustrated by the absurd and self-contradic has become a convert to protectionist prin-ciples, and changed its customs tariff accord-ingly. This went into effect on 1st instant, but goods shipped by sailing vessel before that date will be exempt from its operation. The rate of duties on most of the imported The rate of duties on most of the imported that the Local Government has not been comarticles is placed at about 40 per cent. The framess of the tariff apparently entertain a strong objection to purchasing Lancashire cot-tons prepared with China clay, for they levy 20 per cent. on them, and only 15 per cent. on the pure cotton cloths of New England. pelled, like the Dominion Government, to place new burdens on the people. Because when Mr. Mowat took office he found a large

The Walkerton Telescope is not far wrong n condemning the craze for school-teaching. There are far too many poor teachers, and a amœba upwards to the gorilla, and thus assad lack of good ones, in the country. The *Pelescope* says, under the present system, boys and girls whe manage to pull through the High School entrance examination are forthwith led to believe that farming and heavy of other when the their start of the system. cended to his present dignity in animated nature ; but it has not been proved that such is the case. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that such a theory is utterly ansusceptible of proof. There are many labour of every kind are beneath their dig-nity. The next step, our contemporary might have added, is to secure a school, and tubborn facts to be gathered from th estimony of the rocks, as well as from the after a few years of that, a store ; and then the race with the constable begins, and ends recorded observations of the phenomena o animal life, which tell directly against it. n the usual way.

That there is a beauty and symmetry about the doctrine no one would care to deny; but its truth, as a matter of fact, is undemonstrated and unde-monstrable. Mr. DARWIN set out Le Metis, of Winnipeg, comes out strongly against the Military College. It says the institution will be of great use to the country with a simple principle—the survival of the fittest. Yet he soon found when a standing army has been established, but not till them. The cadet graduates after but not till them. The cadet graduates after four years' study, at the public expense, only to find that his knowledge is of no service to him—which is hard both on the cadet and the taxpayer. Le Metis urges the Govern-ment to make a thorough overhauling of the militia expenditure, and cut down the staff which eats fits head off. The \$50,000 a year ment to the College and the grain when that it was not adequate for the purpose. Sexual was then added to natural selection, with a similar result. At the very threshold we are met with the diffic that the transitional forms, if any such existed, have disappeared. In the strata are found the fossil remains of mollusks, birds, saurians and quadrupeds, side by spent on the College, and the savings that might be effected in the staff, would enable side ; but there are no connecting links, although the attempt has been made to forge them. The inference from analogous the Minister to increase the efficiency of the volunteers and multiply the annual camps.

The latest tariff outrage is thus described party. by the St. Catharines News :-- " Our Tory

British admirals and British generals ap-

The gist of the columns of telegraphic des

is that three American fruit schooners enga

tory tirades against the N. P.

A Reform correspondent asks how it is

surplus at his hand, upon which he has been

drawing to meet the excess of expenditure

over revenue. Sir Leonard Tilley, on the other Mand, had three big deficits staring him

have produced oil of a quality equal to that of either Ontario or the United States. Oil discoveries are also reported from Australia OTHERS Chicago is proud of its canal which runs inions of the Press on through the southern prairie country, and as the citizens proudly boast, enables them to Mail's New Style. empty their sewage into the Gulf of Mexico. The last idea is to enlarge this drain pipe, so as to give another outlet for the cereals and farm products sent to THE PRINCE OF NEWSPAPE the Illinois metropolis. It would then possess a summer route by the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, and a winter route via Inequalled in Uanada, and IIn the Mississippi. A committee has considered the scheme and reported favourable nassed in the United States. has con The prediction ventured upon is eminer chicagoain, and it runs thus :--"When this canal shall become enlarged, steamers of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons burden shall lie at TO HANDSOMER PAPER PRINTE er docks and unload cotton and sugar direc from New Orleans. The ocean-bound ship laden to pass through the Canadian canals Now, Unquestionably at the Heat adden to pass through the Canadian canals, will be alongside of the great steamers of the Mississippi. The Missouri, the Ohio, and the Arkansas rivers will, through this canal, be united to Lake Superior and Lake Eric. The waters of the lakes, and the Mississippi Dominion Journalism." and its tributaries wash the out unite all of one States. This canal will unite all of these; a bridle will be put upon the iron these; and the farmer will hold the rein." horse, and the farmer will hold the rein. Meanwhile, the canal is little better than sewer, and is generally condemned as a pub-The projected railway between St. John and Harbour Grace, Nfld., is being surveyed, and very favourable grades are being obtained. A vote authorizing a loan of a million sterling, in sums of \$500,000 annually, was passed In sums of \$500,000 annually, was passed almost unanimously by both branches of the Legislature. "It would be difficult," says a correspondent, "to find a colony that could better afford to build a railway than New-foundland. The public debt is small, and more than one-half of it will be figuidated by a sinking fund in sixteen years, each year of course witnessing a reduction. We have of

ourse witnessing a reduction. vested a portion of the fishery award, which yields \$10,000 per annum. Our revenue shows yields \$10,000 per annum. Our revenue shows a surplus of \$22,000 per annum. By the con-struction of this railway, a saving in the sub-sidies now voted for local steam service will be effected, amounting to \$34,000 per annum. The money now largely wasted under the name of a 'road grant' can spare \$30,000; and various other savings can be effected in withdrawing bounties no longer needed. In this way, without the increase of taxation to the extent of a single dollar, or any detriment to the public service, a railway fund, amount-ing to \$200,000 per annum, tan be created, which will be ample to cover the interest on a loan of four millions of dollars, together with

any deficit in the working expenses of the

other Mand, had three big deficits staring him in the face. But, as a matter of fact, the Ontario Government has increased the public burdens by taking from the municipalities one-third of the license revenue, and increas-ing local taxation by just that amount. It is absurd, however, to try to compare Local with Dominion finances. Local revenue is chiefly made up of the Dominion subsidy (and to that extent is direct taxation) and Crown Land proceeds; Dominion revenue, on the contrary; is drawn directly from the In view of the approaching inauguration of closer relations between Canada and Brazil, our merchants and munufacturers will feel interested in the projected American exhibition te be held at Rio. Its leading spirit is the contrary; is drawn directly from the an American, who has left Brazil for the United States, with the object of obtaining the support of American manufacturers to the English Radicals and Canadian Liberals are enterprise, which has been taken in hand by a wealthy Brazilian corporation. The President of this society is Count D'Eu, son-in-law of the Emperor, and the Vice-President, partial to wealthy candidates for Parliamentary honours. The election trials in the Old Country have proved that the Liberal party fleeced a good many of its millionaire nominees, for wholesale bribery was every-where practised. Ontario Reformers gather Senator Rio Branco, of the rich Province of Malto Grasso. and Viscount of San Christavao, treasurer, and Dominga Maitinho, secretary, who built the railwa from the city of Don Paulo to the capital o round a wealthy candidate. They cannot drop Mr. H. H. Cook, and when he was de-Brazil. Since this society has engaged to place the American Exhibition on a substan-tial footing the Emperor has taken a warm ineated for the House of Commons the party pitchforked him into the Local Legislature, so that his influence might be retained. So it is in regard to Mr. D. A. Smith, the ejected of Selkirk. The Manitoba press is still whining over Mr. Smith's determination not terest in the movement, as well as 'Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, who has tele-graphed the Brazilian Government in the name of the United States, thanking it for having granted a free entrance of all goods concirent to the consist. to present himself for re-election. "It is a pity," it says, "that the Hon. D. A. Smith having granted a free entrance of all goods consigned to the society from the United States. A large square on the water front, uld not even yet be prevailed upon to offer mself." Certainly Mr. Smith is a wealthy next to the custom house, has also been nan, and his influence will be missed in th granted with a view to the erection of a substantial iron edifice to provide for the wants of the society in the future, and the whole native population of the country warmly

It Towers Above All Competitors We publish this morning a few ext om the press of the country upon the ect of the recent change in the form reneral style of THE MAIL. We are pla to notice that our contemporaries, regar of political creed or locality, apprecia ordially the efforts made to supply the ple of Canada with a first-class paper tting the rapid strides of the Domini population and wealth, and the genera rence and education of our people. is one point, however, on which an exp tion is necessary. The Central Cana falls into the mistake of asserting THE MAIL'S religious editorials written by a clergyman in whose classes we have often seen infidels arise classes we have been used in the states and ask perplexing questions, whose any were always satisfactory." We assure contemporary that the articles in ques were not written by a clergyman, but by men and members of our regular staff. From the Belleville Intelligencer. THE MAIL.—This leading paper made first appearance in its new shape yester It is now an octavo in form, with se columns on each page, or fifty-six columns all, and as THE MAIL thus presents one colu on each page more than the Globe, and on each page more than the Globe, and columns are considerably longer, it thus o tains about one-sixteenth more reading ma than the Globe, the dimensions of the sh-being : MAIL, 36x48 inches, and the G 31x46 inches. THE MAIL is thus the lary daily paper in British America, and in opinion the best, as it excels its prince rival in enterprise and ability as well in size. The paper, which has b given a new dress of type, presents a v handsome appearance, and is in fact credit to Canadian journalism. It is n minted by the stereotype process on two printed by the stereotype process on two Scott's rotary presses, one of which is capa of printing thirty thousand copies per ho and the other fifteen thousand per ho With a new building specially erected for accommodation, with the best facilities whi money can procure, and with an exceedin able, liberal and enterprising managem we have no doubt that THE MAIL will tinue to prosper greatly, to increase its w large circulation, and to be a great power country in giving to the people as on political subjects. From the St. Catharines Journal. THE MAIL NEWSPAPER .- We are plea

SEE

to notice some important changes in our a contemporary, THE TORONTO MAIL. T journal on Monday appeared as an eight-p paper, printed with new type, and present an appearance equal to the leading Americ an appearance equal to the reading Ameri newspapers. Fast presses have been procur and in all respects our contemporary is n as well equipped as any journal on the c tinent. THE MAIL has always had an exc lent reputation for enterprise in news-gath ing, and the improvements just consumma in its typographical appearance places it From the Elmira Advertiser.

course will the Opposition press pursue ? They are bound to oppose the Government policy, no matter what it is ; but it will tax their ingenuity to raise a cry against the construction of the railroad out of the lands. Two years ago they supported Mr. MACKENZIE in his unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a similar bargain ; and the were not at all alarmed that English capitalists would lock up the English capitalists would lock up the territory against settlement, more especially as the success of their investment would largely depend on the rapid sale of the lands. It is quite possible, however, that Sir JOHN MACDONALD being now one of the contracting parties, they will go back on their own policy, and accuse him of "selling our birthright," "fostering a "crushing monopoly," and committing other crimes which in Mr. MACKENZIE would simply have been evidences of pro-found statesmanship. But even if they do that, and after their extraordinary change of base on the British Colu charge of base on the British Colum-bia section, it is not easy to suppose a limit to their tergiversation, they will still occupy an awkward position. They favour the development of the North-West, which can only be accomplished by means of the railway, but contend that the older pro-vinces should not be asked to contribute to its construction, how they each of the section of its construction ; how, then, can they obits construction; how, then, can they ob-ject if the road is built and the country opened up through the sale of the lands, which they say are comparatively worthless? If the road must be built, and they object to a money subsidy, how can it be built other-wise than out of the lands? And if out of the lands, who will lose by it? Not the older Provinces certainly; nor the North-west itself, whose future depends on the railing that cound the rough that will North-west itself, whose future depends on the railroad and the population that will follow it across the plains. The Opposi-tion want the road to develop the territory, but will contribute nothing to its con-struction. The Government also want the road, and propose to make the territory pay for its own development. Many in-fluential Reform papers, however, decline to accompany the Globe into this cul de sac. The Montreal Herald, for example, comes out very emphatically on the subject:---"We shall be delighted if any English, "French, or other capitalist can be "French, or other capitalist can be found who will build the railway, and take in land the pay required to supple-ment the revenue derivable from it. Moreover, while there is reason in everything, we shall not be disposed to drive a hard bargain as to the number of acres per mile which are to be given. If the present Ministry finds the times pro-pitions for such an engagement, it will ous for such an engagement, it have reason to congratulate itself and the country on its good fortune; for, as a matter of policy, there is no d opinion on the one great question of making the land pay for the railway. This was the basis of Mr. MACKENZIE'S bill, which authorized an offer of a maxi-mum sum in cash, and invited tenders in which the rest of the price was to be "fixed in acres." The Herald's view will be shared by all who look at the matter om a practical point of view, and are not recome by a rabid desire to oppose every-ning for the mere sake of opposition. If ing for the mere sake of opposition. If

plain straightforward policy on which they are united; and until they do, their ap-peals to the artizan, or any other class, will be made in vain. THE FINANCES.

THERE was probably nothing about which Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was so incredulous, last session, as the fact that Sir LEONARD TILLEY expected to raise a reve nue sufficient to give him a small surplu in the year now current, and ending 30th June, 1881. The figures for the months that had then elapsed of 1880 were bad in the opinion of Sir RICHARD, and he was quite unable to imagine that things could be better in 1881. We are sorry that we cannot this morning give to that gentleman, as well as to the public in general the figures for 1880. Imperfect figures lake are of no special value in these discussions except when compared with figures equally imperfect; and, as experienced persons know, the figures in the Gazette only re-present the Government's cash account, the revenue collected, not the revenue due and owing, and coming to the Government for any given month. But as we are some point on the North Shore railway starting on a new fiscal year, it is worth

fish, a bird or a man : but to con that any one of these emerged, by clude that any one or these emerged, by natural selection, into another, is a mere assumption. For the present, there-fore, and probably for all time, evolu-tion is a naked theory which can-not be substantiated by any evidence within the grasp of our material senses. It is a plausible hypothesis, and nothing

more. The evolution doctrine is by no means new one, for it was held by heathen philo sophers and poets, and by churchmen such

as St. AUGUSTINE and AQUINAS ages ago. Yet when stated by Mr. DARWIN anew It affected the religious world in two re-markable ways. To some it seemed nakedly atheisticals; to others, who were eager to conciliate the modern spirit, it was at once hailed as the only dox theory of animated nature. Both views were almost equally wide of the fact. Supposing all that Mr. DABWIN asserts absolutely proved, the necessity for postulating a Supreme ator, so far from being obviated, Cre become still more imperative. The notion that, without intelligence to guide them, the blind forces of nature could have produced man with all his organs and facul-ties, up through all the arduous gradations of being, from the germ-cell or protoplasm, is a more preposterous one than even this critical generation can credit. Evolution, in fact, tends to strengthen Theism, not to invalidate it. The need of Deity is all the stronger, if we once be eve that this orderly progression has been the plan of nature. On the other hand, there is no per

or rushing into the embraces of the evoluionists. To be sure, Scripture, so far as it is directed to the subject. favours evolution tion, except in so far as man i It is only in his cas concerned. that a direct creation is recorded in the initial chapter of the Bible. But there is no need to attempt a reconciliation where is no need to attempts recondination where there is no antagonism. Science, so far as it makes good its case, by facts beyond dispute, is impregnable; when it essays to tread metaphysical ground, or to trespass on the domain of religion, it is imposed to business. nnocuous, because it has no busines there. Mr. HERBERT SPENCER is a philo sopher, and admits what he terms "an "Inscrutable Power," adding --- "The "certainty that on the one hand such a

A NEW WINTER PORT. power exists, while on the other hand its "power exists, while on the other hand its "nature transcends intuition, and is "boyond imagination, is the certainty "towards which intelligence has been from "the first progressing." All this verbiage only expresses what one of Job's friends condensed in the enquiry, "Canst thou "by searching find out God? canst thou "find out the Almighty to perfection?" and we must not forget that there was an unknown Gon at Athens, as there now is in London whe found an interpreter in Two hundred years ago, Tadousac was the trysting-place for the Old and New Worlds. It was there CARTIER landed in 1535, and that the early colonists established their great maritime post. Basque, Breton, and Norman vessels came there to trade in peltries, and it was the rendezvous also of the whaling fleet, for in those days, according to the *Relations*, the whale was found far up the river. A proposition is in London, who found an interpreter in is in London, whe found an interpreter in the great Apostle of the Gentiles. No in-telligent man or woman would desire to undervalue science, or speak disparagingly of its vast achievements; but physical science is of the earth, earthy, and has no wings with which to isoar into the realm of spirit. Behind the material veil which religion has partly uplifted, and from the regelation vouchsafed, we are enabled to grean what it is neces-sary that we should know--that there is a Divine Being who "giveth to all life, and now before the Quebec Government. which, if acted upon, may restore to this old station its former commercial supre-macy. The Quebec people, without re-spect of party, are anxious to open up and test the Lake St. John region as a colonization district; and a railway from some point on the St. Lawrence to the is talked of. Father LACASSE, a well-known Gulf missionary, who has passed his life in the territories he speaks of, has just issued a little work on the Divine Being who "giveth to all life, and "breath and all things," who has "ap-"breath and all things," who has "ap-"pointed a day in the which he will judge "the world in righteeusness." Faith in the being and goodness of GoD, and in man's responsibility to Him can be affected by no scientific theory, and shaken by no discovery real or supressed of this are, or subject; and the newspapers seem to think that his scheme w he adopted Briefly stated, it is as follows : He prodiscovery, real or supposed, of this age, or of any yet to be.

nds having succeeded in making a nanufacturers happy, are very greatly de-fighted. The cotton people—best served, perhaps, of all the tariff favourites—have been having a dance at Cornwall, and the gleeful way in which the matter is referred to leaves no doubt of the solid satisfaction the event affords Tories." Solid satisfaction it is, too, to know that a manufacturing town it is, too, to know that a manufacturing town is prosperous. The only dance in vogue among Canadian operatives under one-sided free trade was the gloomy grand galop à l'hôpital, the waltz to the poor house.

> The July-August number of the Edu Monthly contains a vigorous article on the Central Committee. The writer says "after what has come to light, only the sheerest im-pudence can array itself in the guise of in-nocence, and with a cheap swagger and amug conceit call for the evidence of guilt. The public are now past trifling with in the mat-ter; and of all men the Minister should by this time know what course it will be safe for him to take to purge the Department of what has so long defiled it." The Monthly urges has so long defiled it." The *Monthly* urges Mr. Crooks to select a few cultured men of high character and unimpeachable honour and make them, with those members of the pres-ent Committee whose hands are clean, his adisers, inspectors and examiners,

they have received millions of immigran England has been virtually a free trader forty years, and she has lost hundreds The amount of idle capital waiting for in restment on the London market is estimated at \$1,000,000,000, being about twice the usual amount of floating capital. The effect of this glut has been to reduce the rate of Ireland, "a cheap country to live in," has sent the flower of her children to the States ; and the secret of it is contained in the experi-ence of the Irishman who, complaining on his arrival at New York that the loaf he of this glut has been to reduce the rate of interest on all loans based on good security. so that there is not a single investment of this character now on the market which will yield as high as four per cent. clear. There are, of course, speculative investments which bring a good deal higher rate, but the tendcould buy for twopence at home cost him six-pence there, and being asked why he didn't stay in Ireland, said the supreme difficulty lay in getting hold of the supreme." ency is to keep clear of such, as the British investor has been bitten so often by plausible investor has been bitten so often by plausible but unsound projects that he is learning financial wisdom. It is not surprising, there-fore, to find the London World specially ad-vocating Canadian investments as a safe and profitable outlet for surplus capital.

called Spanish outrages on American vessels La Minerve says granulated sugar was selling in Montreal the other day at 10 cents cash ; in New York at 101 cents for an incash; in New York at 10<sup>‡</sup> cents for an in-ferior quality, as analysis proved. Under the Mackenzie tariff this would have cost the Canadian buyer 10<sup>‡</sup> cents, a third of a cent. more than Redpath's, and here is the proof: Sugar at \$10,25 in New York less the draw-back of \$3.15 would cost \$7.10 at first sight. Add the 25 per cent. ad valorem duty, \$1.77<sup>‡</sup>; the specific duty of one cent. per pound, \$1; and 45 cents freightage, and the actual cost would be \$10.32<sup>‡</sup> or 10<sup>‡</sup> cents per pound within a fraction. "Thus the Montreal consumer," says La Minerve, "is getting better and cheaper sugar, not to speak of the benefit the city reaps from the employment of home capital aud home labour, and from a revived West India trade."

Manitobs and British Columbia journals approved of the scheme for placing the construction of the Pacific railway in the hands

of a syndicate of English capitalists. The Victoria Colonist, a journal jealous of British Columbia rights, points out that with the railway in the hands of the syndicate the railway in the hands of the syndicate the prosecution of the work will not depend on an annual vote of the necessary funds by the House of Commons, or run the gauntlet of the adverse criticism of opposite parties, with the possibility of an adverse vote always staring the country in the face. The proposed arrangement, it holds, will relieve the Gov-ernment of a heavy financial responsibility, and will ensure the speedy settlement of the lands and the early construction of the road, because it will be to the interest of the syndi-cate to push ahead with the utmost vigour.

Over a century ago, Governor Bernard, of Massachusetts Bay, proposed a scheme of Imperial federation. "If the Americans,"

sympathize with the movement diam people. Some, time ago General Sirz Selby Smyth got it into his head that Cana-dians would rush out of their workshops and off their farms to enlist in a standing army; bility of having Canadian goods exhibited is obvious. But what is being done to secure that end?

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

and now the cable says Rear-Admiral Stirlin in command of the Pacific squadron, reco The St. John Telegraph, in an estimate mends the Admiralty to empower him to train Canadian lads for his ships. Why, h couldn't scare up a dozen decent lads in based on the census of 1871, making due alcouldn't scare up a dozen decent lads in year's search, unless he took them withou their parents' consent, which he certainl would not do. These officials seem to thin lowance for increased acreage and improvements in the meantime, gives the following approximate valuation of the crops of New that there is a vast floating population in this country which would be glad to get the 000; potatos, \$2,400,000; buck wheat, \$0,000; 000; potatoss, \$2,400,000; hay, \$3,000,000. It appears from this statement that hay is the most valuable of the agricultural products of country which would be grad to get the chance of soldiering and sailoring at a shilling and odd a day, and that we are a nation of warriors whose only ambition is burnt powder and blood. It is a mistake. that Province, followed by potatoes, oats, buckwheat and wheat in the order given. There is no use in sending the recruiting-sergeant to a country where every man can become his own landlord.

The Chignecto (N. B.) Post calls attention to the disadvantages under which the cattle The London Advertiser contends that a high raisers of that province labour in connection raisers of that province iabour in connection with the export business. The present methods of shipping at Quebec, Rimouski, or Halifax present many inconveniences. The long railway transportation to the two for-mer places is injurious, and to secure ship-ment at Halifax it is necessary to engage space a considerable time in advance. The integration of a being tariff is a bar to immigration ; and conversely that a low tariff invites it. This is one of Bastiat's theories, and he argues it out well. The only trouble about it is that it does not hitch with experience. The United States have had a high tariff for twenty years, yet rates, moreover, are complained of as being too high. To obviate these difficulties direct steam communication from St. John is pro-posed, the vessels being fitted up especially for the live stock trade and the shipment of thousands of her people. From France, a protectionist country, there is little or no emigration, and the same is true of Belgium. for the live stock state and the simplicit of farm produce generally. Such a venture, the *Post* thinks, might develop new lines of trade, such as the transportation of fresh salmon and lobsters to the English marks<sup>4</sup>

The Tilsonburg company for the manufac ture of beet-root sugar have taken the preiminary steps to set on foot the proposed enterprise. A number of farmers have contracted to cultivate a stipulated number of cres of sugar beets, about 500 acres of which patches recently published relating to the sowill be harvested this fall. The ma ing operations will not be commenced until the fall of 1881. It is stated that the farmers is that three American fruit schooners enga-ged in trade with the same island, Jamaica, but sailing to the different home markets of Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, had their colours up when overhauled by Spanish ruisers, and two of them were fired upon while under their country's flag on the high seas. Now the question is, what will the United States do about it? A demonstration by the American fleet would be a strange sight, as the head of that Department has officially stated that none of the vessels in or out of commission are seaworthy. A few ironclads might pos-sibly be borrowed from Turkey for a few months for a consideration. If some such plan is not adopted, it is obvieus that hostilli-ties must be almost indefinitely postponed, as the United States Government will be under the necessity of setting about building a fleet. The Spanish Dons have evidently read the report of the American Naval Department. who have experimented with the beet are willing to continue its cultivation, as, even if the scheme were abandoned, the root is found to be profitable for stock-feeding purposes. The Brantford *Expositor*, good Reform organ as it is, grows so enthusiastic over the matter as to advocate the protection of this new in-ductors have four protection of this new industry by a Government bonus, for which the company is making application. We are glad to see the logie of facts proving too strong for fine-spun free trade theories-which, we need hardly remind the reader, bear just as strongly against one form of protection as an other—and to note the conversion of our contemporary to agricultural protection at any rate. The rest will follow.

In connection with the recent raid by squatters on the Mennonite reserves in Manitoba, the plea was put forward on behalf of intruders that Mennonite immigration had ceased, and that the land should consequently In one industry at least Europe is about to be thrown open to the first comer. We are glad to learn that this is not the case. Ten families of Mennonites, numbering 59 persons, recently passed through on their way to the settlement. They report the probability of a large emigration from Russia next spring, the turn the tables on America. The Canadian and American producers of petroleum will shortly have to face formidable rivals in shortly have to face formidable rivals in Hanover and Russia. The deposits in Russia are all but illimitable, extending some 1,500 miles along the chain of the Caucasus and the Black and Caspian seas. At present, however, there are only two localities in this vast region where wells have been opened and regular oil works, established. In the valley of the Kuban, which flows into the Black sea, the first wells were bored. The company is a French one, under the direction of an American. The most extensive oil works are at Bakou, on the Caspian. A great number of wells have been opened there, Government having prolonged the time dur-ing which the sect are to be at liberty to choose between emigration and military servitude at home until July next. It is to be hoped that owing to the liberal provisions of the Dominion Government in the matter of the land reserve, Canada will obtain a large share of this influx. The success of the Mennonite colonization scheme, as contrasted with Mr. Mackenzie's experiment of Icelandic settlement, which turned out so unfavourably the latter class of emigrants having nearly al number of wells have been opened there, some of them 300 feet deep, and yielding 23,000 barrels a day of crude oil. In Hanover large works are being established. So far, however, none of the European refineries crossed the border, must be highly gratifying to the present Minister of Agriculture and Emigration who initiated it.

THE MAIL came to hand on Monday the most creditable of Canadian journals, 1 second to any other either in the complet ness of its telegraphic despatches, the abilit of its editorial columns, or the beauty of mechanical appearance. We are exceeding glad to note its improvements as a sign of i glad to note its improvements as a sign of i increasing success so thoroughly merited its business anterprise, and its vigilance at ability in political affairs. After a seve struggle it has succeeded in overhauling i great rival, the Globs, though the odds we against it, because the latter had both point of age, circulation and advertisin patronage a long start. The characte of the improvements are well worth of note. The cumbrous page has given wa to one a little over half the size while th number of pages is doubled, being now eight to one a little over half the size while th number of pages is doubled, being now eigh in place of four, and the whole sheet increase by the addition of eight columns. The typ is much larger and clearer, while the arrange ment of the matter is such that the reade can at once find what he wants. The amoun of the reading matter is greater than th *Globe* furnishes, and THE MAIL itself claim that its special telegraphic facilities secur later despatches than any other Canadia paper can obtain. The adoption of the stered typing process, the introduction of ner presses and the erection of a new and impes-ing building, one of the finest in Toronto. it ig building, one of the finest in Toronto, olve great outlay for the purpose of putti first class daily journal into the hands s readers, and show confidence in the Car ian people and in the future success of Th IAIL, which has now become essential to a ch has now become essential to a man who desires to be thoroughly posted public affairs, general and political.

From the Stratford Times.

THE TOBONTO DAILY MAIL came out Monday last as an eight-page paper. It certainly the largest and most handsom sheet that has yet appeared in the Dominion while its news and editorial matter cannot e surpassed. The Globe has long claime e first place among Canadian newspaper at it has no claim to that honour an ager. THE MAIL new takes the lead. From the London Free Press.

The Main, newspaper came out yesterday as a full-size eight-page paper. It certainly is the most handsome sheet that has yet ap peared in the Dominion, while its news and editorial matter is ample and able. It really invals the moster of New York and Chicago als the papers of New York and Chicago From the Kingston News.

The MAIL appeared in its new form yester ay for the first time. It contains fifty-si columns, eight more than the Globe. Long age THE MALL took a leading position in the country. Now its influence is generally felt. It is cleverly edited; and it is no exaggera-tion to say, that as regards enterprise, the ability of its management, and the readable nature of its contents, it is to-day entitled to take the first place armon Conclination. the first place among Canadian jour The new building for the purposes of als. The new building for the part will be THE MAIL, now in course of erection, will be superior to anything of the kind in Canada, not behind the estabproportionately, not behind the estab-ments of the best journals in the United es. We regard our contemporary's fre-tily manifested enterprise as a sign of in-sing prosperity. We wish it continued

From the Carleton Place Central Canadian. THE TORONTO MAIL. -- When THE MAIL arrived on Monday evening last, we did not recognize it in its new style, but, with the assistance of our healthy Reform Postmaster, second our healthy Reform Postmaster, ecognized our always welcome friend in wand brighter attire. THE MAIL is a form similar to the *Globe*. It con-eight pages of type comfortable and at to all ages and eyes. It outstrips lobe in foreign news, having arrange-with a New York millionaire news-by which it is ch it is supplied with news from ers of the earth—a privilege no n Canada can enjoy. Apart from paper in Canada can enjoy. Apart from a, its literature is much superior to of any other daily, while its religion

