## The Meekly Mail

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 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.

TWO MORE VICTIMS.

EVERY day some new victim of Mr. BLAKE's slander syndicate is heard from. A week ago Mr. Manning gave these raducers of public men and private individuals a well-deserved dressing down. Later on Mr. SHIELDS entered a libel suit against them. Then Mr. HAGGART, M.P., came to the fore and denied their accusation against him. And, yesterday, Mr. McLennan, ex-M.P., at whom they had directed their poisoned shafts, explained how utterly untrue their statements with

ference to him were.

To-day two new victims present themselves in the persons of Messrs. Donkin and BELL, who are charged by the authors of the section B slander with having, as engineers engaged on the Thunder Bay branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, been guilty of some offence which is darkly hinted at but not expressed in words. The slanderers having indicated that Messrs. DONKIN and BELL were the engineers on the work, went on to say that they are gentlemen 's of whose relations with "the contractors we may have something to "say again." This observation is a stab at the honour and the professional reputation of two officials who should be above sus-It is not surprising, therefore,

the Globe in the following terms: "I have to request on behalf of Mr. Don kin and myself that you will put that threat into execution as soon as possible. You must be well aware of the fact that a statement of that kind involves a dishonourable inference that cannot be otherwise than injurious to Mr. Donkin and to me."

The challenge Mr. BELL has issued in behalf of himself and his colleague is that of a man whose character has been grossly We shall see with what his assailants will take it up.

THE GRIT ORGAN AND LORD DITERRETA

On May 29th the Grit organ declared that "Lord DUFFERIN was never insulted "by Liberal leaders or newspapers." This was rubbish, as everyone knew, since a perfect flood of insolent criticism was poured out on Lord DUFFERIN after the prorogation in August, 1873. On the 19th of June (yesterday), in a review of Mr. Col-LINS' Life and Times of Sir John Mac-DONALD, the Grit organ furnishes us with a rehash of some of its own ten-year-old insolence. Lord DUFFERIN is accused of misrepresentation. It is insinuated that he told a falsehold in an official despatch. And he is abused as having "allowed him-"self to be used as a whitewashing instru-"ment in the hands of Sir John Macdon-"ALD." If this is not "abuse" we do not know what other expression to apply to it. It is false as well as abusive. The prorogation of August, 1873, was, if we remember rightly, suggested in the Globe, and the writer of the article was Mr. J. Gordon Brown himself. When Lord DUFFERIN submitted the whole case, including the reports of the abusive and scandalous meeting in the railway committee room after the pro-rogation, the Colonial Secretary replied that Lord DUFFERIN had acted strictly within the limits of the constitution, and his conduct was approved We read in the Globe's review these

"The duty of the Liberal party, after they "The duly of the Liberal party, after they came into power, was to continue the investigation in the only way in which it could be thoroughly accomplished. A feeling of magnanimity, which met with very little appreciation amongst their oppouents, prevented this course from being taken, and now the accused and condemned conspirators are found denying that there was any scandal at all."

If the Globe was idiotic enough in its management to publish such rubbish, does it suppose that there is anyone idiotic enough to believe it?—unless our contemporary continues to think that "the people will "believe anything." But we decline to think anyone can believe in the "mag-"nanimity" of the Grit party. Does anyone suppose that there ever was a spark of "magnanimity" in the bosom of such contills as HUNFINGTON and LAFLAMME; or in the intellectual system of such relentless beings as Messrs. Blake and Mac-kenzie? Their "duty," as the Globe admits, was to pursue the investigation. But they were afraid. They had refused to come to the test of an oath when it was red them. The author of the slanoffered them. The author of the slander, the inodoriferous HUNTINGTON, fled from the service of a summons to attend. And when the power which the Grit leaders had bartered their soul's peace to obtain, by public perjury and private thievery, was theirs, they deliberately stifled all investigation. They knew well that if once they opened

up that investigation they would be convicted of having sprung upon their opponents a charge framed by conspirators, and strengthened only by such fraud, falsehood, purchases of private letters, spying of private houses, and other infamous means, as would have doomed the Grit party to exclusion forever from public life, and closed the door of every honest man's and every true woman's house in the faces of themselves and their families forever. That was the reason they did not go on. That was the reason they did not go on. That was the reason their precious "duty" was neglected. We offer the facts for the Globe's serious consideration. gation they would be con

JUDGE HUGHES ON THE LICENSE AOT OF 1883.

THERE can be very little doubt now in the mind of anyone that those who are most deeply interested in the cause of temperance are most strongly impressed in avour of the McCarthy Act of the late ssion. The more the Act is examined, and compared with the Crooks Act, the more this will appear. We publish this morning a portion of the address to the grand jury delivered at St. Thomas by Judge HUGHES. In the course of it the judge enforces two opinions in which the public will, we judge, either now or in due time, most cordially agree.

The first is that the existing provincial

legislation has been improperly administered, for political, and not for legitimate, purposes. This is now an accepted truism. The Grit organs have of late been professing that the Local Government does not think the Crooks Act perfection, and that Mr. Mowar is willing to amend it. But we defy any Grit organ to point out to us a single case in which Mr. Mowar has not defended as perfect the maladministration and the weakness which everyone but himself recognized. Mr. Mowar and his Government have always professed in effect that the Crooks Act is perfect. And they have used it as a political weapon in a way the most shameless. This is now a fact be-yond question.

The second point is, that the present Act The second point is, that the present Act is a decided improvement on the Crooks Act. Judge Hughes says that the provisions of the McCarthy Act "bear the best "promise of any License Act that we have "ever had in force." There is no doubt at all on this subject. The opinion of Judge Hughes is the opinion of every intelligent and earnest man. The attempts that have been made to compare the McCarthy. have been made to compare the McCarthy Act unfavourably with the Crooks Act have resulted in simply enabling us in many cases to give the Grit organs their quietus, and to put the public more com-pletely into the possession of the facts. We commend Judge Hughes' remarks to the consideration of our readers.

THE TWO LICENSE ACTS.

We publish in this issue a condensation and comparison of existing liquor license legislation. The most prejudiced reader cannot fail to see that the Mc-Carthy Act is a great improvement on all previous legislation from the purely Temperance point of view. The testimony of such men as Judge Hughes, Rev. Mr. GALES, and Professor FOSTER, M.P., pubdielygiven, is testimony that will have weight and force, no matter how severe the criticism to which their evidence is subjected. The temperance people of the country will accept the McCarthy Act as the fulfilment of a large measure of their beneficent desires. On the other hand the licensees have the satisiction of knowing that, though the pen ties of illegal dealing are severe and the regulations more stringent, they are freed from the tyranny of the partisan license inspector and all his cigar jobs and politi-cal wire-pullings. That vacious and vulgar excrescence on temperance legislation quite cut away.

ther the condensation we publish else where. Our object is to call special atten where. Our object is to call special attention to it. It will prove to any reasonable being that the License Act of 1883 is a public boon. The Grit party will continue to oppose and refuse it for

byious reasons.

1st. Because their own administration shameless of the Crooks Act was a shamelessly cynical system of political jobbery and 2nd. Because the leaders of the party made the terrible mistake of refusing to give their aid to the Government to frame

a good temperance measure, and they are now ashamed to accept as good the legisla-tion they refused to forward. 3rd. Because the Local Government wants to keep up an insensate cry about "Provincial Rights;" and is willing to

sacrifice temperance, order, law, public safety, public peace, and even the union itself, rather than lose power.

Nevertheless we entertain the opinion that the public will accept the McCarthy Act as a great piece of beneficent legislation; and will prefer to have it in operation; and will prefer to have it in operation. of HARDY and PARDY, LARDY and DARDY Tom PAINE and O'DONOVAN ROSSA, an the other members of the Grit party.

A MORAL COMEDY

Some time ago our morning contempor ry started a series of articles on religious opics. They were intended, no doubt, to recover the position for the organ which a too free and debasing indulgence in Tom PAINE, VOLTAIRE, BRADLAUGH, and the slang dictionary had forfeited. The effort was laudable. It was also very much needed. We contemplated the conversion with interest, but, we confess, without confidence. The results were not satisfactory. The articles were at best an apology for Christianity; and they wound up by giving away the cause which they professed to champion.

On Saturday a fresh start was taken in quite a new kind of didactic literature, in which ten grains of politics were wrapped up in a bushel of cant. It is not so much for the cant (which was rubbish) that the articles are to be written. It is for the politics, which is business just now with a somewhat embarrassed party and its organ.
We shall watch, with our customary kindness of intention, this new effort to combine Grit politics with any sort of religion or morality. If Grit politics yield to the influence of morality, Gritism will evaporate, leaving behind nothing but an inodoriferous memory. If morality yields to Gritism any comfort, then morality is in

langer of extinction. In the article which we refer to we read as follows:

"It is curious and somewhat mortifying to notice the different ways in which a great many people are in the habit of estimating nd condemning political many people are in the habit of estimating and condemning political and personal immorality. It would seem as if they thought that everything of the former kind was scarcely to be spoken of or treated as immorality at all, and that a man might be still presentable in decent society after having been confessedly guilty of the most flagrant public iniquity, provided always he derived no personal pecuniary advantage from the

Our contemporary is right enough in its way; and if it wants examples, all it has to do is to turn up the Grit portrait gallery and take a good look at the pictures. What punishment was dealt out to the writer of the "Big Push" letter? What writer of the "Big Push" letter? What prison is LAFLANNE incarcerated in? Is HUNTINGTON allowed in anybody's kitchen? What criminal proceedings were demanded by the Globe against the perpetrators of the steel rails iniquity? What condemnation was asked upon the cynical ruffianism which resulted in the purchase of E. B. Woon; for the deliberate breach of common decency by which Lord Carnaryon and Lord DUFFERIN were deluded and insulted in regard to the arrangement with and Lord DUFFERIN were deluded and insulted in regard to the arrangement with British Columbia; for the vigorous treason which resulted in the downfall of Mr. MACKENZIE as the leader of his party? What criminal condemnation was passed in the organ on TIMOTHY ANGLIN when he was convicted of having outraged all decency by becoming a contractor while he was Speaker? Yes, we confess that in this case the Grit organ did abandon its friend—just as Mr. HUNTINGTON abandoned him, and just as Mr. BLAKE forsook him, too—but that, as Mr. ANGLIN said, ed him, and just as Mr. BLAKE foreout him, too—but that, as Mr. Angun said, was their "No Popery" prejudice. In the other cases they were not so particular. We recommend the Globe to study its Family Album if it wasts cases of unpunished crime. It has been the propagandist

Family Album if it wasts cases of unpunished crime. It has been the propagandist of every sort of public wickedness in its day. As it has got older it has degenerated, and very recently it has been mouthing treason to the dynasty, disloyalty to the confederation, communism, the gospel of dynamite, and the cultus of agnosticism. This exceedingly late attempt at recover-ing its position by a liberal outpouring of meretricious cant, with a touch of politics to make it bitter, is too comic for success. n common with the rest of the public we watch it with a certain contemptuous

THE CHURCH, THE CLERGY, AND THE GRIT ORGAN.

In an article to which reference is more ully made elsewhere, the Grit organ of Saturday had the following:

Saturday had the following:

"One is naturally reminded in this connection of speculative schemes carried on under the ægis and sanction of the Church, if not with its ecclesiastical machinery. If the clergy are not at times bribed into silence by colonization schemes and other devices of that sort, they certainly put themselves in a position to have their silence misconstrued by the public. It is their duty to lift up their voices against every form of evil which they find flourishing under their own eyes, and yet how can they say anything when they are engaged in a land speculation, the success of which depends, to a large extent, on their keeping in with the Government of the day? The Church should, as such, wash her hands of the whole business, and then the clergy would be free to denounce as it deserves the evil that is abroad in the world, whether in high or in low places."

Our contemporary will have to be a little

Our contemporary will have to be a little more particular in defining what it means by "the Church"—for obvious reasons. Also it will have to be more particular in its description of "the clergy" who are its description of "the clergy" who are "bribed into silence by colonization "schemes and other devices of that sort." Who are "the clergy"; what are the "other devices"; how has the "bribery" been accomplished; and what are the topics on which the clergy, are "silent"? The Globe is not quite clear—indeed it seldom is—in its libellous insignations. Does it wish to see such amouncements as this?

"His Grace the Archbishop will on Sunday aext, at the High Mass, deliver a sermon on "His Lordship the Bishop will on Sunday text, in the cathedral, avail himself of the op-cortunity of denouncing the bonus on pig

"Rev. Mr. Langtry will, at the evening service at St. Luke's, deliver a discourse on the recent railway subsidies."

"Rev. Mr. Parsons will at Knox church on Sunday next expound the theological aspect of the Pacific railway contract."

"Dr. Wyld will on Sunday next prove to his large congregation that Oliver Mowet for

his large congregation that Oliver Mowat (or let us say A. S. Hardy) is the Beast men-tioned in Revelations." We have read of a pious old woman who exclaimed, when HENRY WARD BEECHER

was announced to preach on some secular topic, "Good Lord, and is Thy Gospel "exhausted?" We are of opinion that "the clergy" will not be obliged to the Globe; and that "the Church" will reject. its impertinent counsels. Neither "the "Church" nor "the clergy" have yet got so ow in morals and in intellect as to take their tone from the canting columns of the most cynical, illiterate, and scandalous

THE GAME OF SECESSION.

"Whatever the other provinces may do "Whatever the other provinces may do, we cannot afford to tolerate any longer attacks on our rights. . . Now that they (the clauses of the B. N. A. Act) 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 itself must go."—Globe, June 11th, "The members of the Liberal Government of Ontario are fools if they allow it to be pushed very far without availing themselves of their natural remedy—secession to the United States."—Buffalo Courier, June 15th, THE people will not fail to note the in-

imate connection between these two pas ages. Our American contemporary is not at all to blame for the attitude it has been led to assume. The blatant utterances of the Grit organ were eminently calculated to deceive foreign readers, only imperfectly acquainted with the scheme and intent of our constitution. The Courier could hardly be expected to know that the power of disallowance was granted to the Dominon on purpose to prevent any injustice by provincial legislation; that that right has never yet been exercised without valid reason; and that the Liberals employed it over and over again on recisely similar grounds. No American ournal would suppose, for a moment, that the leading organ of a pharisaic party had manufactured the entire fabric out of the most palpable falsehoods.

It must seem reasonable enough to

those who are ignorant of the crucial difference made of set purpose by the founders of our Confederation that Grita founders of our Confederation that Grits should envy their loose and incompact league of States. "No States' rights," incompatible with sound policy and impartial justice to individual and to province, formed the watchword of our constitution framers. And when the Globe looks with envious eyes to an alien system, it no doubt invites foreign appeals to Canadian disloyalty. It may nevertheless be as well that the Courier should learn that the cabal at Toronto, reinforced by that the cabal at Toronto, reinforced by a traitorous adventurer from a distant province, does not represent the people of Ontario, still less the people of the Do-

inion at large.
We should have thought that our neighburs, who passed through bitter and cody experience to the suppression of sparatists in their own country, would Separatists in their own country, would have been the last to incite foolhardy partisans to follow the example of South Carolina and Virginia. Our people are content certainly they will not exchange it for arother which brought upon the America Union such deadly results. We observe

assistance it has received from the other side of the lines. It does not take so gloomy a view of the situation as our Buffalo friend. Even secession, as threatened above, is mildly withdrawn. The organ has all the guile and fatuousness of the traitor, but lacks his courage. ness of the traitor, but lacks his courage. In future we may fain hope that so intelligent a journal as the Courier will pause before it accepts any story from the Globe, until it receives ample corroboration. It and its party are in the sere and yellow leaf. Their feeble flutterings as they drop from the bough are not indications of vitality, but the melancholy symptoms of decay. The leaf will soon be ready to be gathered up and consumed, like autumn rubbish, in the furnace of popular contempt.

LORD DUFFERIN'S ASSAILENTS. A discussion has been raging between the Ottawa Citizen and some Reform papers on the subject of the treatment the Reform party accorded to Lord Dufferin during the Pacific slander agitation. Having been challenged to produce evidence to show that the Grit press and party acted discourteous ly to the late Governor-General, the Citizen has published the following among other quotations from papers which, while profes ing to be "Liberal" in their politics, were also particularly liberal in their abuse :-"He has made himself accessory to crimes."

"The main instrument in a great wrong -Timothy Anglin in the St. John's Freeman. "The boldness of the outrage perpetrated the Governor-General." — Peel Banne "Earl Dufferin, whose name hencefort

will be held in execration by every honest man in Canada."—St. Catharines Times. "The Ministry are trying to cover up a great fraud; so far they have been sustained by the Governor-General."—Globe (Grit).

"A foreign gentleman who has exhibited

neither the sagacity of a statesman nor the wisdom of an average intellectual man."— Halifax Chronicle (Grit). "The sooner he prepares for his departure from the Dominion, which he will find too hot for him after this unparalleled attack on the privilege of the House of Commons, the better."—Acadian Recorder (Grit).

"It would be extremely unpleasant, if not unsafe, for him to show his face in part of Upper Canada. It would be hard to restrain the indignant and outraged people from burning his effigy in every village."—St. Catharines Times (Grit).

It would be doing but scant justice to the Liberal party if we were to close this last quotation without giving the following from the Toronto Globe of May 29, 1883:— "The Liberals have ever respected our Governors-General. Lord Dufferin never was insulted by Liberal leaders or newspapers." This other quotation also comes in appropriately just here:—

"The people will believe anything."-Globe THE ASTRETIC CULT

Amongst the enthusiasms, factitious otherwise, which have come into vogue nowadays, is a sensuous devotion to the beautiful. It is not simple nature-worship on the contrary, being eminently fastio ous and delicate in its perceptions, it igventional canons of taste. In a word, it is a pantheism with the soul of the universe struck out of it, and the fancies of humanmorality.

In the June number of Longma Magazine will be found a paper by Mr. RICHARD JEFFERIES, entitled "The Pa-"geant of Summer." In every respect, save one, it is admirable. Not often, outside the pages of our noblest poets, can we find a more loving picture of the glories which adorn our mother earth. Form magnificent ode to Nature. Hardly flower, a bird, an insect, or even a week

flower, a bird, an insect, or even a weed, escapes the observant senses of the enthusiastic and intelligent worshipper. The habits and haunts of every living thing in the promise of early summer are lightly dwelt on with the loving solicitude of a devotee. The air is redolent, in its fulness, "of fine atoms of summer."

The rapture is at once pure and legitimate. All of us, even the least instructed, have felt its glow when, as our essayist says, "the exceeding beauty of the "earth, in her splendour of life, yields a "new thought in every petal." Only a few gifted minds have been privileged to read the writing in Nature's book, and make known to men the interpretation make known to men the interpretation thereof. Mr. JEFFERIES can decipher the aracters, but he sees not the Divine hand by which they were traced, whilst their meaning remains hidden from his cultured gaze. To him, there is but the beautiful as an object of worship, and beside it there is no GoD. All he hopes for is that ultimately the sunshine and the summer, the flowers and the azure sky, shall become, as it were, interwoven into man' existence. This is for him a firm and stable belief.

And yet it is " not for you or me, now, "but for our race, who will ultimately use this magical secret for their happiness." Man never is, but always to be, blest. When all of us, now playing more or less insignificant parts on this world's stage, have perished with the beasts, in no hope of a blissful immortality, future generations, should no celestial disturbance mar the progress of man, may perhaps acquire "the "magical secret," whatever it may be worth. We are not so sure that any sympathy for the grass that to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven, will compensate humanity for the assurance of a higher and better life beyond the grave. He may "indeed be despicable who can-"not look onwards to the ideal life of 'man"; but surely he must be an object of commiseration who cannot look up-wards from nature unto nature's God. 'The birthright of our mind' is denied only when we refuse to recognize the Supreme Intelligence.

Our essayist entertains, on the whole, poor opinion of his race. So impressed is he with the callousness of the lower crea-tures that he wishes he could attain their tranquil and facile imperturbability to atmospheric phenomena. Mas alone, "more senseless than a pigeon," is afraid of lightning, not because he knows its power, but because he has "put a god in the vapour." Ergo, the doves, "se trustful and cantent with their fate ' resting in themselves, and unappalled,

are men's superiors. "If but by resson and will" (both of which, we suppose, pigeons have) "I could suck the godlike calm and courage of what we so thoughtlessly call the timid turtle-dove, I should lead a nearly perfect life." Most people would say, on reading this strange utterance, first, that the doves are not afraid because they do not know what there is to be afraid of; and secondly. that humanity can only gain rationand courage in a perfect life 1

love—a trustful faith in Divine Providence an alone cast out fear. Let us parting with Mr. JEFFERIES quote heroration. He is speaking of his nature contemplations;

contemplations:

"These are the only hours that are my wasted—these hours that absorb the sou and fill it with beauty. This is real life, an all else is illusion, or mere endurance. Do this reverie of flowers, and waterfall, an song form an ideal, a human ideal, in the mind? It does; much the same ideal the Phidias sculptured of man and woman fille with a godlike sense of the violet fields of Greece, beautiful beyond thought, cal as any turtle-dove before the lurid lightnin of the unknown. To be beautiful, and to of the unknown. To be beautiful, and to be calm, without mental fear, is the ideal cature. If I cannot achieve it, at least, can think it."

can think it."

Such is the religion of sesthetic agnosticism—an absorption in nature, and nothing to think about. The beautiful is the deity, and a freedom from care the earthly paradise. To most rational people this must appear a sorry ideal. Men have not been created for the sole purpose of absorbed contemplation in any form. Human life, whatever theory of its origin we may adopt, is not a life of calm, but one of conflict: of activity, not of listless sentimentality. Here is not our rest, nor can any of conflict: of activity, not of listless sentimentality. Here is not our rest, nor can any ideal of life be perfect which fails to recognize that we must labour and sorrow, suffer and be strong. To be a turtle-dove, undaunted by the thunderbolt, may serve as an esthetic apiration; perhaps it would be the most available use to which the gushing class could be put. But to the active men and women of the world the nature cult must rightly appear the anticlimax of hot-house sentimentality.

climax of hot-house sentimentality.

The contemplation of nature, and the most intimate acquaintance with its workings, as well as its transcendent beauties, are surely the sources of most exquisite de-light, as they ought to be, within the measure of our knowledge and opportunities, a matter of duty. But it is only when the arcana of the earth and the heavens, unfolded by science lead us to trace the hand of Divine power and beneficence that substantial profit can accrue to the soul. Beauty apart from mind may be the object of admira-tion and sentimental affection, but apart from intelligence it is worse than useless, mentally, morally, and spiritually. universe heaped together by chance wo be a marvel, were it possible; but it connot touch the heart, reach the depths, satisfy the inborn aspirations of the soul

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Hamilton Spectator remarks that in its neighbourhood, when a person wishes to describe absolute flatness, he says "as flat as Pacific scandal No. 2."

The Moncton Times thinks Timothy Anglin is doing pretty well in Toronto. He has been here but a few weeks, and he has already a libel suit on his hands.

Mr. Mowat has not yet filled the Peter borough registrarship, which has been vacant six months. Now, in Peel the political bos met and elected a Registrar.

Here is a case of swift retribution. The holder of a shop-license in Mount Forest voted for the Tory candidate in February and was deprived of his license in May. Hon. David Mills says :- " The large swee

onion may be death to rheumatic gout, but it builds up the breath till it is robust enough to carry every polling division in a town Although Mr. Mills has announced that cotton manufacturing is becoming an unprofitable business, a number of capitalists have had the temerity to open a new cotton mill at Halifax.

Judging by the utterances of Mr. Arthur S Hardy, that gentlemen is of the opinion that the point the electors of North Brant have to decide is whether or not the late Hon. Geo. Brown and the late Hon. David Christie took

part in election contests. paper, announces that in Canada to-day "cottons are being sold at less than the cost of manufacturing." This is how the naughty, naughty cotton manufacturers are robbing the public and making dividends of from ninety to nine hundred per cent.

It is not likely that Mr. Mowat will tha Mr. Mills for this piece of testimony which he offers gratuitously regarding the operation of the Crooks Act and the facilities that measure offers for Sunday liquor-selling:—

"Hamilton saloon-keepers claim that if they meet a man on the street on Sunday and invite him to their house, he becomes their guest, and as such they may sell liquor to him."—London Advertiser.

Sturgis Hardy has returned to Toront It is to be hoped that now he will either point to the page in the Dominion Publi Accounts whereon a Cabinet Minister charges \$10,000 as the expenses of a journey from Rat Portage to Ottawa, or admit that when he made the statement that such a sum was charged, he was lying under a misappr

Our Grit contemporary attempts to sneak out of its unfounded statements regarding Mr. Haggart by remarking that it is "asked to believe that from philanthropic motives Mr. J. G. Haggart is continually hanging around the contractors for section B." Even this observation is unwarranted. The organ is asked to believe nothing of the kind. It is simply asked to tell the truth occasionally.

The Hamilton Times (Grit) has entered it protest against emigration from Connemara to Canada. It intimates that it wants neither Irishmen nor the widows and children of Irishmen nor the widows and children of Irishmen to come to this free country and make their homes here. And yet this is a land flowing with milk and honey, and there is room in it for millions more. Is it not rather curious that the organs of the party which brought the Icelanders and Mennonites to the Dominion should object to the arrival amongst us of those who belong to the race which so many prominent Canadians claim as their own? their own?

the trial of election cases until late in the year, His idea was that if the trials were held back judgments would not be given neid back judgments would not be given until after the Legislature had met. His supporters who secured seats by illegal means would thus have an opportunity of sitting and of carrying him safely through one season. But the little game is thwarted. A batch of election trials will be held in July, and the prospects are, if justice takes its course, that we shall have a pure Legislature.

In a recent issue our Grit contemp attacked the mail subsidies, and propounde this question :- "Is there any reason why Canada should pay the owners of the Allar line \$126,553 for carrying the mails?" The line \$126,553 for carrying the mails?" The answer is inrnished by Hon, Alex. Mackenzie, who, in presenting an address to the captain of the Circassian, said:—"I am sure that I speak the views of at least all Canadians when I say that we are proud of the Allan line of Canadian steamships, and that no money was ever better speat than the comparatively small mail subsidy which the company received from the Government to carry the mails and aid in securing a first-class steam communication with England." The fact is the payment for carrying the class steam communication with Englar The fact is the payment for carrying

THE LICENSE QUESTION. Judge Hughes' Opinion of the McCarthy

In his address to the Grand Jury at the Court of General Sessions at St. Thomas, his honour Judge Hughes explained to the jury his opinion of the new License Act. In the course of his remarks his Honour said:—

It is usual for courts of justice to bring to the notice of grand jurors at the opening of the Assizes and Sessions the provisions of such Acts of Parliament which may have been recently passed by the Legislature as are of great importance, and to which public attention should be prominently drawn.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIO

in this and other countries has been a subject of discussion for over fifty years. During that time thousands upon thousands have died from the direct and indirect effects of a licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors; in other words, the laws of those lands where prohibition does not exist have sanctioned the exacting and collecting a duty and revenue permit, and has legalized the destroying of the lives and prospects of men and women by despoiling them of their property and health and sending them to their dishonoured graves by taking so much money in the way of revenue, from men and women who have been willing to engage in the traffic, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors to all THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC for a license to sell intoxicating liquors to all such as choose to go and purchase, and that, too, under nominal, but without real, re-

THE LAWS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES THE LAWS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES
have enacted that only those who hold
licenses to sell these liquors shall have the
right to sell—so that there has been all the
time a monopoly to the class who engage in
the traffic. None others would sell—or if
they did so, they were subject to prosecution
and punishment.

Every other kind of trade, as a rule, is unlimited and unrestrained; is open in fact to
all who like to engage in it. The exceptions
are concerning the sale of tobacco, drugs, and
some few other articles of commerce. The

are concerning the sale of tobacco, drugs, and some few other articles of commerce. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is a restricted and licensed monopoly, so that the strong arm of the law and the moral force of public opinion maintain that it is quite right for this exceptional legislation and this objectional monopoly to exist under the sanction of a Government license to such persons as engage in the traffic within certain prescribed limits, and practically the regulating the traffic goes for nothing. DURING ALL THESE YEARS

rules and regulations have existed for the local government of the traffic, and for the ostensible purpose of keeping it within certain restraints and bounds, but as these have all proved, as everyone who knows anything about the practical working of these rules and regulations knows, they have been virtually a dead letter, chiefly because the Government has been slack in enforcing the regulations and are weak, compared with the people who engage in the traffic, who largely control and influence elections, and have a direct interest in selling all the liquor and making all the money they can out of the drunken habit of the people. This has had the effect of enriching those who sell and of impoverishing those who consume the intoxicating liquors sold, and there has not been a cating liquors sold, and there has not been a sufficient expression of public sentiment against it until now.

It would be

USELESS AND TAKING UP TIME innecessarily here for me to speak of the annecessarily here for me to speak of the absurdity of connecting the sale of intoxicating liquors to persons who are not lodgers or boarders at a tavern with the keeping of an hotel or tavern or inn which in the primary purpose was intended exclusively for the convenience of travellers, and not for the harbournes of this law the manufacture of devaluated. ing of tipplers, the manufacture of drunkards, and the gathering in and encouraging of loaf-

and the gathering in and encouraging of loar-ers in acts of dissipation and idleness. The Act which I have before me, and to which I wish to make special allusion, is which has undertaken to deal with this subject as belonging to the peace, weal, and good government of Canada not coming within the classes of subjects assigned by the British North America Act, 1867, exclusive—

Who have previously had the will be excluded until ten days covery of the patient. Diphthe ed as above for ten days, British North America Act, 1867, exclusive—

Until recovery of patient's recovery; exclusive—

Who have previously had the will be excluded until ten days. ly to the Legislatures of the provinces, and as belonging to that part of the field of juris-diction assigned by the same Act of Parlia-ment to the Parliament of the Dominion which gives to them the regulating of trade

which gives to them the regulating of trade and commerce.

I pass no opinion upon the constitutionality of this Act. That is not my duty here. All I have to say is that I find it spread out on the Statute book, and all I find from reading it is that it is not concerning a matter of a merely local or private nature to the province, for it is of a public nature applicable to the whole Dominion, and makes certain provisions for the performance and observance of certain duties and the restriction of certain acts. and constitutes non-performance certain acts, and constitutes non-performance or breach of them a misdeameanour under the criminal law which exclusively belongs to

the Dominion Parliament.

That which I wish to draw your attention to is not in any controversial spirit, but in that which rejoices over any attempt to les-sen or mitigate a crying evil; the fact that sen or mitigate a crying evil; the fact that whether constitutional or unconstitutional, and whether carried into force or not, the provisions of this Act bear the best promise of any licensing Act that we have ever had in force, and that if it has the force of law it will, if honestly administered by those who are entrusted with the carrying its provisions into practice, be the greatest boon the country has ever received at the hands of the Legislature; that is to say, if we except the Temperance Act of 1864, and the Canada Temperance Act, 1878. So that its provisions are worthy of our attention and earnest study.

Too Many County Councillors—Petition Ask ing for Re orm.

Howick, June 16 .- At a late meeting of Belmore Div. Grange, a committee was ap-pointed to report on County Councils, who submitted the following, which, on motion, submitted the following, which, on motion, was adopted:

"Your committee are of opinion that the time has arrived when a change in the existing state of County Councils should take place, the representation being far in excess of the requirements of the country. The business which they now manage could be so arranged, and the membership so reduced, as would result in a great saving of the public money.

"We would suggest that the care of all roads and bridges, the selling of lands for arrears of taxes, etc., be assumed by the local municipality, who, we believe, could manage such matters much cheaper and more efficiently than County Councils. We find that the principle of representation by population in the election of members of County Councils is unjust, and should be in proportion to the assessment, the represent from villages in many cases far outnumbering that of the rural districts.

ing that of the rural districts.

"Your committee are aware that there are certain institutions properly belonging to counties which will require to be provided for, such as gaols, High Schools, poorhouses, etc., and we therefere recommend that each county be divided into three divisions, each to have a representative, who would be elected by the people, to held office for three years, one to reture annually, these representatives to have power to levy a rate for maintaining county institutions, liquidating debts, and such other business as properly belongs to the county.

dating debts, and such other business as properly belongs to the county.

"We would further suggest that a copy of this report be sent to The Mail and Globe newspapers, in order to bring the matter before Granges, farmers clubs, agricultural societies, and the people in general, with a view of submitting the question to the Ontario Legislature at its first session."

The Conservative young men of Brockville have established a Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Club. Mr. James Reynolds is the club's first president. The club has rooms which will be well supplied with newspapers and reviews, and will be open every weekday evening. During the winter speakers

day evening. During the winter speakers from a distance will deliver addresses to the association on popular topics. The example of the young men of Brockville is one which

the intelligent young men of other towns might well follow. They say that when might well follow. They say that when rogues conspire good men should combine to defeat them. And certainly where politicians have organized for the purpose of undermining our institutions, destroying our industries, and breaking up the Confederation, it is the duty of those who have any activities. is the duty of those who have any patriotism in their composition to combine to defeathese nefarious designs.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. We were pleased to see that the Anglican Synod of Toronto reappointed the same com-mittee on the Bible in the Public Schools, to urge upon the Ontario Government the great necessity for immediate action in the matter. Rev. Mr. English has leased the Hellmuth Ladies' College property for the next colle-giate year. The year following Mrs. Russell will undertake its management. Major C. A. Armstrong, of St. Leonard-on-the-Sea, England, will act as principal.

The following yearly subscriptions have been promised to the Ladies' Medical School, Kingston, for five years:—Dr. Jenny K. Kingston, for five years:—Dr. Jenny K. Trout, Toronto, \$200; Mr. John Carruthers, \$100; Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, \$50; Folger Bros., \$50; Principal Graut, \$100; Mr. William Hartz, \$100; and Mr. A. Gunn, M.P., \$100; altogether, \$3,500,

The legislative grant for Public School The legislative grant for Public School purposes this year to schools in Northumberland is as follows:—Cobourg, \$717; Haldimand, \$691; Hamilton, \$642; Brighton, \$504; Seymour, \$474; Murray, \$446; Cramahe, \$435; Percy, \$427; Campbellford, \$225; S. Monaghan, \$153; Alnwick, \$152; Colborne, \$136; total, \$5,002.

Dr. Haanel, of Victoria University, Cobourg, recently received a letter from the corresponding secretary of the Royal Society of Canada enclosing \$20 from Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingeton, to assist in providing means for the development and application of the new and important discovery in blowpipe analysis recently made by Dr. Haanel, pipe analysis recently made by Dr. Haanel, and communicated by him in his paper to the Royal-Society.

The Bishop of Toronto, in his opening address to the Synod last week, proposed the establishment of a free grammar school as one of the departments of the new cathedra establishment—the school to be devoted ex-clusively to the education of sons of the clusively to the education of some of the clergy. Considering the almost nominal charges of our High Schools and Collegnate Institutes, and their superior teaching capabilities, we hardly see the practicability or neility of a separate ecclesiastical establishntility of a separate eccl

The committee appointed to submit a name for the vacant professorship of chemistry and mineralogy in Queen's University have unanimously submitted the name of Mr. W. L. Geodwin, D.Sc., to the Board of Trustees. Dr. Goodwin is a Canadian, and received his scientific training in England, Scotland, and Germany, where his career was most distinguished. This action of the committee in recommending a Canadian, where one properly qualified is in the field, meets with our warmest approbation. This appointment, for virtually it is one, and the recent appointment of Dr. R. P. Coleman, also a Canadian, to a similar professorship in Victoria University, Cobourg, should be very gratifying to the friends of science in Canada.

The Board of Education, London, recently The committee appointed to submit a name

The Board of Education, London, recently adopted, with the exception of the first clause, the following medical regulations— Smallpox—All pupils will be required to produce a physician's certificate of effectual vac-cination before admission to any of the schools. All pupils residing in any house where smallpox exists will be ex-cluded until thirty days after pa-tient's recovery. Scarlet fever—All cluded until shirty tient's recovery. Scarlet fever — All pupils coming from any house where scarlet fever exists will be excluded until twenty alays after patient's recovery except children who have previously had the disease, who will be excluded until ten days after the restient. Diphtheria—Excluded whoopingcough, chickenpox, or any eruptive diseases of the scalp—Until complete recovery diseases of the scalp—Until complete recovery. Evidence necessary for bove—Physician's certificate, Pupils visiting places where scarlet fever or diphtheria exists will be excluded. Some doubt being expressed as to the legality of the first clause it was referred to the City Solicitor for his opinion.

FOREIGN

The aggregate value of the school-houses and sites of New York State is \$39,332,291. The new dormitory of Williams' College-President Garfield's alma mater-will cos

\$85,000. Rev. Dr. Jeremiah Taylor, of Providence, R.I., has been elected by the trustees of the Hartford Theological School as president of

the institution. William H. Vanderbilt has lately added \$100,000 to his \$1,000,000 endowment of Vanderbilt University. The late Mrs. Atkinson, of Memphis, left the same institution \$50,000.

Out of a population of 28,000,000, England sends only 5,000 students to her two great Universities; Scotland, with a population of 4,000,000, has 6,500 University students, and Germany, with a population of 43,000, 000, has 22,500 in her various universities. Thomas A. Edison has agreed to give Columbia College the collection of electrical in-struments exhibited last year at Paris if it will establish a school of electrical engineer-ing. Meanwhile Mr. Edison has determined ing. Meanwhile Mr. Edison has determined to begin systematic instruction at his factory. Tufts and Cornell universities have both earlies and cornell in cleateral engineering.

tablished a school in electrical engineering. tablished a school in electrical engineering.

The conference on Ragged Schools, held at Exeter hall, London, Eng., recently, incidentally revealed in its discussions the total failure of the Elementary Education Act to accomplish its original purpose of training and improving the condition of the lowest class of London children, and at the same time showed the influence the Act had exercised in preventing that object from being accomplished by older and more efficient agencies. plished by older and more efficient agencies.

A return recently published in England shows that the expenditure in 1832 for educational grants was divided as follows:—On schools connected with the Church of England, £1,317,803; on British, undenominational, and other schools, £221,933; on Wesleyan schools, £111,956; Roman Catholic, £137,955; board schools, £813,408; parochial union schools, £120; administration, £196,929; organization of districts, £283; grants to school boards, £2,325; total, £2,802,001. In his letter presenting to the University of Vermont the magnificent library left by the late George P. Marsh, U. S. Minister to Italy, the Hon. Frederick Billings urged the

Italy, the Hon. Frederick Billings urged the necessity of at once putting up a fire-proof library building to contain the 11,000 volumes, as well as the other collections belonging to the college. Then, he added as a sort of after-thought:—"As no time should be lost, and as the university has no funds to devote to the purpose, I give \$75,000 to secure such a building." President Porter, of Yale, recently gave

this sound and wholesome advice to the stu-dents:—"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes; rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your too much advice, keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself, Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, go over a rough road, and small ones on to the bottom. a cart, go over a rough road, and small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and the jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that nove the world. Don't swear. Don't decive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country, and obey its laws." PRESBYTERIAN CHUR Continued from Third Page.

now is worth more than \$10,000 s years hence. In referring to the litained in the winter by the absence who laboured during the summer mo threw out the suggestion of fifty goo going up in the winter. The conte attack made upon the superintenden sions was treated with a severe rebu regards British Columbia the comm was coming from unexpected quarte eulogized the workers connected v various students' societies in connect the colleges. The receipts of the co amounted to \$43,401.22. Referrin local schemes for the better support of such as those mangurated in the pre-of Quebec and Montreal, the speaker an idea was abroad that this was end of the wedge entering for the des of the Home Mission scheme now i ence. After a capital address the

sat down.
Third Day. London, June 15 .- An interest spirited debate took place to-day General Assembly on the subject support for the ministry, which is Rev. John Laing moving the follow

Resolved, To appoint a committee "Resolved, To appoint a committee the elders and private members of the shall be largely represented, who may the best method of securing adequate for the ministry of the Church and I statement on the subject; and in order tain the mind of the congregations at laity of the Church generally, on whose and cordial support the success of an must largely depend, instruct that consend down the statement prepared byteries, sessions, and congregation in reply an expression of opinion the Presbyteries next year." yteries next year. Principal Caven took a different this important subject. He wishe

pose a motion in the line of past as follows :--"The General Assembly is deeply i "The General Assembly is deeply if with the duty of putting forth the most ous efforts for the better support of the so that if possible a minimum stipend of than \$750 with manseshall be secured. The by deem it inexpedient to pronounce in the principle of a supplementary rath sustentation scheme, yet, considering past working has been in the line of surthe Canada Assembly in the line of surther line of sur the General Assembly instructs the sion Committee, east and west, to sion Committee, east and west, to use endeavours to put into operation the saugmentation presented to the asser year. The assembly thus hopes to be year to bring a valuable increase of exto bear upon this great interest of our with the view either of improving said of augmentation or of preparing the with harmonious introduction of another towards which our experience shall be point."

Rev. D. D. McLEOD proposed a th lution, viz. :- "That a committee pointed by the Moderator to draw liverance for submission to the Asse this subject." Dr. CAVEN here asked leave—a granted—to make the following achis motion, viz :—" Further, the F

sion committees are instructed measures to bring the whole subjecter support of the ministry several presbyteries and congregation Church, in order to awaken such a in the matter as shall result in a lar of the funds available for carrying ject of the scheme."

Rev. Mr. Laing at this stage, consent of his seconder, withdrew h
Rev. R. H. Warden thereupon
another amendment as follows:—
view to increase the salaries of the in the weaker congregations.
Church to a minimum of annum and a manse, that it mitted to the Home Mission Com

the western section of the Church Supplementary Committee of the section to revise their present regul frame such additional ones as may sary, and as shall best conduce to t plishment of this object, with instr the Home Mission Committee of th section hereafter to set apart for su ing purposes a definite proportion tire moneys received for the hor fund. Further, that the east and west, be empowered to such manner as they may deem b contributions for the work of supp

Principal CAVEN asked the Asse it was granted-that after the w sembly last year, in the motion a posed by him, the following words inserted, Except that the extent plement of ministers in the North-be regulated by the action of the G sembly on the Home mission report

Dr. CAVEN closed the debate, as was taken. Between Mr. McLeod's motion a Dr. Caven, the vote was four for and a large majority for the latte Between the motion of Mr. against that of Principal Caven, the 59 for the former and a large maje

latter.
At this stage, Principal GRANT said that he had another amendm which amendment will occupy th of the Assembly the first thing morning. Fourth Day. FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LONDON, June 16.—No more subject comes before the General than that of Foreign Missions. as the reports on this department. Church's work have been in years report of the present year with elaborateness, interest, and enor stands above any of its predecess The report was presented to the by the Convener, D. J. McLaren, among the Indians in the North first spoken of. The convener's Indians last summer resulted i fresh information to the committee and benefit to the mission abroad dian reserve, with Okanase a tre, is under the missio sight of the Rev. George sight of the Rev. George I has associated with him as young Indian named Donald Mc Mr. C. Mackay. The work is and Mr. Flett under his care has five communicants. The Sioux among the Indiana who occupy to designated, situated at the junt Bird Tail creek with the Assini Hore are thirty families with Here are thirty families, with Solomon Tunkanswickuye as Another reserve where missionary are carried on is situated on the r the north branch of the Saskatch At the request of the Indians the At the request of the Indians the McKay is the missionary. The I on this reserve is a man of super gence named Mistawasis. He ex influence, and has recently been e follower of Christ. During the ye have been added by Mr. McKay munion roll. To 17 adults and number of infants baptism has betered. In the mission to China t been one of trial and triumph—tr. the prolonged illness of Rev. I who has been compelled to leave who has been compelled to leav and seek health in another clime and seek health in another clime through the success that is in that far off isle. Thi is, and will be, associated labours of that indefatigable wo prince of missionaries, Dr. G. The McKay hospital afforded treating 1882 to no less than 1,938 pa McKay and his helpers, apart in with sorvice dispensed medical

pital service, dispensed medical service, dispensed medical service, dispensed medical service, dispensed medical service, and extraor the number of 2,360. Central field beset by special difficulties, sonary operations there have not far as man can judge, with anythere that has accompanied. far as man can judge, with anyt satisfaction that has accompanie mission. The work has be through differences among the differences which have led to some of them. A new lady miss Ross, has been added to the strate are hopeful features, he Campbell at Mhow, Mr. Wilkie missionaries at Tudore, have enconverts are coming in, baptism place, opposition is being the