The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

OPPOSITION METAPHYSICS. By this time, that is if he accept the statements in his party organs imp'il citly and without salt, the sound Reform farmer must be nearing the con classion that Canada is the most distressful country the world has ever seen, since the first-born in the land of Egyet were stricken down in the night. Take the Globe of yesterday, for example. There is not a column in the Forty that does not contain one or more, ingeniously concocted falsehooods about protection or the Conservative party, all tending to show that the country is not going, but has already arrived among the dogs. Here, for instance, lying in a batch of paragraphs headed "Humorous"-and for ghastliness commend us to Globe "wat"-is a compact yarn about the desperate condition of the farmers in protective countries. An estogenarian Granger, so the record runs, went into an undertaking shop in Plainwell the other day, and producing \$25 in gold, closed a bargain far his own coffin.
"They tax me so much at Alle-'gan," he grumbled, "that I thought I would make sure of my

coffin while I had the money." This is of course the direct result of the Mor-RIM tariff, and the Canadian farmer is left to infer that before many days he, too, will be preparing for a cheap death and burial, glad to escape from the hencors of high duties. But the trouble is, our excellent contemporary does not arof high deties. But the trouble is, our excellent contemporary does not arrange its ruin paragraphs discreetly, for in an adjoining column we read of the wholesale excellent to see the would have learned that Mr. Deweney has no intention of residing at Ottawa, and has in the course of the time he has been in office already discharged his duty with faithful. farmers to the States, that is to say, of men fleeing from a tharty per cent. tariff to take refuge beneath a ferty-five published on this basis of "fact" is disper cent. one. The sound Reformer is not, however, supposed to think; it is for him to accept the whole bundle of incongruities and to attribute the contradictions and absurdaties, not to the dishonesty of the organ, but to his lack of understanding. Here is an other case. A despatch headed "Que-"bee Politics," says the CHAPLEAU Government is in difficulties, that a coalition is sought for by the Conservative leaders, and so on, with much display type, and in an extremely sensation-The sound Reformer, of course. would have no difficulty in believing anything about the Quebec Tories, but right below the flaring despatch referred to is a modest little message from Quebec to the effect that "a and has not been a year in office yet; "'number of very sensational political
"reports have of late been scattered
"broadcast from this city, some of which appear to have but little foundation in "fact." One of these sensational politi- his charge. If he has visited Ottawa, cal reports, which appeared in a he has done so on Indian business, and recent issue of our contemporary, was with the knowledge of his clients. If founded on the fact that the other day he has not resided at Battleford, it is

Mr. Treasurer ROBBETSON suddenly left Quebec for Montreal, which was alleged in proof of a rumour that he had quarrelled with the head of the Cabinet and gone home in the dumps. But our conemporary's able rumour-hatcher now the reason of Mr. ROBERTSON'S sudden visit to Montreal is the dangerous illness from paralysis of a brother." There is no small difference between quarrelling with your party an insult to the intelligence of its gifted with an imaginativeness worthy of the young doctor who, seeing a saddle under the bed, charged his patient with hippephagism. Here is another case of pure fiction ;

"A Tory in the neighbourhood of Strath roy, who went the N. P. strong at the re-cent elections, and who is invariably counted a safe man from a party point of view, the other day countermanded the use of sugar in his family, owing to the increase in price. The family now bewail the want of the usual supply of sugar in the Bobes, as a result of the parent's protectionist tenders of the parent's protectionist.

Observe the delightful vagueness this paragraph. In the neighbourhood of Strathroy-by the way, our contemporary locates many fictions in and about Strathroy—may mean anywhere notices of actual or prospective deparname being given, there is no means of establishing this Tory's identity or the young men for whom the conditions of truth of the legend of which he is the hero. Presuming, however, that if he is not a myth he is a farmer, let us go further and suppose that he and his family consume 500 pounds of sugar per per pound more to-day than it was two years ago, then this Tory has quarrelled man from a party point of he could not have been. Why, Mr. H. H. Cook did not quarrel with his friends for as much as \$28,000; indeed the proceedings of the Elec-tion Courts show that the "safe tion Courts show that the "safe cultural class it to be regretted, it is older Provinces is to be regretted, it is a source of satisfaction to know that they will at least remain under the British flag, and that the attractions formerly offered by the advantages now. Its columns fairly bristle with paragraphs of the kind quoted, and often the writers are so carried away by their eagerness to score a point that they get off sentences like the following, even though a sound Reformer, can understand. The extract is from an article on the banking scheme :

"New banks will be discriminated against in a wholly unjustifiable manner, and it may be a serious evil to the North-West Territories if local banks are discouraged The present banks may but local institutions can assist the extend their This is perhaps not so effective as the

sumour and scandal literature, but we are persuaded it is much more benest.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN THE

NORTH-WEST Own morning centemporary's mission just now is "one dem'd horrid grind" at the political mill. The necessity of publishing an attack on the Government In every issue often causes our contempogary to trip sadly. In Friday's issue there was published an article which, for downright foolishness, because for downright untruthfulness, has seldom

parison san be made. As to the efficiency, all we need say is that it could hardly be worse than it was under the regim so of Mr. Mills. We are told, too, the stient Governor Liairno resigned his I selicut. Governor Liairno resigned his their chances are slim in the North-West. Professional men, cler's and the like are not wanted. It is ne'arly always the case that their chances are slim in the North-West. Professional men, cler's and the like are not wanted. It is ne'arly always the case that their chances are slim in the North-West. Professional men, cler's and the like are not wanted. It is ne'arly always the case that their chances are slim in the North-West. Professional men, cle men, cler's and the like are not wanted. It is ne'arly always the case that their servic'es in a newly-settled country are a d'arg in the market, and that the mo're from which, against all experience, they hoped so much, ends in bitter disappointment, perhaps in absolute suffering. However hopeless the conditions may seem here, the man who has no capital but his brains or a knowledge of one of the lighter occupations should by all means stay at home. There is, we are told, only a limited demand for methe Interior Department during the Reform regime. We are also informed that Mr. DEWDNEY has been appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in the North-West, which is perfectly true; and also that the Globe disapproved of his appointment, which is also true, with the addition that from the moare told, only a limited demand for me chanics and general labourers, the classes ment of his appointment the Globe began to misrepresent him and publish false stories about his movements. But the most marvellous thing in this last article who can most safely make the venture who can most sately make the venture being farmers, with not less than \$500 capital—who are we foomed any-where, except perhaps in California— and domestic servants. It is to be hoped is the following statement: "It now
"appears from the published order-in"Council appointing him, that he was
"never expected to reside in the Norththat all contemplating emigration will seriously consider the risks they undergo and their fitness for the hardships of the West'at all; that for managing Indian pioneer, and will specially take into account the demand of the particular affairs from Ottawa he was to receive the very large salary of \$3,200 a year. "and that he was to have the cost of living and travelling paid for him by the country whenever he chose to make a flying visit to the place where, in order to be of any earthly locality they select for the services they

use, he ought to reside all the time

at the estimates, he would have seen an appropriation for buildings and a resi-dence for Mr. DEWDNEY; and even by the

posed of in a moment, but of course no apology will be made for the misre-

presentation. We venture to state that

a comparison of the administration

Ministry. It will not be said

monly accurate information

WESTWARD, HO!

shadows a very large volume of emigra-

population seems to be a law of nature and in no respect an exceptional and

without reference to the conditions of Eastern industry, and will probably

ong as the West offers the attraction

of cheaper lands and a broader arens

While the emigration from Ontario has generally been of a character likely

to prove advantageous to the newly-developed section, the Winnipeg press utters a word of caution to intending

continue on both sides of the

for adventurous spirits.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In a recent article entitled "Rose water Revolutionists," the London There is absolutely not a word of truth in this. Mr. DEWDNEY is not World attacks the cultured women of debutantes at a drawing-room, or the upon large classes of articles placed on Senator Brown's free list and loveliness elsewhere. This concession to the mental side of the fair sex is only in seeming, however. The editor of a society" journal is bound to insist upon it that to be handsome and to be fashionable is the chief end of woman. The moment she dabbles with politics. with "acids and gases," or with "th "entire vocabulary of the cant of "Darwinism," she becomes an un-sexed Pariah, contemned and rethe present Government with that of jected by the elite of her sex, and the men who dangle after them at the opera or in the ball-room. In the first place, it is very wrong for a lady to act so lightly as to use the witchery of her smile on behalf of a husband or a brother who seeks a seat in Parliament. present Government, as was said with truth of the late Government, that their mistakes and failures in the North-The cases of Lady RAMSAY and Lady West, such as the Fort Pelly mistake, added immensely to the actual ex-penses of administrative service in that PORTSMOUTH, at Liverpeol and Barnstaple respectively, are pointed out as unworthy imitations of Georgiana, part of the country. As to Mr. DEWD-Duchess of Devonshire, in a freer and coarser age. It does not seem to have occurred to the censor that neither of the noble ladies referred and has not been a year in office yet; to went so far as to kiss a butcher front of his shop, or did more than to exercise the eloquence of persuasion with an added charm, the employment part of his time in the territory under of which was surely pardonable under the circumstances. The real objection of the "society" man is to any display of female intelligence outside the con-ventional round of fashionable life. because Battleford is not the proper place for his residence—a more suitable and central place, and one more ac-cessible to the Indians will pro-bably have to be adopted. In the Examples of devotion to science, or ever to asthetical pursuits, are uniformly satirized, travestied and caricatured. It of the utmost importance to the public meantime, our contemporary had better first take the trouble of getting comto know that a marchioness has prostrate with the measles; and that countess has recovered from writing, so as to save itself from the chance of publishing articles that are ball is infinitely more interesting than her grace's Irish relief fund to people

of refined taste.

The fact seems to be that there is an THERE every indication that the season which has just opened will witunmanly jealously abroad amongst a unmanly jealously abroad amongst a certain type of man against the elevation and development of the female intellect. In many cases, no doubt, there is a well-founded apprehension that if women were generally cultivated, the curled darlings of the salon would find their ess a rush of Canadian and other emigrants to Manitoba and the North-West, hitherto unprecedented. The ecent exodus of six hundred persons from Ontario to that region is but an earnest of the wave of emigration which occupation as good as gone. Hence the conventionally formed masculine mind is likely to set in so soon as the spring is shocked to hear of hygiene, is fairly upon us. The columns of our sanitary reform or the doctrine of evolurural exchanges teem with evidences of tion from female lips. A lady may read GEORGE SAND, OUIDA OF MISS BRADBON the tendency towards Westward migration. No class of items is more freto her heart's content, but woe betide her if she opens the forbidden pages of FARA DAY, TYNDALL, HUXLEY OF SPENCER quent in the local press of late, than Society has saved woman the trouble of thinking, since all her normal ways are tures of old citizens or enterprising hedged about with an imperious etiquette. The weakness sometimes dis-played by amateur female scientists or life in the older portions of the country have become too straitened, and who Agnostics may be a fair subject of see chances of bettering their position on the prairies or in the rising towns of the Great North-West. That the inthat in the dawn of intellectual dement, men were quite as rash and triffing as some of their sisters are now. Any flux should have set in thus early, foreone who will turn over the records tion when the season advances and the the Royal Society for some years after its foundation will be convinced of that conditions for seeking a new home are more favourable. The liberal policy of home are act. It is natural that it should be so. the Dominion Government in relation to There is more than a grain of truth Pope's rather doubtful remark: the North-West is bearing the desired fruit, and though on many accounts the departure of so many of the agri-cultural class from Ontario and other

"A little learning is a dangerous thing, Drink deep, or taste not the Plerian s For shallow draughts intoxicate the br But drinking deeper sobers us again." Intil female culture is further vanced, we must expect to meet extravagancies; but they will disappear so soon as it is an admitted postulate hat woman has an intellect to trained, as well as a face and form be admired, or a heart worthy to eloved.

THE RELATIONS OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

abandoned, as some pessimistic Reform journals argue. It has been in progress among our American neighbours from the earliest periods of their history, and Any one who has devoted even a oderate share of attention to American journals must frequently have been surprised at the singular misconceptions which appear to obtain even ceptions which appear to obtain even among intelligent people on the other side as to Canadian affairs. The policy of the Dominion Government and the tendency of public opinion as presented tendency of public opinion as presented the communicants from the ordinary Easter meetings. It is questionable whether the new departure is sanctioned. settlers of a very similar character to the counsels which Canadian newspapers have derived the elaborate misinformation 'circulated among their readers. have been accustomed to offer in re-The ignorance of the affairs of a country related to them by so many commercial and social ties is the result of indifference and apathy rather deprecate usefully sanguine anticipations on the part of those who seek their fortunes in the West, and remind them that there, as elsewhere, the only road to competency is hard and steady toil. Those who have "learned to labour and than of lack of opportunities for more accurate knowledge. It is much to be desired that a better understanding "to wait," or are willing to acquire this valuable lesson, will find opportunities in the virgin soil and freer conditions of life in the North-West, which, if should prevail between our neighbours downright untruthfulness, has seldom been surpassed. If there is any subject concerning which the Globe should be select in the interests of its political friends, that subject is the administration of Indian affairs in the North-West. But it is vain to expect that wealth, or even a respectable subsistance it has discovered a desire to insite discussion, which desire we shall be only too happy to gratify on all proper occasions. We are told that the present management is likely in the East, and such will find that in of the North Indian affairs in the virgin soil and freer conditions of life in the North-West, which, if judiciously turned to account, will eventually secure them the prize they seek. But it is vain to expect that wealth, or even a respectable subsistance in the North-West. But on several occasions of late it has discovered a desire to institute discussion, which desire we shall be only too happy to gratify on all proper occasions. We are told that the present management is likely in the East, and such will find that in the north-West, which, if judiciously turned to account, will understanding as of positive ill-feeling, and it is well that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance that all means consistent wealth, or even a respectable subsistance that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entente cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entente cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entente cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entente cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entente cordial that all means consistent with self-respect should be taken to see uure the entente cordial that all means consistent. Another matter of equal importance situated. We are glad, therefore, to nother the life lines of the laity of those between individuals are as fre-

the se me on the products and many actures of the United States as on those of Great Britain, against "which country there is no ground of retaliation, it may fairly be urged the United States can have no just ground of complaint against the Canadian tariff." The paper reviews the reciprocity negotiations undertaken by Senator Brown, pointing out that, though Canadian public opinion favoured the limitation of Reciprocity to the free exchange of natural products wat in order to conciliate the ducts, yet in order to conciliate the American feeling, Canada was prepared to include a long list of manufactures, and in addition to concede the fishery privileges, for which the United States have since had to pay five million dollars. That a treaty did not at the time go into effect was due to the contemptuous refusal of the American Senate to consider the proposition, and the failure of the negotiations gave impetus to the protection agitation. Clearly, as Sir Francis Hineus points out, the Americans have no one to blame but themselves if commercial relations between us are not satisfactory world attacks the cultured women of going to reside at Ottawa, but, we understand, in the North-West and in the place which will be found most convenient for the discharge of his duties. If the writer of the Globe article had looked at the estimates, he would have seen an appropriation for buildings and a residence of the cultured women of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to ridiculing some of the vagaries of half-trained feminine intellect as is spent elsewhere in expatiating on the appropriation for buildings and a residence of the cultured women of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to them. The writer deals with the img to a fusion of the College and school tea and sugar duties, which have given rise to special animadversion in American commercial circles, contending that they are strictly protective, and enters into a comparison between the high duties imposed by the World attacks the cultured women of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to ridiculing some of the vagaries of half-trained feminine intellect as is spent elsewhere in expatiating on the appropriation for buildings and a residual proprietation of the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the time in its characteristic style. Indeed, about the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the same space is devoted to the writer deals with the same sugar duties, which have given have been broken off. It is earnestly to the much smaller figures of the Canadian tariff. "It has been suffi-"love, endeavouring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." ciently established," he says, "that whatever may be the demerits of the 'Canadian tariff, it is not one of which the United States can justly com plain, especially in view of its per sistent refusal to renew a treaty for reciprocal free trade between the two countries." The visionary scheme Customs union and the Imperial Federation project are lightly touched

> important constituency to which it is addressed. ANGLICAN DIFFICULTIES.

upon, principally with the view of showing how little support these and

still more revolutionary ideas obtain from the people of Canada. Sir Francis

HINCKS' paper is a thorough vindication

from the standpoint of international comity of the policy of the Dominien

Government, and it is to be hoped it

will not be without its effect on the

It is much to be regretted that the prospect of conciliation opened up by the choice of the present Bishop of Toronto, seems likely to prove a visionary one. The Church of England, whether at home, or in the Colonies, is bound by its original constitution as a National Church to be a liberal body within certain readily defined limits. Theoretically, the English Church is simply the nation regarded from a spiritual standpoint. Hence the latitude allowed, not merely in matters of ritual, but also of doctrine, with the reservation above of doctrine, with the reservation above at the Royal Grammar School, Kingston, an institution at which many leading the Duchess of Marlborough's state ball is infinitely more interesting than dividual thought and predilection which seems to be a block outside her fold. stumblingliberty of opinion and of cere monial is purchased, like the chief captain's Roman privileges, at a great price, is certain; yet the comprehensiveness of the Church system appears to men like Dean STANLEY and Mr. THOMAS HUGHES more than an equivaent. However this may be, it is that, from historical causes, the Church, both in England and in Canada, must inevitably embrace men, lay and cleric, of diverse views. It is evident also, that unless the Church is to fall to pieces, rent apart by foes of its own earance between the various sections of the Church. So long as either the High Church party or the Evangelicals persist sion of all spiritual truth, there is little hope of any modus vivendi between them. It does not fall within our province to attempt any investigation into the claims of the two belligerent parties in this diocese. Those who cling to the Calvinistic articles and those who prefer the Arminian liturgy are both, per-haps, partly right and partly wrong. The Anglican Church was from the first a compromise, and can only maintain its external unity on the give-and-take

seemingly discordant opinions, or war to the knife.

When Dr. Swratman was raised to the Episcopal bench, most churchmen hailed the appointment as an augury of peace and good-will. The clergy had, by a large majority, espoused the Hill. by a large majority, espoused the High Church side, represented by Provost WHITAKEE; the laity were equally or even more decidedly Evangelicals. compromise arrived at was creditable both parties; especially to the clergy, who sacrificed much in making the con-cession. As many friends of the Church foresaw, however, the end was not yet.
On the one hand, the determined persistence of the lay delegates in their adherence to Evangelical principles handed down from the Reformation was resented by the ordained preachers of sacerdotalism. This clerical distaste in the American press, are so utterly whether the new departure is sanctioned by either the law of the Church op the to imagine from what source the writers law of the land; indeed, Dr. Hodeins shows satisfactorily that it would be contrary to both. Baptism constitutes membership in the Church of England; although it certainly does not, after the lapse of years, place the member in full communion. He cannot be elected to the Synod unless he be a communicant; and yet, for ordinary purposes, he entitled to and cannot be deprived

the rights of membership. The obj of the proposed canon is obviously deprive the Evangelical party of strongest support—the arm of the la—by paralyzing it. In this diocese

hardly support an institution in which strange things in doctrine and ritual are taught, and where the Reformation has been proclaimed to be a blunder, if not a crime. The Protestant Episcopal Divinity School was established purely in defence of Evangelical principles; not as a defiance either to the Bishop of the day, or to Trinity College. It was a necessary measur lege. It was a necessary measure, prompted by a conscientious belief that the distinctively Protestant principles of the Church were not safe in the hands of the then Provost. At the same time, the founders of the School were ready with the olive branch. Their proposals were much more moderate than were much more moderate than might have been expected. They only asked that the new Provost should be a clergyman approved of by the Bishop; that the Principal of the School should be appointed a theological professor of the College, the School including the chair; that the theological faculty should be properly filled up by appointments to new chairs; and finally, that the Evangelical party should be fairly represented in the College Council. Nothing could be fairer and more equitable; and yet, no sooner was the Provostship yet, no sooner was the Provostship vacant, than the Council proceeded to fill it with a gentleman whose appoint ment, to use Bishop Sweatman's words would be received with disfavour by those whom it was most desirable conciliate, if not regarded by them "as a challenge direct." As a necessary consequence, all negotiations look ing to a fusion of the College and schoo much for charity sake, "with all low-"liness and meekness, with long suf-"fering, forbearing one another, in

EDITORIAL NOTES.

La Patrie, referring to the emigration of a number of French Canadians to the factory towns of the Eastern States, exclaims, "Protection, beautiful protection, this is thy handiwork!" La Patrie is right; the factories of Lowell are the handiwork of

It is stated by a Newfoundland corres pondent that the seal fishery is likely to be resecuted this year on a larger scale than heretofore. Five large Dundee steamers have arrived to take part in the enterprise, and the whole fleet engaged will probably number twenty-four or five steamers, including the famous steamer Arctic expedition celebrity.

The St. Thomas Journal is a sturdy Re form paper, nevertheless it occasionally stumbles into the truth :--" Canada proud of her Judiciary. Her law and criminal courts are presided over by men of unquestioned ability and integrity. The present First Minister of the Dominion is ion is charged with the commiss many reckless political acts, but he has ever been careful of the ermine. He never sullied the good reputation of our courts by questionable appointments to

Senator Benjamin Seymour, who died t Port Hope on Tuesday, was born at Fredericksburg, Ont., in 1806, and educated ber of the Legislative Council. He was called to the Senate in 1867, and attended to his duties, in spite of years, up to last session.

The Strathroy Dispatch speaks encouragingly of the progress of manufacturing industry in that thriving town under the N. P. The knitting factory has between 70 and 80 hands working over-time, and the rending factory, with a full staff of hands, is doing the same. The tannery, which stood idle during the continuance of which stood idle during the continuance of the fly-on-the-wheel policy, has also start-ed again. "The National Policy," says the Dispatch, "will not work as its enemies predicted it would, but it is ful-filling what its friends claimed for it." Facts like these outweigh columns of empty twaddle intended to show that in the nature of things a protective tariff is hostile to the general prosperity.

In anticipation of the United States census, which will be taken this year. many estimates are made by private persons of the present population of the coun try. According to one of these the census should show a total of about 43,273,000, or a gain of something less than five mil-lions during the decade. The last census was a great disappointment to the statis-ticians, who had figured up the population at over forty millions, whereas the returns only showed 38,558,371. The New York

the Easter fair held there, says that Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., of Montreal, bought 250 head of cattle for export to Europe. In the list of sales effected and forces. In the list of sales effected and prices received, the same paper says that Mr. George Moore, of Waterloo, sold an ox weighing 3,000 lbs., and a pair of steers weighing 4,400 lbs. at \$9 per cwt. According to our figuring this amounts to the enormous sum of \$666 for only three head of cattle. The Groff Brothers sold some of their fine steet for which \$6. of their fine stock for which \$6 a hundred was paid. Other cattle were sold by the lump, or at prices from \$4.50 to \$5.50. The above, however, were the highest prices noticed. At such figures it must pay to aise first-class stock

The annual report of the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, for the year ending 31st of October last, shows serious falling off in the receipts from crown lands, which amounted to \$75,220, as compared with \$111,343 for the twelve-month previous. The estimated revenue was \$100,000. The deficiency is attributed to depression in the lumber trade in the earlier part of the year, a marked change for the better having taken place in the last few months. The land sales are slightly in excess of the previous year as last few months. The land sales are slightly in excess of the previous year, as also are miscellaneous receipts, including mining license fees. From the settlements established under the Free Grants' Act the reports are favourable, returns from the various Commissioners showing a large in-crease in population and wealth.

The Bobcaygeon Independent, a news paper that allows itself the luxury of an ocasional departure from the ruts of olitical thought, is out in advocacy of a But on several occasions of late it has discovered a desire to insite discussion, which desire we shall be only too happy to gratify on all proper occasions. We are told that the present management is likely to be "as costly as it is inefficient." as to the cost, that is a matter which is complicated by a famine, and no com-

concerning which there is a good deal to be said on both sides. In the meantime, it is a good subject for debating societies, Political Economy clubs, and agitators in want of a boom.

The report of the Nova Scotis Depart. ment of Mines, recently laid before the Legislature, shows the yield of the year to amount to 13.801 ounces of gold, 29,889 tons of iron, 788,273 tons of coal, and 95.-126 tons of gypsum, in addition to small quantities of other minerals. The quantity of coal mined was 17,000 tons greater than during the previous year, and the amount of sales 4,000 tons less, but during the nine months of the year in which the N. P. prevailed, the product was 28,000 tons and the sales 3,000 tons in excess of the amounts for the corresponding period of 1878. Sales to the United States fell off 37,000 tons and sales to Quebec and Ontario increased 71,000 tons during the year, the total amount of coal sold in the 'ast quarter of 1879 being 25,000 tons greater than for the last three months of 1878.

An advance rather than a fall in th present prices of grain is predicted by Mr. Walker, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, who has exceptional opportunities for correct information on this point. He estimates the European de-mand from February 1st to September 1st at from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, at from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 busness, the supply from the United States and Chili at 77,500,000, with about 16,500,000 bushels to be drawn from Russia and Egypt. The deficiency will have to be made good at advanced prices by the supplies coming in from early harvests. The plies coming in from early harvests. The reliability of these figures, however, are united States, which is believed to be much larger than that upon which Mr. Walker has based his calculations.

exhibit of fish for the International Fishery Exhibition, to be opened at Berlin on the 20th of April, left New York or the steamship Neckar. Other shipments will be sent from New York and Baltimore. The exhibits are described as most more. The exhibits are described as most comprehensive, including everything connected with fish and fisheries. The samples of fishing tackle sent embrace the primitive appliances in use by the Indians in early times, with all sorts of modern Waltonian devices. There is a large collection of different kinds of fishing boats as well as models of the mechanism was defer well as models of the machinery used for the curing and preparation of fish for the market, and of the hatching-houses used in fish-culture. The principal fish products of the country live and as prepared for use are fully represented, and there are also many unique and curious exhibits.

The report of the Secretary for Agricul-

On Saturday a portion of the American

ture of New Brunswick states that the increase in the quantity of wheat grown in that Province is very great, progress in this particular having been general, and not confined to any particular section. The importation of seed by the Department has done much good by giving an impetus to wheat production. It is anticipated that the Province will very shortly come self-sustaining in this respect. The yield has in many instances been reported as high as thirty, thirty-five and even forty bushels to the acre—a return of twenty-five bushels from one bushel of seed hav-ing been obtained in some cases. The variety known as "Lost Nation" is much approved, having shown itself hardy and of excellent quality. The greater y per acre in New Brunswick than in west is accounted for on the ground that of labour have made a special report on there the grain is distributed over larger the Chinese question. It presents in a areas, while in New Brunswick it is confined to small fields which have been highly manured. Reports of twenty-six fully justify the somewhat rose-coloured view of the Secretary's report, showing in each instance a large increase in the total wheat production for last year as compared with 1878.

Mr. Patterson, of Brant, has a great deal of vehemence but not much arithmetic. In his tariff speech he is reported as saying that the sugar duty "was a monstrosity which took out of the people's pockets between six and seven millions of dollars an-nually." This sounds well, but let us look into it. The annual consumption of sugar in Canada is, in round numbers, 120,000,on canada is, in round numbers, 120,000,-000 pounds. Taking the average price at nine cents, the country is paying \$10,800,-000 for sugar. The new tariff increased the duty on refined sugars about ten per cent, and, admitting for the sake of argu-ment that the price of sugar has been increased by ten per cent., then the new tariff—conceding Mr. Patterson's contention as to an increase in duty being a like increase in cost to the consumer—is taking \$1,080,000 from the people's pockets, which sum Mr. Patterson has multiplied

The Oshawa Vindicator says:-" The Ontario Government organs are engaged in painting the territory awarded Ontario by the Boundary decision in glowing terms. They seem to have overlooked the incarnation of American pelitical corrup-fact that this Government recently sent tion, have little idea of the history and the Lieutenant-Governor on an expedition up there at a cost of over five thousand to discover that the water of the region is so shockingly bad that it is dangerous for even a temperance man to go there without a good supply of whiskey. Our authority is the speech of D. D. Hay, one of the party, delivered in defence of the excursion, in the Assembly. Possibly this accounts for the fact that the Dawson route was shandoned by the Mackeniza Govern. was abandoned by the Mackenzie Governent, as it was an impossibility for any overnment to supply whiskey enough to preserve emigranta passing over it. We anticipate a petition at once from the temperance element of the Reform party praying the Local Government to abandon a territory so dangerous to sobriety and good morals."

don Times, writing from Shanghai under date of January 12th, considers the outlook for British trade in that quarter more hopeful than it has generally been regarded of late. He regards the brisk American competition in cotton cloths as the temporary result of abnormal depression in the States, and not likely to continue with the States, and not likely to continue with the return of prosperity, but emphasizes the numerous warnings which English manufacturers have of late received as to the necessity of sending a higher class of goods and abandoning their practice of adulteration with sizings. The carrying trade of China tends to pass more and more into English hands, and the correspondent predicts that in the immediate future it is likely that the whole of the river naviga. likely that the whole of the river naviga-tion along the Yangtzze between Shanghai and the river ports will pass into English hands. The Clyde-builtiron river steamers, recently introduced, have proved a great success, and the latest additions to the success, and the latest additions to the river fleet have been made by an enterprising Scotch firm, who have started a ship building yard in Shanghal, employing 1,100 Chinese workmen. The American flag has departed from the Chinese coasting, as well as from the river trade, and the German interest on land and sea steadily declines, the English sharing the trade with the Chinese.

tive journals of forgetting that their ediorial deliverances on the subject would be carefully compared with their market reports—in other words, of making asser-tions which the facts would not bear out, tions which the facts would not bear out. In particular it accused the Oshawa Vindicator of giving incorrect figures to show that the Chicago market was more favourable to the farmer than that of Toronto, and saying that the Chicago quotations given by that journal were for No. 2 wheat in store while the Toronto figures were for wheat in care. Here is the Vindicator's wheat in cars. Here is the Vindicator' wheat in cars. Here is the Vindicator's reply:—"The figures were taken from the Globe's own market reports, the only change being that the prices of the Chicago grain were made a fraction higher than they really were, while the Toronte-price was exactly as stated in the Globe. The Toronto prices were paid to farmers om the street, not the wholesale price on cars. The Chicago price was net that paid to the farmers there, but that asked by the large-dealer after adding his expenses and profit." The Globe had better look up its own market reports before writing on this own market reports before writing on this question. Or, perhaps, it had better not, for an article in its columns based upon facts would be incongruous and not in ac-

A singular historical ceincidence has been noticed between the periods of civil disturbance in France, and the name of the occupant of the Papal threne. When the Pope is a "Plus" there appears to be trouble in store for the French. The civil wars between the Huguenots and Catholics came to their heat and climax under Pius IV. and Pius V. Louis XVI. was beheaded and and Pius V. Louis XVI. was beheaded and the reign of terror established during the pontificate of Pius VI. Bonaparte overthrew the Republio, and his Empire was in turn overthrown under Pius VII. The Bourbons were finally driven from the throne under Pius VIII., and the Monarchy of July, the Second Republic and the Second Empire all fell during the long reign of Pius IX. Should the omen hold good the French neonle have no violent convulsions. French people have no violent conto fear until Pius X, is installed,

One of the most significant features of the death-grapple between Russian absolutism and its Nihilistic assailants is that the latter are altogether drawn from the classes possessing some measure of educa-tion. The great mass of peasants and artizans are not interested in the struggle. Leaving out Poland and Finland, Russian empire contains 50,000,000 pease ants, 25,000,000 Asiatics, 6,000,000 articans, 3,000,000 soldiers, 1,200,000 nobles men and civil and military officials, 600, 000 merchants, and a like number of ac 000 merchants, and a like number of ecclesiastics. The numbers gives include the families of the different classes. It is supposed that, generally speaking, those interested in politics are confined to the classes of the nobles, officials, ecclesiastics, merchants and artizans represented by about half a million from which the recruits to Nihilism are drawn. The uneducated bulk of the people leck on with stolid indifference. The part taken by the nobles and the military class in the movement recalls one of Moore's "Fables for the Holy Alliance," which the Cass and other autocrats might read to advantage, which represents the contagional spread of liberal political ideas, under the simile of the extingulahers used to put out the sacred flame of the fire-worshippers oming themselves ignited :

"A captain has been known to think, Even colonels have been heard to red And reasoners, whether clad in pink Or red or blue, are on the brink (Nine cases out of ten)—of treason,"

The Committee of the Washington

House of Representatives, appointed to

enquire into the causes of the depression of labour have made a special report on strong light the practical evils entailed by Chinese immigration upon the people of the Pacific Ceast, especially in Francisco. Their competition, the report states, has thrown thousands of white men and women out of employment, and the filth and overcrowding of the Chinese fifth and overcrowding of the Chinese quarter is a serious menace to the health of the city. In short it embodies the extreme anti-Chinese view and recommends the passage of the bill vetoed by President Hayes last year, providing that not more than fifteen Chinese shall be brought over the passage of the versel leaving out the passage of the passage by any one vessel, leaving our portion recommending the abrogation of the United States treaty with China, which was probably the cause of the bil being vetced. The proposition to abrogate the treaty so far as relates to immigration will be kept separate from the bill and embodied in a joint resolution of both Houses. The demand for the restriction of Chinese immigration seems to be gather. ing strength, and whatever the result of the present attempt, it will doubtless be pressed during succeeding sessions. The decline of American trade with China will considerably weaken the opposition from commercial quarters. In China the native Yankees year by year and getting the busiwill tend to convince many that the workingmen of the Pacific coast have a real grievance in Asiatic competition.

Many Canadians who are accustomed to speak familiarly of Tammany Hall as the ncarnation of American pelitical corruptrue inwardness of that remarkable institution, concerning which Mr. Van Burem selected as typical of the native American idea with which the society was first organized. The inner secret order is sup-plemented by the general committee and district committees of the Tammany Hall Democracy, which constitute its working political force, numbering from 2,500 to 3,000. As at first constituted, the Tam-3,000. As at first constituted, the Tammany Society was anti-monarchial and anti-foreign, and adopted Indian costumes, regalia and nomenclature to emphasize its Americanism. Its thirteen directors were called sachems, and it even discarded the Christian era in its records, transactions being dated from events in American history. The months was known as "first moon." "second events in American history. The months-were known as "first moon," "second moon," and so on. The active connection of Tammany with politics dates back to about 1822, and when universal suffrage was established in New York in 1834 its, power became well established. The fla-grant corruption which have made its name-the synonym of open and defiant political jobbery, commenced about 1865. Though-its previous history had been by no means-spotless, yet it had managed to extend its-power without any marked loss of public estimation. Its later annals under the Tweed régime are known to all the world. The writer regards Tammany not so much. The writer regards Tammany not so much as a special instance of glaring corruption, "but rather as a generic fact typical of the entire American system of nominating candidates for office."

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A CLOBIOUS RACE

Magnificent Struggle etwee light and wark lues.

VICTORY OF THE OXONIA Cambridge Defeated After

Desperate Contest.

the Course. Bridges,

TIME - 21 MINS 33 SE

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, LONDON, March 22. A dull morning and a leaden sk alight haze lying low upon the rive wind blowing lazely from the north-es such were the conditions under which thirty-seventh race between Oxford Cambridge was to day round provi-Cambridge was to day rowed upon Thames from Putsey to Mortlake, nine e'clock, as the press heat swung

the tide through Putney bridge, there only a meagre crowd of spectators to seen upon the banks. The old town donned its myriad searf of blue, and every window in High street fluttered azure ribbon of the Cam, or the chinted streamers of the Isis. As far up the Thames as the eye As far up the Thames as the eye of reach, where the jutting point cuts of sight on the Middlesex shore, and the tant soapworks on the Surrey, the bwere fringed with stationary craft, puskiffs, pleasure barges, and sunches. The Thames Conservancy been doing its work manfully, no race has yet been rowed so clear a course. Even the ubique water bicycles scarcely dared to show prows beyond the regulation line. It ing up the river between this hedg boats, the water was assuredly in sple condition, stirred by hardly a ripple, ing the strong tide along with impercemention of its surface. With one move the voyageurs of the press boat turn congratulate each other. It was going

ongratulate each other. It was goin be a magainear race.

Old Putney church had just chi half past nine, when, unperceived by crowd, the Oxford came out to try new Ayling cars. They had discarded boat which had already done duty in races, and had found that the new built expressly for this year was b fitted for the strong current of the lot Thames than for the land-locked was Thames than for the land-locked was Taplew, in which they first had tried They rowed down to the steam pler, and thence turned quickly h There was a long pause, the crow the banks grew visibly in numbers, the peeped out from behind its barrical clouds, the river basked in the unwo glow, the noiseless tide slackened it

petuous course, and the four paddle I that were to follow the race had that were to follow the race had difficulty in maintaining their position hind the starting boats. The unive ateamers were crowded. Scores of Varsity cars, accres of young 'Varsity cars, all the captains of all the corews from First Trinity to Peterh from Corpus to Queen's were there a sented. Edwardes Moss, the Oxford card. Wed Calt the sculler had a and Wood Galt, the sculler, heade cohort from the Isis. J. S. Chamber veteran of the centuries, and W. B. the king maker of the Cam, led the

At a quarter past ten a.m., the are preparing to embark. At 23 m past ten, Oxford have launched their At 10.28, they are off from the float are rowing direct to the starting thalf way between the bridge and the and Garter. Just as they turn while they float up to their statio opponents come down the stream and swinging stroke, he waterman in the moored sk

caught the Oxford boat by the sterr the men sit full in view, nervously t ing the handles of their oars. wearing heavy white sweaters and blue caps. Hunt, the coxswain, wea pea-jacket. Cambridge paddle dow their light blue coats, and steer structure to the stake. Oxford has plainly we took for the Middlesex side the state. Oxford has plainly we toss for the Middlesex side the river. Cambridge is making the Surrey side. The watermathe latter has some difficulty in cat the Surrey side. their boat. Two or three times the carried past him by the tide. carried past him by the tide. To three times they have to back towards his skiff, and the current steers them away. A sturdy set of thinks the press boat, sturdier than year, sturdier than has rowed the ramany years before. E. H. Prest, the sident, is rowing at the box place of Jones, who was the est man in the boat two ago, and has not improved perce in the interval. Davis, the man, rowing No. 6, gives you the

in the interval. Davis, the man, rowing No. 6, gives you pression of being able to carry the coicory unaided. Baillia light-weight, but then West, the Cetroke, is a boy. Backed by good though, that same West, backed by ton. of Magdalen, the best bow sid in the crew, by Southwell, the weight, and Poole, who probably most of the work in the boat. Their seys are flung off at the same mo position in a wherry between them, is a moment of breathless attention steamer. "Are you ready?" crie Searle. Every man comes forwar clutches his oars. "Are you ready? spectators hold their breath. "Go

spectators note their breath. "God is a good start. Cambridge is at a rattling pace, Baillie obe rowing less than 38 or 39 s a minute. Oxfords' streke is slower, are now 34 or 35. This is contrary expectation, for the Light Blues hitherto won such fame as they common the track and the slowness of B by the reach and the slowness of stroke. They are well together, Their prow is ahead opposite the Sta Garter. They are half a length a good off Simonds' yard. There is a ing of heads on the press boat. I Lente is the motte of the veteran joists, who have followed these race ists, who have followed these race years. The undergraduates view the tion differently. "Cambridge, bridge," ory the youngsters, from I and John's, and surely enough Cambri improving its lead. The Bishop's three furlongs from the start, is past orews are half way up the concrete The concrete wall is astern of us, an Cambridge is head. The concrete wall is astern of us, ar Cambridge is ahead. Suddenly the Cambridge is ahead. Suddenly the of their partisans die out. Oxfooming up. Its steke is long and a its men are influrried, its coxswain ging the shere. Round the point is gaining. Cambridge has the ber the tide, but Clarke is steering Another burst and Oxford is nearly It is new a glorieus face.

Every muscle is stretched.

chord is loose, and still Cambridge its meed and still Cambridge its meed and still the Dark

tes speed, and still Cambridge its speed, and still the Dark keep their long and steady searcely an inch of blue water it tween the nose of either boa in the homestretch of a hor it is neck and neck. Nothing the and so they row ed, nothing taken, and so they ro point and head for Hammersmith And now, as each man on the ste wipes his forehead, the Light Blue more forge ahead. Off Craven comore than half a length to the good clamons is again renewed on boar mour is again renewed on boar mbridge steamer, and there is ng gloom among the Oxonian uspected such Cantab een effered for a fortnig West and been effered for a foreign.
West and his men would never be in the critics who had found fault we Cambridge men who had denounce lack of stamina, their clumsing feather, their forwardness of reactions.