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## THE WEEKLY MAIL

of ordinary advertising is 25 cents pe o Let, Property W Teachers Wanted, A Chances, Lost or F

The WERKLY MAIL has the largest circulation any paper published in the. City of Toronto or of any paper publishe Province of Ontario.

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As receipt of suscentrations and statistic states and statistic structure of St. James and St. MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. Transois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N.S.-197 Hollis street. H. A. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lancefield Bros., Agents. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-59 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1880.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

THE revenue for the first five weeks of the fiscal year of 1881 amounts to nearly a million and a quarter in excess of the revenue for the same period last year. This may be looked upon as moderately good evidence that the tariff is a revenue tariff, as well as a protective one; and that 't will provide for the necessary expenditure of the countrywhich the late Government never succeeded in doing. The deficit on the Intercolonial railway has been reduced from over \$700,-000 to less than \$100,000. This may be looked on as good evidence that public business is good and that an economic management is at work on the railway. The regularity with which business is don and the mails carried shows that the economy has not been at the expense of the efficiency of the road. The deficit for the year 1880 is expected to be less than ted; and it should be rem that the expenditure contains a good man unexpected items, such as the Irish Relie fund, which will not have to be repeated This, which we will be able to prove in time, may be accepted as good evidence that the Finance Minister's estimates ar ing fulfilled almost to the letter. The exports and imports of the cou a very healthy condition, as the following table will show :

TIL 200 - T.T. MY ... market. The Local Government assisted , its expenditure being as foll 1873]..... \$159,200 94,000 45,200 1876 ...... 1877 ..... 32,000 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The largest sum spent on this service SANDFIRED MACDONALD was \$32,000, in 1871; and the largest sum spent by a Con-servative Government at Ottawa was \$277, 400, in 1872-3, when times were good here

400, in 1872-3, when times were good here, and when there was a large emigration from the Old World. Mr. Porz, as has been said, lost no time in overhauling this department. He recalled the travelling agents, abolished some of the so-called regular agencies, cut down the expendi-ture of the London bureau, and confined the granting of assisted passages to farm hands. The Public Accounts for 1879-80 will show a large decrease under this head

will show a large decrease under this head, although a considerable outlay was entailed by the visit of tenant farmer delegates by the visit of tenant farmer delegates last fall. The alleged importation of Eng-lish navvies is easily explained. Certain Pacific railway contractors had advertised far and wide through Canada for labourers to work on the Lake Superior sections, and failing to get them; made an arrangement with the Government by which the Allan line carried navvies from England at reduced rates. reduced rates, the amount of the reduction being deducted from the emigrants' pay by the contractors and by them paid back to the Immigration Department. In fact, it was really an arrangement between the contractors and a number of English navcontractors and a number of English nav-vies, the Government being the inter-mediary; and it is difficult to see how either the Government or the contractors can be blamed, for the sections had to be built, and the advertisements for Canadian labour went a-begging.

NORTH ONTARIO. MR. WHELER is appealing to the electors

of North Ontario on a somewhat rheumatic platform-Sympathy. In certain cases, such, for instance, as where the member elect is unseated for a trifling breach of the law committed thoughtlessly by agents, it is only natural that the people should feel for him. Mr. WHELER'S case, however, is clean out of that category. His agents were guilty not of one but of many acts of bribery and corruption ; and his own skirts were so badly scorched by contact with PAXTON and HURD, that it was only by holding their noses that the majority on the Supreme Court Bench failed to detect the smell of fire. How men whose mission it is to put down bribery and corruption can vote for a candidate whom the Lower Courts disqualified for corrupt practices, and who only escaped the penalty by the accident of an appeal, is one of those questions which the Liberal elector must settle with

his conscience. Mr. GIBBS, on the other hand, has always, in victory or defeat, observed the law scrupulously; and in that regard has set an example which Reform and Conservative aspirants in other conand Conservative aspirants in other con-stituencies may study with profit. But neither sympathy for Mr. WHELER nor respect for his opponent should be allowed to cloud the main issue, which is :- Is North Ontario satisfied with the

ney, for the taxpayer, in white ele-THE IMPORTED LABOURERS. A VERY determined effort is being made to confuse the public mind and convey a

wrong impression as to the facts in regard to to the so-called importation of the navvies from England. Advertisements manifestly written in the offices of the steamship company, and others conveying no such impression as is extracted from them, have been several times published in the papers; and of late they have been resurrected for the purpose of deceiving the minds of electors in several quarters where elections are pending. The real facts are as follows : The Government has not paid a single dollar for the ocean passage of any navvy.

Their passages were paid by themselves wholly. The Government has not paid a single dollar for the inland railway or steamship fare of any navvy. The fares were paid by the contractors and deducted out of the wages of the men. The Govern-ment's connection with the human conment's connection with the business con-sisted only in allowing the emigration office in England to aid in collecting the men, and in stopping out of the contractory estimates the cost of the inland passage The Government's only trouble was in transferring an item from the credit of the transferring an item from the credit of the contractors to the credit of the Govern-ment; there was no risk and no responsi-bility of any kind from beginning to end. It is not true that Sir HUGH ALLAN is being "recouped" by the present Government. He actually gets less from this Government than from Mr. MACKENZIE. Nor is it true that this Government for that this Government altered, except for the better, the system of assisted passages.

The present Government has greatly re-stricted the system; and when it tem-porarily restricted it still further, it was abused by the Opposition press for doing so, and it was told that pauper immigrants were likely to be the bone and sinew of the country. It is almost impossible to avoid being deceived somewhat by the represen-tations of the source but the source of the source but the source tations of those who say they intend to follow the occupation of farming. Even an oath would not guard against deception in that case. But if the Government attempted to enforce any stringent regula-tions it would be told by the Opposition tions it would be told by the Opposition press that it was putting a check on immi-gration. If the Government were to post-pone all immigration efforts till the last man in Canada was employed, an indefinite postponement would have to be made. There are thousands of the workmen of our official back how work and the top the second back how we have a second b cities who could not be persuaded to accept the work to be done by those navvies ; and there is always in every country a certain surplus of men who are idle and shiftless. The Opposition know this as well as we do; but it does not suit their book to say

## RELIGION AND POLITICS.

in business has turned his head, and made him purse-proud, arrogant, and un-reasonable. These are the two classes of THERE are many well-meaning persons who, while objecting to a divorce between landlords who now possess the County Mayo, and almost control the lives of its religion and morals, persist in maintaining that religion has nothing to do with polipopulation. The monuments of their regime are upon every hill—here the poor-house, yonder the police-barrack. The face of the country is in the last degree deso-late—vast areas of bog and unreclaimed

tics. We are not referring here to the question of Church and State, since we are happily free from any concern on that score ; but to the notion that politics can nd ought to stand upon a differ

what is unrighteous, unjust ing for his " classical scholar," and then not at his instance. If any one doubts ies a duty. These, disobedience becomes a duty. These, now-ever, are exceptional, not normal cases. Now, we may remark further that, in free countries, if a man be bound to obey the State, he is also bound to perform his duty to it as one of its members. Civil objections, so far as they are not enforced not at his instance. If any one doubts how competent Mr. OROOKS is to judge of qualifications, let him refer to Mr. ALLEN'S justly indignant letter in our yesterday's issue. It will be seen also how he treats those who strive to turn him from a settled determination. Mr. CROOKS had nothing to say against Mr. GRANT ALLEN'S qualifications—the State, he is also bound to perform his duty to it as one of its members. Civil objections, so far as they are not enforced by penalties, sit too lightly on many men even of the religious classes. They seem to think that it is a matter of choice whether they discharge their duty as citi-zens or not. Indeed, you will often hear men boasting of their habitual abstinence from voting. Surely that is not a religious attitude to assume. Every duty is sacred, and for its performance or non-performance all men are responsible before their Maker, each for himself. It is in the conscientious politics of the individual that religion Mr. CROOKS had nothing to say against Mr. GRANT ALLEN'S qualifications—the testimonials he had been put to the trouble and expense of submitting were of the highest character, and his record as a scholar and literary man was unexception-able; yet his application met with a rude re-buff. In fact, he had crossed Mr. CROOKS' path, and threatened to mar his settled plan. We have never encouraged the national cry; still we do say it was in the politics of the individual that religion operates with vigour and effect. The State, as such, should be neutral; but it is in the heart of each citizen that religion

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1880.

and politics act upon one another.

THE WEST OF IRELAND.

\* THE cable despatches say that the West of Ireland, more particularly the County

Mayo, is in a very disturbed condition.

Mayo has an unhappy history. During

the '98 troubles the county was ravaged

by a column under Major BROWNE, from

whom the present Lord ORANMORE is

descended ; and while the rebels were

shot and hanged without mercy, the in-

former played havoc among the small pro-

perty owners, whose land was taken from

siest charges of disloyalty. Major BROWNE

had a gleaming eye for the main chance, and secured for himself and his friends large tracts to which he had no right or title except so far as confiscation under

oretence of rooting out rebellion could confer it. Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE,

his worthy successor, is an ab-sentee; and the LAMBERTS, RAES, MONROES, and FALKNERS, whose fathers

also served in the occupation force, and were rewarded for their services, are

far from being model landlords. The recollection of these days of terror, when

men were hanged on the market crosses at the whim of a brutal trooper; or on the

perjured testimony of the spy, has not been effaced from the minds of the people,

been effaced from the minds of the people, who look upon the BROWNE colony as re-tired banditti, living upon the booty they stripped from their victims. To make matters worse, many of the old estates have of late years passed into the Encumbered Estates Court, and been

bought up by Glasgow iron-masters and Manchester cotton men, who from the nature of things cannot be expected to have

much in common with the peasantry. The novus homo, the upstart, is almost invari-ably the worst of landlords, partly because he lacks the training of a hereditary landed proprietor, and partly because his success in bungings, here turned his head and

hem by process of attainder on the flim-

highest degree discourteous to invite appli-cations, and then not only laugh at, but snub the candidates. Moreover, it was clearly disingenuous to ask for such applications, with the firmly fixed resolution not to ac-There is a curiously involved sentend

in the memorandum-indeed there are several such-in which Mr. CROOKS wishes apparently to urge that literary and scien-tific studies should be placed on an equal footing. That is exactly why we have con-tended all along that it was obviously unjust to elevate the classical chair above the chairs of mathematics, mental philosophy and the neural science of the above the charts of mathematics, mental philosophy, and the natural sciences. If the Minister has come over to our side we rejoice at his conversion, notwithstanding its tardiness"—For while the lamp holds "out to burn,"—Mr. CROOKS knows the rest. The announcement that Mr. MAURICE HUTTON, of Merton College, has been ap-

few weeks. Both parties have selected their candidates, and the issue betwee them will be decided within a fortnight. The Reformers of West Toronto have man-aged to secure Ald. RYAN as some degrees better than no candidate at all ; but they have no heart in the contest, and the re-sult is, in effect, decided already. No one can have read the curt and desponding announcement in Saturday's *Globe* without seeing that, even in the organ's opinion, the game is up. Mr. RYAN was chosen in default of a better candidate—the thirteenth of the baker's dozen, all of whom declined except himself. This is not an encouraging state of things to begin with. So long as there was a hope of luring or forcing Mr. BETHUNE into the field, the organ could afford to play the braggart, but on Saturday its tone was abjectly mathematical state of the set of the state of the state of the braggart, but on Saturday its tone was abjectly The Reformers of West Toronto have man weak and subdued. On Friday, BEATY was admonished to look out. the beating he will surely receive ;" population. The monuments of their regime are upon every hill—here the poor-house, yonder the police-barrack. The face of the country is in the last degree deso-late—vast areas of bog and unreclaimed mountain, the wretched shielin by the road side a degree discourt of the country is in the last degree deso-late wretched shielin by the

The Globe gives up the great stove outrage, Gurney's price lists not harmonizing with the robbery and monopoly theory :---

Range.... Large range.... Cooking stove... The robbery theory appears all the more ab-surd when it is remembered that iron was 22 per cent. cheaper in 1878 than it is to-day, and that wages have, been increased 10 per cent. since the new tariff came into force.

The Mitchell Recorder, a staunch Reform journal, joins with the Montreal Herald, the Canadian Spectator, and other Liberal papers, in approving of the construction of Pacific railway out of the North-West lands 

We are told in an article on "The Caucus in England," published in the International Review for August, that "one of the most plausible arguments in favour of the caucus is that it hinders a superfluity of Liberal can-didates and a consequent diminution of the Liberal majority." No explanation is, how-ever, given as to the proper action to be taken when, as in the case of West Toronto, there is a scarcity of Liberal candidates, and only after unwards of a dozen persons had only after upwards of a dozen persons had been asked to stand a victim can be found. In this case the caucus will undoubtedly have the effect of preventing the possibility of a Liberal majority.

The New Brunswick press are generally taking up the question of a direct line of steam communication from St. John to Liver-pool in connection with the cattle trade, and pool in connection with the cattle trade, and urging the project upon public attention. The benefits of such an enterprise are ap-parent, but as they would be purely local those journals which are looking to the Gov-ernment for a subsidy have hardly made out their case. There ought to be money enough in the trade to warrant the putting of a steam-ship on this route without appealing to the general Government for aid. It is a mistaken view of the National Policy which supposes that the State is to do everything, or to super-sede private enterprise. sede private enterprise.

The Italian Parliament has just decided to levy a heavy tax on titles of nobility. A trade. prince is to pay a tax of \$6,000, a duke \$5,000, and a marquis \$800. This measure \$6,000, and a marquis \$800. This measure seems to be in accordance with sound econo-mic principles, inasmuch as a title of nobility is clearly a luxury, and as such one of the most proper subjects of taxation. The effect will be to thin out the ranks of the Italian aristocracy, as many of them who have not the essential scale. Something of the same principle obtains in a milder form in England, where armorial bearings are taxed. Burns' oft-couted line "The rank is but the Burns' oft-quoted line "The rank is but the guinea-stamp," will hereafter have a special significance in the domains of King Humbert. A New York court has rendered a decision

the expenses of governing the country, by reducing the number of members, and es-pecially by abolishing all useless Legislative bodies." The Reform party has been in power in Ontario since 1871, but so far from attempting to frame a national policy such as the *Telescope* suggests, they have increased the number of members, the sessional indem-nity, the number of Ministers, and the cost of government. in 1878 he was only giving 8 lbs., and not more than once in ten years has he given more pounds of sugar for a dollar than now. The sugar now old at 11 lbs. for \$1 has never been cheaper here than 12 lbs. for \$1; while the statement that the sugar now sold at 8 lbs. for \$1 could formerly be got at 12, 13, and 14 lbs. simply makes our grocers wonder who has been stuffing the Globe."

Mr. George Stephen, of Montreal, has sent cheque for \$5,000 to Principal Grant, to be used in any way he thinks best for Queen's College. This is the fifth subscription of that

amount received by Queen's within the last two years; one being from Toronto, two from Ottawa, one from Kingston, and now one from Montreal. Mr. Stephen's subscrip-tion is, we understand, to be used in fitting tion is, we understand, to be used in fitting up with modern apparatus and improvements the laboratories connected with the chemistry and physics class-rooms in the new buildings. These improvements are being made under the superintendence of Professors Dupnis and Williamson—the professors respectively of those classes—and the results promise to be most satisfactory to all students of science. It is a hopeful augury for higher educa-tion when the leading business men of the country express such solid sympathy with it.

The cry is often raised that the construction of a trans-continental railway is beyond the resources of Canada. Against a total outlay of two hundred millions must be placed Government lands in the North-West of sufficient value to repay its entire cost. The colonists of South Africa would think our position a most favourable one. The railway extension proposals of the Government of Cape Colony far exceed in proportion those of this Dominion when the resources and populatio of the colonies are considered. The Cape scheme embraces eight considerable under-taking an exceed to considerable undertakings, involving an aggregate expenditure of fifty millions of dollars. Both political of firty millions of dollars. Both political parties are agreed as to the principles of the bills, but sectional jealousies will doubtless develop themselves when the details are under discussion. Judged by the South African standard, the Canadian Pacific rail. way cannot be viewed as impracticable even by disciples of Mr. Blake.

Col. Shaw, the American consul at Manchester and formerly consul in this city, writes to the State Department at Washington as follows :-- " I cannot overstate the unrest and dark forebodings which fill the minds of the wisest and best in England at the pre-sent time. A pretty clear knowledge of the of the wisest and best in England at the pre-sent time. A pretty clear knowledge of the dangers and doubts which press upon them convinces me that a change in sentiment is coming over the people, and unless rival nations modify their tariffs England will speedily erect similar barriers in self-defence. I know that this is not the popular view, but I am so impressed with the influences which are at work that I submit this opinion to the department under a sense of dury believing department under a sense of duty, believing, as I do, that it is well founded." Mr. Webster, the American consul at Sheffield, says .--- "So strong is the feeling in favour of protection that this question may become an influential one at the next general election, unless there should be a speedy revival of trade"

About \$90,000 is spent every year on colon-

# rement would be a most desired tring details, we must look upo ral principles of the scheme with nendation." The St. John Globe s om the Maritime Provinces point of ink that an arrangement of this road must be built-would be an any of the schemes which has ye fore the country." This is son yere on Mr. Mackenzie, but it is gra of that on the railway question is a single state of the second s AGRICULTURAL NOTES. The signs are that there will be a

heat. The English crop, although the average, is a better one than ha eaped for three years; while there cedented harvest in the State aprecedented that has suffered som Russia, the wheat has suffered some still reckoning 100 as the average, it lieved the yield will reach 80. It we wise act for the Canadian farmers to their crop as early as possible, and wait for a rise which, it is almost safe ill never come

st settlement or block it altoget

t-would be a most de

The New Glasgow Plaindealer, from the free trade papers quote very freely to grief the other day. It announce the agency of an Ontario agricultural ment foundry had been established at ericton, N.B., and had starved out factory of the same kind. As the sta factory of the same kind. As the star must have been due to keen competitio case did not tally with the *Plaindeale* that the Maritime people are being role the tariff. It turns out, however, it story was not altogether true. The *M Farmer*, published at Fredericton, say Bros., of Ontario, have placed an there, but the local foundry, so far fron closed up, is doing a rushing trade, a more orders on hand than it can fill thi The Ontario agency is also doing w short, the farmers are getting cheap short, the farmers are getting cheap chines, and the town is profiting by a

A noteworthy feature of the outcry by the anti-national press of the M Provinces against Ontario competition

manufacture of agricultural implementation in the second s crushed out by American competito an absurdity ; that if American good an absurdity ; that if American goods sold below cost, it was a benefit to us a an injury ; and that if a Canadian in could not stand the pressure it had close down. Now, when Ontario ento is pushing legitimate business in the Ma Provinces, they cry out against the co tion from us which they welcomed o part of the Americans. This inconsi only goes to show that the anti-tariff ment of the Maritime Provinces is dis anti-national.

Our fruit growers are, no doubt, co

ing which is the best market for their of products. England still affords an mtlet, and if Ontario growers do mo ontlet, and if Untario growers do an their ventures profitable, the blame, v gine, will lie with themselves. London declare that the apples coming from and New York' suit the market best, 1 of their uniform size and colour, and the with which they are handled and I Next in estimation come the Onta Quebec apples, which, in the opini Old Country experts, are as a rule can handled and put up in nice package Nova Scotia grower, now in England, that increased care must be exerci-handling and culling ; that apples sho packed in barrels of not less size than t a half bushels, with seasoned staves, an a hair ousness, with seasoned staves, am it would pay well to ship early yar especially if each apple was wrapped ately in tissue paper. English buyers Canadian apples, on account of their he qualities, but they require them to be sh in first-class condition. It begins to look as though the E authorities had tolerably good ground their refusal to remove the restrictions regard to the slaughtering of American at the port of arrival. The report of Lyman, a special agent sent by the Wa Lyman, a special agent sent by the was ton Department of Agriculture to ex-imported cattle in England, which we lish in another column, contains some-ling disclosures as to the extent and y lence of the disease in the "U States, which may well make English disposed to use extra car The statement that Canadian cattle nd to be infected is probably unfou as if so, it is very singular that the about the American commissioner gladly make the most of any circums tending to establish the prevalence disease here, to prevent the English di ating in favour of our exporters. It is wident, that before any further priv an be hoped for in promotion of the At an be noped for in promotion of the trade, the Americans must show genergy in stamping out the disease at

pointed will give rise to no protest, ways providing the scheme contemplated in Mr. WARREN'S case has been abandoned. If that be the case, Mr. HUTTON will meet with a cordial welcome in Ontario; if not, the storm just over will be a trifle com pared with that which is to come. FACE TO FACE. Ar length the Dominion Opposition may enjoy the opportunity its organ in this city has professed to long for during the past

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE DOMINION. Exports, year ending 30th June,

1880..... Imports, year ending 30th June, 880 ..... 86,346.088

Imported. Exported.

Year ending 30th June, 1830..... \$86,346,058 \$87,757,714 Year ending 30th June, 1879..... 81,964,427 71,491,255

Increase in 1880 over 1879. ..... \$ 4,381,661 \$16,266,459 This leads us to believe that we are getti into a very healthy state of trade, in which our exports exceed our imports largely, but our imports show that we have still a margin for the purchase of what may be called luxuries. The cotton factories are paying dividends for the first time—but the dividends they are paying show that their pro-dends they are paying show that their pro-dits are only fair and moderate; and this disposes of the notion that they are robbing the people. The coal mines of the Eastern Provinces are putting out more coal now than for many years past; and though the Opposition papers call attention to the fact that more coal than ever is imported, that only proves that more coal is used for in-dustrial purposes, and does not disprove the fact that far larger quantities of Nova Sectia coal also are used than ever before. The bankruptcies of the past period are smaller than ever before. This proves that we have reached the bottom of financial hollowness, and that business is on a firmer basis. Our securities continue good, in spite of the outcries of an Opposition who proclaimed that our circulation was being inflated. And our Ministers in England seem to have had a fair measure of success. Taking one consideration with another, the condition of the Dominion is not such as we need deplore, and the signs of the times are signs in which we may reason-ably rejoice. ces are putting out more coal nov

## TMMIGRATION.

THE attempt to prejudice the workmen in West Toronto against the Dominion Government because of their immigration policy is not likely to be successful. Mr. Porn had no sooner made himself acquainted with the new machinery which M. Sr. JUST and M. PELLETIER had introduced into the Bureau of Immigration, than he abolished the system of assisted passages, except in the case of bona fide farm labourers. Under the previous Government, enormous sums were spent on im-migration during the lean years from 1874 to 1878 :

1872-3	\$277,400
1873-4	318,600
1874-5	302,800
1875-6	
1876-7	354,000
1877-8	180,700

Ontario Government, with a specia Ion bureau in full blast, had also ted the assisted-passage system. In , when the hard times were about set-in, Mr. MACKENZIE appointed Mr. JEN-Agent-General and Ohlef Immigration er ; and from that time the defeat of the Government, the efforts of the ex-member for Dundee and of his successor, Mr. AWAND, of Nova Scotia, were directed to catching all the immi-grants they could lay their hands on, re-gardless of the expense, or of the unfa-yourable condition of the Canadian labour

.

present Government, or does it prefer a return to the good old days of the Mac-KENZIE regime ? Mr. WHELER'S friends say the men now in power have increased the public burdens; but who is responsible for the deficits which rendered new taxes for the denoits which rendered new taxes necessary for the maintenance of the pub-lic credit? And, if the present tariff is objectionable, by what means would Sir RIOHARD have raised more revenue, if not by increased taxation? The Government imposed the new burdens in such a way as to protect agriculture, industry, and com-merce; Sir RIGHARD boldly declared that he would have increased the income tax if there had been one—in other words, that and admittedly individual. There is a one moral code for private li and another for public life. M he would have resorted to direct taxation. Would the farmers of North Ontario prefer direct taxation and one-sided free trade to indirect taxes levied in the interest of our own people? They are told that they are being robbed by the manufacturer and the mechanic, while in the same breath the mechanics and manufacturers of West are members one of another, whether they are neighbours, fellow-townsmen, fellow-countrymen, or leaders of men. To this extent most people will agree with us; but then the difficult question arises, How far should religious opinion have weight in politics? This is evidently not a mere Toronto are told that the tariff enables the farmer to rob them ; but the best evidence question of conduct, although it contains one. Most people would say that if a man supports a politician simply because he is of the same faith as oneself a wrong is that no class of the community is suffering from "monopolies," agricultural or in-dustrial, is the fact that the country as a

## whole is more prosperous to-day than it has been for many years. done; and why? Because it is makin too much of what may be a mere form

THE BOUNDARY OUTRAGE.

THE electors of West Toronto and of the ples. Religion is a guide to princip province at large are asked to avenge the so far as they have to do with conscie but it is an obtruded element where great boundary outrage. Mr. MACKENit suggests personal predilections. No zis, without consulting Parliament, ap-pointed commissioners to determine the one can serve conscience ostensibly by violating it substantially. If a man be not north-west boundary of the province, guided by religious motives in his choice of opinions, and chooses to vote contrary to what he believes to be sound policy, a pretended zeal for creed or church should and was prepared to accept their award without asking Parliament to consent to or affirm it. On the principle that the people's representatives should have a voice in public affairs, particularly on a question of territorial rights and jurisdicdemands is that they shall vote conscien tion, the ex-Premier's action was indefentiously, and exercise charity towards those who are opposed to them. A serious question now arises—how far religion should have weight on disputed sible. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, on the other hand, neither accepted nor rejected the award of the irresponsible arbiters, but re-ferred it to a Committee preparatory to submitting it to the House. This is where the matter rests now; and none but a wild partisan would charge him with "spoliation," "swindling," "robbery," and "treason." If the award is a just one, it will not be disturbed, and On-tario will receive what is claimed for her; if it is not a just one, she will not attempt to exact more than she is entitled to. The reference of the case to a Committee sible. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, on the other

to exact more than she is entitled to. The reference of the case to a Committee has undoubtedly entailed delay, but On-tario loses nothing by it. If it were a land full of people and flowing with milk and honey, or if our farmers sons were longing to settle there, there might be some reason in the complaint against the Government; but it is far otherwise. It is, in the fullest meaning of the words, a desert place. White men have gone in there for a life of speculation or adven-ture, but the majority of its inhabitants are Indians, and mostly pagans at that. The annexation and government of such a he religiously maintains, and, so far as his influence extends, enforce them upon the The annexation and government of such a territory would entail enormous expense upon the Province, and benefit us little ; Legislature. The State, being an abstraction in one sense, has no right to meddle with the faith of individuals ; but the lat-ter are bound to bring religion to the disupon the Province, and benefit us little; indeed, the secret of the *Globe's* eager-ness to have it annexed is the unlimited patronage that would be thrown into the hands of the Local Government. In 1876 Mr. MACKENZIE established a little Court at Battleford, at a cost of \$35,000 a charge of their duties as constituent members of the body corporate. It may be objected that Scripture throws but little light upon man as a citizen, and

road side, a decrepit and disheartened pea-santry, and universal blight. The young men and women have fied to America; and their fathers and mothers are not livfrom religion, or even ordinary morality. Now, if religion, especially the form of it which we profess in Christian lands, means and their fathers and mothers are not liv-ing, but simply awaiting the hour of a merciful deliverance. The only relief to this gloomy picture is to be found in the gay uniforms of the military patrols, the business-like air of the process-server, and in the contentment of his lordship's bul-locks standing knee-deep in the rich demonstration anything, it means a spiritual influence which rules the entire being, and is concerned with the whole man, descending even to the thoughts and intents of the heart. The State is only an aggregate of individuals, and each unit of the community is as clearly responsible for his political acts as for those which are distinctively

locks standing knee-deep in the rich demeanes. But nothing can justify murder, not even this apotheosis of man's inhumanity to man, and the agitators who urge the people to it are their worst enemies. Con-stitutional agitation will bring relief some day, if there is justice under heaven ; meantime perhaps the easiest solution is in wholesale emigration to lands where every man is his own landlord, and where the eifts of nature are neither corrupted nor gifts of nature are neither corrupted nor

THE CLASSICAL PROFESSORSHIP.

AT length this vexed subject of controversy has entered upon another, and, let us hope, its last, phase. It is formally announced that Mr. WARREN has refused to concord, where there are a hundred plain points of dissidence founded upon principlace himself in a false and untenable position, and therefore declines the professorship. It is unfortunate that we owe to his gentlemanly instincts what ought to have resulted, but perhaps could hardly have been expected, from the Minister's own sense of propriety and justice in the matter. Mr. CROOKS professes to be liberal, yet no one has less confidence or respect for public opinion, or more profound satisfaction in himself and his own crude notions. . The verdict of the press, on both sides, was against him ; the college faculty, as he very well knew, resented the slight to which it was proposed to subject them; and yet, with the crass obstinacy characteristic of him, neither attacks nor remonstrances were of any avail. Mr. WARREN has certainly shown that he possesses a more sen-sitive nature, and so soon as he dis-covered the real state of things, withdrew covered the real state of things, withdrew at once, like a man of sense and spirit. Perhaps this episode in his Ministerial career may teach Mr. Ozooks that his au-tocratic self-sufficiency will not pass mus-ter in the province of Ontario, though we doubt it much. Ministers in Toronto have too much power in their hands. For more than ping months in the year they have than nine months in the year they have the power to do as they please, and dur-ing the other two or three, with a powerful majority at their backs, are practically irres-ponsible. The possession of authority so unrestrained as this is sure to lead to arbiunrestrained as this is sure to lead to arbi-trary acts, and Mr. CROOKS has merely illustrated this fact in an exaggerated way. No sconer was it clear that the people cen-sured his course then he became more firmly wedded to it. Indeed we are not sure that he did not consider it a piece of sure that he did not consider it a piece of sure that he did not consider it a piece of grave impertinence to criticize, much less to censure, his arbitrary action. He is well out of this difficulty, however, no thanks to his own discretion, and it is to be hoped he will not so readily fall into another. nother. \* The Minister's " memorandum." which

The finance of the region, so ably performed by ex-Lieut. Governor Macronaun, Macronaun,

ed peathe other side. EDITORIAL NOTES.

Kansas, Texas, Minnesota, Missouri, and

Dakota, which, according to Mesars, Blake and Mackenzie, have grown marvellously in wealth and population, owe their develop wealth and population, owe their development mainly to railroads built by companiout of the land. The Whitby Chronicle is not satisfied with

the manner in which the North Ontario Reformers are conducting the campaign in that constituency. They say that with the large Government majority at Ottawa, one Reform member more or less is of no consequence; and the cavassers are apathetic and lazy. Did the *Chronicle* ever see its party friends alouching and malingering in this way when they had a good cause ?

of the argument that the N. P. is injuring

the Hull iron industry. Two tons of ore and a ton and a half of coal are required to make a ton of pig iron. An Ohio firm ships the Hull ore to Niles, O., at a cost of \$9 per ton; and coal can be laid down at Hull for \$6 a ton, duty included. Hence, while the Ohio men pay \$18 in freight for the ore used in manufacturing a ton of pig, the Hull smelters pay only \$9 for the coal required for a ton of pig, leaving them a clear margin of \$9 a ton on which to compete with their American rivals.

tional system until all the members of the Central Committee can write English cor-rectly. When that day dawns, then let the Local Government begin on the magistrates. The Halton News says some of the newly ap-pointed J.P.'s in Peel can hardly write their own names; many of them spell on phonetic principles which would baffle the most learned; while others "cannot place their signatures on anything less than the side of a barn, and would just as soon swear a man upon an old copy of Worcester's Dictionary as upon the Bible."

paper, says "if Sir John Macdonald succeeds in not only getting English capitalists to con-struct but also to work the line when finished, he will have performed a valuable work for Canada, which will not be soon forgotten." The construction of the Pacific railway out of the lands finds favour with the better class of Reform journals. Those who oppose it are the malcontents who obstruct everything pro-posed by the Ottawa Government, and the rag-money men who want to have it built with irredeemable due-bills issued on the strength of the wealth of the country, over which the Government has no control. The bold action of the managers of the

Teronto Exhibition in initiating measures for holding an International Exhibition in this holding an International Exhibition in this city next year is deserving of the warmest endorsation by the citizens. There can be no question but that such a gathering, founded on the wast collection of exhibits at the Mel-bourne Exhibition, which it is proposed to transport here, would prove, in combination with our regular show, a splendid attraction. If the project is vigorously entered upon, the necessary funds will doubtless be raised, and both the city, the province, and the Domin-ion will be many times recouped the outlay.

Mr. Whittaker, a large manufacturer of Manchester, England, and who visited Can Manchester, England, and who visited Can-ada in the spring with a view to establishing one of his sons in business here, has written to a friend in Ottawa stating that he has fully made up his mind to a start a cotton fac-tory in Canada capable of giving employment to 300 hands. The site will be fixed on when he returns in the spring, and among the places mentioned are Lachute, Port Hope, Valleyfield, and Beauharnois. Does any man of common sense seriously imagine that such a venture would ever have been dreamed of but for the N. P. ? or 14 pounds for a dollar, the hou

national policy that we require is retrench-ment of the expenditure within the revenue, reduction of taxes, and a general reduction in

and they do not care to quarrel with the local bosses. A correspondent writes from Minden township that irregularities exist on the Bobcaygeon road works, which are in charge of Mr. W. Hartle. This hear damage Minden township that irregularities exist on the Bobcaygeon road works, which are in charge of Mr. W. Hartle. This boss draws a day, and not content with that, employs its brothers; sons, hired men and friends; so that what is left of the appropriation after the Hartle party has been appeased does not go very far among the poor settlers in the district. Mr. Fraser will no doubt look into in a case which, must be of frequent recurr rence in that land of easy divorces. A man from whom his wife obtained a divorce in from whom his wife obtained a divorce in New York State re-married in another state during the lifetime of his first wife, and then , resumed his residence in New York, where he died. The question of inheritance came up as between the children of the two marriages, when the court pronounced the children of the second marriage illegitimate and not en-titled to share in the father's property. Such cases are of every day occurrence, and it is doubtful whether the obvious injustice to the issue of such unions of dubious legality will be compensated by the value of the decision as a deterrent. If anybody is to be punished it should be the parties who contract such mar-The action of the United States Govern

ment in compelling the steamship company to carry back to Europe John Kempft, pauper, sixty years old, shipped from Baden to sixty years old, snipped from Baden to America by his village authorities, is worthy of imitation by this Dominion. While Canada requires, and will gladly welcome, able-bodied, intelligent emigrants, and, of course, capitalists, there is no room for foreign paupers transported to these shores by poor law authorities with a view to save the cost of maintaining them. More the law should be the parties who contract such mar-riages, at the time, and not their innocent chil-The Montreal Journal of Commerce, often law authorities with a view to save the cost of maintaining them. Nevertheless, there were several cases last year where this had been done. This is a country of workers, and lazy fellows who drift out here from the Old Country should remember that if they fail to secure a livelihood at home they have a still worse chance alweed For man who quoted by the Opposition journals, in an article on the Pacificrailway, says :---"Admitting the strong objections that exist to the ting the strong objections that exist to the transference of a large quantity of land to a company whose chief object would be to make money out of it, we are-inclined to the opinion that special grants to railroad com-panies have not obstructed colonization. A railroad company is more interested in the settlement of the country than in holding the land for higher prices, and we believe that the land would be taken up at least as fast if owned by a railway company as if it refail to secure a livelihood at home they have a still worse chance abroad. For men who have neither trade, profession, nor capital this affords a poor field, and it is desirable that the people of the United Kingdom should know this. This Dominion offers splendid opportunities to emigrants, but they must be of the right class.

ine iand would be taken up at reast as rast if owned by a railway company as if it re-mained in possession of the Government." The Journal might have cited the case of those Reform Edens, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Texas, where the railroad companies are the only immigration agents. To add to Britain's troubles in the East, there is now danger of trouble arising on the Burmese frontier. English journals received by the last mail explain the question at issue. It appears that some time ago the Nyoung Oke Prince raised the standard of rebellion, but his troops were instantly scattered and he and they fied into British Burmah. He gave himself up to the police, who for some unexplained reason turned him loose; he was next heard of in King Theebau's do-minions, but within a couple of miles of English territory, with an army of 1,500 men, which was steadily increasing. No final settlement resulted from the cam-paign, although the young Prince has a large following in King Theebau's dominions. The reigning monarch has shut himself up in his palace after having ordered the execution of a number of men on the ground that they were British spies. Burmah and Britain are supposed to be at peace, but recent acts are liable to cause a rupture, at least so soon as Ayoub Khan has been disposed of. by the last mail explain the question at issue. The Picton, N. S., Standard says :- "We must confess to entertaining an honest pride in the improved state of business in this country, brought on wholly by a governmencountry, brought on wholly by a governmen-tal policy the inauguration of which we did our utmost to advise. The fine weekly ship-ments of coal from our port, the many arrivals of large ships, the better markets for our farmers, the larger earnings of our pilots—all these are reasons why an advocate of the N. P. should congratulate himself on his deeds and words. It is cause for regret that one section of the community is so wilfully blind that it will not see these matters in their true aspect, but as no harm is done by its action, there is no great reason for undue sorrow. At all events In addressing the Belfast Chamber of Com-

great reason for undue sorrow. At all events, if our opponents will not see, they cannot but feel the benefits of the National Policy." The Charlottetown Herald, being asked to merce the other day, a Manchester gentleman said "Ireland would have been an infinitely show how the tariff pinches the Island people, poorer country than she is to-day if England had not always recognized the great principle of free trade between the sister kingdoms." Probably this orator had been so busily en-gaged in sizing his cottons with Chinese clay that he had not read up Irish history. The House of Commons, to begin with, declared says :--"What we have gained by confedera-tion seems to be this—we have relinquished every chance we possessed of obtaining access to the best markets for our produce, and have acquired the privilege of seeing our own markets staffed with therubbishy manufactures of Canada. As an example : Once on a time, before confederation, there were men among us who could furnish you with very handsome and well-made furniture. Such men we have House of Commons, to begin with, declared the importation of Irish cattle a public nui-sance, the object being to protect the English farmer. Then when the Irish took to killing farmer. Then when the Irish took to killing their cattle and exporting the beef in carcase, that, too, was prohibited. Not to be balked, they began to send the hide in the form of leather, and that was banned also. In de-spair they abandoned cattle and tried sheep, but Irish exports of wool were stopped; and when they manufactured it and began to ship woollens, the English manufacturer asked Parliament to stop that also, and it was done. The Cobden people are the lineal descendants of those fierce monopolists; they do not call it "monopoly" to-day, however, but "good will among men," and all the rest of it. us who could furnish you with very handsome and well-made furniture. Such men we have still, but they have to compete with the ill-made rubbish which is showered upon us from Quebec and Montreal, and they suit them-selves to the consequences." Here is a complaint, not that the Maritime consumer is being taxed to death, but that he is plagued with too much cheapness ! This is the worst tariff "outrage" yet recorded. The Owen Sound Times has been looking into the sugar monopoly question. The Globe having stated that instead of getting 12, 13,

Among Reformers the Government scheme or 14 pounds for a dollar, the housekeepen nowadays gets only 8 or 84 pounds, the Times for building the Pacific railway through the for building the Pacific railway through the agency of a company of English capitalists, bonussed with North-West lands, daily grows in favour. Every leading Opposition organ, except the *Globe*, endorses the project. Perhaps the most bitter opponeats of the general policy of the Government are the Liberal organs in New Brunswick; neverthe-less, they favour the proposals of the Admin-istration on the railway question. The St. John *Telegraph* says :--''If money can be got to build the road on the basis of the lands, and without holding them at rates that would nowadays gets only s or of points, the *transe* made enquiries, with this result :---" The first grocer we went to informed us that he gave I1 lbs, of sugar for the dollar, and of the very best granulated 8 lbs. This was the concurrent testimony of all whom we en-quired of, a manufacturing confectioner add-ing the fact that candies are sold wholesale in Owner Sound at the average unices as in Chi ing the fact that calles are sold wholesale in Owen Sound at the same prices as in Chi-cago; while one grocer, who did not support the N. P., informed us that he is now able to give from 11 to 12 lbs. of Porto Rico or Bar-badoes for \$1 and 9 lbs. granulated, that

A most depressing account of the pr condition of English agricultural distri given by a Canadian minister, Rev. A drews, who is at present visiting the country. He declares there was never credit given in Canada in our worst than is there given at present. Hardly than is there given in Canada in our worst than is there given at present. Hardly cash is paid on purchases in the rural tricts. In the depressed state of and agriculture the markets are pr by American and Canadian produc imported free of duty. Cotton g agricultural implements, cutlery and b and all articles of food are i everywhere and sold at prices that Fa everywhere, and sold at prices that En everywhere, and sold at prices that En producers cannot as yet find remuners The result is being seriously felt. "In county (Suffolk)," he says, "former large amount of chease was made for supply; now we find Canadian cheese of farmer's table, and their own dairies neglected." These statements prove clusively that English agricultural inte are being ruined by a free trade policy. it is to the benefit of Canadian farmers i doubted." but in this fact lies the true ex ation of the wholesale exodus of Bo ation of the wholesale exodus of B farmers to this continent and Aust Let them remember that this Dominion in nearestand most advantageous vantage gr from which to supply the people th United Kingdom with food products,

English journals are busily engaged in ing the report of Messrs. Read and the Imperial Commissioners who visited ada and the United States last year. locument is cleverly drawn in view of constituency interested in the opinions pressed. It sets out at length the ad ages presented by America to British f ars, and follows with a delineation of drawbacks. The latter include distant drawbacks. The latter include distance kets, the scourging system of crop severity of winter, drought, absence of water in western parts, and that the inc-of population will make cattle-ra-more costly. The deduction drawn costly. The deduction drawn English farmer is that the is still a good field. Mean m Hall, in Essex, is farming making the production of mil arm is a dairy farm, not a cow is see astures, all green and other food b ed to them in the sheds. Ma eming and strawberry growing are o mes by which the farmers are see t. The Glasgow *Herald* hits the nat which the farmers are see Glasgow Herald hits the naiten it suggests that the opin missioners may be true as to mer being ultimately able to ith his rival on the Amer out that it is not much consola that it is not much co their sons and gran

Still another cotton factory to be started

The Walkerton Telescope says

The Ottawa Herald knocks the bottom ou dren years afterwards. the Hull iron industry. Two tons of or

Ontario ought not to boast of her educ Central Committee can write English cor

The Elgin Gazette, an independent Reform paper, says "if Sir John Macdonald succeeds

