# The Weekly Mail,

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THE DAILY MAIL

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

NORTH ONTARIO.

THE election of Mr. MADILL in North Ontario 🗠 a remarkable event. It is an event of ill omen to the Mowar Government, which has pressed too hard on public patience and credulity. And it is a warning to those who have been endeavouring to represent the feeling of the province of Ontario as being hostile to the Liberal-Conservative party from every aspect. This constituency has long been the prize of Grit activity. It was represented by a Grit who appointed himself to an office in his own county. It is represented by a Grit in the Dominion Parliament. Every possible influence of men and money and local prejudice was brought to bear against Mr. MADILL in the contest. He had some disadvantages. He was young. He was not probably a practised political speaker and canvasser. He was on the side which is accustomed to lose in the local elections. But a high personal character, great energy and comendable perseverance on his own part, and a favouring change in public sentiment, have put him at the head of the poll, and ario is lost to the Grit partyprobably forever. The Mowar Govern nent must know that the reaction which s inevitable againsta Government too long n power will begin in some such way. This may be the be trusted not to endure forever the rule of men who under very specious masks can tolerate a good deal of corkscrewing and incorrect political conduct; who in the name of omy " can waste the public money; in the name of the " public interest " car pander to the private interest of their supporters, and in the name of "Liberalism take to themselves autocratic power and issue ukases against the enjoyment of private rights and property. If the result in North Ontario is indeed a "reaction," as we have a right to say, then it is a sign that will be gladly recognized by large gladly recognized by numbers of those who, however, have hitherto been supporters of this pretenfraudulent Administration. In any case it is a constituency won for our side and the Grit party. quite unlikely that any other verdict will hereafter be returned. Before the necessity arises for another election in that district, other districts will probably exhibit a similar revolt against the smothering influences of smug administrative mediocrity in Toronto, against the cheap and tinsel nny of the Chookses, the PARDEES, and

# est defenders. BRITISH AND INTERCOLONIAL

TRADE. Our readers will remember that some days ago we called attention to the delegation that had waited on Lord KIMBERLEY in regard to British and Intercolonial Trade; and we discussed in more than one issue the points of the Colonial Minister's speech. The deputation that waited on Lord KIMBERLEY was the outcrop of a movement which began in Canada last year, and culminated in a general meeting of delegates in London in February last, for the purpose of considering the commercial interests of the British Empire, the preservation of its unity and integrity by means of closer trade relations. At the first meeting a committee was appointed to consider the best means of securing the object of the conference. The Canadian members of the committee were Col. Gzowski (Toronto), Mr. R. R. DOBBLL (Quebec), and Mr. CHARLES CHURCHILL. This committee presented resolutions, which were' adopted, advising that the views of the colonies swould be ascertained it all matters of international trade concern, where rests might be involved : that mission should be appointed to to receive the trade and the tariffs of the empire : has a Department of State be established for the parp se of saking charge of e somerce and agriculture; and finally, that an association smould be formed for the purpose of advocating these

It has been already noted no doubt that incouraging success he so far attended the steps of this organization. In the irst place, the following advertisement rom the Times shows that an association

ent street, S.W. Secretary, A. C. Shelley, to m all communications should be addressed. liament street, S. W. Secretary, A. C. Shawhom all communications should be addre Objects.—The promotion of the commerci-terests of the British Empire, the preservat-its unity and integrity, and to draw closs trade relations between its various comp erritories.
Annual subscription, entitling members COMMITTEE.

The Right Hon. the Frederick Young, Esq. Lord Mayor. Sampson S. Lloyd, Esq. W. Strang, Esq. Chas. Palmer, Esq., M.P. Canada.

R. R. Gillespie, Esq. R. R. Dobell, Esq. Charles Churchill, Esq. Colonel Gzowski.

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Sir George Chambers. J. L. Ohlson, Esq.

Sir George Chambers. J. L. Ohlson, Esq. Neville Lubbock, Esq.

J. D. Thomson, Esq. A. J. Macdonald, Esq.

In the second place, the association has had an interview with the Colonial Minister, in the course of which he delivered the remarkable speech to which we have aluded. And in the third place, the House of Commons has adopted Sir Massey Lores' resolution in favour of the formation of a Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture ; and Mr. GLADSTONE has admitted that he assents to the proposition of Sir MASSEY LOPES, but sees, as he always does, lifficulties in the way of accomplishing the desired object.

It is obvious that the interests of Canada in this matter are very great. The establishment of a British Minister of commerce and Agriculture would be a very important step; and whether or not the colonies would be benefitted thereby is a point about which differences of opinion might reasonably be allowed to exist. The opinion of the London Standard, for nstance, is as follows :

"Under the present system, as Sir Massey Lopes pointed out, what is everybody's busi ness is nobody's business. And he thinks that some harm might already have been prevented had a department existed whose special duty it was to look after our commerial interests. He declares, for instance, that the colonies would never have been allo establish hostile tariffs; and whether we at fault. agree with him or not, we can see that a Minister of Commerce might easily supply information. or arguments, to a Colonial or information, or arguments, to a Colonial or Foreign Minister which would be of great value to him when engaged in such negoti

The gravity of this piece of stupidity eepens its comicality. It is quite certain that if the department was run on such ines as that, the colonies would soon find ccasion to quarrel with it, and would be driven to repudiate it quite emphatically. Our own apinion is different. We believe that such a Minister as is suggested would be a very useful personage. He would be the official medium through which facts, He would be 'information," and "arguments" could be conveyed from the colonies to Government. He would soon learn that the body of in England and in the colonies was not so strongly in favour of free trade as the Standard imagines; and he would find imself face to face (as without such a Minister the British Government will, in any case, find itself) with a problem of retaliation versus free trade which cannot be solved by an epigram or disposed of in an interview

Lord KIMBERLEY, in the interview which we referred before, expressed plainly enough his opinion of the impracicability of interfering with the colonial He even saw that there was some tariffs. thing to be said, from the point of success n favour of the Canadian tariff. And in time his Lordship might come to see tha his hands would probably be strengthened by conceding to popular wishes in Engand the policy his political friends con-demn in the colonies. In this conversion, as in the apparent conversion of the Lord Mayor of London and some others, the ew association may have an active part. Meantime it is apparent that a tide of opinion is rising in England in favour of self-protection, against which Cobdenism beginning of the end. and Brightism will have to struggle with

# NORTH WATERLOO.

WHETHERA re-count will result in seating Mr. BIGELOW in place of Mr. MADILL or not, there is no mistaking the significance of the contest. It is our conviction that the scrutiny will increase rather than diminish the majority in favour of the Liberal-Conservative candidate. However this may be, the fact remains that whereas Mr. Paxton was returned in 1879 by a majority of a hundred and ninety, at a time when the Opposition element was strongest, the supporter of Mr. Mowar is substantially defeated, however the figures may ultimately stand. The province is, in fact, out of humour with the old womanly—the maternal system of government. Were the men at the helm strong and vigorous, and had their rule anything of the masculine about it, it might be called patriarchal. But while it is arbitrary the Mowars. Time is on the side of the enough, there is no backbone to it, and it local Opposition in Ontario, and public opinion will probably veer round to that side too, for the public interests and is high time that there were a change in our domestic management. The present the public interests and Government has never recovered from the private rights have found in them their fatal taint which marked it from birth. The desertion of Messrs. BLAKE and MAC-KENZIE left the dominant party of the time headless, and the ingenious device of bringing down a judge from the bench, in the person of Mr. Mowar, was hit upon at a lucky moment. From that time to this constitutional government has been a mere urlesque in Ontario. The country is by a bureaucracy as imperious in conduct and as dictatorial in style as the

Globe itself could desire. At the last general election a fatal apathy lulled the Ontario Opposition nto inactivity. They had only a year before achieved a brilliant victory in the Dominion, and their organization should have remained perfect. It was not so, and the enemy, learning prudence from defeat, was on the alert stead of securing a stronger phalanx in the new House, the Liberal-Conservatives found themselves in every way weaker. So soon as Ministers discovered their strength, they at once launched out upon their dictatorial career. They possessed an overwhelming majority for four years they were masters the situation; and in consequence, from that day to this, instead of being the servants of the House and the province, they have daimed to be masters of both. For ten months in the year they are confessedly beyond control, and for the balance they are practically so. The Provincial Legis bature has become an expensive farce, made up of ciphers only of use on a division list. The Cabinet is executive, legislature, and

all inche, and occasionally judicial also when the courts do not please it. The language of Ministers during the year or two has savoured strongly of autocracy. Mr. Mowar is blandly dictatorial, Mr. GROOKS blunderingly and stu-pilly so, and Mr. Franks insultingly and domineeringly of the same stripe. The reaction in North Ontario proves to demonstration that the people of Ontario are sick of the pinatore regime. It is beginning to be felt that the Opposition should be strengthened, and that parliamentary governments. entary gov-

Unless our local legislatures are to degen erate into exaggerated county councils there must be a speedy change. The electorate will soon inquire why they are asked to defray the immense sum required to keep up a body, the members of which are simply called together for a few weeks every year to register the edicts of an absolute Government. If only to vindicate the propriety of parliamentary institutions, the people are bound to protest against the existing system. Every additional supporter given to Mr. Mowar is a fatal blow against local autonomy. It serves only to supply another argument against the fed-

eral system. The circumstances under which the two constituencies have been opened is, to the highest degree, discreditable. Both Mr. PAXTON and Mr. MOSES SPRINGER WETE rirtually made sheriffs before they resigned their seats. That fact alone is om a Reform point of view—supposing ir. Blake to be leader in truth as well Mr. BLAKE to be as in name-a sufficient condemnation o e appointment within their own counties of both men. The insolence which openly rewarded two of the legislative ciphers nly paralleled by the impudent denial that they had been appointed. The electors of North Waterloo are now asked to acept a nominee of the party, on the renmendation of a salaried officer of the province. Mr. SPRINGER has had the merity to say that he resigns in order to candidate for the Waterloo shrievalty loes not every man in the county know that he is telling a shameless untruth ose who are acquainted with the redoubtable member not know that he is not the man to get down until he has in black and white the assurance that he can get up better? The fraud perpetrated in both cases is palpable; but in North Waterloo it has been disgracefully and even ostenta tiously made patent. If the Liberal-Conservatives cannot succeed in defeating Mr. SPRINGER, their organization must be badly

### THE FISHERY PAYMENT THE result of international disputes is

always difficult to toresee. But probably

no one expected that Great Britain would pay £15,000 sterling to the American fishermen who transgressed the laws of Newfoundland at Fortune Bay. Lord SALISBURY had repudiated the claim of the Americans. The Newfoundland Government had shown that it was ill-founded. And all the facts and the law seemed to be against the justice of it. But the whole claim for damages has been paid by a Government which in its despatch of October. 1880, had repudiated the grounds on which damages were laid. Lord GRANVILLE'S letter LOWELL pointed out the fact that the claim for damages was based on the alleged disturbance of Americans in a fishing to which they had no right under the Treaty of Washington. He also declined to agree to the proposition that the American fishermen had a right to use the fishing grounds free from the control of local laws and regulations. He admitted, however, that the violence of the Newfoundland fisherman was wrong, and that if substantial damage resulted from it damages would be By a very liberal interpretation of this admission, it has been concluded to pay the demands of the Americans. The m would be sufficient, we think, purchase the whole fleet that was errupted, and to fit them out for half a dozen voyages. But it is paid; and there is an end of Doubtless the British Government conceded something to cantankerousness, which is apt to be the note of American diplomacy. Our interest in the case is not pressing; but it is not unimportant. The ude of Great Britain on the fisher question must inevitably affect the fortunes of Canada at the next negotiation concerning the use of our fishery grounds. We had thought that we had taught the British authorities the merit of firmness; but it is possible that we may have, as a nation, to go over the lesson again. Meantime it is interesting to learn that arrangements are to be made to prevent misunderstandings in future. We have lowever, no faith in such arrangements. They have often been made, but the American fishermen and officials have never been able to understand them.

# "WE" AND "THEY."

Our contemporary the St. John Telegraph will find in the events of the Colchester contest some ground for reconsidering its indignation at our accusation of a want of national feeling among the Grit Opposition in the east. Nothing is more remarkable in the current discussion in the Colchester election than the fact that the issues are all twelve years old. The Upper Province Opposition papers talk of the "Pacific railway syndicate," and the 'infamous N. P." as things against which Grit Opposition-are likely to protest. It however, quite obvious that the Opposition in Colchester do not base their hopes of triumph on the infamous N. P., or on the Pacific railway bargain; but on such success as they may have in reviving for a short time the bad and bitter old anti-confederate feeling -not the honest feeling of the people of 1867-8 against a constitutional which they detested, but the mean and selfish feeling, the dishonest and disloyal feeling—of the faction which persisted in a opeless opposition for the sake of keeping hold of the local patronage and power, which looked to annexation as the best result that could be accomplished, and which persecuted Messrs. Howe and Mc-LELAN for obtaining better terms for the It was the object of Howe and McLelan to make their country peaceful and contented, under conlitions which were inevitable because they were conditions arising from colonial necessity and from Imperial policy. It was the policy of the faction which opposed these gentlemen to keep alive the local hostility in order to keep their control of local sources of patronage and corruption. And they maintained that hostility as far as they could even under Mr. MACKENZIE's They were shouting against union public, even when in private they were begging for offices. And in their election tests against the principle of Union they were aided by money filched from the treasury of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. It is the old faction which is now opposing Mr. McLelan in Colchester, denouncing him because twelve years ago he did his country a great service (to their private disadvantage), and endeavouring to revive the antipathy to Canada and the Union by which, for years, they throve in the local affairs of the province. The opposition in Colchester is not against the National Policy or the Pacific railway, certainly not altogether; it is largely an opposition to Canada and to the Union. If the Opposition in this quarter like the position, and relish such all

contemporary thinks that its party in ocal press, are exhibiting a creditable naonal aspect, we shall be surprised still

#### THE TARIFF AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Norming can be more absurd than the statement that the tariff of 1879 was breach of faith with the Maritime Provnces. There was no part of this Dominion in which the National Policy was more fully and ably discussed than in the Lower Provinces. Sir RICHARD CALTWRIGHT, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Mr. MACKENZIE, the candidates in the counties and the local press, had the whole subject out for debate in a way that left no point untouched and no view unconsidered. There was no part of the Dominion in which the National Policy was more denounced by the Grit speakers and writers than in the Lower Provinces. The whole case against that policy was presented day after day for nearly years; and the people were asked to reect it on every ground that could be made to sustain an appeal to their prejudices and their pockets. On the other hand here was no part of the country in which the merits of protection pure and simple were more boldly and broadly stated; in which the National Policy was more fully accepted in its widest sense. The Lower Province people had every possible opportunity of discussing the subject, and of understanding its every point. In Nova Scotia in particular the battle was long and warmly contested. The interests of that province, such as the West India trade, coal mining, and sugar refining, were nvolved in the success of the Nationa Policy : and over these three a hot battle was fought. Then, with the fullest information on the subject, the people by an overwhelming majority accepted the National Policy. What then can be more absurd than to say that the Lower Province people were "deceived" by the National Suppose the tariff is higher than some of them expected, what then? In the first place, the people were told that the National Policy meant, in the minds of those who advocated it, just as much pro ection as would protect. The people fully understood that fact. In the second place they have since learned from the lips of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT and the other leaders of the Opposition that if these men had come into power, the tariff (or taxes) would have been raised. And Mr. CHARLTON has told them that under the next Liberal Government it may be a little higher than at present. These facts expose at once the untruthfulness of the argument that the Lower Provinces were ceived, and the hypocrisy of those who make use of it.

UNBELIEF AS A FASHION. Norming strikes the reflective observer passing mental phenomena more impressively than the degmatic attitude of scepticism. It professes to know nothing about what is unseen and eternal, and so far it has a right to go, in the individual agnostic. But modern professors of no faith are not content with a confession which should engender, not arrogance, but numility. They must needs go farther, and assert authoritatively that nothing can be known about the Creator or the human scul. How, let us ask, do those who know nothing come to know that? Whence do they derive the power to limit the range of human knowledge, or, being destitute of spiritual vision themselves, deny with angry positiveness the existence of those things which can only be "spiritual-'ly discerned"? Is not the feeling of the race, surviving all religious revolutions, all temporary upheavals, all substantial changes, worthy of the deepest and most serious respect? How comes it that after all the changes which have passed over mankind, widening its view, expanding its aspirations, increasing its knowledge, there remains still, as the sole nexus which unites the race from the dawn of history until now, the instinct of worship, the aspirations outward and up-ward towards God and a world "ayont"?

Is it by chance that man to-day, after millenniums of development, feels more acutely than ever his sense of dependence, ongs with spiritual hunger for the bread which perishes not, and lifts his eyes more wistfully than in ages past for a glimpse of the everlasting hills, thence expecting aid ? Science, with the five senses at its command, affects to explain all things in matter and forces; how does it explain this, the most persistent of human tendencies? If man be the product of evolution-and we are not here concerned to affirm or dispute it—how comes it that the spiritual part of him so strenuously asserts itself in spite of all attempts to ignore it? There it is; le us have a rational account of its genesis. and a fair cause for its survival up to this the people of Colchester"-meaning the hour. The truth is that at this point physical science, despite the gigantic stride it has made during a generation, is impotent. The limit is reached; and ove the portal of the unseen, vet none the less certain, universe of spirit is inscribed, as a warning to materialistic presumption :

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." One has only to look back upon the his tory of "free thought," so called, to see how lame and impotent have been its re-sults. The agnostics of to-day are not less confident than those who went before them, and they are dogmatic and sanguine with as Jittle reason. Where are all the sceptical movements of the past, when the neans of unbelief were raised about the naked altar of chaos over the final overthrow of Christian beliefs? Where have final overthrow of religion centuries ago, their works departed who proclaimed the but into the limbe of utter oblivion? all the melancholy human records found in spiritual geology none is more affecting than that of abortive unbelief. Let those wh are to-day exulting over the decay of faith ponder upon the history of the past. Let the books be opened, and the English Deism, French Illuminism, and German Rationalism of the last century studied, in order that the fate of modern Agnosticism may be read between the

In no case has one of the past waves of scepticism left a trace upon the sands of time. All of them have rippled playfully or roared boisterously upon the beach, to sink back again into the limitless sea. As a matter of history, negation has always proved a failure as a substitute for spirituality. Man cannot rest in the everlasting No; he must aspire heavenwards in spite of himself, and the temporary inroads of unbelief are only passing breaches in the historical continuity of the race. Sceptiamongst men, but, like other fashions of the world, it passes speedily away, leaving he increase to our knowledge, no added wealth to the knowledge, no lasting consolation to the anxious soul of man. · In a rather slight account of scepticism

historically considered, Dr. CAIRNS, in his Cunningham Lectures, provesth stodemon-stration. The chronicle is a barren one from first to last. No casis of joyous fer-tility emerges from the desert; all is sterile, save where there linger traces of a verdure withered and decayed, Infertility stamped upon all the progeny of unbelief; like JONAH's gourd, they all spring up and perish in a night—their appropriate season of growth. The agnostics of to-day endeavour to claim relationship with the forgotten doubters, but they have nothing in common, except their earthliness; they have succeeded only in proving that they have found out nothing new that ingenuity had not hit upon before. Reason, isolated, and apart from the rest of our nature, has always been equal to the task of inventing cosmic theories, of con-structing plans by which creation could be without a Creator, and the world of nature and men could subsist without Divine Proidence; and yet, singularly enough, mankind has gone on just the same, cherishing its natural aspirations, and resting in the assurance that there is a God, and that He is the rewarder of all that diligently seek

Him. How does it come that religion has

survived every shock from without, if it

be not "the fittest"? In our own day we can see the spiritual leaven at work even in the unbeliever. Notwithstanding their materialism, the spiritual nature will assert itself. Let anyone read Mr. Mill's posthumous essays on religion, and he will see the conflict going on within him. He falters, hopes, con-jectures, balances probabilities, and at times concedes that even faith may be logically justified. It is so with HEREET SPENCER, TYNDALL, and HUXLEY, with their utterly inane jargon about the Un-known and the Unknowable, to be rever-"with worship mostly of the silent sort," gazing into "the illimitable azure. Does anyone suppose that this sort of sentimental no-religion will supplant the Gospel of CHRIST? If so, no more egregious mistake could be made. If there be a God, and man is endowed with an immortal soul, he must have higher and better guides than these blind ones who would lead and accompany their fellows into the ditch. Agnosticism is a passing spasm, an effort of spirituality, not to destroy itself, but to pass through darkness into that purer light which must come from above.

MANUFACTURING IN NOVA

SCOTIA. SINCE the establishment of the National Policy there has been a steady, undemonstrative, and valuable progress in manufacturing industry in Nova Scotia. There is hardly a county in that province in which some new industry has not been started, or in which some old industry has not been increased in extent. The coal districts, of course, have shown a very remarkable degree of activity. The iron business has had a valuable impulse. And in the manufacture of boots and shoes, hats and caps, and wooden ware, a very satisfactory progress has been made. The sugar refinery of Halifax has been, we understand, so successful that a dividend of a most encouraging character is likely to be declared as the fruit of the first year's operations. The capital subscribed for a cotton mill has been put in by men who mean business. And in Yarmouth we notice that a woollen factory is also to be established. The capital stock is \$50,000. and has been taken up rapidly. The municipal council has given the enterprise freedom from taxation for ten years. And correspondent of the free trade journal, the Telegraph, says:

"The company expect to have the mills in peration in about four months from now, and t is safe to predict a yearly output from the stablishment that must give employment to a large number of people, to say nothing of

county of Yarmouth.

Now, Yarmouth is represented by a man who always ridicules and condemns the National Policy, who voted against it, and who is constantly endeavouring to destroy in his county is an industry established which, protected by the tariff, is still further protected by the county, and the correspondent of the *Telegraph* points out that not only will the new factory produce the county, and the good and cheap articles of consumption. but it will employ large numbers of people and stimulate sheep farming in the county. If Mr. KILLAM be right, his constitue are "robbers" in the first place and fools n the next place. If he is wrong in his views his constituents should take means of converting him. If he is honest ne will come out and denounce the new inlustry as a new means of "robbing the people"; he will denounce the council which granted the factory freedom of taxation; and he will warn people against taking stock in an industry which he and his friends threaten to do their best to

### MR. GLADSTONE ON LORD BEACONSFIELD.

By general consent the English Premier's ribute to the greatness of Lord Beacons-FIELD has been pronounced eminently graceful and satisfactory. An opporunity, however, soon afterwards afforded itself for some pertinent remarks, also eulogistic, upon the departed statesman's nome policy. These were partially wrung from him by vexation at the slow progress made by the Land bill, and, at the same time, there was a strong temptation to have a fling at Lord Salisbury. Vexed at the attitude not merely of the Irish recalcitrants, but of the Conservative Opposition, he launched boldly out into wail for the loss of his departed rival. It must have been a severe pang of wounded sensitiveness which led him to say: "In ' this I perceive the first effect of the death of Lord BEACONSFIELD. If he had lived, that notice would not, in my opinion, have been given. When a Liberal Government proposed the disestablishment of the Irish Church, it would have been in the power of Lord BEACONSFIELD to have prolonged the contest for years. the contrary, I have not a doubt that Lord BEACONSFIELD thought the issue was certain, and that, for every interest, the sooner the goal was reached the Mr. GLADSTONE then referred to

Lordship's course on the Land Act of 1870. and expressed his conviction that had his life been spared, he would once more have accepted the inevitable. Then, turning fiercely upon the Opposition, he de to know hope for by this factious resistance. Even if they succeeded in defeating the measure and turning out the Government and "if you," he said, addressing the 'take their places, you will pass, not a smaller, but a larger measure. course, some allowance must be made for Premier so nervously constitu sorely beset. The prospect of having to discuss fifteen hundred amendments, and of only getting the bill through one House by the end of July, is irritating enough. And when to that is added the gloomy prospect of its summary rejection by the

Lords, simply because there is a lack of time to consider it, Mr. GLADSTONE'S irritation is pardonable.

But still the question will arise, why abuse a man as unpractical and visionary when living, and then bespatter his memory with praise for sagacity, prudence, and statesmanlike prescience? There has been statesmanlike prescience? There has been too much of this changed attitude regarding Lord BEACONSFIELD since his departure. Is it genuine ! And if so, what can be said of the virulent declamation against him which still rings in the popular ear? After all, is not the real object of these posthumous eulogies the disparagement of opponents who remain? Lord BEACONSFIELD s in his grave, and it is safe to admit high and rare qualities of statesmanship in one who has left the scene. But living leaders may be injured by taking a new view of him. It is safe to eulogize those who cannot oppose, especially when by so doing those who still play an active part in publife may be belittled by invidious comparison. We do not say that Mr. GLADSTONE was insincere in openly avowing the void he feels in Lord BEACONSFIELD's absence. but we are quite sure that his Radical fol-lowers profess respect where they feel

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

none.

It is amusing to read in the Reform journals that "over-confidence" was the cause of Mr. Bigelow's defeat in North Ontario. Want of confidence is generally the cause of the rejection of Ministerial candidates.

Avaricious mountebanks " and " crawling eggars" are some of the epithets that are being coined by the Grit press in Halifax to fling at the Ministerial candidates in Colchester and Pictou. This must be the good influence of Mr. Blake.

Mr. G. W. Ross, M. P., has been addressing his constituents. He promises them that when the day of battle comes the Reformers of the riding will present an unbroken front." It is easier for the Reformers to present an unbroken front on the day of the election than on the day after. The New York Tribune graciously admits

that Great Britain " behaved very handsomey" in the Fortune Bay affair. Of .course it is very satisfactory to get the money, but when you have a secret belief that the money is not honestly due, the receipt of it is hardly matter for congratulation. Mr. Vennor prophesied that we would have

November weather during the first week of June, and his prediction is in process of ful-filment. It is to be hoped that he will prophesy something pleasant next time. We must expect a little cold in Canada though. There was frost in England on the Queen's birthday.

The Kingston Whig says the Mowat Gov arnment is much too strong in the House for the pending elections to be of unusual public nterest. It should have said that the Mowat Government is much too strong in the Hou to find it necessary to pay attention to the principles which secured for the Reform party

The Grit defeat in North Ontario is attributed by the Toronto Reform organ to want of organization. It would be interesting to know just how much organization per square mile a constituency requires before it can be captured by a Reformer. The fact is there was plenty of organization, but there were not enough Grit voters. Some of the Maritime Province Reform

papers were afraid the Government would be guilty of the "trick" of ordering that the elections in Colchester and Picton be held on different days. The two elections are to take place on the same day, and now it is said the overnment has committed an "outrage. It is difficult to please some people.

There is no complaint of Scotch ascendnevertheless true, that though a Scotchman can be found almost everywhere, not one can be discovered in the Imperial Cabinet. The Duke of Argyll was the only Scotchman in the Cabinet before he resigned, but the position has been filled by an Englishman.

It is exquisite to read in the Grit despatches that the "business engagements" of Mr. A. G. Jones " prevent his entering the House of Commons" at present. Mr. Jones is "engaged" in making money out of the National Policy; and the people of Colchester would "prevent his entering the House of Commons" as the opponent of that policy.

Our readers will be glad to note that Sir John Macdonald's health is, as he said in his recent letter, in a fair way to be restored. Rest and the change of scene and climate will accomplish for him much; and the eminent physician whom he has consulted may be ifely trusted to aid nature by the skill which science and experience have bestowed on him.

No doubt the Reform electors of North Ontario looked through the Reform papers this week in order to find an explanation of the conduct of the Local Government in appointing—centrary to Mr. Blake's doctrine on the subject—Mr. Paxton to an office in his own constituency. No explanation has appeared, and the fact is no explanation can be given.

Our despatches from Halifax this morning indicate that the battle in Pictou county is as good as won; and that our Opposition friends, who boasted before cutting on their armour, will have little occasion to boast when taking it off. The facts set forth in the circular the mine owners afford a reply to thou who contend that the coal duty

A canny Scott who is a leading merchant in St. John, N. B., writing to a friend, re marks that Mr. Blake is long in visiting the city, but when he does go there Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley will be after him "before his hair has time to grow." Of course Mr. Blake is after Sir Charles' and Sir Leonard's scalps, and if he finds that his own hair is imperilled he must not be surprised.

Disappointment meets the ghoul of the Globe on every hand. First Sir Charles Tupper recovers; then Sir Leonard Tilley states that he has no intention to retire. Later on, Dr. Andrew Clarke repeats that Sir John Macdonald has no organic disease, as was fondly hoped; and now the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who has been very ill in-deed, has actually had the temerity to get out of danger.

A Belleville man demanded that he should be sworn on the revised Testament, on the ground that the old version was not correct, and an oath upon it could not be binding. The lawyer in whose office the scrupulou gentleman was swearing procured a revised stament, arguing, no doubt, that in case of emergency, many an oath has been taken on a much inferior volume—a copy of the revised statutes, or an unabridged dictionary.

The Land League members of Parliament are endeavouring to prove to the Chief Secretary for Ireland that when he is called "Buckshot Forster" something endearing is meant; but the Irish secretary declines to be but then, when men become malignant they usually resort to calling names. Look at the case of a former Chief Secretary, who was called "Orange Peel." In Canada bankrupt politicians call their opponents "Sir Tupper"

and "Sir Bolus," but the persons whom it is intended to ridicule are not injured. Thous intended to ridicule are not injured. Those who use these nicknames suffer most, for they gain for themselves reputations for bad

One would have thought the Reform jours nals would have sympathised with Mr. Biges low upon his defeat; but instead of that, finding fortune and the electors against him, they gently kick him overboard. London Advertiser: "From a party point of view there is nothing to regret in the loss of North Ontario." It is a pity the party did not say rather that Mr. Bigelow's presence in the Legislature was undesirable

The public expenditure of the Imperial Government has increased by £2,000,000 since the late Lord Beaconsfield left office. A Liberal member of Parliament called the attention of the House of Commons to the fact recently, and introduced a resolution in favour economy. Before the hon, gentleman had concluded his speech a "count out" was ef-fected by the Ministerialists and an adjourn ment was necessary: The economy resolution was thus Boycotted.

It is easy to understand why the Grit organs were anxious that Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper should retire. The explanation is to be found in the following tence from the St. John Sun :- "Whereve Mr. Blake speaks, he will be followed a member of the Government or a friend the Government, unless it can be arranged that both sides of the case can be heard at the same meetings." The retirement of the Ministers in question would have contributed to the success of Mr. Blake's trip to the Maritime Provinces.

The Democratic Federation, a new political party founded last March by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has a platform. It is as follows :-- l, Manhood suffrage; 2, Triennial Parliaments; 3, Payment of members; 4, Nationalisation of the land; 5, Abolition of the House of Lords; 6, Bribery to be made a felony; 7, Legislative independence for Ireland. It is a broad platform; but there are inconsistencies about it. For instance, plank No. 3 would commend itself to some members of Parliament, but the M.P.'s who adopt it will not put up with plank No. 2. If members are paid so much a

session, they will want annual sessions, The people of Pietou are told in one breath that the coal duty has not benefitted the coal industry, and in another that the Government ntends to remove the duty and thus to injure the industry. Of course the object our Reform friends have in circulating these contradictory stories is to cajole some and to frighten others into voting Grit. The precise effect the tariff has had on the coal mining business may be gathered from the following figures:—In 1878 the total quantity of coal sold by the coal mines of Nova Scotia was 693,511 tons, and the quantity that came to the Upper Provinces was 83,710 tons; in 1880, the first clear year of the National Policy, the otal amount of coal sold from the Nova Scotia mines was 954,659 tons, or 261,000 tons more than in 1878; while the coal sent to the Upper Provinces amounted to 239,091 tons or 155,000 tons more than in 1878.

The North Waterloo Conservatives have an excellent prospect before them. No doubt they will score a victory, and no doubt many Reformers who honestly object to the conthe principles laid down by Mr. Blake when he led the Ontario Opposition will help to roll up the majority which the Conservative candidate will get. Mr. Springer is a living example of broken pledges, and when he calls upon the voters to support Mr. Snider—for of ourse Mr. Springer is going to throw him self into the campaign—the electors may as him how it is that he has been guilty of conduct characterized by Mr. Blake as repre-hensible, in that he accepted an office in his own constituency. It is a curious fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that none of the Rois a fact nevertheless, that none of the Re-form newspapers have dared to defend Mra Mowat for appointing Messrs. Paxton and Springer, or allowing Messrs. Paxton and Springer, or allowing Messrs. pringer to appoint themselves, to office the constituencies they umstance is significant. There is no defence.

Details of the massacres and outrages perpetrated on Jews in Russia are published by English journals received yesterday. Here is an account of a heartrending sight at Kieff:—"Packed together like ants in an anthill were more than eighteen hundred Jews, with their wives and children, clad in rags, barefooted, ghastly pale, and terror-stricken. What I saw there was like a hell full of troubled souls. There was hunger and cold, weeping and gnashing of teeth. A heart of stone would have been melted. Many of these wretched beings told me their tales of woe. One man said, 'I had twenty thous sand roubles and a small farm; now I have nothing but the rags on my back.' Another said, 'My two brothers were killed in the wood last night and I know not what fate has befallen my son!" It was to such sufferers as these, appealing passionately to him for protection against the miscreants thirsting for their blood, that the Governor of Kight scornfully replied, "And what does it matter to me, pray, if you, or such as you, are killed? After all, it will only be a few scoundrelly Jews the less.

Mr. Springer has written to the President of the North Waterloo Reform Association as follows :- "Sir,-After consulting with numbers of my political friends, I have concluded to resign my seat in Parliament and apply for the office of sheriff for the County of Water loo, now vacant. But before doing so, I wish to have the consent of the Reform Association who last nominated me. Will you kindly call the association together at as early a day as possible and oblige." Mr. Springer here intimates that he inhends to resign his seat first and apply for the office of sheriff afterwards; is that an accurate statement of the case? Was not Mr. Springer assured, before he proposed to resign his scat in the Legisla-ture, that he would be appointed sheriff? Mr. Springer knows that in accepting the office he is sinning against Mr. Blake, who laid down the principle that a member should not accept an office in his own constituency. Surely Mr. Springer does not want to be characterized by Mr. Blake as a political riminal. There is time for him to vet. He intimates that he is not vet sheriff. Let him, if he is a good Liberal, decline the shrievalty and remain M.P.P. for North Waterloo. The writs for the new are out, and he can certainly contest the seat again, if he repents.

When Mr. Blake led the Opposition in the Ontario Assembly he laid-down the principle that no member of the Legislature should appoint himself to an office in his own constituency. Mr. Paxton and Mr. Springer have recently, with the connivance of Mr. Mowat's Government, been guilty of the very onduct which Mr. Blake, when laying down that principle, very strongly condemned, yet the hon. gentleman, now the leader and the ruler of the Reform party, has not once lifted up his voice in denunciation of the wilful breach of Reform principles committed by his friends, It would be interesting to know whether Mr. Blake in announcing the principle really intended that it should govern the conduct of his party when it got office, or whether he manufactured it to suit the purposes of his party for the moment. It portant that a clear statement should b or this point, because Mr. Blake is again busy making principles, in the interests, ostensibly, of the country, but really of the Grit party. Are the principles he is propounding in carnest, or is he joking again? Does he intend, if the Reformers ever get office, that there principles whall he adhered to or does tend, if the Reformers ever get office, that these principles shall be adhered to, or does he think he can impose upon the people a second time, and carry his party into office pon the strength of pro

# TRIUMPH OF PROTEC

The British Press and People Free Trade Principle A LEADING EVENT OF THE C

The tariff question is now upperm

British mind. Throughout the Uni dom the utmost excitement prevails ing the negotiations for a commer with France, and there is a feeling that a crisis is at hand. The gene adopted by France is of strongly pro character, and unless large conces obtained the cotton and woollen Lancashire and Yorkshire will be injured by being practically shut markets by the Republic. In this e the people are forsaking free and demanding with no uncertain the adoption of reciprocal or re tariffs. The preliminary skirmish h place in Parliament, resolutions et these views having been submitted McIver. The battle will have to I at the polls, and the parties are alre paring for the struggle. "Reciproc
"retaliation" are the popular crie
northern manufacturing centres. I
pool, Birmingham, Nottingham,
London the movement daily gains a
Many of the leading journals are al their free trade doctrines and sapp popular demand. That prot issue presented to the electors a general election is beyond perad sails to the popular breeze. editorial remarks possess sign "It is impossible not to be stru

of the present commercial treaty

years ago, between the French treaties of the so-called free-trade ty In those days all was hope thusiasm has all died out. France not been converted or half conver its political defeats have indisposed close intercourse with its nearest lead to. Even if it had been con has no longer the old influence; i were a free-trading nation, it would the world after it. Above all, it useless to deny that protectionists cowed by free trade arguments as twere. The prosperity of France, the States, and other countries under a p st system has raised doubts, difficult to answer satisfactorily in way, as to what free trade really accommodily the check to our own trade by tariffs of foreign countries has prestrong feeling of resentment in this against the countries retaining then
indisposes people to listen to free trument. This change of circumstance
strates, we think, the real impolicy course which was entered upon twen ago with so much exultation, an which the most vigorous protests we in our own columns at the time. The was not to be converted to free trade careful education of a leading country tween France and England since th there has been a persistent distrust mony, and now we have to negotiate treaty, with France as protection and with protectionist ideas maki electors, so that we ar take whatever conditions the Frenconcede to us in case worse should be The Times thinks the failure of neg would scarcely be matter for regret use its own words, "we shall be at

to select what articles and imp rates we please." There is no more cuation of Canada's National Policy, what duties the people may please.
The London Standard concedes t

sibility of England maintaining its fr question of protection has become a li and has affected the result of an elect

was prevented by the forms of the Commons last evening from moving lution of which he had given notice i of the principle and practice of recipi our international commercial relati subject is, as matters stand, sufficier fore the country, and there can be litt rapidly increasing importance. It is have had semething to do with the rathe Preston election, and it is seriou taking the minds of arrelating the minds of ployed throughout the United Kingdown To buy in the cheapest and sell dearest markets is as essential to nati this to individual prosperity. But how the former are open? The general co-is that the dearest market is exact which affords the least opportunity for England, in the view of a large numb working classes, is a country in which labour and native products are heavily capped. Free trade appears to the elector to be advisable and advantageo vided that it is not one-sided free tra may be that if England, as the sole un ing champion of free trade, were pitted a rigid system of protectionism in all arrangement. She would perhaps gr become the most flourishing of all nation would by slow degrees gain the reput the country in which life was cheapes might be even a greater commercial en than she is now. But there are many who will ask within what limits of t end could be accomplished. It might or a hundred years, and before that ti expired the shadow of dangerous a and perhaps of colipse might have falle us. Such a contingency, if fulfilled, not militate against the scientific w free trade. But it is tolerably certa the inhabitants of these islands, w chiefly interested in the matter, wo have the patience requisite for such periment. "We understand that the English C

sioners who are appointed to negotiate renewal of the Anglo-French Com Treaty are not highly sanguine as to sult of their deliberations. Thou sult of their deliberations. Thou treaty, like every commercial conven-volves in its essence an infraction of t ciples of free trade, it is unquestiona the failure of the negotiations would crease the favour in which free trad garded by an increasing number English people. The multitude wil ally look, not to the soundness and versality of the principles on which for rests, but to the consequences—or w conceive to be the consequences—of it tion. Our iron trade is suffering from American competition : so are the chief branches of our agrid industry. Food and corn come England, and undersell our home pr It is nothing to say that at some fut the balance must be adjusted in f England. Household Suffrage is not able to the display of much chivalron fishness, and the wise maxims of sconomists, if not verified by results not stand much chance of a hearing tion time.
"It would, however, beamistake to

that the demand for retaliation upon or the United States, or any other of will be seriously diminished by the siderations. Under a regime of Ho Suffrage, and with a Democracy accu English Democracy is, to lo ection of the State for the cure of ever al malady, every labouring or manuf