TERMS OF ADVERTISING THE DAILY MAIL

Per Nonpareil line (12 lines make one inch). Ordinary advertising, each insertion... 10 Advertisements in Special Notices col. 12 Companies, and similar institutions. 15 "Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines rill be charged as 10-line advertisements. Special contract rates for definite periods of time will be made known on application.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50

cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of THE MAIL Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or other wise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Outs for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal blecks. THE WEEKLY MAIL

The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 cents per ne of solid nonpareil. line of solid nonpareil.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS. — Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles, Houses, to Let, Property Wanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted, Business Chances, Lost or Found, Personal: Twenty words or less, 50 cents each insertion; each additional word, 2; cents.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation of any paper published in the Dominion of MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements the receipt of successful and St. James and St. Montreal.—Corner of St. James and St. Montreal.—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim. Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. nnings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance-HABILITON-03 James street north. Lance-field Brost, Agents. LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1881.

WHEAT PRICES.

OUR prediction that the quotation of prices received by our farmers under protection as compared with free trade would cause the Globe to abandon that portion of its contention respecting wheat rates has been verified. The statistics show that during the last four months of free trade No. 1 Spring never touched 93 cents per bushel; whereas during the four months after protection had been adopted it reached \$1.07, and during the same months of last year averaged \$1.25. Comparing three months of free trade in 1878 with corresponding months in 1879 and 1880, the advantages accruing under the present tariff are equally striking. Take, again, the prices on the 6th inst.—the date selected by the Globe itself for the purposes of comparison, and how does the stand. Free trade: June 6, 1878. 90 cents. Protection : June 6, 1879, \$1.02 June 6, 1880, \$1.25; June 6, 1881, \$1.18. The only reply offered by our contemporary is that wheat under free trade reached \$2 in April, 1856, or thereabouts. This is a desperate attempt to "bluff" the farmers—to use the Globe's favourite expression—but every schoolboy knows that 1856 was the time of the Crimean war, and that wheat ruled at war prices. Such satisfactory prices. No. 2 spring wheat according to our contemporary's figures, ruled at \$1.18 on Friday, while similar wheat in Chicago, on Thursday, according to the Chicago Tribune, changed hands at \$1.08. It is absurd for free trade journals to argue with one breath that Toronto prices should change with every movement another breath declare positively that our prices must follow the Liverpool quotaons. At present these organs swear by Chicago rates; but even on that poin their contention fails, as our prices are relatively higher than those of the western wheat market, in spite of the effort made to run up the prices by reports of short crops in Europe. But it may fairly be sked whether the market reports, say for a couple of months shortly previous to protection being adopted, show that Ontario farmers under free trade received ten cents per bushel in excess of Chicago Here is a comparison, taken a random from the market reports. The

TORONTO PRICES UNDER FREE TRADE. No. 2 Spring Wheat-Toronto July 1, 1878..... \$ 85 " 11, " 85
" 18, " 85
" 25, " 85
dug. 1, " 95
" 8, " 98
" 15, " 1 03 " 11,

.....

***** Summarizing the points established, we say (1) that wheat prices have been considerably higher under protection than under free trade; (2) that they have been satisfactory and remunerative to our farmers; (3) that it is not desirable that our markets should be dependent on Chicago "corner" or gambling operations; (4) and that our farmers' prices have not been materially affected thereby either under protection or free trade. In order to effectually silence free trade advocates al our farmers require to do is to recall prices and institute comparisons, for the facts es-tablish the protectionist case.

EBB TIDE.

THE free trade tide which has swept over England for many years is on the ebb, and a strong current of protectionist doctrine is sweeping across the receding waters, making a troubled sea. Politicians of the Manchester school, who were carried into office by the flood, are being left stranded on the political shore, abandoned by their old associates. Many Radical rats have already forsaken the sinking free trade hulk, and are seeking-to use a popular scientific phrase—to bring themselves into harmony with their environment, "the "new opinion of the constituencies." The signal triumph at Preston of the Conservative candidate, who openly advocated trade opponent twice as large as was polled in the last general election, polled in the last general election, has proved a startling surprise. The London and provincial press demand a change of base, and, to use the language of the Echo, "call upon the leaders of the "Liberal party to bestir themselves, and to "make plain to the people the fallacies "they are asked to support."

While Canadian free trade journals attribute this remarkable change in British public opinion to a desire to "bluff", the

favourable commercial treaty, the American press fully appreciates the gravity of the movement. The New York Tribune seeks to arrive at the causes which have contributed to impair public confidence in the time-honoured economic system. The most important it deems to be an apparent decline of national wealth. Reasons for holding this opinion are found in Mr. GLADSTONE'S admission in his Budget speech that the tax-paying powers of the the reductions of rent and the present value of land in the various counties. A in rents at from 20 to 50, and even 75 per cent : while in North Wilts there are ter thousand acres to let on a single estate, and in Hertfordshire a farm of four hundred acres is let rent free on condition that the tenant keeps it under tillage. Another cause for uneasiness undoubtedly the adoption of big tariffs by almost the entire world, the general tarif enacted by France being of a pronounced protectionist type. Every month oreign markets are closed against English manufacturers, while English farmers are compelled to meet the competition oreign and colonial wheat and cattle. t strange that the British people have at

air play to their industries and interests ABOUT IMMIGRATION

ength resolved to cast off the free trade

roke, and search for a tariff which will give

A FEW days ago a letter appeared in the treal Herald, and afterwards copied by sundry Grit papers, signed "An Irishman, in which reflections were cast on the immigration policy of the Canadian Government. As a rule it is time and space wasted to reply to anonymous letters, yet in this instance the statements made are so glaringly incorrect, and the ignorance of the writer so manifest, that we are justified in saying something in contradiction. That the points at issue may be thoroughly inderstood we make an extract from the etter as follows :

"Last September I determined to leave Ireland and come out to Canada. Of course I went to the shipping office and inquired about my passage, and was informed the ticket would cost me £6 6s. Od., but if I would sign as a farm labourer I would get it for £5. Of course I signed as a labourer (we are all labourers in the Lord's vineyard) and saved the £1 6s. Od. On coming into Point Levis, what was my astonishment to find that some 19 or 20 of the passengers that had come out on the assisted passages to Canada were actually for the States. But to crown my astonishment I found that these parties not only sisted passage money, but went to the railway ticket office and procured Government tickets for places in the west, for instance Manitoba, icket scalpers and went to the States. This I saw and can prove. I myself was pressed to go to Chicago by the clerk at the ticket office. On arriving here I informed the Gov. office. On arriving here I informed the Government of the whole transaction, but reeived the answer 'We want no agents at pre the Minister of Agriculture,'

There are just two or three points in this statement worth the trouble of answer-

1. According to his own words the writer is a fraud. Though not a labourer, he admits that he represented himself as uch in order to save a few shillings on his passage money, covering the fraud up under the monstrous defence, "we are all labourers "in the Lord's vineyard." If the "Lord's "vineyard" were filled with such labourers it would be a sad thing for the vineyard.

2. The Canadian Government, as asserted by "An Irishman," could not possi-bly be robbed of the assisted passage simple reason that the Canadian Government does not pay that money. The assistance comes chiefly from the Ontario dovernment, and is granted on the order of the special agent of that Government, 3. The Dominion Government never yet, "An Irishman" to the contrary not-

withstanding, has paid out one solitary lollar to assist persons in reaching Manioba from Quebec, except in the case of the Mennonites, and they have returned the money so expended upon them.
4. Our friend "An Irishman" appear

o have applied to the Government for a position as agent in the Old Country, and he reply he received, that "we want no "agents at present," is no doubt the cause of his absurd letter. In face of the ignorance so prominently set forth, and the atempted fraud that is not concealed by this correspondent, Mr. POPE acted wisely in declining the person's services.
5. "I myself," he says, "was pressed

to go to Chicago by the clerk at the ticket office." We doubt the correctness of this statement; but even if it be correct, it is a pity our friend did not submit to the pressure and go to Chicago, rather than attempt to force himself on the Canadian Government by fraudulent means. It he wishes to remain in Canada, let him do so without slandering the country; if he get along without the presence of such

'Irishman's" letter would lead one to believe that the writer has been resident in Canada much longer than he admits. However, be that as it may, his statements are contrary to fact, and he admits that he made a deliberate attempt to defraud the dovernment, and that his attempt was We can easily estimate the value of the assertions of such a person.

A CORRESPONDENT points out in this week's paper some new points in the story of Mr. BLAKE's relations with Mr. E. B. Wood, on the occasion of the betraval of the late SANDFIELD MACDON-ALD. We are not greatly concerned as to the various shades of that shady picture. We are not in agreement with the Irishman who said:-"Whether I said—'MURPHY come out " come out o' the back door and I'll bate "'ye,' makes a mighty sight of difference "in the eye o' the law, d'ye mind"! Whether Mr. Wood was made Chief Justice because he betrayed leader, or because he threatened to expose the intrigue which led to and resulted in the betrayal, makes mighty little difference in the eye of the people. The point is, was SANDFIELD MACDONALD betrayed; who betrayed him; who induced the traitor to take the step; was the traitor rewarded; and who rewarde the compound question, to which there is but one answer. The whole nefarious scheme was due and owing to the genius of the most pretentious, the most over-estimated, the least useful, and the least trustworthy of all our public men—Mr. EDWARD BLAKE; whose itch for the overthrow

and of Mr. MACKENZIE in another. In cases of this kind some regard is due to the sternal fitness of things; and if Mr. Woon,

habit and health and temper, has been ever since the sport and scorn of polia public sense, against the pretending to occupy a lofty moral plane, stooped to the congenial work of seducing him; who was compelled probably to seduce him a second time in 1873 and who rewarded him with a place on the ench for an act which unfitted him to be court-crier? "Lack of space" prevents us from going more fully into the question the discussion of which could not but be disastrous to the Liberal leader.

ANOTHER CONFESSION.

WE have heard now from three important trade centres on the question of the public prosperity. The Globe began it. with the following remarkable and encouraging statement of facts:

"On every hand are to be seen the indica tions that we are entering, or perhaps have entered, upon another decennial period of 'good times.' Stocks have risen enormously in value. Land in and about Toronto is being sold or held at prices which two or three ears ago would have seemed fabulous. The portations have been unusually large, and, s a consequence, sales are being pushed with unremitting vigour. Building operations are projected on a large scale, and manufacturers of various classes of goods are adver-tising for more workmen to enable them to teep ahead of the increasing demand for their

Scarcely had we recovered from the as onishment created by this statement than we were compelled to read in the Montreal Vitness the following eloquent announce

"It is probable that an era of great pros-perity is dawning on Montreal. Two things she has leng needed, which, up to last year she had no assurance of, but which are now ecure. Last year we saw the stream ean travel setting away from us for lack first-class accommodation. Now we have the first steamship affoat on any sea, and as the Allans have never gone backward we may presume that it will be not only equalled, but excelled by all its successors. The advent of the Parisian is a very great event for Montreal, and the great spontaneous demonstration last night was a fit acknowledgment of its im portance and a natural welcome to the good uture, of which it is the symbol and omen. Last year we had no assurance of more than our one monopolist railway connection with the West. Now we have a certainty of

dent to everyone; but at least St. Joh was "going to grass," as a writer in the N. Y. Sun, whose letter was gleefully quoted by the Opposition press, said some time ago. Now, however, we hear a diferent story, for to our intense amazement the St. John Telegraph (our gifted con-temporary whose loyalty to the Dominion we unkindly venture to doubt) says :--

"The rush of spring trade is now abou still a large quantity o merchandise moving. The provision trade this month has been largely in excess of the corresponding month last year, and dealers are consequently much rejoiced over the prospect of summer and fall trade. Wholesale dealers, whose transactions extend over the good farming districts of New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia, are much encouraged by wick and Nova Scotia, are much encouraged the way payments are made, and the prospective way payments are during the summe is that should payments during the summer continue to be made as steadily as they have pened, the fall business will greatly exceed

There is evidently no ground in these narters for the theories of the Opposiion concerning the operation of the Na-ional Policy.) that will redevery body, "cried Mr. CHARLTON. "It will ruin everything; "pertikelerly us," screamed Mr. Mills. And so on. Having given three quotations we may venture on a fourth. Having given the confessions of our opponents in Canada the success of the rivals abroad. This is what the Boston Herald said :

"Even while decreasing their purchases of us by \$15,000,000, they managed to sell to us to the amount of over \$6,000,000 in excess of the previous year. They also increased their exports to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the West Indies, South America, and South Africa. They largely augumented their direct purchases from Cuba, the British West Indies, and South America. By means of the new Montreal and Rio line steamers, which is subsidized by the Canadian Government, the volume of trade be-tween the Dominion and South America will be still further increased. The facts her when our statesmen let slip, a few years ago, the opportunity for the negotiation of an extremely liberal reciprocity treaty with the Dominion."

The Canadian Opposition, in spite of their confessions, continue to demand the destruction of the National Policy. Their object is plain. The American opposition, seeing that we have succeeded, begin to talk of reciprocity. Is not their object plain, too? "We cannot get into power "while this lasts," is the thought of the Grit Opposition. "We can have no slaughter market while this lasts," is the thought of the American opposition. And both are perfectly right.

TRADE QUESTIONS IN EUROPE.

Norhing is more remarkable at present than the keen discussion of trade questions. tariffs, and treaties which is going on in Europe at the present time. France has on her hands a whole series of negotiations of the most important character. She is engaged in a negotiation with Spain concerning the mutual interchange of products on a wide and liberal basis. This is with the intention of preventing the British Government from being able to tempt Spain in any way, by the offer to reduce duties on Spanish wines, to engage in a hostile spirit, commercialtowards France. France has also hand a treaty with the United States for commercial purposes, the particulars of which are not yet public property. But in all probability it refers to the question of the rivalry between French and American millers, which has been crowding the Frenchmen somewhat. The difference that exists between the duty on wheat and the duty on flour (12 cents per 100 silogrammes of wheat, and 23 cents on the same quantity of flour) is not sufficient to protect the French miller, in fact is in avour, in the long run, of the American exporter, and the French millers demand a change. They say in their petition to the Senate:

"With such advantages the importation of American flour should increase rapidly; it is what has already occurred, and what has happened simply confirms the former premonitions. The amount of importations for the last three years which we have given above proves this statement. The American flour has supplanted our products in all the markets, and there only remains to us the national market, the only one which we have a right to defend. The French miller accepts the principles of free trade; it is in effect a most wholesome stimulant, but it is not, we nost wholesome stimulant, but it is not, we think, making free trade to admit foreign manufactured products on better terms than the raw materials. It is for this reason that we have the honous to ask you not to allow the entrance of fleureament the same equality as wheat. The interest of the community

which we should have constantly in view in all matters touching the raising of the tariff, will not be brought into question here; it is insured by the duty on wheat of 60 centimes (12 cents) on the 100 kilogrammes, which is a simple duty of balance, and on which the miller on his part can have nothing to object to. If we would only remember that the French miller manufactures every year 2,500,000,000 francs' worth of flour, and that it is the only market for 100,000,000 hectolitres (275,100,000 bushels) of wheat, which represents the average amount of our harvest. news to all concerned.

sents the average amount of our harvest, we shall have an idea of the importance of the national interest that is threatened." The result of the American negotiat will be looked for with interest. As our readers know, the Anglo-French negotiation is also exciting an unusual degree of interest not only in England but all over the world. The result of the negotiations will be looked for with a dee anxiety; for if France determines to stice by the protectionist policy of the present Administration, and refuses to grant to England the concessions that England the concessions that England traders say are quite essential their continuing a business France, then a change in English policy must be made. However reluctantly British statesmen may adopt the change, it must be made, and the boasted policy that has prevailed since 1846, though in an imperfect fashion, must be abandoned.

Again, Austria and Germany are en-

gaged in a trade discussion of no small consequence. The latest English papers consequence. The latest English papers contain a note of the fact that a treaty was on the point of signature between Austria and Germany to last till 1887. But the treaty was accepted by Austria only because no better terms could be had. The Hungarians say that Hungary gains no advantage under the most favoured nation clause, but rather the most favoured nation clause, but rathe is sure of losing, owing to the enormous increase recently made in the duties or Neither, again, do the manufactures Austria receive any benefit. Hungary was till lately against the raising of duties all round as a set-off against Prince Bis-MARCK'S Customs policy. A change is nov coming about in favour of a general revi sion of the tariff, as otherwise Hungary will, it is feared, find her produce excluded not only from Germany, but even from Austria. Corn from the Balkan States and Russia, and flour from Germany, are driv-ing Hungarian produce cut of the Austrian market. Negotiations will soon be opened between Hungary and Austria on this subect. Judging from former experience, the natter is not likely to be settled very soon In the meantime, Germany is profiting by the situation to exclude only Hungaria; produce from the territory of the Zoll

With Europe in such a state of ferm on this very serious question, and with the a protective policy, great confidence in abstract principles is required to make Bri tish statesmen cling to the free trade theories that have been so thoroughly tried, and so largely found wanting.

THE LATEST SLANDER CONCERN. ING THE CATTLE TRADE.

In a recent issue the Globe publishes statement which is a slander on the De partment of Agriculture, and a gross outrage on those who are engaged in the business of cattle raising and shipping. This business is already carried on under various difficulties, arising from orders-in-Council in Canada, and orders-in-Council still more stringest in England. And the shippers, has deliberately attempted, by false statement of facts, to put a stop to the trade altogether. If its article of yesterday is unhappily telegraphed to England, the Minister of Agriculture will have a good deal of difficulty in preven ing the severest regulations being put in force against Canada.

force against Canada.

The Globe's statement is, that cattle imported from English counties where foot and mouth disease prevails were carried over the Intercolonial railway to Quebec; that Canadiah cattle have been carried in cars just previously used for the carrying of American cattle; and that carelessness has been exhibited in the choice of veterinary inspectors. And we are told that "this conduct towards a raing industry is simply atrotowards a rising industry is simply atro

the Government's conduct, but the conduct of a newspaper which could fabricate the false statements we have quoted, and publish them abroad, to the danger of the very business it hypocritically pretends to be advocating. The truth is, that the cattle from Englander were taken from Halifax to Point Lev quarantine grounds under the persona charge of Professor Mckachen, the Inspector. They had been carefully selected in England for breeding purposes in Cana-da, and were perfectly free from all disease of any kind; and yet they were duly quarantined. It is absolutely untitue that Canadian cattle were carried in cars used for the transit of American cattle, as there are most stringent regulations against that practice, on We may add that the veterinary officers of the Deof Agriculture have nost carefully selected, and the utmos confidence is reposed in them. We feel ssured that the farmers will see that the Globe has in this latest slander tried to dea them a deadly blow. They will have to out injury to their cattle-trade prospects from the mischievous falsehoods which the Globe has wantonly scattered abroad, ap parently with the object of inducing the British Government to schedule our coun-try and put a step to our trade.

SALMON FISHING. ENQUIRY having been made by fishery officers in Quebec and the Lower Pro vinces for instructions how to act in the event of persons fishing for salmon on vacant or occupied fishery limits, beyond tidal waters, under titles to riparian lands derived from the Provincial Governments or by purchases and leases from grantees and "squatters," which are assumed to convey exclusive fishing privileges, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has ordered the commissioner to call the attention of fishery officers to the order-in-Council of 10th June, 1879, which is a

Council of 10th June, 1879, which is as follows: "Fishing for salmon in the "Dominion of Canada, excepting under "the authority of leases or licenses from "the Department of Marine and Fisheries, "is hereby prohibited." This regulation was passed under the provisions of the nineteenth section of the Fisheries' Act, 31 Vin. can 60 any doubts with respect 31 Vic., cap. 60, any doubts with respect to the legality of which are set at rest by the judgment of the Court of Excheque in the case above mentioned. Therefore all persons unlawfully fishing without ruption and fine, together with the seigure and forfeiture of fishing materials, boats, &c., for used, and of salmon so illegally caught.

putting the regulations in force. But, the same time, discretion is given them fide ignorance, or in mistake of their rights, and who desist on receiving warn-This will be exceedingly interesting

AFTER having abused the Government for some weeks on the strength of a rumour of change in the orders-in-Council concerning grinding in bond, the leading Opposition organ admits that the Govern ment has made no change at all. But as a victim must be had for Opposition rage, the grinders in bond are selected for accusation. They are told in effect that they have committed, or are preparing to commit, perjury, in order commit, perjury, in order to obtain an easy cancellation of their bonds. It is only in this manner that they can become free of their bonds in any other way than by exporting the exact product of the wheat imported. But the leading organ has no hesitation in talking of "sub rosa" arrangements, and 'little irregularities," and so on. contemporary has always been on the side of the smugglers in all trades in this country, and has resolutely aided in every breach of the Customs law, as in numerous notorious cases of under-valuation. But it now changes its tactics, and accuses the large millers of perjury and breach of the law, as if it had a respect for the Customa regulations. We fancy the millers will esent the accusation.

THE ORIGIN OF RELIGION.

Most readers will remember a theory which not only made a great noise, but secured universal acceptance, a century and a half or more ago. It was known as "the "social contract," and everybody, for several generations, believed in it. The first essen tial was a thorough conviction that at the bottom of society, and as it were the basis of it, lay a state of war. From Hornes the hierarch of absolutism to Rousspan, the philosopher of Communism, they were all convinced that society had its origin in public meeting. After trying mutual extermination for countless generations, the survivors, who were of course "the fittest," sent delegates to Erewhon, and resolved, after a protracted debate, that things could not go on as they were going, without putting the very existence of the race into jeopardy. On motion, duly moved, secended and, let us hope, fairly put to the vote, it was decided that some form of social subordination must be invented, and some general polity agreed upon. So arose the family, the clan and the nation, things evolved out of that inner consciousness wherein they got it-of our naked ancestors. Of course all this was effected before the period when, according to Lord Monsodo, we had cessed to wear tails which had been rubbed off through the pernicious habit of sitting down.

The monkey origin of the race was the

ecessary postulate antecedent to any social contract theory. Man very presumably began on very little men-tal capital, and no spiritual capital at all worth speaking about. Now he s enabled to say, not with much individual pride it is true, but with a pride of which will soon rise to the dignity of a cult: "Hare I am, good and evil, let me "own creation, made in my own image, "and gifted with 'subjective immortality." It is true the worshipper might go on to say, you cannot worship me, how can l worship you, JULIUS CASAR, NAPOLEON or any of the miscellaneous specimens of humanity taken separately, most of them have been knaves, and the balance usually fools; yet we may fall down and adore the bulk of them, and venerate good and evil together in the

Horres and the social contract philoso phers were not quite so foolish as to get to Positivist lengths; but they laid the foundation for the rampant nonsense in vogue to-day. The social theory remains embalmed among our curiosities of inge-nious device, and there it would have renained unnoticed, and almost forgotten, t had not been for the use to be made of it under the gospel regime of evolu-tion. If man was evolved originally from the Simian race, there are all sorts of things to be accounted for. Of course reason was a plant of slow growth in the transitional cerebrum. There were too many matters to think about antecedent to the acquisition of the thinking power. How was man to build a fire, or how could he fancy he possessed the power to do so in primitive ages? So far as appears, the monkeys, after millions of years yet discovered that by rubbing two sticks together they can make a comfortable cup of tea. There appears no reason to suppose that they will ever fathom the great secret, since they are as far from it now as when ADAM awoke in the garden of Eden. When, therefore, we read in the Westminster Review of "the "origin of religion," we are amused rather than instructed. Nothing is easier than having once predicated that there was a time when men knew nothing of spiritual ity, to fancy them passing from fetishism up to polytheism, and thence to belief in Supreme Being, at once the Creator of all, and the sleepless Providence which controls, orders, and guides all things in the heavens and the earth. Does anyone riously believe that man ever invented so sublime and majestic a conception? Is t possible that the aspiration after what unseen and eternal is the effect of matter in man playing upon matter without him if all that there be between you or me, and beyond the farthest fixed s stated in terms of matter and force, possibly in those of the latter only, whence that longing upturning to the Super-natural which, in spite of intellectual doubt, rises eternal in the human breast?

Our reviewer supposes a time when man was "without formal organization or ac-"knowledged leadership." Was there ever such a time? If so, where is the widence of it? It speaks of a period when the family tie was non-existent. vouchsafes no proof that such a period ever was. It sneers at the scriptural account of man's primeval innocence; and yet gives no shadow of proof for its counter theory. Suppose, after all, that the universally diffused instinct of worship should be, even among savages, the survival of a lost evangel—the true gospel to whose tragments, as of a wreck, humanity has clung since the great cataclysm? If men must theorise, why should we be re-strained from confidence in the only ordered account of human proed on the pages of revelation? The scep tic tells us that we have devised our reli gions and our moral systems, and when we ask for the proof, he essays to feed us with the husks of conjecture. Proof for his theses there is none. He is the disciple of inductive philosophy, and yet there are no facts at his disposal, and Heathen; myth-

ology no less than the sure warranty of Scripture are against him. He appeals to facts facts are against him. From Hesion until the triumph of the Cross, there is only one story told by every poet, and mourned over by every moralist—the lapse of man from his primeval dignity. Shall we trust what man has left on record of Maker has revealed concerning him, or the theorists who weave their theories, nation? For our part, we are convinced, that whether the language of our old Bible be partly allegorical or not, out of it all, when divested of its tropical covering, stands out the truth—" that God made men upright; but they have sought out

Whether we regard the yearnings of the ace in every clime, and under every sky, he primal truth remains, surer than any materialistic demonstration, that man was made, as the Latin poet tells us, not prone, and the slave of appetite, but erect, with gaze fixed on Heaven, the seat of Him who is at once his Father and his home. It is easy to frame hypotheses to account or the spiritual nature which whether sceptical or believing, share alike; but above and beyond all beams the light revealed in the Gospel—the truth as it was incarnate in the Saviour—not proved by ogic, but felt in the heart, and experienced n the life of those who know Him as Ho s. That hope maketh not ashamed: if s the lamp of our life, and the only sure guide to the distant and unseen haven. Where beyond these voices there

BOTTORIAL NOTES

It is stated by the Kingston News that nember of the Ontario Government covete the shrievalty of York. The gentleman cannot get the office of sheriff in this county, re may be a gaoler's position vacant.

During May 669 people left the Maritim Provinces for the United States, and 1,035 left he United States for the Maritime Provinces. It is strange that the few who complained last year about the exodus are still unhappy.

Mr. Blake is dubbed by the Welland Telegraph the man of lofty pretensions and paltry chievements, and the description fits a man who entered a government as a great Re-former, and was only able to announce at the end of his term of office that he had saved a w dollars in eab hire

The Lindsay Post says the spectacle of " oudding sheriff canvassing for votes is not leasant one; it savours too much of the machine polities of our neighbours, and should be discontinued." It is to be hoped that Mr. Springer will bear this in mind, and com-

A Newfoundlander says that if Mr. Gladstone wanted to pay £15,000 to the United States he was at liberty to pay it, but they hope they will not be called upon to foot the bill. They wish to know how the damages were assessed, and state that the sole injury inflicted at Fortune Bay was the loss

Every Referm journal announces that the oss of North Ontario to the party was the result of over-confidence, and there is some truth in the contention. The local Govern-ment was over-confident. It thought it could break the very principles upon which the party sailed into power, and that the electors would not detect the fraud.

Post-office authorities permitting the use of postage stamps as receipt stamps and receipt stamps as postage stamps. To business men great convenience will result; but the Gov-ernment will not know what proportion of the revenue arises from the Post-office and what proportion from the Inland Revenue office,

he received as compensation for the Fortune Bay business? The amount paid to him should not have been more than will cover the damages the fishermen suffered, and it is said that \$200 would foot that bill. There is balance of \$74,800 to the good. In all robability the balance will join the unappropriated Alabama money.

Mr. Thomas Hughes' Tennessee loes not seem to be a startling success. its agricultural prospects nothing can be arned, but it is intimated that a good dea f profit is made out of co-operative store teeping. It will be a funny colony if the colonists are making their fortunes by the imple process of spending money on co-

Mr. Alfred G. Jones, of Halifax, says that to desert one's party is " the greatest act of political treachery, cowardice, and greed ever committed in this country." He thinks all men should be free to change their opinions at any time, but they should not accept office as the result of it, he might even say the price of it. The observations were not applied specially to Sir Richard Cartwright, but they fit that gentleman as well as they

it anyone else. The Reform papers have not yet explained how it is that the Local Government has broken that plank of the party platform which requires that no member of the Legislature shall be appointed to an office, and particularly to the office of sheriff, in his own constituency. Why this silence? Surely the Globe, which can so ably argue that the thing which is wrong is right, can say sawath. wrong is right, can say something on the matter. We have much pleasure in calling upon the Globe to reply.

They are having lively times in Erin, On tarie. This is the heading of the report which the Erin Advocate gives of the last sitting of the village council:—"Village fathers on the war path; Mr. Wood stands on his head; The captain on his ear; Mr. Conboy climbs the lamp chimney; Mr. Hamilton crawls up the stove-pipe; The assessor swal-lows the pen; Clark Bros. swim the mill-race; The clerk plays hop, step, and jump." Barnum should get them.

Our advices from the West give again the rumour that the services of Mr. Rvan, the Stipendiary Magistrate of the North-West, are to be dispensed with; and we may accept the rumour as correct. His inefficiency and his dereliction of duty have been fully proved, and no other course than to dismiss him was open to the Government. Part of the district under Mr. Ryan's jurisdiction will be under the control of Manitoba, no doubt, and the rest will probably be added to the jurisdiction of Col. Richardson.

The Eastern Chronicle, a Pictou Grit paper, plames the Government, and asks the elec tors to defeat the candidate who supports the Government, because the coal duty is not 75 cents a ton. It says that Sir Charles Tupper promised to make it 75 cents, but "shamefully failed to fulfil his pledge." "shamefully failed to fulfil his pledge," It adds, "a man so lost to honour will repeal the tax whenever it suits his purpose." The paper that says all this supports the same party which alleged up in Ontario that there should be no duty on eqal. The Reformers vary their principles to catch votes in the various provinces.

political agents. They may destroy lives, but they cannot change opinions, at least that is what both Mr. Foreser and the Irish mal-sontants are finding out. The Fenians have

been attempting to destroy public buildings in different parts of the kingdom with the view to inaugurating a reign of terror, but for their cause they have gained no sympathy. Mr. Forster, on the other hand, declares that he will compel at the point of the bayonet the submission of the Irish, peasantry, come what may; but it seems that the more severe the Government, the more determined

Militia in Mr. Mackenzie's Government, in a speech at Pictou denounced the Pacific railway, and said, "True, Mr. Mackenzie advertised for tenders for vertised for tenders for constructing the British Columbia end, but they (Mr. Mackenzie and his Government) never had the slightest intention of spending a single doll on it." The proverbial honour which should have been observed among the members of the late Government does Jones from exposing the duplicity of his chief

The Kingston Whig states that Mr. John Redpath in donating \$20,000 to the endowment of a chair of theology in Montreal is but "disgorging a portion of his abnormal profits as so much conscience money." Mr. Redpath makes profit by manufacturing. Hon. Wm. McMaster makes profit by import ing and banking. Hon. Wm. been generous enough to build and endow a college in Toronto, but no one has been mean enough yet—though, if he were a Con-servative, the Grit press would do it—to state that he was but disgorging ill-gotten gains, It is unfortunate that a good act sho turned to political account to serve the pur

The seeds of further disturbance seem to be discernible in the following paragraph in the telegraphic correspondence of the London

"I have it on good authority that the German Government looks with no unfavourable eye upon the desire of Spain to extend her authority and dominion in the direction of Morocco. Indeed, I am assured that Germany has already supported the Spanish policy in the diplomatic pourparlers which have recently taken place on the subject in

turies in Spain, it is only fair should have a chance to dominate in Moro But "the powers" will wonder what France and Spain mean in Africa.

The St. John News contains the following paragraph :- "Sir Charles Tupper made a remarkable statement in his speech at West Branch, River John, to the effect that every leading Liberal in public life when he first entered the political arena as a Conservative, still living, is his personal and political friend; and that those of that number who have passed away died his personal and politi-cal friends." This statement is perfectly correct. It is, in fact, but a moderate statement of the truth. Joseph Howe was the leader of the Liberals, and when he was near his end his last advice to his friends was to be true to Tupper. All the Liberals of character and standing have long since abandoned the anti-union Grit "party," which is not a party at all.

The Reform candidate in East Durham is claiming support on the ground that he is a farmer. But it turns out that he has not cultivated an acre for ten years, whereas his opponent, the Conservative candidate, cultivates 150 acres. If a candidate for Parliament is to be judged by the number of acres he cultivates, Dr. Brereton should certainly be elected. The real Grit objection to Dr. Brereton is that he is too effective a farmer. He will assist the growth of the Conserva He will assist the growth of the Conserva-tive party in the province, and at the risk of harrowing the feelings of Grit politicians, will help to plough out the Teronto bureau-cracy over which Mr. Mowat presides. Dr. Brereton will in this respect be in the Legis-lature an independent farmer 1 while mem-ber sent to support the local Government would only be Mr. Mowat's hired man.

The electors of North Waterloo and East leading organ of the Reform party, which usually apologises for the Mowat Government, has not said one word in defence, or in General in appointing members of the Legisalature to positions in their own constituencies. The practice was condemned by the organ some years ago, and it finds it difficult now to recant its former opinions. It may recant though. It will not be at all surprising if, a day or two before the elections are reconstituent. though. It will not be at all surprising if, a day or two before the elections now pending take place, it publishes a long article on the subject of "Reform principles," winding up with a justification of Mr. Mowat for that ald was "corrupting and reprehensible.' If it has not the immoral courage to do this, it will preserve strict silence, childishly imagin-ing that because it hides the sins of its friends

It is very seldom that English papers quare rel with the decisions of English judges; but the press is just now disposed to complain of the punishment inflicted by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge upon two offenders who were recently tried before him. John Hunt was indicted before the Lord Chief Justice for the wilful murder of his wife. The woman, it seems, had struck the prisoner's dog, and Hunt, setting a higher value on his dog than on his wife, kicked his wife to death. The man admitted that he had killed his wife, ubt the jury, learning that he had hitherto been an affectionate husband, recommended to mercy. The judge said pass upon the prisoner a sentence demon-strating that human life was a precious strating that human life was a thing in the eye of the law"; and up the observation by sentencing the man to six weeks' imprisonment at James Lewis was on the same day charged before his Lordship with the manslaughter of Lydia Carne, a woman who was not his wife Death in this case was also caused by kicking. The Lord Chief Justice, after the prisoner had been found guilty of manslaughter, said "it was his duty to mark with a strong hand his opinion of brutal crimes, especially perpetrated upon women." He sentence perpetrated upon women." He sentenced the man to five years' penal servitude. There is an astonishing disparity between the sentences—six weeks for killing a wife, five years for slaughtering a mistress. In this connection it may be mentioned that the practice of kicking is becoming exceedingly popular in England. Four lads were sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary. tenced to five years each in the penitentis a short time ago, for kicking a man when

OBITUARY NOTES

Mr. Alonzo McDougall, a brother of Hon.
Wm. McDougall and a former paymaster on
the Intercolonial railway, died on Sunday at
St. Mary's.

St. Mary's.

Lady Hill, the widow of the late Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., died May 27, at her residence at Hampstead, London in her 85th year. Sir Rowland and Lady Hill were playfellows from a very early age, and as shown in the "History of Penny Postage," recently published, her earnest and intelligent co-operation and assistance were of the utmost value to her husband in his struggle to effect the postal reforms with which his name is associated. Henry Pease, President of the British Peace Henry Pease, President of the British Peace Society, who for several years represented in Society, who for several years represented in Parliament South Durham, where he had charge of extensive mining and railway interests—bequests of his father, Edward Pease, a railway pioneer—died in London on the 30th of May, in the 75th year of his age. He was one of the three "Friends" who had an audience of the Czar Nicholas to protest agents the Crimen war. The late Mr. Pease

against the Crimean war. The late Mr. Pease was on that occasion taken up by Punch in this fashion:—"Joseph Sturge went to urge Forbearance upon Nicholas; Mr. Pease

ASYLUMS FOR THE I

Meetings of the Superintendent ical Officers. At eleven o'clock on Tuesday r International Association of Super of the Lunatic Asylums in the Un and Canada met in their commi ing to papers and suggestions upon ment of insane patients by those study and occupation has been to the condition of those who are suf present who signed the roll are as John W. Sawyer, M.D., Butler Providence, R.I. J. W. Barstow, M.D., Sani Flushing, N.Y. T. M. Franklin, M.D., City Lu lum, Blackwell's Island, N.Y.
A. E. Macdonald, M.D., City Lulum, Ward's Island, N.Y.

John P. Gray, M.D., State Lun lum, Utica, N.Y. John Curwen, M.D., Harrisbur, J. Z. Gerhard, M.D., Pennsyl Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa. R. Gundry, M.D., Maryland Catonsville, Md.
H. Black, M.D., Eastern Lunati Williamsburg, Va. Randolph Barksdale, M.D., Centr Asylum, Richmond, Va.
A. M. Fauntleroy, M.D., Wester Asylum, Staunton, Va.
J. H. Callender, M.D., Hospital sane, Nashville, Tenn. R. H. Gale, M.D., Central Luna Anchorage, Kentucky,
O. Everts, M.D., Cincinnati a
College Hill, Ohio.
C. A. Miller, M.D., Longvier

Carthage, Ohio. H. A. Tobey, M.D., Asylum sane, Dayton, Ohio.
J. Strong, M.D., Asylum for Cleveland, Ohio. Charles H. Hughes, M.D., St. Joseph Rogers, M. D., Hospi Insane, Indianapolis, Indiana.
J. E. Roy, M.D., Lunatic Asylu Canada. W. J. Metcalf, M.D., Asylum

sane, Kingston, Ontario.

Daniel Clark, M.D., Asylum sane, Toronto, Ontario.

Joseph Workman, M.D., To R. M. Bucke, M.D., Asylum A. P. Busey, M.D., Lunatic Asy St. Joseph, Mo.

J. B. Andrews, M.D., Asylum Buffalo, N.Y.
P. R. Thombs, M.D., Asylum sane, Kankakee, Ill.

Dr. H. W. Day, State Lunat Trenton, N. J.
In addition to the regular men

are in attendance several physicarious cities who are here to li discussions and papers before the . Among them are Dr. D. M. Barst ing, N. Y.; Mrs. Dr. Cleaves, of Pa.; Mrs. Dr. J. E. Chinn, of Co

A CIRCUS VISITOR IN T A Farmer Hustled and Robbed the Avenue. About 10 a.m. on Thursday

might have been seen in the avenue, looking about him with rueful expression of countenance. the venerable husbandman told h tale, to the effect that his name and that he lived in the township and that he lived in the township near Owen Sound, and had come the circus. Having taken his usus of family peace disturber on Wedn he found that the whiskey and that indigenous to Or differed exceedingly, inasmuch as allowance" by measure, when to ronto, made him very drunk. H took a stroll up the avenue in the blow the cobwebs out of his head resting under the umbrageous che was hustled about by three fellows at the time, and when he freed h their clutches, found that his wallet \$150 had been taken from the brea his coat. The poor old man wa used up, between liquor and the was advised to go to the detective make his complaint there, and accordingly.

Hawkeve Burdette on Penns "If ever the sun shines on a le than Pennsylvania in May or June passenger said, in a melting mo passenger said, in a merting mo tense truthfulness, "it has to ge night to find it. From Gettysburg bia, by York and Wrightsville from Columbia to Lancaster. C de anything better in the way of landscape if she tried? Saw yo more gracefully outline themselve bluer sky? Rounded mountains farms and emerald meadows creen sides; bold, rugged cliffs of grey rened almost unto blackness by vines and shadowing hemlocks; are swaying clouds of delice stately pines, and fadeless ceda flowered dogwood, lying like snow in the woods of Ma bines that hang from the rock accessible cliffs like pendants of gold; trailing vine and floweri wide spreading rivers, clear as t that kisses them with its dimpl sunlight, and sleeping in the sha unending panorama of farm and and forest, murmuring rivers, an brooks that go singing among the r shade and tint of green and gol and crimson and silver that field ing wheat and verdant meadow a woods, dazzling sunshine, cloud sunsets of flame and nights of me tint for the picture-I believe Susquehanna, the blue Juniata Monongahela," and the cross pass bach in his seat, greatly surpris longest and pleasantest speech he betrayed into making since the c Burlington.
Indeed, it is beautiful travellin
Pennsylvania just now, and indeed

no fairer, lovelier land. "I pit pleasure seekers," the Jester said, nis valise in one seat, sat down and spread his feet all over a thir the poor pleasure seekers who do their travel until July. When the dust clouds in at every open win train; when the summer heat had the rare transparency and the deli-of the leaves; when the trains a and the cars are hot; when the brunnecessarily loud, and is given t the door with an emphasis that I thing more than the name of when you have to share your seat whose clothes are better than his you sit with your knees all hunch your feet on your valise. dust, the air is pure and cool, eve a turned seat to himself, and—" Just at that point of the delicithe train stopped at a way station, school excursion swarmed aboar Jester carried three children, nurse, and four half bushel bak

The Boers have surrendered charged with the murder of Co during the war.

The Wanzer C. is one of the easi machines in the market, making which is a great boon to many far only the running parts but even are made of steel, thus ensuring tamount of wear with lightness, eldurability. Each machine is tested before leaving the factory perfection. Prices are understood