ive Post-office address in full. TERMS OF ADVERTISING

THE DAILY MAIL

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WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circul

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

tional Policy and put an end to profits on investments made under it. This is certainly most remarkable advice; and when we couple it with the opposition artended to those just and proper increases for necessary public services, such as those to which we referred in our last issue, we arrive at a knowledge of Opposition policy which is truly instructive. To attempt to check the growth of industry and the spread of enterprise is probably a logical sequence to denying all credit to the National Policy for such enterprise and industry as sxist. But the public, while recognizing the logical connection of the two, will hardly fail to condemn them as smallminded and factious in the extreme. Mrs. Partmoron's struggle with the Atlantic Ocean was a successful effort compared with the results of the struggle of the Grit party against the incoming tide of prosperity in Canada. THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements the receipt of subscriptions and advertusements as follows:—
MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim. Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. ennings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance HAMILTON—53 James States, corner of LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling, E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, NEW YORK—3) Union Square, Breatano's

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE. THE Opposition mind is like the mind of the Bourbons in one particular-it learns nothing. No amount of tuition will give it sense enough to be cautious in its statements. Our morning contemporary for instance a few days ago deplored the fact that on the three months of the current calendar year the balance of trade was against us. It said:

"If the Tory organs still swear by the balance of trade doctrine, let them tane up and tell us what they make of the figures for the first three months of 1881. Here they Imports-1881.

Exports same three months. January \$3,620,359

Total \$0.547.256

The Montreal Gazette, always apt and correct in these matters, replies promptly by quoting, not the misleading figures of three months, but the more fitting gures of the last six months of 1880, as was the country so wealthy as it is to-day, and at no time have the people felt less the weight of their contributions to revenue.

The manner in which the tariff is framed

August...... 8,443,757 September..... 8,244,122 11,569,899 11,346,537 13,453,742 7,145,969 6,214,513 13,142,151 ovember 5,319,360 4,412,617 Total.....\$43,308,357 \$63,932,125

Balance in our favour..... Taking the figures for the whole nine months it is found that they add up as fol-

Balance in our favour \$8,608,691 The Opposition mind must really reconsider this question. If it is like the Bourbons in learning nothing, it is unlike them in this—it forgets everything. It has evidently forgotten the figures of even the last trade returns, which were of a satisfactory character. Last year the value of our exports exceeded those of any year since 1874. Last year showed, for the first time in the history of the Confederation, an excess of exports over imports, that excess being, over total imports, \$1,222,532, and over imports for consumption, \$16,129,109. The result by

provinces of last year's operations in our imports for consumption and our exports, as compared with 1878, was as follows: IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION. 1878. Province, 1873. 1880. protario ... \$38,628,697 \$26,204,940 tuebec ... \$1,063,335 \$1,550,073 ova Scotis ... \$1,180,750 6,138,038 ew Brunswick ... \$4,74,047 3,996,698 EXPORTS,

. \$22,937,060 . 37,392,287 . 7,500,783 . 6,268,027 . 5,863,955 BALANCE OF TRADE, 1878. ntario\$15,691,637 Against.

For.
Against.
Against.

 Juebec
 6,328,952

 Nova Scotia
 678,967

 New Brunswick
 2,206,020

 Total against ... \$12,248,692 BALANCE OF TRADE, 1880

 ntario
 \$1,859,040
 For.

 quebec
 9,987,126
 For.

 kova Scotia
 1,405,646
 For.

 New Brunswick
 1,867,257
 For.
 otal in our favour..\$15,628,179 Cotalchangeoftrade, \$27,976,871

It will, of course, be impossible to convince our Opposition friends that we are right and they are wrong; but it is some satisfaction to us to know that time and the figures, and the facts and the people, are with us in our view of the state and prospects of the country.

THE OPPOSITION WET BLANKET. OUR sense of humour, at least, is stirred ip by the language of the Opposition papers regarding the too, too evident boom in industry in Canada. It is so evident a boom that there is no longer any hope of successful denial. The theory of "ruin" does not hold, and must be abandoned. Our Opposition friends are not, of course. at a loss for a new position, being accusonsole themselves by two lines of critism and advice. The first is that the Nathing and

with the general prosperity. This is their settled conviction. It is, of course, somewhat inconsistent with the rse faith still with British Co matter, Mr. BLARE's conduct was evasive, and deceptive, in the most glaring way. It was saying one thing and meaning another to give his support to the Government, and yet conspicuously absent himself on a trying occasion. Mr. BLARE privately condemned Governor LETELLIER, or at least condemned the conduct of the MACKENZIE Government in regard to him; yet he remained away from the debate and the division. The suppressio veri has not, we believe, ceased to be a logical mistake, as well as a moral offence, and Mr. BLARE was guilty of both. other equally settled conviction that the National Policy has given an enormous im-setus to the cotton business, to sugar re-National Policy has given an enormous impetus to the cotton business, to sugar refining, to the West India trade, to rubber manufacture, and other outrageous "monopolies" which employ a large quantity of labour. But we must pardon the present Opposition a few inconsistencies of this sort; if we did not their position would be simply intolerable. Well, having settled finally the fact that the general boom in industry is due to causes other than the fiscal policy of Government, the Opposition mind bends itself to the task of regulating, modifying, and guiding the boom which it cannot deny. And so we Opposition mind bends itself to the task of regulating, modifying, and guiding the boom which it cannot deny. And so we have the pleasure of reading various bits of valuable advice. In Toronto the people are told that they may be too enterprising, that they are going ahead too fast; and that if they keep on building too many houses and starting too many industries, they may overdo it and come to grief some time—when, perhaps, a Grit Government may knock the props from under the feet of industry, and bring the whole fabric of the National Policy tumbling down. In another city

Policy tumbling down. In another city we read advice from the leading Grit organ to the effect that it is not wise to invest

Policy; that when the new Government comes into power it will abolish the Na-tional Policy and put an end to profits on

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Ova Opposition friends are not easy to satisfy. Their role in politics makes that

impossible. They are not "comfortable"

when in power; they can hardly be ex-

pected to be satisfied when in Opposition. What troubles them at present is the in-

crease of the revenue. The returns, so far,

show a monthly increase over last your as

raise the rate of taxation. We have the statement of Mr. CHARLYON that under the next Grit Government

tho taxes may be "even higher." We know that they raised the taxes in 1874. We know that they proposed to raise them in 1876. And we have the fullest assur-

ances from them all that when they have the chance they will, while keeping up the rate of taxation, which cannot be diminish-ed, so arrange the tariff that industry shall have no fostering, capital no security, en-

have no fostering, capital no security, en-terprise no field, and labour no employ-ment. If the public like the prospect they will keep yearning after the rule of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, who will certainly

MR. BLAKE'S SINCERITY.

"To say one thing and mean another

what is there in Mr. BLAKE's career to

" warrant that vile accusation ?" That is a

question put to the public. On behalf of

the public we may answer, There is much

to warrant it. There is so much that we

are inclined to think that no one but a

secret enemy of Mr. BLAKE would have

forced the question on our consideration.

In 1874, when Mr. BLAKE declared, with

lifted hands and eyes, and eloquent pro-

testation, that he was not going into office;

and when in about forty-eight hours he

was a Minister of the Crown-we venture

to suggest that he said one thing and

In 1874, again he made a speech in

which, being no longer in office, he declar-

ed with much emphasis that he would not

accept the full salary of a Minister if he oc-cupied an inferior post with little to do. He subsequently became a Minister, had little to do, and took every legitimate cent of his salary. We humbly contend that in this matter he said one thing and meant

guide the fiscal policy of his party.

Angust.
September.
October.
November.
December

January.....

follows:

money on the strength of the Nati Policy; that when the new Government

In 1880 Mr. Blake, after a year's absence from Parliament, took up a certain position in regard to the Pacific railway. His own Government had determined to build the Pacific railway from end to end. Yet he condemned the Conservative Government for attempting it. He was saying one thing and meaning another.

In 1881 he exaggerated grossly the value of the lands in order to magnify the subsidy given to the syndicate; but in 1880 he had ridiculed the idea of the lands being worth even a dollar an acre, in order to diminish public confidence in the scheme of Government construction. On one occasion or the other—perhaps on both— he was saying one thing and meaning an-

other.

In his recent speeches he has been guilty of deliberate suppression of facts regarding the syndicate arrangements, facts which were familiar to every reader of the public prints.

We do not need to waste much space or

Mr. BLAKE in reply to the question put by one of his organs. We need only say that there is much in Mr. BLAKE's career to warrant the supposition that either he does not always know what he means, or does not always mean what he says.

THE COTTON " OUTRAGE."

WHEN we are told that the people are paying \$2,000,000 of taxation "on cot-'tons" we are, of course, prepared to be shocked. And when we read that the \$2,000,000 goes to the "cotton lords" we feel the stirrings of communism within us. But when in moments of coolness we give up our minds to reflection, we relax our frowns and lower the tone of our indignation. A comparison of the value of the importation of cotton and other articles between 1878 and 1880 suggests various reflections to the well-regulated mind. Taking the items of cotton importation as nearly as they can be com-pared for the two years, we find the figures to be as follows :

Again, taking in the same way the items of blankets and flannels in wool goods imported, we make a comparison as follows 1878—Value \$ 554,016 1880-Value 297,827 Decrease.....\$ 256,189

Again, taking the total importation of Total\$5,048,878 vool goods imported for the two years, the Unable to deny the fact, they say the result figures run up as follows: is due to excessive " taxation;" and then 1878—Value\$8,835,690 of course they demand the reduction of the rate of taxation in the name of a suffering people. Now, as Mr. Mackazza himself contended, the weight of taxation must be judged in reference to the wealth of the people. And it is quite safe to say that at no time since Confederation Again, taking the items of imports of cabinetware and furniture as another ex-ample, we find the following result:

-Value\$ 399,830 1880—Value Decrease.....\$ 307,281 has so stimulated industry that even if prices had gone up all round, as they have not, and if taxation as a fact had greatly of goods that are in daily consumption. They show that there is less imported, and less duty (or "taxation," as the Opposition insist) paid than in 1878, and yet the prices have not increased. The money paid for the goods produced at home goes, we are told, into the pockets of the cotton lords, wool lords, and furniture not, and if taxation as a fact had greatly increased, as it has not, the people would be in a better position to pay them than they have been for many years past. But supposing that the Opposition have some ground for exclaiming against the taxation, there are other replies to give. In the first place, Sir RIGHARD CARTWAIGHT pledged his reputation to the statement that the new tariff could not raise a revenue; that the combining of protection and revenue lords, not to speak of the sugar lords, who are the worst of all. This is a favourite theory with the Opposition. But the fact is, and every intelligent man knows it, that the money goes into buildings for exthat the money goes into buildings for extending business, and wages of men for building them; into wages for the increased number of hands employed; into freight for raw material carried; into insurance on stock and buildings; into machinery, some, or much, of which is now being made at home; and the reasonable balance, less municipal taxation and repairs, goes as profit on the investment of capital. The money paid in wages circulates all through the country in many ways, which all intelligent persons understand. The "lords" pocket but a reasonable profit on their investments. The great mass of the money which was formerly paid for the labour of English and American artizans is now paid to our own citizens and labourers. These latter are fully aware of the fact, however the Oppocombining of protection and revenue was a perfectly "impossible problem."

Yet the problem has been solved. In the next place, would the people have escaped from taxation if the Grits had been returned! We doubt it. What did Sir RECHARD CARTWRIGHT mean when he said he was going to raise \$31,000,000 before 1881 1 Did he expect to get it for nothing ? What did he mean when he asked the people to "make sacrifices" to build the Pacific railway, and when he build the Pacific railway, and when he told them it was a great moral gain for them to be able to make "sacrifices" in the public interests? Did he not mean taxation, and nothing else? Of coulse he did. We have the confession of all the leaders that if they had come into power they would have been compelled to raise the rate of taxation. We have the statement of Mr. fully aware of the fact, however the Oppo-

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

sition may try to conceal it.

THE new leader of the Opposition has ndeavoured to make it appear that he and his friends never intended to push on the Pacific railway without the most careful regard for the public taxation. We have endeavoured on many occasions to show by their speeches and advertisements that they were proceeding without any regard for the finances or for the inevitable taxation of the people. A blue-book has just been issued which contains some very significant correspondence.

1st. In reply to a demand from British Columbia, dated March, 1878, to know when the work would be commenced in British Columbia, the following letter appears : "DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

"Sra, -Your telegram of March 19th, "SIR,—Your telegram of March 19th, stating that your Government desire to be definitely informed immediately if the construction of the Pacific railway will be commenced in British Columbia at an early period of the present season, was duly received. I have to inform you that the engineers have not yet completed the mapping and calculations of last season's work. As soon as this is done the Government will endeavour to decide upon the best route to be taken through British Columbia, when tenders will be invited in accordance with the terms of the Railway Act of 1874.

"No time has been lost by the Government in promoting this enterprise, as they have

"No time has been lost by the Government in promoting this enterprise, as they have pushed on the work as rapidly as possible, with a view to a commencement being made at the earliest practicable date.

"I have, &c.,
"R. W. Scorr.
"To his Honour Lieut.-Governor Richards, Victoria, B.C."

2nd In May (29th), 1878, Mr. BRAUN was instructed by Mr. MACKENZIE to ask the history of that is familiar. If the Secretary of State to demand from and meaning another, we can and do British Columbia the reservation of land

along the line of the railway, "beginning "at English Bay or Burrard Inlet, and "following the River Fraser to Lytton, "thence by the valley of the River Thomp-"som to Kamloops, &c." 3rd. On the 11th June, Mr. H. J. Cambie, engineer in charge of surveys in British Columbia, writes as follows;

ish Columbia, writes as follows:

"Canadian Pacific Railway Survey,
"Western Division,
"Victoria, 11th June, 1878.

"Sir,—Pending a formal application by
the Dominion Government for a reservation
of the lands along the line of the proposed
route for the Canadian Pacific railway through
British Columbia, by the valleys of the North
Thompson and Fraser Rivers, I have to request you, on their behalf, to reserve all lands
which are now in possession of the Government of British Columbia, on both sides of the
River Fraser, for a distance of five miles above
the toll-gate at the town of Yale, and the same
distance below that point, and for a width of
one mile from the centre of the river on each
side.

"Also for a reservation of the land in pes-ession of the Government of British Columbia djoining the River Thompson, for a width of two miles on each side of the said river, and extending from the outlet of Kamloops Lake, known as Savonas Ferry, for a distance of five niles down the river, and a width of two niles from the shore of Kamloops Lake for a listance of five miles above its outlet on both sides of such lake. ides of such lake.
"I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.

"H. J. CAMBIE,
"Engineer in Charge of Surveys,
"British Columbi

Hon. Forbes G. Vernen, Commission Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C." 4th. On July 13th, 1878, a report of committee of the Privy Council contains the following:

the following:

"The Minister (Mr. Mackenzie) therefore recommends that the route of the railroad shall be defined generally as passing from the neighbourhood of the Tête Jaune Cache by the Albreda river to the North Thompson river, and descending the valley of the said North Thompson river towards Kamloops lake to the Fraser Valley at Lytton, and thence descending the valley of the Fraser, by Yale and New Westminster to Port Moody, or such other point on or near Burrard Inlet as may be found most convenient for the purpose of harbour accommodation."

5th. On the 3rd September, 1878, a report 5th. On the 3rd September, 1878, are port of a committee of the Privy Council con-

tained the following: tained the following:

"That by several orders-in-Council in that behalf the necessary public lands of the North-West Territories and Province of Manitoba along the line of the said railway have been withdrawn from sale and settlement, pending the appropriation thereof for the purpose of the said railway; and the route of the line of railway through Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia having been now defined by orders-in-Council, it is advisable that the necessary appropriation should be made, and that the Government of British Columbia should be called upon to convey to the Dominion Government such extent of public lands in British Columbia as has been above specified."

We do not need to waste time in proving

We do not need to waste time in provin that down to almost the day of the elec-tions the late Government was apparently earnest in going on with construction in British Columbia, and that its plans of construction included that very Yale-Kam-loops section against which Mr. BLAKE has thundered so bitterly. Was the hon-gentleman saying one thing and meaning another?

ALLEGED RESIGNATION OF THI GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A " COCK-AND-BULL" story is publishe in St. Paul, Minnesota, to the effect tha the Marquis of Lorne has resigned his high position as Governor-General of Can-ada. The sepient St. Paulists who start the story allege differences of opinion with the Gladstons Government as the ground of the proposed resignation. It would be just as sensible on our part to say that President GARFIELD had resigned on acwith the Senate. The story is, of course nonsensical. The fact that the relations etween the GLADSTONE Government an the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALI the Government of Sir John Macdonald are most friendly is of itself sufficient refutation of the fiction. So long as the Cabinets agree, the Governor-General can have no cause of difference with the Home Government. We have good reasons for believing that his Excellency has no such intention. Those who are best in a positive to the company of the co tion to know have no hesitation in saying that Canada has never had a better friend in Government House than the Marquis of LORNE; that his studies of Canadian history and affairs are unremitting; that his interest in the welfare of the Domin-ion is unceasing; and that he would desire no more brilliant, as he could find no more useful, sphere of action than his position tative of the QUEEN in Canada as representative of the constantly affords him.

LUST OF TERRITORY.

On the 29th ult., Mr. RICHARD, member from a South Wales manufacturing constituency, introduced a motion in the House of Commons condemning the liberty to precipitate the inevitable conflict. given to Imperial representatives abroad Nations in our day prefer to nurse their of contracting engagements and annexing territory without the sanction of the Home Government. The hon. member, in a moderate speech, gave a historical review of events during the last quarter of a century, pointing out the notable instances in at the French capital; the same inveterate penchant for double-dealing always crops up. Bourbon, Napoleonic, or Republican, which governors and commissioners had, in his opinion, transgressed. This was comparatively easy task, and there was no doubt considerable power in some of Mr. and sinister adversary Europe has always found her. Never since Louis XIV. ascended the throne; indeed, farther back still, beyond RIGHELIEU or LOUIS XI., we are compelled to go for any firm ground on which to stand. Duplicity has all along been the rule; honest, straightforward dealing the rare exception. M. Jules Ferry is not a whit less scrupulous than M. Guizor was when he prevaricated about the Spanish marriages, and both were surpassed in their transhery by the stupendous RICHARD'S strictures. But he little suspected the retort which Mr. GLADSTONE had in store for him. The member for Merthyr Tydvil imagined that he was making a point when he claimed that in bygone centuries Parliament had a voice in matters of this sort. War could not be declared, nor peace concluded, without its sanction. The Crown's prerogative had, contrary to general opinion, encroached upon popular liberties, and it would almost upon popular liberties, and it would almost seem as if the time had come when Mr.

the Spanish marriages, and both were surpassed in their treachery by the stupendous immorality of the first Napoleon.

Evidently the republicanism of France is a worse danger than its imperialism or monarchism. Under any regime the country is practically a despotism. What a French ultra means by liberty is freedom to tyrannise over his fellow-citizens; his equality is all unequal; and his fraternity proves to be singularly narrow and confined. As the issue will prove, France has made an egregious blunder in its latest triumph. The unity of the Latin race is gone, and there is a reserve of DUNNING'S celebrated motion should be passed again, "That the influence of the "Crown has increased, is increasing, and "ought to be diminished."

The Premier met Mr. RICHARD on his own ground, as a partial sympathizer with him. He showed that if Parliament had necessarily lost some portion of its nominal power, it had gained immeasurably in sub-stantial authority. Declarations of war could well be submitted to a close Chamcould well be submitted to a close Chamber, whose doors were shut against the public; they could not be so submitted now. The publicity of legislative proceedings, whilst it made movements about which secrecy and prompt resolution were demanded impossible, gave the Commons far more power over the Executive. Reference was made by the mover to the affair of the lorcha Arrow at Canton. Sir John Bowning had unquestionably taken a grave responsibility upon himself, but what was the result? When Mr. Corden introduced a vote of censure, Lord Palmers srow took up the cudgels in behalf of the commissioner, and when deteated by the combination raised against him, appealed to the country. Mr. Gladstone himself, with Lord John Russell, Mr. Dispanil, race is gone, and there is a reserve of enmity simmering in the breast of Italy which will break loose when the moment for action arrives. Strange it seems that the ruling spirit of the storm did not see whither he was drifting, when he counselled this pointless escapade. M. GAMBETTA, to judge from the utterances of his organ, was the chief abettor of the masked scheme of annexation now accomplished. isolation for France in the struggle come? It would be the most proba thing in the world, and yet the least cal-culated upon by the knowing ones, if Savoy and Nice were wrested from France

itself; and France, which, whether as an empire or a republic, always means peace, will find its Nemesis again before half a decade has passed over its chequered for-

stituencies without difficulty.

The second Burmese war, the annexations in India under Lord Dalhousie and in the Transvaal under Sir Theophilus Seestone, the Zulu and Afghan wars—in fact everything referred to by Mr. Richard was distinctly approved of, after the event, by the Government and Parliament of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone remarked that he did not remember an unwarranted stretch of authority, resulting in additions to the Empire, which had failed to obtain condonation at home. The fact is viceroys and commissioners knew full well that they were expected to signalize themselves tunes.

The English policy is, as usual, of the forcible feeble sort in Liberal hands. Had Lord Beaconspield lived the word would have gone forth with unmistakable meaning, "If you seize Tunis, we occupy "Egypt." As it is, British power and prestige are pot worth a pine for prestige are not worth a pin's fee in Europe. There is no national spirit there where it was wont to be; and with a feeble where it was wont to be; and with a feeble remonstrance, and a formal expression of regret for England's inability to aid Italy, without the consent of the German Chancellor and the designing conclave at Vienna, the mistress of the seas drops back languidly upon her couch. This is effacement indeed; it is also peace, but not with become not with honour.

> THE RESIGNATION OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

commissioners knew full well that they were expected to signalize themselves in this fashion, and to do it unbidden, or even in the teeth of instructions, reflected all the more credit upon themselves. It is not the colonial rulers or people that require restraining, but the people at home who must be cultivated. After all, Mr.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. BLENNERHASSETT, Home Rule men

success in the House of Commons on the

prietorial rights. The power of levying

prietorial rights. The power of levying distress may or may not be a relic of the feudal system; nevertheless it had a measure of justification in character. Those who contend that land should be dealt with as if it were an ordinary commodity forget that there is an essential distinction between it and all other subject-matters of contract. As WILLIAMS remarked—and it is one of the few jokes to be found in law-books—"No man, be he ever so felo-

books—"No man, be he ever so felo-"niously disposed, can run away with an "acre of land." Hence the distinction

between real and personal property. But although the land-owner can always regain possession of the soil he has let for cul-

possession of the soil he has let for cultivation to his tenant, in default of the payment of rent, the law has always hither to placed him in an exceptional position in the matter of arrears. Other creditors must appeal to the courts, he alone can direct the bailiff to levy without ordinary legal process. From the moment a tenant takes possession of the farm, all that he

takes possession of the farm, all that he has becomes hypothecated, as the Scotch put it, for the payment of rent when due.

All this will be changed if the motion referred to be followed up by legislation.

It is clear, however, that the sense of the

absentee, hundreds of miles from his estate. The abolition of distress, though

apparently a drastic measure, may have the effect of uniting more closely the owners and occupants of the soil, making

the former more cautious and considerate and the latter more thrifty and provident

and the latter more thrilty and provident than heretofore. Yet the question arises, if the right to levy distress in the country be taken away, how long will it obtain in the cities and towns?

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

THERE is no special reason for alarm in

the somewhat threatening aspect of affairs

in Europe, simply for the reason that none

of the heavily-armed nations is in a position

wrath, and let it gather strength in the

process. The duplicity of France in its

Tunisian dealings is only of a piece with

the historical record of Parisian statesmen.

Apparently it matters little who may rule

France is always the treacherous friend

and sinister adversary Europe has always

RIGHARD's motion, though only defeated by a majority of eight, attracted but little interest, for only a hundred and thirty-six members took the trouble to vote. VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE resigned his position last week. It is unnecessary to say the act has taken the public and the profession by surprise. Into the motives of the Vice-Chancellor it is at once impossible and improper too closely to inquire. But it is obvious that public and ber for Kerry, met with an unexpected professional curiosity must be greatly 3rd instant. Having an eye to the substimulated by the sudden resignation of a judge of one of the highest courts in the country, still in the prime of life and vigour. That the public in general will regret a step that has, we trust, been taken for good and sufficient reasons, is quite certain. But though the learned Vice-Chancellor retires from the bench, he will probably not retire from the profession, and it is said he intends to devote his experience to the service of the firm of which he was formerly a member. We may venture to express a hope that ject of evictions in Ireland, the hon. member resolved to make a strike against landlordism in both islands. Accordingly he proposed a motion declaring that "it is desirable to abolish the power of levying "distress for the rent of agricultural hold"ings in England, Wales, and Ireland."
It is noticeable that Scotland is omitted, and that for the sufficient reason that the late Government did away with the Scotch-We may venture to express a hope that this is not the case. It is quite impossible law of hypothec, which was the North British equivalent for "distress." So far, to avoid the conviction that the American practice of resigning judicial positions to re-enter the practice of law before the courts, is not one that, in the interests of therefore, as principle is concerned, there was nothing to fight about; and although Sir Richard Cross and other Conserva-tives found reasonable fault with the terms of the motion, they did not consider it worth while to call for a division. the dignity and authority of the bench, should be adopted or encouraged in this country. At the same time it may not be amiss to examine the bearing of the motion on pro-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Canadians cannot complain of the law's de lays. It will take the United States Supreme Court three years to reach a particular case. The judgment will probably be given when the parties to the appeal are no more.

It is very aptly remarked by the Palmerston Telegraph that Conservatives should be ware of apathy in political matters. Bad organization has before now enabled the Starvationists to gain a victory or so and to get their hands into the public treasury. The people of the North-West Territories

are looking forward with pleasure to the expected visit of H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Governor-General. They say they cannot make any elaborate demonstrations in honour of their visitors, but as regards randeur of scenery they will beat anything

The St. John Telegraph states that severa Ontario constituencies want Sir Leonard Tilley to become their representative. If any Ontario constituencies desire to be represented by the Finance Minister they display a landable ambition. Ontario too highly respects the tenth commandment to cover either Mr.

It is clear, however, that the sense of the House was against the proposal to place a land-owner on the same level as other creditors. Even Mr. LEONARD COURTNEY thought that entry, and consequently eviction, after fourteen days default, should be conceded. Some of the Conservative members, though willing to give up the old system, claimed that the landlord ought still to have a first lien upon the defaulter's property. The chief evils of the distress system lie on the withdrew from the Administration.

surface. It promotes, in an old country, an unhealthy competition for the soil amongst people who have little or no capital, and are not likely to prove good husbandmen. The owner cares very little how matters go, because he can almost certainly recoup himself whenever it pleases him to issue a warrant. The consequence is had farm-Sun. We differ from the Sun. One busines is depressed. It is that of the Grit politician, who, having lived on hope for some years, now fears that the change of Government, and the fat office accompanying it, which he has been looking for, will not come, and that he will be reduced to the necessity of living on warrant. The consequence is bad farming and reckless rivalry for possession. The landlord stands apart from his property, and might as well live, like an Irish absentee, hundreds of miles from his

It requires a considerable degree of histor ical knowledge to understand why bishop should sit in the House of Lords, and officers of the army in the House of Commons, yet why clergymen should be forbidden to sit in the same House. The Imperial Parliament has just settled the case against the clergymen. But Mr. Bradlaugh will probably triumph at last. So runs the world away.

Circumstances have changed. A few years ago the Reform press thought Sir Franc ago the Reform press thought Sir Francis
Hincks was one of the most outrageous men
living; to-day, Sir Francis having expressed
a change of opinion favourable to the boundary
award he assisted to make, is, according to the
same section of the press, a great statesman,
an intellectual giant, and a variety of other
very exalted personages.

The London Grit organ gives Mr. Mackenzie a left-hander now that the hon. gentleman is out of the country. It says of the Military College which he established :- "A large proportion of the students educated at the Military College at Kingston find their way to the United States, where the technical knowledge gained at the expense of the Canadian Government serves in procuring them lucrative situations as engineers, etc."

The prohibitory law in Kansas has collapsed after one week's experience. It has een found impossible to enforce it, so th been found impossible to enforce it, so the tectotallers are ready to accept a compromise, under which beer drinking would be allowed and Sunday closing carried out. Under this arrangement there will be no licenses required by saloon-keepers and no regulation exercised. Kansas affords another example of the folly of legislating against public sentiment. Russia has made herself free of the Black

dea. Turkey commands the Bosphorus. Egypt dominates the Suez canal. France has seized Tunis. It only remains for Spain to secure Gibraltar, for Italy to take Malta, and for Russia to seize the whole of Afghanistan, to make the average Radical politician in England feel crowded, and to make him think that Jingoism was not a moral monstrosity, nor a spirited foreign policy a thing to be The East Durham Conservative Association

will meet shortly to nominate a candidate for the representation of the riding in the Local Legislature. Several names have already been mentioned, and the possessor of any one of them would make a good candidate. It is to be hoped that the party organization will be got into good shape, and that the Reformers, who are as famous for their "human devices" as for their protestations of purity, will be closely watched.

As the American hog has been vindicated it is only right that the Canadian beaver should be defended. The London Daily should be detended. The London Daily Telegraph, in a recent issue, gave the national emblem a well-deserved puff, pointing out that the beaver has more sense than some men, because when it has sawn through a tree and the tree is about to fall, it knows enough to get out of the way. The beaver is, moreover, moffending and industrious. Its only crime is its cost; its only amusement is its work; gentle, harmless creatures

are the beavers, but they cannot expect to live if they persist in wearing such valuable

If the Globe continues in the sulks with the party the Reformers must, of course, get another organ. The Welland Telegraph, wishing to promote the interests of the town in which it is published, has recommended the Welland Tribune to the position. The qualifications the Tribune can boast of are a Wharfd dale press, a well furnished vocabulary, and plenty of imagination and exaggeration. If the Tribune could throw in a little personal antipathy it might get the situation.

Before the Grit organs open up a new line of abuse they should compare notes, and decide upon a policy which they can all follow Want of harmony among the musicians throws discredit upon the tunes they play. For instance, the Toronto organ stated that Sis John Macdonald is really very very ill, and there is no shamming; but the Ottawa organ says Sir John is feigning illness, in order that he may get away to the rest and recreation he requires. Which is to be believed?

The Irish Canadian wanted Mr. Mowat The Irish Canadian wanted Mr. Mowat to appoint Mr. Moet to the shrievalty of Waterloo, but Mr. Mowat declined to do as requested by the Irish Canadian. Mr. Springer is to have the appointment, and Mr. Moet will have to rise to the shrievalty in the regular way. To be eligible he must be come a member in good standing of the Reform Association and a contributor to the bribery fund, then President of the Association, and then representative of the riding it the Local Legislature.

Lord Beaconsfield watched the affairs of his ountry until the last day of his life. The last words he was understood to utter were, last words he was understood to usee were,
"Is there any bad news in the Gazette?"
It is through the London Gazette that official notices of battles on sea and land, of
victories and reverses, are given, and the
dying Earl seems to have entertained the imdying Earl seems to have entertained the impression that something was wrong. It was at that very time that the evacuation of Candahar, which means the abandonment of the scientific frontier for India, was in progress.

Recent election contests in England have resulted in Conservative victories. The Irish voters gave Knaresborough and another seat to the Opposition within a few days; and any future by elections in the northern counties will undeubtedly, for the same reason, have a like result. The Liberal majority in the Commons has been reduced, but the divisions which are constantly arising in the Ministerial camp are more serious, especially as every recent Conservative victory has been due to Radical defections, thereby showing Messrs. Chamberlain and Cowen that their political support is indispensable.

Lord Beaconsfield erected for himself, in the name he made, a monument more lasting than brass; Mr. Gladstone in his eloquent than brass; Mr. Gladstone in his eloquent remarks regarding the deceased statesman reared to his memory, according to Sir Stafford Northcote, a monument of marble; and the nation is to build him another monument in Westminster Abbey. The Conservative workingmen of England now desire to found a memorial to the late Earl, and the proposal is to raise \$50,000 to be expended in the is to raise £50,000 to be expended in the establishing of a school in which to educate the children of bona fide Conservative workingmen. The workingmen's memorial will be useful, as well as lasting and ornamental.

North Africa will probably be portioned out this fashion :- Algeria and Tunis to France, Morocco to Spain, Tripoli to Italy, and Egypt to Great Britain. The public debi of Egypt amounts to \$365,000,000, exclusive of the "Daira and Domaine" debts, which of the "Dairs and Domaine" debts, which come to \$85,000,000 more, and this enormous debt is owed by a country which has no mines, forests, or factories, but derives all hes wealth from 4,750,000 acres of land. Her revenue is barely \$42,500,000, and of this she pays \$20,000,000 to her creditors, and \$3,500,400 to the Sultan, leaving but very little for other purposes. In spite of this enormous drain, last year she met all her indebtedness.

The Toronto Grit organ is fa than the London Grit melodeon. The latter suggested that the syndicate bargain should be made a test question in the East Durham election for the Local Legislature; and was promptly frowned down by the party for its pains. The former now announces that there is a majority of Reformers in North Ontario, and it would be well to make the Pacific railway contract a test question in the election. way contract a test question in the election which is shortly to take place in that constituency. Of course if a Conservative is elected in East Durham it will be stated that the syndicate was kept out of sight altogether; but should the Reformers retain possession of North Outerio but should the Reformers retain possession of North Ontario, the return of the Grit can-didate will be heralded forth as an emphatic condemnation of Sir John Macdonald and his Government; and of the Pacific railway syn-dicate and its contract; and of Sir Charles Tupper and his recovery.

The Quebec Liberals encouraged electors in the county of Vercheres to vote for the Liberal candidate by distributing among Liberal candidate by distributing among them dollar bills and pound plugs of tobacco. The device was found out, and the Liberal who had thus purchased a seat in the Legislature screened himself from a full exposure by declining to defend the charges which were the basis of the petition for his disqualification. If a Conservative had been guilty of such conduct he would, very properly, have been denounced as corrupt, but as it was a Reformer who did the bribery, the offence may be termed "merely the offering inducements to the electors to vote for purity in election contests and honesty in parliamentary representests and honesty in parliamentary represen-tatives." Tories may sneer at the honesty of the Grit party, but it is evident that Reform politicians worship purity if they do not practise it. Hypocrisy, it is said, is the homage vice pays to virtue.

The territory of Wyoming must be

paradise for women. A woman who has been there recently delivered a lecture in Albany.

in the course of which she drew a glowing picture of the happy condition of woman. In Cheyenne the waiter-girls and chambermaids get \$25 to \$30 a month, while men's pay in different employments is only \$18 to \$25. The lecturer herself had kept a public ranch at Chugwater Station, where she collected the Black Hills stage fares and acted as postmaster. For this she received \$40 pe month, while the drivers, who had to work much harder and to face the terrible winte much harder and to face the terrible winter storms, and expose their lives to the assaults of Indians, received much smaller pay than this. Political rights are exercised freely. At the recent election for delegate to Congress, Mrs. Corbett, the young and handsome bride of the successful candidate, went from house to house in Cheyenne and electioneered for her husband, and sent out waggons into the country to bring in the women, all of whom veted as she wished them. Even the coloured servant girls go to the polls with their mistresses and vote with them. When they have elected their candidate they have a supper and sance in honour of the victory. The only drawback to a wholesale female emigration is that women require to ride wild horses and be good shots with pistols and Winchester rifles.

OBITUARY NOTES.

News comes from New York of the death of Mr. Jas. G. Harper, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce there. He was for thirteen years connected with the old Commercial Bank of Canada at London, and acted in the capacity of manager from 1854 until 1867. In 1871 he established a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commercia in Naw York eity and sizes that

SPORTS AND PAST

AQUATICS.

AUSTRIAN CHALLENGE TO AMI The Turf, Field, and Farm wi weeks ago about the Vienna bos follows:—"The four clubs contain members, all told, who usually fishermen to row their boats for a in the spring, and watch the principle sheltered from draughts handsome pavilion opposite the Ku In consequence of this insunation Vienna committee. "We do n says the Sport-Zeitung," that we than the celebrated want to state that we are not afra them." This would be a good scool Cornell crew if they win at Henley. AN OFFER FROM PORTLAND, ME., TO

John A. Kennedy is making an bring Hanlan, Ross, and an unknow (possibly Davis) together in a gran stakes race, as the following commute the Boston Herald will show:— To the Editor of the Boston wallace Ross-having expressed hi ness to row Edward Hanlan, in bring about a race, I will make position: I will put up \$1,500, Ross puts up \$500, Hanlan \$500, to be put up by an unknown sculler, to be named by me; grand sweepstake of \$3,000, of v \$2,000 to go to the first and \$1, second man; the race to be row course in New England which I m money to be put up on signing of some reliable bank, or in any way s to the party interested. This prop hold ppen for two weeks. Very reyours,

John A. K.
Portland, Me., May 14, 1881.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA CUP-THE BAY OF QUI CHALLENGE FORWARDED TO NEW BELLEVILLE, May 17.—The chall Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, on beha Cuthbert, to the New York Yach a match for the America cup, was yesterday, and will doubtless be by the New York club at its u Thursday night.

Accompanying the challenge a cates from Mr. W. A. Beamis

surveyor, that the Atlanta wi about 45 tons by Custom House from Messrs, S. T. Greene and ling, measurers of the Bay of Qui Club, stating the length of the yac feet 10 inches on the water line, I inch over all.

TURF. AUSTRALIAN HORSES IN ENGI The London Sporting Life say Fitzroy, commissioned by Sir Tho the great Australian breeder and

purchaser, it will be remembere Forward—has just brought over two-year-olds, foaled in Australia. filly by Scottish Chief, out of He Roy's Wife, and another by Dut out of Queen of Naples, named Borcame in the Peshawur from Ac journey taking about two months. roy took his valuable charges to M hey will be trained by A. Taylo the engagement and management Gang Forward yearling would also brought but for having met with to one of his fetlocks. The perfo these Colonial-dropped ones will with interest in England as wel ITEMS.

Feek's Canadian bred mare F lear Grit, won in her class in I in three straight heats. Time, 2.

The Two Thousand Guineas the worth \$31,500, a handsome stake grine. The One Thousand was 000. The trotter Phil was vicious when young. Kind treatment has He has rewarded his owner, who

than \$7 in buying him, by maki of 2.231. He was foaled in 1870. less than eight entries in this yes of the National Association of Hora which takes place at Albany on th and 7th of October. Among ther and Solo by Strathmore, Belwo mont, Walter Jones Conklin's Am Bueth, and Ceylene by Rysdyk, a Patchen by Peck's Idol. Dr. Ber of Cornwall, has Medway by Almo in the 2.40 stallion class.

QUOITS.

ORIGIN OF THE GAME. Quoits was a favourite game Greeks as early as 1450 B.C. Its is attributed by many authors to the young argolici was undoubte fellow to invent such a game. with Danae and Andromeda, he have visited the Peloponnesian c ment when the King of Larissa athletic sports in memory of his there he first instituted the game, nately Perseus had the evil fortu-one of his quoits on the head of father, Acrisius, and the inventor never afterwards played it. Iph Elis, who re-established the Olyn 536 years before the Christian era, quoit-playing, and there are other the game being both common a with the Greeks. The Romans quoits; in fact it was one of the contests. They used a stone quoi object was to see who could throw

perpendicularly in the ground. BILLIARDS.

SCHAEFER AND VIGNAU LONDON, May 16 .- Mr. New arrived here en route for Paris, lenge from the American billi Schaefer to Vignaux, for a 4, champion game, to be played in 800 points each during five nights, for \$1,000, or, if necessar side, in New York or London. I place is chosen, the challenger of Vignaux's expenses to America.

FOOTBALL. AN AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL TEAM FO

Arrangements have been defi-pleted for the visit of an Australi eam to England during next win ing at the end of October, they ang at the end of October, they series of matches in the United under Rugby Union rules. After tour they will leave Adelaide abo of August. The Rugby Union I taken to meet them with northern southern fifteens, besides arranged match between England and Au negotiations are on foot for engage Manchester and Lancashire early ber. Couldn't the Australians be visit Canada on their journey is country shouldn't happen to be just about that time?

THE GUN.

AN ANSWER TO BONNEVILLE'S The sporting editor of The Ma ized to accept the challenge of M neville, of Quebec, to shoot any Dominion twenty-five pigeons, yards rise, on behalf of an unknown ent of this city, for \$200 a side. ville being allowed expenses to shoot in Toronto. Fifty dollars sited to make the acceptance go

PEDESTRIANISI QUIRK, OF BRANTFORD, DIS S. F. Caldwell, writing from D on behalf of Quirk, the runner, a astonished that so experienced a m Makinson should not have known