## The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

ENGLAND.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN

farming in most parts of the United Kingdom, but with that of the conti- had. ments of Europe and America. Having moted that the spirit of improvement so observable a few years ago in English agriculture seems now to have wholly pressed, he proceeds to the enquiry whether there is any remedy within reach which will enable the present or to pursue their calling at a profit, and has set in. In addressing himself to this important inquiry he finds farmers' hindrances may be classed as follows : "Those which the framer himself has power to overcome. Those which landowners can remove or lessen. "Those which the Legislature can deal In discussing the first question Mr. Howard reminds us of the sometimes overlooked fact that in no other businesses are there such facilities for gaining information on any and every subject as in agriculture. There are no trade secrets. One farmer does not look en another farmer as a rival. most successful cultivator not only carries on his operations in broad day, but is ready, as a rule, to communi to his brother farmers any knowledge he has gained which may be useful The question, therefore, for every farmer, especially every young farmer, should be—is he availing himself to the fullest extent of the many and various sources of knowledge at his command? Foreign agriculturists come to England in great numbers to study the best examples of farming, and avail themselves largely of the information thus gained. But English farmers themselves do not best examples of agriculture in their Yet there are now peculiar opportunities for this, because of late awarded prizes for the most successfullymanaged large and small farms, both arable and pasture, in the respective districts of its annual shows. practice has opened up a most valuable source of information. Those who for any reason have not inspected these farms, can see the reports of the judges which, in the most minute and practical way, describe their management. Howholds to be ahead beyond all comparison, of any other country—are much ne-glected. But the farmer, without his class newspaper or magazine, cannot

"One of these is a penurious, routine spend-nothing system, under which there is little risked, little raised, an absence of all enterprise, and the smallness of the returns balanced only by the smallness of the outgoings. It is obvious that such a system, although sometimes personally advantageous, is injurious to the labourer, owner and the public. The other style is system under which the farm is, by large purchases of manures and feeding stuffs, made to yield the utmost possible amount fold the capital, far more supervision and anxiety, and, while there are chances of greater profit per acre than under the hande-mouth system, the risk of loss from unfavourable seasons and other causes is pro favourable seasons and outer the portionately great. The farmer under the latter system, owing to the greater number of labourers about him and the value of numerous animals he keeps, in the hard times before him, will above all things have to bear steadily in view—the selec-tion of his live stock, economy in their elosest supervision of both manual and machinery for all purposes where economy is to be effected by its use, and, lastly, to watch the signs of the times with a view to adapt the products of his farm to changes in the market. These important

scribes two opposite styles of farm man-

ch, in his experience, he

agement which, in his ex has known to be successful

may be left to a prudent wife.' It is plain, however, that the tenant may do his own part well, and yet be disadvantaged through the proprietor's This sins of commission or omission. leads to the question, What are the hindrances an owner can remove or lessen? These impediments in England have long n cultivation allowed by his landlord. He, further, has no security of tenure, no guarantee that his rent will not be raised if he makes improvements. slovenly houses in directly a landlord or We have many slovenly tenant with a little taste and liberality improves the fences, or puts on a bit of paint, the assessor is out on the war-path spent, the assessor is out on the war-path field for emigration that their Excellenwith an increase of valuation. The cies will travel over; and the agricul-English tenant cultivator, too, if he rent is the reward of his enterprise. Therefore, where leases are not granted there should be, Mr. Howard suggests, an undertaking that no advance of rent should be asked for a prescribed period and a two years' notice to quit agreed to. Rents ought also to be re-adjusted when depression prevails, and a tenant should have a right to the value of his unexhausted improvements. Owners ought also to bear in mind as the cost of labour is the principal outgoing on an English firm-greater even than the rent-thatif they would maintain the value of their estates, they must look well to labour cannot a full supply of good labour cannot to these demonstrations. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were estates, they must look well to labourers' educated, demand better homes. They will only stay where these are provided. Nothing, in Mr. Howard's experience, more binds the labourer to his district than a good cottage, with a large garden and orchard. The remarks of Mr. Howard on this head may profitably be weighed by many Canadian farmers, for in Ontario we are notoriously de ficient in labourers' cottage accom-modation. Another formidable impediment to a tenant is the want of good homestead accommodation—indispensable as this is for the production of No man can produce meat in cold and comfortless homesteads, and it is meat, not grain, to which the English tenant must look, On this important

point Mr. Howard says :

portion of arable land each year. Industry and attended with much present loss to the occupier. As I believe that the sowing down of a large breadth of land is insvitable, I would point out that a few years ago I discovered by accident a plan of laying down by which the tenant may, in great measure, be secured against the loss incident to the usual methods. If land intended for permanent pasture be sown with sainfoin MR. JAMES HOWARD, of Bedfordshire, the well-known agriculturist, has a very interesting letter in the Times on the present prostrate condition of agriculture in England. Mr. Howard speaks with the weight which attaches to a thorough acquaintance not only with the weight which attaches to a speak acquaintance not only with the weight which attaches to a thorough acquaintance not only with the weight which attaches to a speak acquaintance not o

valuable for arable purposes because of the rest from corn-growing it has thus As regards the hindrances to the farmer, the Legislature can deal with these which are set down as the importation of disease through foreign cattle; the clause in the Agricultural Holdings' departed, and that farming is much de- Act which has enabled landlords contract themselves out of its operation, and the injury to the farmers' social standing and self-respect, caused by semi-feudal claims and exactions—not future generation of English cultivators overlooking game reservations. Nothing to pursue their calling at a pront, and withstand the foreign competition which The Legislature, by abolishing arbitrary inflictions, can continue in that path of justice which it commenced to tread in when by giving the farmer the ballot it paved his way to a higher social position. The tenant must have protection for the capital he sinks in labour, manures and necessary materials. In this letter, by a very influential agricul turist, we have what may be considered a fair and full presentment of the griev-ances and demands of the farming in-terest in England. It is evident the present agricultural depression is stirring up the farmers to remove the im-pediments which stand in their way, and in the way of that increase of productions the land is susceptible of nder better relations between tenant

THEGOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRO-GRESS

His Excellency and the Princess Louise are now making the expected progress" through Canada. There will, of course, be much in the proceed ings that will be weary, flat, unprofitable, a bore; and many things will hapstudy, as they might profitably do, the pen to cause laughter. Municipal councillors will sometimes be oppressive; crowds will sometimes be aggresyears the Royal Agricultural Society has sive in their euriosity; the press will sometimes be too frank or too fulsome ; and aides-de-camp will now and then, as has happened, be under the impression above and beyond all these little annoyances and trials, the thorns from which no lives are exempted, the distinguished siasm with which they will be, as they his sad lucidity of sight, perceive through the mists of the future the might hiss him, and the crowds that be under no such apprehension. The fountain of loyalty is a fountain that

> "Whose only business is to flow, And flow it does, not taking heed Of its own bounty or their need."

They will find the same loyalty five or six years hence, the same crowds to cheer, the same flags, arches, what not -yes, even the same councillors with their address, which will then as now be perhaps a trifle too long! If any change ever takes place, the fault will be with the people of Canada. Need we add that we do not anticipate any fault in any other quarter. All that the Canadians ask is that their Excellencies shall be, as they have been, and as it is their nature and metier to be, kind, gracious, liberal and careful of popular feeling and public tastes; that the politics of the country shall be undisturbed by any influence from of the country shall executive authority; and that constitutional government shall be understood to mean self-government and nothing

These progresses are not new to us,

or to our history. The scenes through which their Excellencies pass or may pass, are as suggestive as many European lines of travel. The St. Lawrence River is the Holy River of Canada; its waters are sacred to the memory of some of the most picturesque and interesting progresses of Governors and soldiers, priests, and explorers who made by their efforts the early history of Canmemorable, and has been pressed by the feet of great men, brave men, men of courage, industry, enterprise, and faith in the future of Canada It is no mere valuation. The cies will travel over; and the agricultural population that they may see are quite unlike the same population elsewhere. Education, under fosterare not granted oward suggests, advance of rent prescribed period the rescribed period the same colors. the same class of the Hodges and Gileses of England. We feel quite certain that the more his EXCELLENCY sees sions contrary to the impressions of our people upon any subject which may inamong the earliest to receive these demonstrations within a few years. Lord DUFFERIN received number and amid so much enthusiasm that it seemed impossible a better thing could be done for anybody. But better things can be done; and better things probably will be done; and we are sure of this that amid his most flattering successes in Russia, Lord DUFFERIN ould receive a greater pleasure still to of LORNE and the daughter of

The London Standard announces that i

WHAT Sir JOHN MADOUNTED when he goes to England, about the Paof Canada, is more than we know. What he can say is, however, more within the compass of our information. He can

suggested by all travellers and tourists best engineers in Canada, without exception. That it is a possible undertaking is proved by the fact that the United States have already their lines in operation, doing a large trans-continental trade. That it is necessary is plain enough from our agreements with British Columbia, from our legislation, from the conviction of every public nan in Canada, except Mr. BLAKE. That it is to subserve an Imperial purpose is shown by the fact that it render the trip for freight or passage 1,200 miles shorter to China or Japan for English people or English trade; that Great Britain will most certainly be the gainer from the development and strengthening of a great bulwark of power on this continent; and that Lord CARNARVON who had the whole subject under his consideration decided that it should be built by 1890. Secondly, the first Government of Six OHN MACDONALD offered to build this line in 1872-3 by means of private com-panies, for a subsidy of 50,000,000 acres of land, in alternate blocks (the Government retaining alternate blocks also) and \$30,000,000. This scheme This scheme was so well thought of that two rival companies contended for the charter to build it. t was so well thought of that Parlianent passed the measure by a considerable majority. It was so promising a scheme that our neighbours over the border became jealous of the probable effects of the scheme; and some of them interested in a rival scheme, readily entered into a conspiracy to defeat it. That conspiracy was organized by prominent Canadian "Liberals." In pursuance of their nefarious conspiracy, they hesitated at nothing. Desks were rifled; the post office was robbed; confidential clerks were bribed false evidence was published; a delusive agitation was raised. But the men who nade the charges fled away from the test of an oath when it was tendered them-for they knew they must either disgrace or perjure themselves. they succeeded in compelling the

nation of Sir John MacDonald. Thirdly, the Reform Government the that they are a part of the pageant, and took up the scheme. They did not reforget that they are strangers. But pudiate the plan of building the road They adopted it with enthusiasm. They passed laws giving them power to build it as a Government work, in the belie way, describe their management. However, these valuable reports, and the newspapers and periodicals devoted to be pleased and proud at the demonstration, that the people, not private companies, should reap the profits. They adopted new plans of building the line: but were compelled to abandon them and to revert in a considerable degree to have already been, received. They are receiving now, at first sight, all and more they had done with power they had done with power they had done with power they had to an expenditure of class newspaper or magazine, cannot keep abreast of the progress of the day. He is, among other things, swindled most brilliant and successful of our own of which was by seed and manure adulterators, who never attempt their frauds with the educated cultivator. Mr. Howard deis nothing changeable in it either. either. fact that Mr. MACKENZIE had declared One of our own public men might, in his sad lucidity of sight, perceive "British Empire" could not build through the mists of the future the time when the voices that cheered him within which the former Government had hoped to accomplish it, gathered to greet, might gather to stone him. But the Viceregal party need ment with British Columbia and Lord CARNARVON that with the resources of Canada alone he would build it in 15 years. In spite of the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE had denounced the former Government for having undertaken to do the work in a time which would have rendered impossible the fulfilment of the pleage not to increase the taxation of the country, Mr. MACKENZIE pledged himself without reference to the taxation, to build it by 1890.

was little wonder that the people did not relish such a Government. Fourthly, Sir John MacDonald can say that he has again taken up the scheme which he originated, but which he was prevented from carrying out. He can say that in the rapid development of the Western lands he finds an encouragement to proceed with it. He can say that he proposes to build the line without burdening the people of Canada; that he hopes to build the rail way by means of the land which is rapidly becoming valuable and market-able. He can say that the Government propose to adopt a policy that will make colomization and construction go hand in hand in the Western country. He can show that he has the support of immense majority in Parliament and among the people. He can show to English statesmen that Canada can afford them a means of solving some of their own home diffi-culties, and to English financiers that it is the rigid policy of thi diers, priests, and explorers who made by their efforts the early history of Canada. Every mile of the ground from Quebec to the Rocky Mountains is memorable and has been pressed by the tion, in spite of corruption and con spiracy, he has won the confidence of Canada, and directs its affairs now by consent of the vast majority of people and Parliament. He will be excused perhaps if he tells the people that he is able to come, not only with the blue riband of Canadian politics, but with the marks of royal favour signally bestowed on himself as on his colleagues.

MR. BRIGHT has taken to letter-writing. He could not have contracted a of Canada, the more respect he will worse habit. Public men have invariaacquire for its people, and the more bly received a great deal of trouble from cautious will he be of forming imprestheir letters. Mr. MACAULAY learned this lesson; so has Mr. GLADSTONE, so people upon any subject which may interest them. The people will give him and the Princess a right hearty welcome. Our people are now educated up to these demonstrations. The Princes. The Princes. ont: nor much their wisdom teaches: "and most of sterling worth is what our "own experience preaches." Mr. BRIGHT's last declaration is to the effect that "England will never go back to pro-"tection." Now, when a public man of Mr. Bright's earnestness thinks it necessary to warn a world which believes to be of a contrary opinion, that England is pledged eternally to free trade, there must be in the air a gen-eral tendency to question the value of learn that the Canadian people had eral tendency to question the value of greatly exceeded their enthusiasm for the theory. There is no doubt that him by their enthusiasm for the Marquis such tendency does exist, and to a very great degree, in England. There is very little need to reiterate the signs of the times which point that way. They are familiar to all newspaper readers.

may admit that the adoption point Mr. Howard says:

"With the low prices for grain which may be expected to rule in the future, not a few landowners would do well to arrange with their tenants to bear a part of the expense of sowing down in grass a certain the slave trade.

The London Manager announces that in consequence of the treaty with Portugal may admit that the adoption of protection in a country like England which depends for its food supply chiefly on foreign nations and its colonies, and which does not supply all the raw materials for its own chief manufactures, is

WHAT SIR JOHN MACDONALD a remote contingency. Nevertheless it is clear that the old fervour for free trade is a thing of the past; and that protection in some shape is looked upon

It is somewhat singular, in view of the general tendency to protection, to consider how this theory of free trade, which its advocates insist is benevolent, humane and of universal application, has had in reality but a very short life.

We adopted free trade in 1846," says First, here is a great national work Mr. Bright. Yes, and in 1879, just thirtywhich has been adopted by three Parlia-ments and three Governments. It was somewhat, even in England. And since its adoption by England not a single Euroand explorers for many years. It was approved of and declared feasible by the similar measure was necessary for its prosperity. In thirty-three years one of greatest "reforms" of modern English history, has in considerable measure exhausted itself. In that space of time every other science has made tremendous strides, and has won enormous numbers in all nations to acquiescence. Economic science, from its free trade point of view, has, however, failed to make progress; chiefly for the reason, perhaps, that it is no science at all. Free trade was forced on England by an agitation following an accident. similar accident following even the present agitation might cause as serious a change. The conditions of agitation are, however, changed. Free trade was dopted in the interests of the artizans. It was thought that it would injure the oricultural interest. But the agriculural interest prospered as well as the artizans—greatly because of the prosperity of these latter; and now it is the artizan class that is rebellious against the "old "economic theory. emedy will be proposed is not a matter for particular assertion. Protection pure and simple is perhaps out of the question; but protection has many forms, and in some shape or other that is what England requires. The capitalist wants protection for not only his profits, but his capital. The workman wants proection for his wages. The merchant wants protection for his markets. Foreign capital is fighting English capital on English soil. Foreign workmen are producing better and cheaper goods than English workmen can. Foreign enterprise is forestalling even the colonial markets of English traders. What is to be done? The fact is, that England must consent to forego some portion of her great manufactured export rade. She can afford to be far less wealthy than she is without losing a particle of her power. If she exports ess, she must manufacture less under such unfavourable conditions. And as Lord DERBY points out, there must be emigration. If the scheme for directing this great probable stream of emigration into our great west be enterained with any degree of earnestness by English statesmen, then, a great result may arise for two countries : and a solution for English troubles may in part be supplied which will render need-

> THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DEFINITION.

ples of 1846.

His Excellency the Governor-General. at Kingston, gave a definition of his tained. position as a political doctor, as follows: "I am conscious that the only personal claim I have to represent her Majesty in this country is that I have had some experience in that great law-making assembly in Great Britain, her House of Commons. but here I occupy a position unknown in the constitution of other countries, as a political doctor, because whatever pre-scriptions I give must be such that they can hardly be visible to or appreciated by the public. They must be written in in-visible ink, and I can only give a prescrip-tion at all when I meet with other physicians in consultation; and any remedy given must be given, not by myself, although it may be administered by any others of those whom I meet in consultation. This is a peculiar position and one which is totally incomprehensible to many foreign doctors.

His Excellency recognizes, we think, in its proper relation, his political position, and it was not unwise in him to formulate, even in this humorous fashion, his opinion on the subject. Lord £450 to £400, £580 to £530, £225 to £180 DUFFERIN'S first definition of his position was given in a similiar ashion, though under quite different he was made subject in 1873. Lord LORNE's definition is given gracefully on a scholastic occasion, and if the defini-tion is not scholastic, that arises from the fact that it was given as an illustration and not as an argument. His Excellency does well not quite to isolate himself from the other parts of our constitution. He is the head of that conprerogatives, and his duties. No one, certainly no Conservative, is disposed to make of a Governor-General a mere ornamental appendage, the signet-ring of a Cabinet. The expression, "Governor-General-in-Coun-"cil" means just what it says; and although since WILLIAM the THIRD's and even Queen Anne's time no sovereign has sat in Council, and no Governor-General

f recent date has done so, the fiction is well preserved in our public formulas. His Excellency is part of the Cabinet, plus his prerogative. But, as he well says, his opinion must be given in in-visible ink, and his suggestions must be accepted and carried out by his Minis-His Excellency is not far wrong either, in suggesting that his position is one that is totally incomprehensible to "foreign doctors." Baron STOCK-MAR never quite understood the proper elations of the Crown and the Cabi and he was as much an English student of politics as any foreigner ever has been. If his Excellency had even said that his position was not quite understood even in Canada, he would have been ustified in fact by the circumstance that the two parties are now divided in opinion as to the relation he bears to his Ministers, or which his Ministers bear to him in relation to a great public question pending settlement in England. But his Excellency very properly did not make that observation. which a public journal, having a they should feel that they were citizens of an Empire extending throughout the globe, and he could not see how free gov freer range of remark, may venture to make instead. We understand from his ernment would induce the colonies to abandon protection, as England at this time exercises no power over them in observations that his Excellency entertains a very proper notion of his posi-tion. The time has gone by when a matters of commercial legislation greater than she possessed over foreign countries. Governor-General with a policy could be possible in Canada. Lord DURHAM is dead. Our constitution is framed, founded, and fixed; and it has already

pegan to evolve its precedents and its

proper developments. An accident has placed the new Governor-General in a

position of delicacy in regard to one of

hese precedents; and his public conduct

and language give us the assurance that he will act with wisdom and discretion. The editor of the London World is " as sured that not merely the Prince of Wales but the rest of the royal family, including the most illustrious person in these realms, are disposed to advocate the repeal of the existing law" on the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and that "the late Prince Consort was of the same

THE ATCHAN WAR. THE Afghan war appears to have closed in triumph for English arms. The

strife has been very keen, and the bloodshed, though not great, lamentable: yet it is the misfortune of these wars that they do not add much to the national record of glory. To the vast majority of Englishmen, the Khyber Pass and Cabul and Jellalabad, are mysterious regions; and the Afghans are only savages after all, savages with beards and tawdry clothing. Yet, in truth, a victory over European troops might be more easily won than over these brave, ferocious, skilful, subtle and numerous foes. An other element of discontent with this it for half a century more. But these wars with the wild tribes of the still mysterious East are interminable. Each ew treaty gives space for breathing and ecuperation to a relentless foe. And average Englishman suspects 'they will be at it again,' and he will have to pay keeping them in check in order to preerve a mysterious prestige among the The victory that has been won over these Afghans suggests to those who are old enough to remember, and those who are curious enough to have read, the story of the disasters that happened to British troops about the time that the roung Queen of England ascended her throne. In consequence of an unwise championing of a prince without a throne or a people, Great Britain incurred the hostility of the very men who were hostility of the very men who were anxious to be her friends. The champienship of Shah Soojah was a fatal vent. First there came the slaughte of Captain Burnes, his brother, and their suite in Cabul. Then followed the assassination of Sir W. MACNAGHTEN and his officers. And then there fol lowed the most pitiful and disastrous etreat of some 16,000 soldiers from Cabul, in deep winter, through the dark, deadly, unfamiliar mountain passes, subject throughout to the assaults of the wily and relentless enemy who marked the progress of the English army by the dead bodies of the troops. Out of all that host of troops one man alone rode haggard, weary and broken hearted, into Jellalabad. It is true that the credit of our arms was regained in a ubsequent compaign; but the man against whose interests Britain incurred all that loss of blood and treasure, Dost MAHOMED, became, after all, ruler in Cabul. The results of the present war are more favourable, as the cost, in blood at least, has been less; but the results can never be made apparent to the English people. Enough, perhaps if statesmen appreciate them, and if our Empire in India is the safer for ess an assault upon the sacred princi-So long as that Empire is maintained, it must be maintained by the sword. And in order that the sword may be effectual, we must occasionally

EDITORIAL NOTES.

show that it is sharp and can strike

home. Prestige among nations is dearly

won. It is almost as dearly main

A very interesting lawsuit is likely to arise out of the Stratford explosion. The Grand Trunk Company have nothined the Hamilton Powder Company, who shipped the "vigorite," that they will be held responsible for the damage done. The railway company base their cause upon the allegation that the explosive was shipped surreptitiously, and the powder company will contend that with ordinary usage the stuff could not possibly have blown up.

A better idea of the extent of the agricultural depression in England is gained by observing the fall in rents than in any other way. At a recent meeting at Devizes, in Wiltshire, it was stated that one landlady's income from farm rents had been reduced from £950 to \$650, or over thirty per cent., and in nine other cases rents had been reduced from £680 to £445, £868 to £750, £358 to £250, £300 to £240, £110 to £80, and £200 to £165.

Cotton has been dethroned from its king circumstances. It was in a measure ship, and now stands fourth in value in the forced from him by the attacks to which list of primary articles produced from American soil, while the value of dairy products and of pork when manufactured ton of course still leads the list in their foreign exports, and is likely to hold the first position in that regard for some years of the agricultural bureau the corn crop 1878 was valued at \$480,643,400, wheat at stitution. He has his *metier*, his \$394,695,775, hay at \$271,934,950, and eot-prerogatives, and his duties. No ton at \$220,446,288.

Referring to the prevalence of typhoid

fever among swine in the United States.

the Montreal Post thus sounds a warning

note to Canadian hog shippers :- " At the

note to Canadian hog shippers:—"At the present moment Canadian hogs are exempt from this order [the Imperial slaughtering order], but one diseased hog shipped from Canada to England might destroy the advantages which Canadian shippers possess, It is, therefore, of vital importance that the most stringent means should be adopted to prevent the importation of hogs from the Western States through Canada to England. The hog trade between Canada and England can never supply the requireand England can never supply the require ments of Great Britain, but if the present situation should be taken advantage of, s thriving business should be done between Canada and Great Britain in a new bus For once we are in accord with Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., ultra-Radical though he be. Recently he presided at a meeting of the Debating Society of University College, London, the political home of the Hon. Robert Lowe. The subject discussed was, "England and her colonies." Some extremists urged that the Imperial Government should have either vetoed the new Canadian tariff, or done something to ter-minate the Dominion's connection with the Empire. In summing up, Sir Charles said he believed it was advantageous that

Two statements made by the Finance
Minister the other night are of special in
terest, and should be taken note of by
everybody. The first is that he does not
claim to have constructed a perfect tariff
the first time of trying, omissions there
may be in it, and some interests may have may be in it, and some interests may have been overlooked; but defects will be remedied as experience brings them to light. The second is that, while reasonably expecting that time will tell what details there are that require fresh attention, aght. The second is that, while reasonably expecting that time will tell what details there are that require fresh attention, the broad principle of the National Pelicy—of Canadian legislation for Canadian interests—will be determinedly adhered to throughthe broad principle of the National Policy—
of Canadian legislation for Canadian interests
—will be determinedly adhered to throughout. On this great principle there will be emphatically "no surrender;" the Government will continue to redeem promises.

were the delicacies of William IV., and sherry his wine, which he drank from a black bottle. Queen Victoria likes cock-a-leekie soup, a rich entree often cooked for her by her daughter Princess Christian, who is a most admirable cook, and loves port wine.

In 1878 a supplemental charter was granted to the University of London, giving it power to confer degrees on women. ecently the first special examination was held under the charter, when eleven ladies presented themselves, and only two were plucked, six passing with honours and three obtaining scholarships. Lord Gran-ville was present and delivered an address, in which he stated that one of the success-ful candidates not only maintained herself sort of victory arises from the fact that it is after all only a temporary truce. A Waterloo can settle the European status for half a century. A Sedan can settle The standard of the University of London is as high as it is anywhere, and was not very large. The operator of no such proportion of young men have ever passed it successfully. This, coupled with the fact that upwards of seven hun-Oxford examinations, affords the cham-pions in England of the higher education f women every reason to and should encourage those engaged in

Once more the steerage accommodation of the ocean steamships is crowded with passengers seeking homes in the new world. It is six years since the tide of emigration flowed so strongly as it has done this spring. The returns from the list, 43; Mount Pleasant, 26; St. James', Mersey show that during April sixty-five vessels bound for North America carried 10,917 passengers, of whom 5,348 were English, 58 Scotch, 1,546 Irish, 3,809 foreigners, and 156 whose nationalities were not known. Their destinations were 8,931 to the United States, 1,723 to Canada, 48 to Australia, 110 to South America, 39 to the East Indies, 12 to the West Indies, 9 to China, and 44 to the west coast of Africa. A comparison shows that the figures of last month were 6,015 over those of the previous month—March—and 4,090 over April, 1878. It will be seen that Australia is no longer in favour with emigrants. This is owing to the receipt of advices in England from Sydney, stating that large numbers of men are walking the streets idle and that employment is very scarce. The real trouble in Australia is the same as that which this country formerly experisort. At the Antipodes, as well as in the Dominion, it is labourers who have been treal and other places accustomed to farm work who are in de-

of cruelty which have happened within its

walls. the Philadelphia House of Refuge has gained an unenviable notoriety. One was about to visit St. Louis. boy, Henry Ackley, twelve years of age, was driven insane, and committed suicide owing to the ill-treatment to which he was subjected, and another lost the use of his eyes and ears, and from a stout robust lad was reduced to a mere bag of skin and bones, a burden alike to himself and In a short time the city will to the community. Ackley was of a fun-loving, mischievous disposition, and was never gloomy. One day he and was never gloomy. One day he was made for him. He was found secreted beneath a pile of lumber in the institution, having placed a board against the wall to lead the officers to believe he had escaped. For this little trick, he was placed in solitary confinement in a dark cell, seeing the light only for fifteen minutes each day, and fed on bread and water. The boy piteously appealed to be given another chance, but his pleadings were unheeded. This lasted for a week, and then the high spirit of the lad was thoroughly broken, and taking one of his suspenders he hanged himself to the bar of the miserable grating through which one solitary ray of light pierced. The other boy's name was William Christman. For declining to say that he was guilty of an offence of which there is evidence proving he was entirely innocent, he too was placed in the dark cell. One day he was taken out weak and tottering, and the superintendent commanded him to confess. He had nothing to confess, he said, and he was laid over the steam generator, while the superinthe steam generator, while the superintendent in person beat him over the back with a cane, bringing blood at every blow. The child shricked, and then a bundle of rattans was used upon his poor quivering flesh until he fainted. He was removed back to the cell, where he remained in all for three weeks. He was released after his punishment, but the cruel usage had done its work, and sight and hearing both failed, and the once healthy lad was but an attenuated wreck. The cases have been have disgraced their race will receive at least a portion of their deserts.

Germany and Egypt.

A despatch from Berlin says there is much speculation caused by the statement that the German Government has demanded of the Khedive an immediate reply to its protest against the Khedive's restaurant to the day a tion. test against the Khedive's recent de-crees. The exact metive for making such demand at this moment doesn't appear. The interests of Germany in Egypt are not as extensive as those of either France or England. German capital is invested to a certain extent in the various securities of Egypt, and German capi-talists hold a few shares in the Suez canal, but political rather than financial or com-mercial reasons are supposed to have actuated this demand. The latest advices from Cairo and Alexandria do not lead to the opinion that the Khedive is in any humor to submit to the dictation of even the combined European Powers, much less of any single one. The National party, which he drew around him by his coup d'etat of the 6th of April, has become very strong. It is composed of the pashas, who are chiefly of Turkish birth, and who really are the geverning class of Egypt. The Ulemas, the priests, and propounders of the religious law of the Mohammedans, and who enjoy an influence second only to that of the Pashas, next the whole military class of the country, then the Chamber of Dalegates, then nearly the whole of the large landholders and merchants, large and small. The com-bination of interests thus formed is able to make a successful resistance against any attempt made to overthrow it by domestic forces, and the Khedive backed by this party has succeeded in convincing the Sultan that his best interests lie in the direction of keeping on good terms with himself. What Prince Bismarck's object marck's object can be in making a demand which would almost certainly be met by a peremptory and perhaps insulting refusal, is not yet understood.

FAVOURITE DISHES OF ROYALTY.

CITY RECORD.

Sixteen good serviceable horses were supped to England on Monday by Messrs, eaty and Holdernsss of this city. His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, was presented with an address by his late parishioners at Woodstook last week. There are over 300 regularly qualified Justices of the Peace in and for the county of York, and 10 for the city of Toronto. One of the results of the national policy is the Toronto Iron Bridge Company, who are erecting extensive works on King street

The number of immigrants who arrived here in the month of May was 2,035 against 1,092 in the corresponding month

The Ontario Society of Artists, through its Secretary, Mr. L.R. O'Brien, has offered to co-operate in the establishment of a national art gallery. An illicit still was seized on 21st ult., in the township of Whitchurch. Its capacity

Hanlan has been honoured by having a cownship in Manitoba named after him; the township in question has been hitherto known as No. 13, range 1, west, CUSTOMS RETURNS .- The value of goods entered for consumption at the port of To ronto last month was \$454.134, and th

The Clydesdale stallion Black Prince. recently imported to Canada by Messrs. Beatty & Holderness, of this city, was sold to Mr. R. Graham, of Pickering, for \$2,500 CEMETERY RETURNS .- During the month of May the following interments were

Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large audience at Hamilton on Monday on the political issues of the day. He was to have Nomination day for the Local Legislature passed off very quietly all over the Province. Unfortunately we were com-

pelled to go to press without giving any returns of the elections held yesterday, Thursday). "The Ontario Powder Company" is the name of a new company shortly to be in-corporated for the manufacture and sale of

nitro-glycerine and other explosives. The head office will be in Toronto, and the cap ital stock \$25,000. It is proposed to hold a grand military review in Toronto on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, next

September. Several regiments from Mon-

The Toronto delegates of the Y.M.C.A. at the Baltimore convention, urged Mr. D.

By the exposure of two revolting cases

L. Moody, the Evangelist, to visit Canada this year, but he said that much as he would like to come to the Dominion he could make no definite promise; in fact he

> Application is being made for the incor oration of the Toronto Commission House Company, the object of which is to afford to farmers and others shipping grain to Toronto, and to afford them the

> In a short time the city will be visited Marsh, of Sydney, New South Wales. All these gentlemen were delegates to the Bal timore convention.

The house of Mr. Samual Toye, on Carlday. The fluid entered at the east end of the building and passed right through the house, going out at the west. In its course it extinguished all the lights in the place it extinguished all the lights in the place, tore up the carpets, destroyed the window at which it entered, damaged the furniture, and demolished a portion of the wall, besides stunning two ladies sitting in the par-PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY PICNIC.—Were

the Patrons of Husbandry of the counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, a band of proof York, Feel and Simcoe, a band of prophets they would have avoided the selection of Tuesday as the day on which to hold their annual picnic; but, not being gifted with the prophetic instinct, they chose that day, and a pretty damp one it turned out to be. However, they made the best of it and well provided with the best of it, and well provided with umbrellas and waterproofs to keep the outer man dry, as well as with edibles of all kinds to keep the inner man refreshed and comfortable, they procescene of the picnic, Victoria ample provision was made for their amuse-ment. The trip by rail, for their homes to Toronto was, perhaps, rather more pleasant than the water trip from the city to the Park, but the agriculturalist and their families with their proverbig attenuated wreck. The cases have been taken up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and there is a good nature took the ups with the downs, and as they are never, or rather, hardly ever, sick at sea, they did not suffer in consequence of the roughness of the lake. During the periods in which the rain held off for the purpose of gaining strength for further efforts, they were able to enjoy themselves in the open air; but while the rain descended the covered booths were themselves in the open air; but while the rain descended the covered booths were made the scenes of their revels. During the day a good band played various selections. In the afternoon a meeting was organized in the main building. Mr. Beaty, Q. C., Mayor of Toronto, took the chair and made an eloquent speech on the objects of the order. Eloquent speeches were also delivered by Mr. J. stone and Mr. Craddock. Mr stone and Mr. Craddock. Mr. Livingstone spoke strongly in support of a national currency, in favour of which principle those present recorded their votes before the meeting separated. A resolution approving of the establishment of a real estate bank was also adopted, and the chairman and a representative from each county were appointed a committee to secure a charter. The day's proceedings passed off very harmoniously and the only improvement harmoniously and the only improvement which the participants and their friends can desire in future picnics is that they may have less of that, in pleasure, which they so much prize in business,

> Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Br. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y.,

March 25, 1879.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co.. N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, -Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signa-ture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion, 367-e0w

THE NATIONAL POLIC

The Finance Minister's Fi Speech in Ontario.

ARLE DEFENCE OF THE TAR

Address by Sir John Macdona

The Amphitheatre was crowded on M day evening to hear speeches by Sir Jo Macdonald and Sir Samuel Tilley. Charles Tupper was to have been pre but having to address a meeting at Han ton, did not arrive in time. After int ducing the Finance Minister to andience, it being Sir Samuel's first w

Sir John Macdonald, who was enthus sticelly received, remarked that he ne scarcely say that he returned with pleasu to meet his fellow-subjects, the citizens to meet his fellow-subjects, the citizens Toronto. He had spent some pleasa years, in the days of his political adversit in Toronto, and if he had been desert elsewhere he had found, even in his dar est days, friends, backers, and supporte in this city. (Loud cheers.) The Consyatives of Toronto were no fair weath friends; they were his friends when was in power before, and when, in 1874, was routed, horse, foot and artillerv. though those opposed to him said that hele sunk so low that he would never rise aga (Applause.) He had not come with the tention of boring his hearers with a lospeech, as they had heard him many timbefore; his principal object in cominere was to introduce to the citizens a gettlemen whom they knew before hy remembers. teman whom they knew before by repution, though not personally, the Fina Minister, Sir Leonard Tilley. (Applause He had also come for the purpose of in ducing to the citizens so as to enable the to renew their acquaintance with anot member of the Government, Sir Char Tupper. (Renewed applause.) He Tupper. (Renewed applause.) He John) could afford he thought, now, to on his oars a little, and leave it to you men to fight the battle. He was like old grey-headed pilot who, though not a perhaps to work very hard at the bows or on the forecastle, could do a little in way of steering the ship. (Loud applau And he thought with favouring wi he could help to steer the ve of the State to the well-known harbourgeat prosperity. (Renewed cheering When the question of protection was it is the which free traders down deared to the well-known harbourgeat prosperity.) raised, the rabid free traders declared raised, the rabid free traders declared tit was taken up as a mere means of sed ing the people from their old party legiance, and of making the people for the enormous charges which had be made against the "condemned crimins John A. Macdonald. (Laughter.) But had stated and proved on many platfor that the policy which the country had strongly approved was no new one. (He hear.) It was not a question of the dait was not taken up in the exigency of hour; nor was it taken up in order to hour; nor was it taken up in order the Conservative party could retrieve fallen fortunes, but it was and had b the deliberate policy of the many Governments of which he (Sir John) had bee member since 1857. In that year was nounced a policy which experience told then Government was absolutely necess for the country in matters commercial matters financial and matters material Canada was to be for the Canadians. (H hear.) The question drifted on until when the Reciprocity Treaty ended. long as that treaty existed he believe tion of protection to our industries did arise, because this country enjoyed the arise, because this country enjoyed the vantages of that reciprocity treaty, which though it was beneficial to us, was a beneficial to the United States in propion to the population. When the Government found that notwithstanding all efforts have a renewal of that beneficial reprocity treaty, the United States wou not consent, Canada had to think for itse and the principle the Government is down in 1859 was renewed by the the Government of which he (Sir Joh Government of which he (Sir Jol was a member—and that princi had not been deserted since. (Applaus When it was found that the United Sta had determined not to grant this renev the Conservative party re-announced principle which they initiated in 1859, v that of making Canada for the Canadia majority, he fancied it was but of eig and next year when he went to Washi ton as one of the British Commissioners, reconcile the differences between Canac England and the United States, the Opsition free traders, by a surprise and we the aid of a few of his friends, were able

defeat the measure carried the year bef

The policy carried in 1870 was defea

battles of Canada at Washington, by whole vote of the Opposition and the wise defection of a few of his friends.

ventured to say that those friends we then defeated it had since bitterly repent and had shown by their course and vot

and had shown by their course and

since that time, they had risen superior

the free trade prejudices of that day,

had become convinced of the wisdom the national policy, and the unwisdom their opposition to it. (Cheers.) So the

the national policy was not invented, as he been alleged, in 1874, and after his part had been defeated, but was the deliberat policy of all those who had been connected with him in politics since 1870.

with him in politics since 1859. tariff question he would leave to be

cussed by the gentleman who wo follow him, he meant Sir Leonard Till

hat all questions affecting the tariff

solved themselves into two leading qu tions—first, that the tariff should b

revenue tariff; secondly, that the tar should be so re-adjusted that while raisi

the necessary revenue the duties should so imposed that manufactures and articles could produce in Canada should taxed, and those articles we could not produce in the could not produce the could not

duce and products of industries we could not produce and products of industries we could not raise, should come in free. Upo such articles as tea and sugar, for instance duties should not be imposed, if circum stances would permit them to be allowed to come in free. The them Opposition of the come in free the come in free the opposition of the opposition of the come in free the opposition of the oppos

argued fully and perhaps ad nauseam the that mode of re-adjustment of the taxatidid not increase the burthen of the people Every family used so much tea and

much sugar, and the ladies of every famil used so much silk, &c. Well, we could

not produce silk, nor tea, nor sugar; so

Opposition said if we take the duties silks, teas, sugars and articles of that kin

we can put a corresponding duty on woo lens, cottons and articles of that kin without increasing the taxation of an family, while we will afford protection the state of the s

the industries of the country. (Cheers At the same time they laid it down as

principle that the country must keep i

engagements—(hear, hear)—that they must keep is engagements—(hear, hear)—that they must make revenue meet expenditure—(cheer—in doing which they were well away that they had to face numerous deficient produced in the past five years by the financial ability of Sir Richard Cartwrige—(lauphter)—and right not therefore

—(laughter)—and might not therefore able at once to make the reductions to the wished to make and which they hade in years gone by. He (Sir Johnson by Jensen Britanian Carlon Company (1988).

made in years gone by. He (Sir Joh and his colleagues took office in this cou try in 1867, and between that time at 1873 the first state of the state of the state of the 1873 the state of the state of

1873 they diminished the taxation to textent of over two millions a year

an annual surplus in the treasury to meet the expenses of the next year. (Cheers.) On the other hand the great financial ability the free traders who succeeded to power than the great financial ability.

produced an annual deficit, while they reduced no taxes, but increased them by twand-a-half per cent. But, notwithstaning this increase the late Government hand been able to restore our credit or do away with the deficits, and the pleasi

rs)-and at the same time they