somination on Monday, and the report

which his friends furnish of his speech

says that " he dealt with the cry that has

been raised against the Government of

appointing Mr. Paxron and Mr.

SPRINGER to shrievalties," and that

what he said was "a complete

"vindication of the Government's
course on that point." Enquiring
readers are not informed upon what

grounds Mr. HARDY yindicated the course

without reason the feat of the great man

who has accomplished that which no news-paper of his party has yet even attempted. The reports of the speeches of those who

followed him, however, furnish a key to

the line of argument the Provincial Secre-tary took. He seems to have said to

quoque to all the charges brought against the Government, and particularly to that which is founded upon the breach of the

principles which Mr. BLAKE made for the

Liberal party. Now, there are times when

Government charged with a particular

offence can reply to its opponents effec-tively, "You did the same thing your-

when such an excuse does not hold good.

f, for instance, Mr. SANDFIELD MACDON-

ALD had been in the habit of appointing members of the Legislature to offices in

their own constituencies, and Mr. BLAKE had never complained of Mr. MacDONALD'S

conduct in that respect, the Government of

o-day would be quite right in saying to the

you did the same thing yourselves." But

Mr. Blake did complain of Mr. Sandfield

Macdonald's course, and through his speeches and his resolution, promised that

speeches and his resolution, promised that the Liberals, if entrusted with the administration of affairs, would not be guilty of such, as he sailed it, "espectionable," and as the Globe termed it, "reprehensi"ble and corrupting," conduct. In view of this it is not competent for Mr. HARDY

o excuse himself now with "Oh, you did

it yourself." because the question to be

decided is not what Mr. SANDVIELD MAC-

DONALD did, but what Mr. BLAKE promised

In North Waterloo, Mr. Mowar's con-

duct in kicking overhoard one of the most important planks in Mr. Blake's platform

brought home to the electors by Mr.

ham this point does not so strengly pre-sent itself, but the people of that constitu-

ency are nevertheless called upon to sit in judgment on the dealings of the Govern-ment in that as well as in other

matters. The other charges against the

read of its holiday trip at the expense of the public? Perhaps Mr. HARDY has in

his possession some of the corkscrews

which the Government bought when fitting

out the Thunder Bay expedition. If he

has he should produce them. It might be

an assistance to the Ministry if the pro-

vince was informed that some of the plun-

ale, the champagne, the claret, the apol-linaris water, and the hundreds and hun-

dreds of cigars-we cannot expect that

corkscrews and bath towels and fishing tackle are unconsumed. Mr. HARDY can

perhaps say where they are. The subject

of wasteful expenditure is, however, not the only one with which the electors have to deal. It is their duty to condemn a

lovernment which secured the passage

egislation in favour of a friend, and

anticipation of a judgment expected from

court of law. It is their duty also to

consider the question, now growing rapidly in importance, of the extent to which the

Provincial Government should interfere in

municipal matters. An alleged interfer

ence by the Dominion Government in provincial affairs produces a loud outer

Government, in its hunger for patronag

leems it its right to manipulate municip

offices in the interests of its party friends

Not long ago it assumed the power to appoint license inspectors. Of late, there being still many friends unprovided for,

t has descended so low as to make the ap-

pointment of a Grit deputy sheriff and a Grit gaoler one of the first duties of a new

sheriff. Patronage, patronage, is Mr. Mowar's continual cry, and the main object of a great deal of his legislation is

to place at his disposal more effices for partisans. The chief end of Government

s not the making of many offices, and it is

time for the people to tell Mr. Mowar that such is the case;

RETALIATION IN ENGLAND.

THE British press is discussing the trade

prospects and policy of England. It is very

byious indeed that the movement towards

grant concessions by treaty. If the free

trade policy of England depends for its

permanence on the whims or the policy of

France, then the English policy has a very insecure foundation indeed, and not many will build on the strength of it. The

secrecy in which the convention is being held deprives the public of all information

as to the passing phases of the discussion. But there is little to indicate that France

is disposed to abandon the pro-

rom the Reformers; but the Mowar

they will be returned; but surely

der had been restored. The whiskey, the

Who has not

that the Reformers would do

dovernment are numerous.

Conservatives who object to the appointment of Messrs Paxton and Springer

selves"; but there are also occasi

of the Government, but are left to admire

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1881.

VICTORIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE general election itself was not a more decisive test of public feeling than the test applied on Saturday in Nova Scotia. Nor was the result of the general elections more to be rejoiced in than the result of the elections in Pictou and Colchester. The whole Dominion has taken an unusual interest in them, and curiosity as to the result has been very keen. There was ne part of the Dominion in which the people of the west had been asked by the Opposition to behold the weakness of the National Policy, the unpopularity of the Government, the worship of Mr. Blake, and the glorious "reaction," with greater confidence, than in Nova Scotia. The St. John Telegraph, the only Grit paper of any consequence in the eastern provinces, and the Toronto Globe, have vied with each other in attempts to prove to the people of the west that all that was wanted was an opporthat all that was wanted was an oppor-tunity to "inflict a lesson" on the Gov-trument, and to brand the "syndicate swindle" and the "tariff fraud" is the deeply-burnt brand of popu-ato and indignation. It was true the case of the Cape Breton elec-siesson of caution was offered to the mon, but they refused to learn it. have never ceased to protest that all wanted was an opportunity. When opportunity came it brought with it, triumph, but disaster. We do not gerate the result in Pictou and Colchester, the particulars of which are given elsewhere, when we say that they will affect the aspect of politics all over the Dominion. The Opposition has exerted itself to the utmost, it will be said, in the very part of the country where the Opposition boasted of being the strongest; and the result has been an overwhelming victory for the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and the National Policy. To the Chieftain over the ocean news will come, has come, as a joy-signal from his countrymen that he may prolong his recreation and his conval-escence in perfect quietude of mind. The people are with the chief who has always been with the people. It is not the voice of Pictou and Colchester that has proclaimed perfect fealty; it is the voice of the people of Canada.

TWO STATESMEN.

Auddius.-" Do they still fly to the Roman ?" nt.-" I do not know what witchcraft's Your soldiers use him as the grace 'fore meat, Their talk at table and their thanks at end; And you are darkened in this astion, sir, Even by your own."

THE Opposition leader did not, as was reported, go down to Nova Scotia. With a fine sense of the fitness of things, and a perfect prudence, the hon gentleman renained at home. He that fights and runs away, will live, we are told, to fight another day; and it is obvious that an honourable gentleman who does not fight at all may expect to be safe for a considerable period from the risks of combat, and the smell of that "villainous compound" which an equally courageous nobleman in SHAKESPRARE'S time so properly objected to. Sir CHARLES TUPPER was not so prudent. Returning with his health somewhat re-established, he could not resist the sound of the political conflict, and flung himself, like a man, into the fight for his ntry, his principles, his chieftain, and party. But while Sir Charles Tupper "futtering the Volscians" in Pictou and Colchester, flinging out challenges to the "Liberal" Opposition, and battering down the walls of the Grit strongholds in two counties, Mr. BLAKE was at home. Mr. BLAKE loves to be at home when Si CHARLES TUPPER is on the warpath. He words crossing blades with him in the deate campaign. And knowing that CHARLES was "stumping" in Col-ter and in Pictou, Mr. BLAKE did not to risk the discomfort of the journey. We are teld that the Opposition in Nova

at they wish he would stop at home alto-

done their best to make an Oppos

ader; and he did not fling a word to hem, did not send a despatch, or write a ster, or stir a foot. Their political god as like the gods of the heathen—with

We do not wonder at this. The

fe, nor power, nor sense to hear hem. We can well understand

they had sworn by Mr. BLAKE'S ; they had declared for him as their

und they be always rushing into lefeat? Why always coming down lely—as they do—for disaster? These thoughts will rise—they cannot be repelled. And when Mr. BLAKE goes on his leisurely tour, when there are no battles to be fought, and he can have it all to If without danger, his party will the his selfish and somewhat cowardly with the self-sacrifice, the pluck, and the brilliant campaigns of Sir Charles Tupper, and will wish that Mr. Blake had come earlier, or had not come at all.

THE GIROWARD CASE

THE Globe's charges against the Govern ment and against Mr. GIROUARD, M.P., can only be maintained on the grounds-1st. That Mr. GIROUARD has fabricated claim, and sustained it by false testi-

mony; 2nd. That DOMINIQUE ST. LEGER is also perjurer when he says that STEVENSON told him GIROUARD would be paid for his

3rd. That Mr. FRANK SHANLY is an unjust and corrupt judge; and 4th. That Sir John MacDonald would maintain personally and strongly in the

House of Commons the justice of a money claim which he knew to be false and If our contemporary can get the people

to believe these things, it will have some chance of making its point. In the meantime it is obvious that garbling and misrepresenting the evi-dence will not suffice for proof of its position. The evidence of DOMINIQUE ST. LEGRE is now criticised with great incredulity. The force of it may be judged from the fact that our contemporary shirked and concealed it till it was thrus on its notice. Then it misrepresents and tortures it, and puts it aside as "too

We have not spoken of "garbling" without having the proofs, and we will give them, as follows:

(a) Our contemporary quotes GIROUARD as apparently begging for a certificate from STEVENSON as a matter of friendship, and in its quotation it dishonestly conceals the following words of the letter, which follow immediately after the portion it garbles to quote: "I often spoke to you about it, and if you recolct, you said I would be paid for them.

This shows the real meaning of Mr. GIROUARD'S request for a certificate. He what was promised, and what he had a right to, and he was asking it in friendly language. Our contemporary publishes all that looks like a supplicabut conceals the assertion of right.

That is gross garbling.

(b.) Mr. SHANLY having pointed out that Mr. GIROUARD had the sleepers at Bathurst, where STEVENSON says they were alone wanted, and that he had therefore no reason for taking them across the bay except some official order, the Globe contends there is no evidence that they were at Bathurst. Even if they were not at Bathurst Mr. GIROUARD would still have a good claim in consequence of the departure from the original contract; but here is evidence to show that they were. In the first place, Mr. GIROUARD speaks of them in his account as being lost "in "taking them from Bathurst to Little In the second place, Mr. Anglin in his letter in favour of Mr. GIROUARD SAYS:

"He also alleges that after he had made discover of a quantity of also see at Bathers within the terms of his contract, the was directed to take these along the coast to a point some miles distant, and for the quantity los in consequence of a storm which occurred while he was so moving them he claims to be

In the third place Dominique Sr. Leger.

swears as follows: "4. That I then told the said Girouard it would be very dangerous and very expensive to take the said sleepers from Bathurst to Petit Rocher, as the said rafts would have to be built up in rafts purposely so as to be able to withstand the rough sea, in taking them out in the open bay, in order to take them to Petit Rocher, a distance of about fifteen miles. "5. That the said Girouard then, in reply, told me that the said Wm. H. Stevenson had promised him that whatever expenses or losses he, the said Girouard, would sustain in so tak ing the said sleepers from Bathurst to Petit Rocker, the Dominion Government would make it good to him, the said Girouard."

This is cumulative evidence of the strong-et character; but our contemporary con-ceals every word of it. This we call dis-honest garbling of the worst kind.

Our contemporary will have to change its tactics, or it will convince the whole country of what at least half the country

is now convinced, that it is not only dis-honest but stupid and impotent too. There is not even cleverness in the tricks it plays with the evidence it conceals, and the partial quotations it puts before its readers.

REFORMERS WITH SOMETHING

TO REFORM. WHEN Mr. BLAKE made his celebrated Aurora speech he was openly at war with his chiefs, nominal and actual. No party has ever been so strangely conducted during the last fifteen or twenty years as that which, by a strange perversion, claims the title of Reform. The present leader of this singular combination found fault with his friends, if so they may be termed, because they had nothing to reform. He, at the moment, had a full sheaf of projects for mixing and muddling our constiutional system. He favoured Imperial federation, and was exceedingly vigorous in his demands for compulsory voting and the representation of minorities. When he propounded these measures he was on as safe ground as a visionary theorist, trained at the equity bar, could fairly be expected to stand. In an evil moment, ne was called to the chieftainship, and prought face to face with practical issues, like the National Policy and Pacific railway construction. Everybody could see at once that when thus tried in the balances, he was found wanting. His facts, merely the invention of Sir RICHARD Cartwright and the Globe, would not hold water, and the parrot-like lessons he

repeated had all been heard before. Now was the golden opportunity for impressing upon his party and the electorate the grand schemes of reform over which his gloomily moody and dreamy spirit had been so long brooding. But it was too late for any master-stroke of the sort. So soon as there seemed a prospect of ousting Mr. MACKENZIE, the hon. gentleman suddenly planted himself on terra firma. All his theories of reform vanished, and he made haste to explain that they were sub-jective or esoteric in character. When he railed against Reformers having nothing to reform, his utterances should have been taken in a Pickwickian sense. Mr. BLAKE osition is one of annoyance approaching ast. Why should they be always ting for a "party" which has no chief

ver, to do him justice, des ways in the mist, and he could not to if fairly cornered, formulate in plain practical English a single one of the socalled reforms he mouthed about at Aurora, and feebly dragged in at Mont-real to tickle the ears of the democrats of real to tickle the ears of the democrats of the parti National. Not one tangible or comprehensible definition has this airy philosopher ever submitted to the pupils who wander spell-bound and dazed under the foliage of his fantastic academs. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, in referring to one of these crotchets, the representation of minorities, said that "he "had no liking for schemes which "would turn the election of members into "a Chinese puzzle or double acrostic" "a Chinese puzzle or double acrostic."
But as propounded by Mr. Hars, however much it may bewilder the unsophisticated elector, the riddle is there before Mr. BLAKE, however, has neve stated the enigma; but contented himself with uttering oracular sounds of mystical import, apparently to acquire a sphinx-lik

reputation for profundity.

Now that the Reform party is patching up the joints of its rusty armour, most people would like to know distinctly what it is going to contend for. Is it the Imperial Federation? Are we to have a Senate, or do without one In the approaching Reform millennium what is to be reformed, and in what approximate direction? Is Mr. BLAKE really the leader, or is it the managing director of the Globe? "If the trumpet give forth an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

A SUGAR QUESTION.

WHEN Hon. A. G. Jones was in public ife there was no man whose statements on any public question required to be taken with so much caution. He has apparently not been cured of this very bad habit by the enforced retirement of the last few years. In a report of one of his recent Opposition speeches we find the following:

"Referring to sugar, he said he took more credit to himself on that question than on any other he had been called upon to deal with since his entrance into public life. ariff was of course ruinous to him as a West India merchant, but the people got cheaper sugar in consequence of it, and it was the people's interests and not his own he was sent

The coolness of such a statement is very remarkable. If the old tariff was "ruinous "to him as a West India merchant," i is at least certain that in 1876 he did his best to have the old tariff changed. If the people got "cheaper sugar" under the old tariff, certainly Mr. Jones made a decided effort to take away that privilege from the people. Yetfor this confessed selfishnes he claims credit. But in 1876 he said was the maintenance of the old tariff which made sugar dear; and he advocated change—the very change now adopted—in order that sugar might be good as well as cheap. This western part of the Dominion can produce no such cheek in politics Mr. Jones'. He also says :

"Sugar had been raised from } cent cent per pound by the present tariff, and the West India merchants of Halifax and sugar refiners of Montreal, Moncton, and Halifax not the benefit of this tax.' Now in 1876 he did not limit the benefit

to the merchants and refiners; he was much more generous. He said:

"The hon. gentleman had said that but "three hundred persons were interested in "the sugar trade, but if the number of

vessels engaged in this large commerce with the West Indies, and the men indirectly connected with the business were taken into account, we would find the number smell into thousands?

on with the chorus of his party, that only the merchants and the refiners be by the change. Mr. Jones himself is a merchant and a refiner. He pockets the profits of the tariff; tells the people he is obbing them; and asks them for their votes.

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT AND

THE DOMINION. WE should be sorry to make the Province of Ontario responsible for the vagaries of Mr. Mowar and his ship of very unwise colleagues, or for the utterances of their organ, which sometimes gives them paragraph. And therefore we must at once repudiate, on behalf of the province, the assertions contained in the following nuotation:

"Amongst the indictments brought against the Mowat Government by the Port Hope Conservative journal are two which merit a moment's notice. One is that the Government here is hostile to that at Ottawa, which s true in so far as the Ottawa Government has taken up a position hostile to Ontario interests. The other is that the Mowat Government is panse of territory awarded to her by the boundary arbitration. In various ways, but noticeably in its dealings with the boundary award and its disallowance of a measure ab solutely necessary to protect our most important source of territorial revenue, the Government of Sir John Macdonald has persistently insulted and sought to injure Ontario,"

The two statements that we have indicated are, in the first place, foolish. Sir JOHN MACDONALD has always been allowed the merit of cleverness at least; and it would not be at all clever to take a hostile position towards Ontario, or to try to injure her interests. Therefore the most credulous reader of the organ will at once see that such statements require to be taken with a large degree of caution. But they are not only feelish charges, but false charges

as well.

The truth is, "Ontario interests were never so prosperous as since the present Government came into power; and every "interest" in the province has had its fair share of the protective and foster-ing policy of the Administration. It is the Local Government which has occupied the hostile position fowards Ontario inter-ests. The Local Government has opposed with all its might the present presperous active helper of men who would have made Ontario a slaughter market for the United States. It has spent Ontario money in discreditable junketings at public expense. It has degraded, acc ing to the principles of its former leader and its present Idol, the position of a member of the Legislature, and violated one of its Idol's resolutions by appointing members of the Legislature to offices in their own counties. It has attempted to make a representative Government an autocracy of mediocrity, and to draw into its own clumsy and incapable hands all the power of the province. The people of the feeling in Nova Scotia amongst the calling in Nova Scotia amongst the plainly told those who were gaping for a political afflatus that he had himself in the power of the province. The people of Ontario do not care to have it plainly intimated that they are the bondmen of nothing to reform in practice, although he knew of numberless things he could talk about reforming—in theory. The actual leader of a party stands in a very diffeomorphic forms and the real chief that is, they suspect, afflicted with a leader of a party stands in a very diffeomorphic forms.

abandon her protective system. ing to the figures given by the papers, the balance of trade in large claim. It appointed ridicu feeble instruments to assert it. It acc English papers, the balance of trade in favour of France under the treaty is about £13,000,000 sterling. English writers contend that this is so much the better for a partial award which was absurd on the face of it. It refused a reference to the Privy Council when Sir John MacDonald offered it in the interests of Ontario. And tend that this is so much the better for England; but evidently the Frenchmen think that since the advantage is so great when they make concessions, the advantage would be greater did they make no concessions at all. English writers, with great want of wit, declare that France would suffer if England put a duty on wine; and that France would suffer too if she maintains a high duty on cotton goods. The nonsense of this is patent. England does not produce wine, and consumes a large it has been attempting ever since to cover its own folly and impolicy by abuse of the Dominion Government. The people of East Durham will be blinder than we think they are if they allow themselves to be deluded by a statement in the Globe which carries its own want of truth on the face of it. And the people of Untario in general will, we are convinced, at the in general will, we are convinced, at the proper season express their weariness of this local comedy of government, this administrative High-Life below Stairs, to which for years they have been treated which they condoned in the hope of improvement, but which has been getting rapidly more offensive and unpopular. The nonsense of this is patent. England does not produce wine, and consumes a large quantity which must be imported from France. But the French would very speedily do without English cotton goods, since they are making for themselves. All the points of the dispute are in favour of France; and we shall look with a good deal of interest for the result of a good deal of interest for the result of the negotiations, since the future policy of the British Government will materially de-IMPENDING LUCAL ELECTIONS.

Ir is evident that the Local Government pend on it. is about to make a tremendous effort to save North Waterloe, and to avoid the con-THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE. demnation which is its due for the viola In noticing last week a short paper in tion of the principles upon which it obthe Westminster Review on "The Origin tained office. In view of its betrayal of " of Religion," we took occasion to rethe Liberal party and its snub to Mr. mark : First, that theories of the sort re-BLAKE, one would almost have expected ferred to were purely fanciful; secondly, an apology from it. But it seems that it that there is no novelty in them. When has determined to brazen the thing out, ROUSSEAU wrote his celebrated assaults and Mr. HARDY, who has a larger share of on modern civilization, he employed assurance than any other member of the precisely the same method as regards the Cabinet, has been despatched to the scene of the contest to make some sort of an explanation. Mr. HARDY appeared at the

origin and growth of society. In the pages of the very same review which adopts a philosophical hypothesis to account for religion, the reader was told (October 1859) that ROUSSEAU's doctrine was completely false in its method and in its tendencies. That he was caught by the spirit of his age, and, "ignoring the teaching of "history, strove to solve problems " by means of abstract speculations and attempt to study the origin of phe-'nomena, instead of the 'facts' of their progressive manifestation." What the Swiss sceptic did when he invented his social theory, the Westminster itself now does in the higher and more complex sphere of religion. But even this was done by TOLAND, COLLINS, and other eighteenth century Deists. the reviewer, and all who swear by COMTE OF HERBERT SPENCER, attempted to give an account of the "origin of phenomena" on a metaphysical basis. facts have certainly spread over a wider range since their day; but they are simply

facts of progress, not of origin, either as regards society or religion.
In truth, what the modern agnostics all types have done is simply to weld in one conglomerate stray material from all quarters. What learned men now know concerning the antecedents of the races is immeasurably greater than the knowledge possessed by our great-grandsires : but they are no more authorized to talk of "origins" than were they. Scholars have explored the stream a little further up; they have been laborious in their researches concerning every accessible territory; but they have no deeper or more accurate information about the fountain-head, which is still shrouded in mists and darkness upon the everlasting hills. Outside the page of revelation all is darkness and conjecture; and it is absurd to usurp the name of science on behalf of mere hypothesis." Where there is post-ive knowledge there can be no science in any proper or intelligible sens

Yet this is precisely what the agnostic philosophers of the present day crassly ignore.

And now let us ask, What chance can any indiginative theory of this sort have of future i permanence? We are asked to like wild beasts, or rather in a worse than brute condition; that there was a time when marriage had no existence : that with the institution of the family came in filial reverence, followed by clanship. the nationality, and finally the imagination of Supreme Being presiding over the whole race and the whole universe. If we ask for the proof that this inverted pyramid had any existence, there is none forthcoming. It must suffice for us that the so-called science or philosophy has decided that it might, could, would, or should have been so. Is it possible that any such theory can permanently prevail in the future. The world has had innumerable fashions in philosophy, each one of have which was to where are all now? Let any one of the confident seers of to-day tell us what better chance of future acceptance the theory that the world made itself can hope to have than that propounded by the ancient Atomists or by UCRETIUS of the Epicurean school. theory of "origins" is not a whit more likely to captivate posterity than those of Hobbes, Sharresbury, and the English Deists. Yet in the seventeenth and eight-eenth centuries the illuminati of the period were equally as confident, and almost as arrogant, as their successors

of the nineteenth. What strikes the student of religious history most profoundly is the strange abortions free-thought—as it styles itself periodically brought forth out of the depths f its fertile imagination. Perhaps what more impressive still is the melancholy fact that each succeeding generation knows so little of the history of past failures, and rises to the surface to trouble the waters of life and action with the same confident hope of ultimate success. It is strange, indeed that the most palpable and unmistakable fact in human history is ignored by hierarchs of the no-religion of to-day. profess to believe in the development f the race, and yet fail to perceive written upon the surface of the re-cord in the broadest characters that man is not merely an animal, but a being endowed with immaterial attributes troubled with spiritual aspirations, elevat ed by longings which are not of the earth, Whence came all those myster ous phenomena it is impossible to explain away on any material hypothesis. must have a raison detre—a justification and also a cause. What is it if there be no Father of lights—the Almighty source of all that is—spiritual or material—pervading all space, and in whom man lives, moves, and has his being?

The phenomena of man's inward nature are beyond dispute, since they assert themretaliatory policy is no mere petulant fit selves in spite of unbelief. There they are, can agnosticism account for them? Can it satisfy the yearnings, which are too clear to be denied or explained away? If not, however the fashion of practical arising from the reluctance of France to atheism may prevail, and whatever mischief it may entail upon human morals, i cannot be the creed of the future. A bundle of barren negations, no fruit can come from it to gladden either the head or heart of man. Even now, while the apostles of religious Nihilism are prematurely exulting over the approaching destruction of Christianity, the dawn of the new day is breaking. Over this chaos destruction of Christianity, the dawn of the new day is breaking. Over this chaos of spiritual confusion the source of light the purpose of being knocked off again would obviously be no concession at all on the part of France, and no gain on the

enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the LORD shall lift up a stand-

ECONOMY AND CORKSCREWS.

Mr. Mowat's Government is economics and it spends the public money judiciously and not wastefully. So say the Reform journals, thinking that a mere statement such as that will convince the electors of North Waterloo and East Durham. The Local Government is fearfully and wonderfully conomical. When it fitted out an excursion for its political friends it purchased the following among other supplies : doz. of claret..... \$48 0

Matches4 doz. of soda water doz. of pickles
2 doz. Appolinaris water...
2 bottles of lime juice... boxes of eigars.

boxes Henry Clay cigars.

doz. bath towels. box Henry Clay cigars..... An extravagant Government would have purchased twice the quantity of whiskey, champagne, claret, etc., at the expense of the

country, and in all probability it would have iaid out twice as much in corkscrews. But Mr. Mowat is economical. Some people may think the liquors and cigars enumerated above were sufficient to amuse a party of a undred making a trip round the world. they were. But they were not sufficient for Mr. Mowat's dozen friends when they made a month's tour in the Thunder Bay district. Additional supplies had therefore to be fur-nished before the journey was ended. This is how one gentleman's hotel bill at Chicago J.W 64. . Board, 24 days....

do. do. The gentleman consumed \$25 worth of wine in two and a half days. Oh for the eloquence of Mr. McKellar, to condemn dissipation at the expense of the public! Here is another Hack \$ 4 00 do. 3 00 Brandy 4 00 Theatre Mr. Wood, the Provincial Treasurer, was rather more economical than the other mem-bers of the party. He seems to have stood up to the bar like a little man. His acco

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were incurred immediately after the last pro-vincial general election, show how anxious the Government was, after it had received a renewal of the support of the people, to in-augurate a system of economy. The trip to Thunder Bay and Winnipeg only cost the province 55,456, less \$350 refunded by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald. In the face of this expenditure of provincial funds in drink and dissipation, the organs of the Re-form party amounce that no compleint can be made against Mr. Mowat and his Adminisration. It requires nothing short of impudence to make such a statement

EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to the Ottawa Free Press Sir Richard Cartwright is a tin-pot knight. This is a mistake. The gallant financier is the night of the brazen shield. The population of Nova Scotia has in-

creased from 387,800 in 1871 to 453,000 in 1881, or by 171 per cent. Yet Nova Scotia s one of the provinces from which there has een such a terrible exodus The exodus from the Maritime Provinces since May consists of 1,133 persons; the in-

people that the tariff was driving Canadians Smallpox is raging in thickly populated London, and the Lancet says the trouble is that people neglect to be re-vaccinated. Everybody should be successfully re-vaccinated after the age of fifteen; people who are

flux numbers 1,855. No wonder there was a

loud laugh when Mr. Anglin told the Pictou

not are unprotected. Mr. Mowat is hit off pretty accurately by the Brockville Recorder, which says :- " What a contrast between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The one goes boldly to work regardless of all consequences, the other acts as if afraid of its shadow."

Cobourg is to be visited shortly by Sir Richard Cartwright, and the Reform journal published in the town announces that Sir Richard's expenses will be honestly paid by his own political friends. Why not give him share of the gate money as well?

The grateful patient who wrote to a Canadian paper, asking if there was any legal nethod by which he could avoid payment of his doctor's bills, is eclipsed by an English-man who hanged himself recently, and be-queathed his body to his medical attendant gratitude for his kindness and urbanity. A number of Reform newspapers indignant-

ly deny that Mr. Blake inspired the Globe's landerous attacks upon Cabinet Ministers. It is to be hoped that there is good founda-tion for the denial. No man with any claim to respectability can afford to be under the imputation of inventing the stories published by the Reform organ. Mr. Fisher was defeated in North Perth at

the last general election by Mr. Hesson, and Mr. Fisher's friends say he suffered an honourable defeat of which he might feel proud. Probably Mr. Fisher does feel proud; but if he does, how stuck up he will be after the next general election when he scores what will be his third defeat. The Halton News gives a seasonable word of warning as to the necessity of Conserva-

tives perfecting their organization. It urges the importance of a faithful scrutiny of the assessment rolls and voters' lists, with a view to ensuring the privileges of the franchise to every man entitled by law thereto, and the disfranchisement of every man not in posses-sion of the required qualifications entitling It has been decided that the revis

Testament cannot be read in the Established Church because it has not been appointed to be read in churches. The authorized version bears on its title page the announcement "appointed to be read in churches," but no one knows by whom, how, or when the appointment was made. Lord Selborne thinks the reading of the Scriptures was

authorized by an order-in-Council subsequent ly destroyed in the fire at Whitehall in 1618

North Ontario Reformers are comforting one another with the hope that a re-count may change Mr. Madill's majority into a minority; but they forget that the re-count may re-act against themselves. The vagaries of the deputy returning officers who tried to count Mr. Bigelow in must certainly be inquired into, and the illegal ballots must be thrown out. Mr. Madill has nothing to fear rom the re-count.

Kansas has only had the so-called advantage of prohibition for a month, and yet it has proved an utter failure, and the repeal of the lawisassured. Juries refuse to convict offender against the Act, and consequently all the old mublicans. publicans are re-commencing business. All of which should go to convince Canadian total abstainers of the folly of attempting to enforce a prohibitory law unless the population is almost a unit in its favour.

The North Perth Reformers have passed resolution thanking Mr. D. D. Hay, M.P.P. for his "able advocacy of Reform principles. A clause should have been added thanking Mr. Hay for his gratuitous services as chaplain to the ex-Lientenant-Governor on the occasion of his Honour's perilous trip in the Thunder Bay district, when the only defensive weapons at his Honour's command were corkscrews.

It is stated that Mr. T. B. Pardee ha awakened. He has just one eye open, and that eye is fixed upon a comfortable, remunerative shrievalty. No, no. A sherif must be a wide-awake man. Mr. Pardee though, does not propose to violate the principle taid down by Mr. Blake, that a member should not appoint himself to an office in his own constituency. He proposes to carry the keys of the gaol of some county

It would seem that Maritime Province clergymen follow Paul's example very closely, and work with their hands for their daily bread. The following advertisement appears in the Windsor Mail: "Whitewashin Rev. Geo. W. Brown desires to call attention to the fact that in addition to his pastora duties he is ready to attend to any orders fo the whitewashing of rooms, which will be done at the shortest notice and without the necessity of moving furniture. Orders left at his residence, foot of Church Hill, will be thankfully attended to."

The Toronto free trade organ endeavoured short time ago to persuade the Canadian public that English free-traders were a parcel of rascals. This it did by saying that the cry for retaliation against France was a fraud. d that it was raised by the free-traders in England not honestly, but merely for the purpose of frightening France out of its protectionist policy. Of course a free tradprotectionist policy. Of course a free trade newspaper should know whether free-traders are honest or not. If they are honest they say what they believe; if, as the Toronte organ thinks, they are dishonest, who is elieve what they say?

A New Zealand forest is not a paradise. Says a correspondent who has lately visited New Zealand: "Any description of the bush would be incomplete without some mention of its insect plagues. The worst of these is the 'bluebettle.' Any woollen article left about for the shortest space of time is sure to be fly-blown. When camping in the bush I have had the very blanket in which I was sleeping covered with eggs. In damp shady ush the mosquitoes are a great nuisance while in open sunny spots, especially along

Somebody has been saying that British Columbia is suffering by reason of the National Policy. The Victoria Colonist gives some details of the sufferings, which will be highly gratifying to those gentlemen who think that the misery of the people will place them on the Treasury benches. This is what the Colonist cays :- " In spite of the gloomiest forebodings, business interests are surely and steadily reviving. The workshops are nearly all busy. In some branches suitable hands are not obtainable, and the fulfilment of orders is somewhat delayed in consequence. In the wholesale trade there is an ctive inquiry for goods, and shipments to the Mainland are large and daily increasing. In the retail trade an improved demand for many descriptions of goods is reported, and illiners and dressmakers have not been as actively employed for many years as now. In the clothing and boot and shoe factories there is a manifest improvement, and some of the proprietors are preparing to enlarge their premises and increase their facilities for

anufacturing."

O'Donovan Rossa, at Fa'l River on Friday last, claimed that he and those of his comnanions who are living on the voluntary contributions of the servant girls of the United State, blew up the Dotterel in the Straits of Magellan, and that his hands and the hands of those who work with him are red with the blood of the unoffending sailors whose lives were lost in the explosion. His words, as published in the Sunday Democrat, were as iollows :—"I am here to-night in company with my friend Judge Brennan," he said "to promote the good work of a skirmishing fund. I have little to say, the judge having covered every point I might refer to. This, however, I wish understood by everybody in doubt about it, and that is, the English manf-war Dotterel was sunk in the Magellan by the aid of the skirmishing fund. and the English Government is afraid to ac-knowledge the fact lest it should give encouragement to the good men who are labour-ing in that way for the liberation of Ireland from slavery. 'Buckshot' Forster has re-ferred to me in anything but complimentary terms. 'Buckshot' Forster is an assassin omy race, and I here and now stigmatize him s a poltroon and a liar. If he objects to this language, I am prepared to France, eye to eye, and sword to sword." It is to be feared that O'Donovan would not make the challenge to Mr. Forster if he thought Mr. Forster would condescend to account ept it. Rossa's weapon is dynamite.

ORITHARY NOTES

Mr. Thos. Johnson, for the past three years Bursar at the Agricultural College, Guelph and brother of Mr. Win. Johnson, ex-Presi lent of the College, died on Tuesday morning Alonzo McDougall, who was buried at St. Mary's last week, was well known in the early history of the construction of the Intercolonial, and enjoyed the confidence in a very marked degree of Mr. Sandford Fleming and others engaged in that work. At his funeral there were present Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B.; Hon. David Reesor, Dr. Cockburn, of Oshawa; and Erastus Wiman, of New York who journeyed a thousand miles to pay the sad rite to his departed friend.

The death is announced of Sir Josiah Mason. He was born at Kidderminster in 1795, and began life as a street-hawker. After trying various trades he set up in business as various trades he set up in business as a manufacturer of split rings by machinery, to which he subsequently added the manufacture of steel pens. He divides with Gillott and Mitchell the credit of perfecting the modern steel pen. In 1874 he had over a thousand workmen, consuming over three tons of roller steel weekly. He was almost entirely sel-educated. In 1860 he established an orphan age where 500 children were gratuitous clothed, fed, and educated. He expend 2300,000 upon the foundation of this institu-tion. He was knighted in 1872 for his muni-ficence. In 1880 he endowed the Mascu Science College to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling. HOME AND FOREIGN

(BY TELEGRAPH

CANADA. A large number of Germans as

the township of Lanark. A discovery of gold in paying is alleged to have been made in of Napanee.

Both Houses of the Victoria have adopted a bill reforming the

of the colony.

The children attending the cit

London have subscribed \$174.2 Victoria relief fund. A gentleman who has just arriv wa says two inches of snow fell the Metapedia valley.

The first steamship of the n tween Canada and Brazil will leav on the 1st of August. Sir Hector Langevin will she dered a banquet by the Cons Prince Edward county. An entertainment in which

"living chess" was a feature Belleville on Thursday night. A protest is to be entered by the tives against the return of Mr. elect for Carleton County, N.B. The Patent Office has refus ceive a model of a new electric lit was beyond the regulation size. The closing exercises of the Roy College will take place on Saturda Minister of Militia will be present The census of Halifax has jupleted, and the exact population

eing an increase of 6,527 in the John Murry, of Sydney, Ont., bigamist, was tried on Saturday, ted after an hour and a haif's deli the jury. Seven convicts escaped by

an express train on the Grand week. Only one of the number h captured so far. A man has applied to the Vi

committee for payment for a \$5 r ended in smoke. The London brass bands pro Sunday concerts of sacred music park. The church people are yet om on the subject.

The London Ministerial Assoc on Monday, and by resolution den proposal to inaugurate Sunday ev concerts in the park. There are about seventy-five at the police station at London

unclaimed property recovered wreck of the Victoria. Lord Montague and Mr. de the British Legation at Washingarrived at Quebec, and are the gu Governor-General at the citadel.

A number of the employes of division of the Canadian Pacifi struck last week. Their demands plied, and the leaders discharged. The Daily News believes a debeen sent from the Foreign Offi American Government calling a the operations of Fenians in New A despatch from St. John, N. that a protest is to be entered again turn of Mr. Irvine, the newly elec member of Parliament for Carleton The \$25,000 required by the F

Council to be deposited by whose company is to construct the there, has been placed in the Halifi Deseronto's inaugural ceremon on Dominion day. The programs elaborate. The Oddfellows from Picton, and Napanee, are expecte

During the four years that has since the great fire at St. John, eleven hundred buildings, valued a lion dollars have been erected a Some sparks from a passing

started a fire at Kingsey, Que., which was only extinguished when been consumed. Our Montreal correspondent 1 Messrs. Chapleau, Mathieu, Sen Wurtele will leave for Europe o

of July, in connection with railway matters. It is understood that very shortly

return to the capital of the Minist ways an engineering party will be for the purpose of making a surv Trent valley canal. At the meeting of the York Cou cil last week by-laws incorporatin lages of Weston and Woodbridge w The population of the former and the latter 1,137.

The delegates to the annual con Montreal of the American Societ Engineers on Friday paid a visit t where they were taken to see the were otherwise fêted. The City of Kingston, County tenac, and Midland Fair Associatis sending deputations to London to i Provincial Fair Association to hold bition in 1882 in Kingston.

The Department of the Secretary has received official information of of Marmaduke Grayburn's murder is said, some further particulars, w refuse at present to make public.

War has broken out between the Cree Indians. A battle has bee near Wood Mountain, and twenty the former were killed. The Crees to the Sioux coming further west. The end of the Jameson-Wells case, so far as Belleville is concern seizure of the stock of boots and s

which the lawyers representing the creditors are having a lively squable The official return of the damage the recent fire at Quebec places to of houses destroyed at 642. Twelv and eleven families, or 6,028 pers have been rendered homeless by the A Dublin despatch says :- The emigrate continues. The Sout guardians have resolved to send th able-bodied paupers to America. been in the workhouse from three t

five years. The flagship of Admiral Hall French frigate Magicienne, 28 gui crew of 450, arrived at Halifax las eight days from Port-au-Prince, Ha vill remain about ten days, and the

It is learned y cable that Sir J donald has gently improved in he that he will probably sail for Canad the end of July. He will remain time a. Riviere du Loup on his reti going to Ottawa.

The change of route of the Canadi railway has changed the areas obelts, and old as well as new settle dilemma in consequence. Special in have not yet arrived from Ottawa showing the locations made by sett

The county special auditors of the the late treasurer of Frontenac received for their services. The only ascertained was the sum of \$740 commission illegally. This was k fore the audit was begun. The cour \$1.200 out.

The United States Customs Rouse's Point seized on Saturday worth of brandy and two casks o that had been smuggled from this s the line. The owner of the brandy \$50, and the liquor confiscated. was found for the whiskey.

A young man named Hammor swimming on Monday evening in the in the vicinity of the recent disaster