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PORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1881. POLITICIANS IN DISTRESS.

THE Dominion Opposition is hard put to It just now for something to complain about. The exodus debate was exactly one of those natural displays of party weakness one expects after a thorough defeat. When a patient is in a moribund condition, these feeble flickerings of the vital flame are always to be looked for; but they are little use, when the lamp burns low. What the party desires to show, if it had the courage to put the proposition in plain English, is that the National Policy has caused a serious out flow of population into the Western States. The absurdity of the notion that people are taking refuge from the evil effects of a moderate tariff in a country where the fiscal duties are abnormally high has forced the Opposition to change its tactics. The complaint now is that the National Policy has not prevented emigra-When the returns moved for by Mr. White are brought down we shall be able to judge how far this is the case. In our opinion it will be de-monstrated beyond cavil that the influence

monstrated beyond cavil that the influence of the present system has materially lessened the tide of emigration to the States.

We may go further, and affirm as a matter of moral certainty that if the policy of the quires, go on increasing the number ad past two years, the loss to Canada in population would have been at least four times as great as it has been. amounts, when all is told, to a mere handful. Members arose to tell the House of some hundreds in one district, and a few scores in another; but no one assert that there has been anything more than what might have been expected. The United States, owing to the superior extent, varied nature, and self-contained character of the country, naturally attract yearly a large portion of our floating population. Of this a large percentage comes back, unnoted by the malcontents. The Washington Government has for years possessed in its tariff a potent bait for outsiders; ours is only two years old, and has done wonders for the country during that brief space. Some of have been too sanguine in expecting an immediate revulsion; but their over-confidence was due to not fully we was due to not fully gauging the unt of mischief wrought by the dos-

res. At all events it does not lie in the mouths of the cosmopolitan party to say that the National Policy had a harder task before it than its adventes antipated. The merit of any system is not lessened by proving that the hole was deep and the ascent heavy with which it had to cope. The neighbouring Republic emerged from commercial depression sconer than the Dominion, because its policy has been patriotic throughout. Its public men, moreover, do not decry the country in which they live. An American who ventured to disparage the West or south-west of the Union as the Reform leaders de sted the North-West would be driven from political life. How could we expect any different result from that which is have persistently abused their own country and lauded Kansas and Texas? The Americans, on the contrary, puff their wares, sometimes with a scant regard for truth, as many a poor emigrant from Europe and the Dominion can testify at this moment, from Minnesota westward. A Yankee never fouls his own nest, though

he is often guilty of lying about it. It will be time enough to talk here about an exodus when the combined results of the National Policy and a wellrganized system of immigration are both seen in operation together. The five years from 1873 to 1878 were a disastrous interregnum, and there is much lee-way to make up; but the work is proceeding steadily and permanently. At all events, the exodus cry is altogether absurd, since, until the facts are laid before the country, there is nothing but the vaguest and most untrustworthy hearsay evidence at hand, coming chiefly from Oppositionists who wish is to be true. As Mr. Pops remarked, when any one of these emigra-tion stories is hunted to earth it proves to be altogether imaginary. CHARLTON was met directly when he attempted to repeat the old fable of the exodus by Port Huron.

Three years ago there was more than

ordinary reason for emigration to the United States, apart altogether from the temptations held out by railway and land United States, apart altogether from the temptations held out by railway and land agents. At that time, owing to the commercial depression on both sides of the line, there ought to have been less temptation to extremes, and it may be constructed by the course of the line, there ought to have been less temptation to extremes, and it may be constructed by the course of the line, there ought to have been less temptation to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the less party difference between the two Houses certainly made the property is opposition to extrem to expatriate themselves on the part of

previously existed, and distinctly encouraged people to look to the States, first for their finished products, and then for a field for their industry. The artizans who might have laboured here for the benefit of themselves, the farmer and the merchant, were perforce driven away to a foreign land, to enrich capitalists, to spend their earnings and build up industries there. The French-Canadian exedua to New England was clearly traceable to this cause; and now, with the dawn of a new prosperity across the lines, it ought to be much was clearly traceable to this cause; and now, with the dawn of a new prosperity across the lines, it ought to be much greater, and would be so if Canada had not resolved to find employment for her sons at home. The notion that a fiscal policy which encourages home manufacture and offers an enlarged sphere of labour to the wage-earning class can fail to keep and attract population is one of those exercises which only a doctrinaire. those vagaries which only a doctrinoire could propound with a straight face. The puestion is not whether the National Policy has altogether arrested emigration, at time when the conditions are abnormall stimulative; but what sort of exodus should we have had if the old regime had continued, under which the State e gratuitously advertised as the d of promise wherever the words Ministers could reach? To instil were the notion into the popular mind that they must be dependent on a neighbouring country, and cando nothing for themselves drive them thither. plain enough to any intelligent mind, al-though the Oppositionists shirk the subject in that direction. One thing they may de-pend upon, that the anti-N. P. ory is dead; and, distressed though they are for and, distressed though they are for a cry, they may take our word for it that the anti-syndicate cry will have shared the same fate before 1883. It would be better to take up, once more, the Senate question, as the Globe is doing, and sink with that straw in its grasp.

THE SENATE. Our morning contemporary having worn threadbare the National Policy and Pacific railway questions, returns once more to its new love-Senate abolition. It is not often that a journalist can boast of a cry peculiarly his own, and acquire such distinctive property in it as to deserve the protection of a patent right. Here there s a monopoly unquestionably, and the Globe can boast of something which no one else worth speaking of would care to claim. Its leaders, past and present, will have nothing to do with so unpromising a subject, and the organ can trot out its harmless hobby without exciting a spark of envy in any bosom. Mr. Power, of Halifax, has been endeavouring to bring back his Toronto organ to a right frame of mind touching the Senate, and in two lengthy letters has tried expostulation with a result which might have been expected. The Globe merely wants something to talk about, and its attacks upon the Chamber of which the hon, gentleman is a member must not be taken too seriously. He may thank his stars that he has not been as roundly abused for defending the Senate as Mr. Mills was for assailing it when the Globe Printing Com-pany had a personal interest in that body. Of one thing Mr. Power is clearly guilty, of giving the organ the opportunity of wasting five or six columns on a purely fictitious issue, and for that offence he should clearly apologize to its long-suffer ing readers.
Some of the arguments adduced are of

ical kind. Our contemment—if courtesy require it be so called—is twofold: First, that in the experi ence of all constitutionally governe countries two have been for sary, and two have proved sufficient. Secondly, because to have two Chambers whose functions are mainly of a revisory character would be to make legislation cumbersome and inordinately expensive. The fact that Senators are eligible to the Commons, if they prefer that body, is beside the purpose. The same objection would apply to the exstence of the Local Legislatures, and the true answer in both cases is that the bodies have separate functions, the right dis-charge of which is of importance to the well-being either of the province or the Dominion. The Senate exists because it is not wise to commit legislation to one body, and multiplication in the number of commoners would merely be, to use our contemporary's illustration, adding one gallon to another to make it stronger. adding one The great advantage of a second Chamber. as Mr. Mill long since pointed out, is in the influence it must have in convincing a majority in the House that it is not omni-

The Globs urges that " reason and com-"mon sense," of which it also claims a monopoly, demonstrate that hasty legislation is much more to be anticipated where there are two Chambers. And this with the length of the Pacific railway debates fresh in its memory! If anyone wanted a crucial instance of ill-considered and mmature legislative work, he need only point to the statutes of Ontario. Totalk about a sense of responsibility being aroused by the absence of a second Chamber is absurd. Where, in such a case, the majority is large, the members discard responsibility altogether, and throw their burden upon Ministers, simply registering executive decrees. We think that the Ontario Legislature was rightly constituted as it is; but its weak side is obvious enough, and when it is proposed to aggravate these weaknesses indefinitely by applying the same scheme to the Dominion; we protest nost earnestly. The fact is that the hope of inspiring a sense of responsibility is utterly futile; but, on the other hand, it is emi-nently desirable to curb a sense of Let us quote Mr. MILL ond ore: "A majority in a single assembly, when it has assumed a permanent character-when composed of the same persons habitually acting together, and al-ways assured of victory in their own House—easily becomes despotic and overweening, if released from the neces-sity of considering whether its acts will be concurred in by another constituted authority." The philosophical Radical goes on to say that he would not consent to the affairs of the Empire being under the control of a single Chamber even for one year. The Globe's answer is that at present the Houses agree, and therefore the one cannot resist the other. Its whole notion concerning the raison d'être of a second Chamber is that it should be in a

state of chronic antagonism to the first. We need not point out that this idea springs

vered the mistake they had

THE PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS. MR. TREASURER WOOD has achieved a audable feat in bringing down the Public Accounts for 1880 so early in the year. Under the previous system they were generally a year old when submitted to the Assembly, and members and the public took little interest in them. The accounts for 1880 contain many old familiar faces. When our King street contemporary treats of the Dominion accounts it picks out all the payments made to Tories, and charges the Government with robbing the treasury to enrich its friends. We do not care to follow that example; but it will not be out of place nor in bad taste to congratulate some of the recipients of Ontario Government money upon the regularity with which they receive their remittances, and the untiring zeal they display in standing up to the bin. Here, for example, is Mr. GEORGE EVANS, the worthy tinsmith. who has had a roving commission in the public institutions for many years. Last year he drew \$1,670. No doubt he gave full value for it, but at the same time i is a little hard on other Reform tinsmiths hat he should be the only lucky man year election times give him a strong claim. In the contest in June, 1879, he did good execution in Grey and other counties among his co-religionists, it being alleged, no doubt falsely, that his stock-in-trade was a letter purporting to have been written by a high ecclesiastical dignitary. However that may be, Mr. Evans seems to have come into possession of a life annuity in

of the public service than tinkering. Here, for instance, is Mr. ÆMMLIUS IRVING drawing \$2,473 for conducting Crown prosecutions; Mr. Thomas Hopgins, the defeated of West Toronto in 1878, getting \$1,478 for the same work, besides \$175 for boundary award services; and Senator Scott over \$700. In the good old days of Reform it was con-tended that members of the Dominion Parliament should not be in the pay of Local Governments; that principle has gone with many others to the political limbo. Mr. Mills drew some thousands of dollars from Mr. Mowat for services in connection with the boundary adjustment; and Mr. G. W. Ross, M.P., appears to have steady employment in the Department of Education. Last year he received \$300 as an examiner, with \$106 for travelling expenses; and as Model School inspector his pay amounted to \$510. Of course, it goes without saying that Mr. J. D. EDGAR figures in the accounts. For law costs in Crown Land cases he is down for \$380, and his firm drew \$244 for special services re the Mus-koka Mill and Lumber Company. There are five lawyers in the Administration, but it would appear that they make it a rule to give Government business to out-siders. In the Supply Department old friends turn up everywhere. Mr. John Morison drew \$2,400 for groceries supplied to the Toronto Asylum, \$729 for Central Prison groceries, and \$558 for proceries for the Penetanguishene Reormatory; while Mr. ROBERT JAFFRAY ent \$3,700 and Messrs, R. H. RAMSAN & Co. \$2,764 worth to the colonization roads 150 miles north of Toronto. said that these grocery contracts are put up to tender; but it is not a little remark-able that the political grocers should always get the contracts. It is one of those things which Mr. Mowar ought to take into his "best consideration."

There is one branch of the expenditure much attention, viz., the grants to hospitals and charities. They are increasing an alarming manner. It is an ungrat ful task to have to carp at these appropris tions, but they are multiplying so rapidly that it behaves the House to see that the benevolence of the province is not abused. Last year 53 institutions of this kind were aided at an outlay of \$73,000; and the Treasurer said in the House yesterday afternoon that new applications were con stantly reaching him. Of this \$73,000 Catholic hospitals and charities received \$24,000. No doubt all these institutions are deserving of support, but it is hardly fair to make the country municipalities support their own poorhouses and compel them also to contribute taxes to the charitable institution in cities and towns. The Agricultura Commission, which has done good service, cost \$6,890 last year; and its work is nearly done. Mr. Dymond, the indefatigable secretary, received \$2,000, which is little enough considering the labour involved; the remainder of the sum expended being eaten up by reporting, travelling expenses, and so forth. The report of the Commission will soon be completed, and it is safe to say it will be valuable one.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S

REPORT. THE report of the Registrar-General the province for 1879 has been prepared with great care, and its figures are of much value. During the year there were registered 41,035 births, 12,509 marriages, and 17,958 deaths. The County of York heads the list with 4,213 births, 1,234 marriages, and 2,002 deaths. Then come Wellington, Middlesex, Wentworth, and Huron. The death ratio in Toronto is 19.3 in 1,000 of the population; Hamilton, 18.8; Ottawa, popularly supposed to be the unhealthiest city in the province, 17.0; London, 18.6 Kingston, 18.3; Brantford, 13.4; St. Catharines, 18.4; Guelph, 12.0, and Belleville, 23.1, the last named city heading the mortality bill. Of the causes of death, consumption is by far the most sweeping, the deaths from that disease being 158 in every 1,000 deaths in Toronto; 56 in Hamilton; 44 in Ottawa; 41 in London; 27 in Kingston; 11 in Brantford; 25 in St. Catharines; 14 in Guelph, and 26 in Belleville. The next most fatal disease in Toronto is pneumonia; then diarrhoea, heart disease, brain dis ease, lung disease, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, in the order named. The average mortality of the principal cities and cowns is 16.7 in every 1,000 of the population, or from 4 to 5 less than the average rate in the principal cities and towns of Great Britain. The ratio of births is 28 and of marriages 10 for every 1,000 of the population. The death-rate in Ontario is less than that in cities and towns of equal population in the United States. Thus in Providence, R.I., which has nearly the from a total misconception of the subject. In Mr. MACKENZIE's time there was more or same population as Toronto, the death-rate is 19.7. Fall River, Mass., with a population about equal to that of Hamilton, has a death satio of 22.8. Lynn, Mass., with the same population as Ottawa, has a death ratio of 18.0; and Springfield, Mass., with a population equal to that of London, loses 15.9 of every 1,000 of its people every

that these American cities are largely en-

that these American cities are largely engaged in manufacturing.

Of the 25,018 persons married last year, 37.37 per cent. were Methodists, 20.87. Presbyterians, 16.98 Episcopalians, 12.78. Roman Catholics, and 5.64 Bautists; 89.19 per cent. of them were performed by license, and 10.58 by banns. December is the favourite marrying month, with 1,513 weddings; then come October with 1,357, January with 1,223, November with 1,159, February with 1,096, and September with 1,067. August is at the bottom of the list with 591. Coming to ages, 38.53 of the bridegrooms and 49.09 of the brides were between 20 and 25 years old; were between 20 and 25 years old and 34.13 per cent. of the former and 17.0 per cent. of the former and 17.0 per cent. of the latter between 25 and 30 years of age. One of the remarkable features in the marriage returns is the difference in the ages of some of the persons joined in the holy bonds. Thus of the occupation of a gentleman, married a girl of 19, although he had seen no less than 86 winters. In Huron a farmer of 70 married a woman of 37; in Hastings yeoman of 80 married a damsel of 61; and in York a tailor of 82 married a lady of 68. Per contra, a young farmer of 'Prince Edward County, "only 19 years old," married a woman of 64. The roungest couple hailed from Middlesex, the troom being 17 and the bride 15 years of age. The largest proportionate death-rate of children under one year is shown to have been in London where it was 32.58 per cent. In Toronto it was 30.24. In Ottawa and Hamilton it was 27.3 and 27.8 per cent. respectively. In St. Catharines it was 24.3 per cent., and in Brantford 24 per cent. In Belleville it was 20.2 per cent. In Kingston it was only little over half the average, or 11.5 per cent., which was remarkably low. In Guelph it was 19 per cent. Of the deaths, 34. 4 were children under five years of age; 8.5 of persons between 60 and 70 ears; 9.6 of persons between 70'and 80 of persons between 90 and 100 years of ago. The occupations which give the highest average age are those of soldier, gentlemen, hunter, tanner, weaver, farmer, tailor, peddler, and gardener; those which give the lowest are tobacconist, telegrap perator, banker, bookkeeper, editor seamstress, machinist, printer, and dress maker.

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ONTARIO EXPENDITURE. THE Reform press is fond of calling at ention to the large increase which has taken place in the national debt since Conederation. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ipon a memorable occasion declared that this increase had been contracted in the construction of public works, in extendng the metes and bounds of Confederation, in relieving the burdens of the older provinces, and for other objects of public utility; but his friends in the press will have it that the Tory party has been shamefully, if not criminally, reekless. During the recent debate on the syndicate pargain Opposition speakers drew a confused picture of our future—people fleeing from a moderate tariff to a country of Chinese protection, and from a crushing public debt to a land of refuge where taking Federal, State, and municipal in lebtedness into account, the taxation

ar more onerous than with us. Now we do not intend to deal with the Intario expenditure in any such manner Mr. Mowar and his colleagues have prob bly tried to be economical; at all event would be absurd to charge them with having deliberately squandered the public money; and as to the future of Ontario, why time, which unfolds all things, will tell the tale. But, putting partyiem on one side, the increase in the provincial expenditure during the past ten years the proportions it will have reached by the end of the next decade. Here are some of the principal items as they 1871 and stand now:

Civil Government.....\$114,600 Colonization Roads 55,400 Legislation 94,200 Administration of Justice 182,600 96,800 111,600 Immigration...... 30,000

The comparison cannot be carried further because there are institutions in existence now, e.g., the Central Prison and Agricultu d College, which were not established i 1871; but a clear idea of the position may be gathered from the fact that while in 187 the total expenditure from consolidated revenue fund was \$1,200,000, last year it exceeded \$2,000,000—an increase in the ten years of over 66 per cent. This would not be alarming, if the revenue of the province were increasing in like propor-tion; but unfortunately that is not the case. In 1871 the revenue derived from the Dominion allowance, the municipali ties fund, the common school lands, the grammar school lands, the Crown Lands Department, interest on investments, licenses, law stamps, and the public institutions—which are the principal source of revenue—was \$2,333,000; in 1880 in was less than \$2,500,000. In other words while the consolidated revenue expenditure has increased \$800,000 a year, the in crease in the provincial income is not \$200,000 a year. At this rate of progression it does not require a prophet to see that the finances will be in a bad tangle by 1890 unless the Assembly reduces the expenditure by simplifying the public service. It mus be remembered also that the Orown land and woods and forests revenue will not en dure forever. The revenue from Crown lands is diminishing, and the timber is being rapidly destroyed. The drying up of those sources of revenue is inevitable; and we venture to think that the Legislature would receive the cordial support the people if it would stop playing at politics for a season and make an earnest and conscientious effort to prepare for the rainy

THE BIDDULPH CASE.

THE acquittal of JAMES CARROLL, with the virtual abandonment by the Crown of the prosecution against his fellow-prisoners ends for the present the most famous and most brutal case in our criminal annals. That five persons should have been barbarously put to death was bad enough in all conscience; but this failure of justice is even more deplorable. It simply means that with all our boasted civilization human life is not safe, and the law may be defied with impunity in certain sections of Canada. No more humiliating confession is possible. A despatch in another column records execution of four half-breed outlaws in execution of four half-breed outlaws in British Columbia; but their crimes are whiter by far than the tragedy enacted, within half a day's journey of the capital of Ontario, by civilized men, who still go unpunished.

This is not the place to try CARROIL

over again. He has been twice arraigned, and the Crown has exerted every effort to bring forward evidence; but he has

the opinion as to his moral quilt, in law he the opinion as to his moral guilt, in law he is innocent; and so are they all. There is an old saying that "murder will out," and it is more than likely that the guilty ones will yet be known. JOHNEY O'CONNOR told us what he saw that night, but the jury has set aside his testimony because it was not supported by other direct or circumstantial evidence of any great value. But in cases of this kind, where the dreadful secret is shared by more than one murderer—and it is quite clear this crime was the work of an organized gang crime was the work of an organized gang— it is sure to leak out. The oath which binds the co-partnership cannot always prevail against conscience. This, however, is a poor source of satisfaction. That a whole family may be butchered under circumstances of the greatest atrocity, and that the arm of the law cannot reach the murderers, are facts which will foreve disgrace the good name of this province.

THE GRIEVANCES OF NORTH BRUCE AND SOUTH GREY.

No sooner is the great railway debate at Ottawa practically over than a railway controversy upon a smaller scale breaks out in the Ontario Legislature, and rolls its mimic thunder along the Ministerial lines. While the leader of the Opposition at Ottawa has been vainly calling upon gods and men and little fishes to join him in protesting against a bonus to a great transcontinental line, to the construction of which all parties in the country are oledged, several of his friends in the Legislature have been nursing their wrath to keep it warm because aid has not been granted to local roads by the Mowar Ministry. The tempest in a tea-pot burst forth last week when the member for South Grey, seconded by the member for North Bruce, moved for a return in that connection, and made the occasion one for indulgence in a little idle bluster, which

imposes upon no one, because nobody be-lieves in their sincerity.

We can quite understand the position of these gentlemen. Having deceived their constituents, they deem it politic to pretend that they were themselves deceive and to simulate an indignation which the electors of North Bruce and South Grey honestly and naturally feel. In Mr. Hunren's constituency two lines of railway have received bonuses from the municipalities—the Georgian Bay branch, pr jected through the township of Egremont and the town of Durham, and thence to Owen Sound; and the Stratford and Huron. projected through the township of Nor manby, and thence on through North Bruce to Wiarton. Living in Durham, Mr. HUN-TER naturally favoured the Georgian Bay branch, but the vote of Normanby is not to be despised. The friends of both roads were conciliated by those "human da vices" of which an eloquent Reformer has told us. The defeat of Mr. HUNTER it was argued, meant the defeat of both schemes, while the election of that influen-tial gentleman would recure Government aid for both schemes. The result has been refusal of aid to both, and much indignation amongst the duped electors, whose tens of thousands of dollars have been worse than wasted in unsightly embank ments and decaying bridges, which stand, and are likely to stand for many a day, as monuments of foliy, extravagance, worse. The member for North Bruce in no better plight than his friend from Grey, except that he is pledged to but one road. But in for a penny in for a pound. If an honourable gentleman is to be turned out of Parliament for violating his pledges, what boots it to the honourable gentle whether he has violated those pledges two

or twenty times? Hence those tears which have been threats that if the aid demanded was not granted something terrible would happen. The member for South Grey was not content with hurling irregular and ungram-matical English at the Government. He even quoted what may have been Latin. If it was not a piece of a dead language, it is certainly dead now, and a much mangled corpse at that. The Government were pretty broadly charged with faith, injustice, and even dishonesty, but Ministers and members only laughed. They had seen that lion's skin before, and recognized the voice that spake from behind it. If the present Administration are never overthrown until Messrs. HUNTER. SINCLAIR, and HAY overthrow them, they will stand forever and a day.

HOW TO AGITATE.

THE spontaneity of the agitation against the syndicate agreement has been more than once illustrated. Mr. GLEN, for example, wrote a letter to one of his leading supporters in South Ontario, urging him to leave nothing undone to make Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S meeting there a success, and to drum up the faithful to that end; but as a political demonstration it was a failure. Petitions were sent into every school section in the country; yet, although many earnest patriots affixed their signatures early and often, the total number of signers does not represent a fiftieth part of the bona fide voting population. In some cases even more desperate steps have been taken to stir up hostility to the contract. Mr. Robertson, one of the members for Hamilton, charged in his place in the House the other night that his initials had been forged to franked envelopes containing pe titions and copies of the Opposition mani festo which were sent among his constituents. It now appears that the agitators are raising a "big push" fund; at least that is the only inference that can be drawn from the contents of the following

" Toronto, Jan. 24, 1881. "DRAE SIR,—In accordance with the reso-lution of the Toronto Reform Association of 22nd inst., 'That funds should be obtained -22nd inst., 'That funds should be obtained for aiding the efforts of Hon. Edward Blake and the Opposition at Ottawa in their struggle against the Pacific syndicate contract, we beg to request you to send your subscription (\$\leftarrow\righta

Mr. CROOKS and Mr. HUGH BLAIN are old campaigners. On the eve of the West Toronto electron they carried the hat around soliciting subscriptions. It was pretended that the money was to be used legitimately, but funds gathered on the night before a hot contest are too often employed in making a "grand stand" at the polls. We ventured to say at the time that the Minister of Education was not adding to the dignity of his position; and though his connection with the present agitation may be legitimate enough, it is certainly at variance with the principle which Mr. Blake laid down for the guidance of Local Ministers, viz., that they should not interfere in Dominion politics. One thing, however, is quite clear—that an agitation which cannot be kept alive without drumming up voters, refusing Government speakers a hearing upon a

ommon platform, affixing bogus signatures petitions, putting opponents' initials to nked pronunciamentos, and passing the for funds, is an exotic of very sickly

SEVEN MONTHS FINANCES.

THE finances of the past six months have already been placed before the pub-lic. The returns for January are now at hand, and show an encouraging increase as follows :

Customs...... 953,975 Excise...... 337,344 Other sources..... 473,102 \$1,307,992 Excise..... 441,140 616,282 \$1,764,421 \$2,365,414

Increase.....\$600,998 The totals for the six months previous were as follows:—1879, \$10,551,391; 1880, \$14,079,537; increase, \$3,528,145. Adding January, \$600,993, the total increase is \$4,129,138. In view of these tigures there is probably some truth in the rumour which we hear from Ottawa that the Opposition do not propose to waste public time in discussing financial quesions this session.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Langmuir is no doubt a very efficient officer, but it is equally true that the expenses of his office are not small. The salaries amount to \$6,000 and the expenses to over \$2,000.

Families from the United States are moving into Berlin, attracted thither by the employment afforded in the factories which are flourishing under the N. P. This is the sort of thing that vexes the Grit soal.

The gratuities paid by the Ontario Government last year amounted to \$31,400. In the early days of Confederation, Mr. Blake contended that Provincial Governments ought to be chary about giving bonues to officials, but the expenditure under this head is mounting up rapidly.

In the course of some seasonable remarks on the best methods of keeping warm, the New York Heraid recommends a good breakfast as prime caloric producer. Our contemporary avs that there is more warmth in an ounc of cold meat than in a pint of hot coffee, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The total number of petitions presented against the passage of the syndicate contract was 235, signed by 22,106 names. There are at least 500,000 voters in the Dominion, so hat the agitation embraced only about onetwenty-fifth of the voting population. By the way, will the Globe tell us what the Toconto Reform Association wanted that money

Last year it cost \$7,360 to inspect the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and \$3,350 to conduct the Departmental examinations \$4,133 was paid to sub-examiners, and the miscellaneous expenses were \$1,895; in all \$9,375. A thorough examination of the inspectors and examiners themselves in the rudiments of English would be cheap at twice the money.

A match-making-not matrimonial-mon opoly has just been created in the United States, The present difficulty of the monopolist is Canadian competition. It is proposed, however, to overcome this either by starting opposition manufactories in the Dominion and adopting the slaughtering pro-cess, or by purchasing all the existing manu-factories in this country.

The days of the Provincial Agricultural Association are evidently numbered. There is a notice on the paper "that in the opinion of this House, after the expiration of the cur-rent year, it will not be in the interest of the the Agricultural Association of Ontario" and the general impression outside has survived its usefulness.

Mr. Blake's chief organ charges that the Conservative party is "kept together by nanagement." Many stalwart Reformers complain that their party is kept asunder by complain that their party is kept asunder by mismanagement. As a matter of choice, to put it upon no higher ground, a party may well prefer being kept together. Management requires brains. Mismanagement hay be brought about by officiousness. Four savages ran amuck among the Kam

loops hills and killed two settlers in that thinly populated region. They were brought to justice. A family of four persons is butchered and their dwelling fired, and a fifth member called out of bed and shot dead, within thirty miles of a thriving Ontario city; and the murderers go unwhipt of justice. It looks as if civilization were a failure.

The abolition of exemptions is not only en gaging attention in Canada, but New York State is agitated on the subject. Exemptions there do not attain to anything like the amount, comparatively speaking, that they do here; but it is proposed to reduce them very much further. A bill is now before the Legislature providing that only buildings for public worship worth \$5,000 or less shall be

The County Council of Oxford discuss the syndicate agreement and condemned it by a vote of 15 to 13. The Ingersoll Tribune says" when it is remembered that the Reformers have a clear majority of five in the Council, it serves very forcibly to show that the great upheaving of the masses of the people is a myth which exists only in the imagination of the organs and the leaders of the party."

The bill for the better protection of raiload employés introduced by Mr. Fraser on Monday provides for a clear space of seven feet from the top of a freight car to the lowest section of overhead bridges; for the improvement of the ranning boards on the top of freight box-cars; and for the filling in of frogs, wing rails, and guard rails. The Commissioner of Public Works deserves the thanks of railroad men, and no doubt the bill will be heartily approved of by both sides of

The Collingwood Bulletin, a sound Reform paper, does not favour Mr. H. H. Cook's bill or reducing the number of county councillors. It says "there are usually more deputy-reeves than reeves in the county council; and it is extremely doubtful if these deputies would voluntarily vote for the abolition of their offices. Either the bill should have absolutely abolished the deputy-reeveship, or it should have changed the assessment so that only a few of the very largest municipalities would be entitled to a deputy-reeve."

iously collapsed, our Reform contemporaries are dragging forth the other old scarecrow Says the Kingston Whig:

"The people of Western Ontario, especially those who live near the border, are most thoroughly disgusted with the so-called National Policy with which so many of them vere gulled at the last general ele It is a marvel how the people of this country live. To-day they are "disgusted," to-mor-row "at a fever heat of excitement," and the next day "ruined," "sold," or "betrayed."

If there ever should be an exodus from this ountry to the United States, our neighbours

working it up. The following from the Hali fax Chronicle is a case in point :-

"Immigrants should not be advised to get there (to the North-West) while they can get cheap land in the United States." We do not believe that the better classes of Reformers sympathize with such utterances, but we do think that they ought to give such organs of their party to understand that they do not sympathize with them.

The returns from the Nova Scotia coal nines for 1880 are extremely satisfactory. The sales were as follows :-

Total954,659 tons.

This is an increase of no less than 266,000 tons over the sales of 1879, equal to 39 per cent. The highest quantity ever before sold in a year was 881,000 tons. The Halitax Mail says but for the Stellarton disaster the sales last year would have reached a

Mr. Thomas Wills of Balleville, refused to remove the snow from the front of a vacant lot of which he was the owner, contending that, according to the snow by-law, he had no right to remove the snew, as it provided that the city authorities should remove the snew from such places and charge the cost of the same to the owner of the property, to be levied the same as all other rates. The magistrate deemed the contention well taken, and dismissed the charge. It is difficult to see what Mr. Wills will gain financially by relegating the work to the corporation, but he has, of course, achieved what our Reform friends would call "a great moral victory."

The Rat Portage Progress alleges that over thousand tons of Mr. Mackenzie's steel rails are lying at the bottem of the Red river of the north, representing \$100,000 worth of public property. The Red River Transporta-tion Company's treasury was glutted with high prices for running these rails down the Red River to their destination, but instead of delivering them all as per contract, over a thousand tons were, to all appearances, delib-erately dumped or allowed to fall into the erately dumped or allowed to fall into the river, and not the least effort made for the recovery. This is a remarkable statement, and one that should challenge official atten-

England rarely has a difficulty but what the U. S. Congress and some of the State Legislatures discuss, and sometimes adopt, resolutions expressing sympathy for the weaker side. As a matter of fact the United tates has no more to do with England's method of carrying on her own affairs than we have with bulldozing in the South, or the composition of President Garfield's Cabinet. Great Britain has always been foremost in any step for the advancement of the human race, and needs no lessons at this late date in race, and needs no lessons at this late date in such matters from other nations. Such reso-lations can do no good, but, on the contrary, only provoke ill-feeling, the people of Eng-land regarding them as impertment interfer-ence, which undoubtedly they are. In olden times openly expressed sympathy by one mation's representatives for another country's nation's representatives for another country's foes would have led to an immediate declaration of war, but nowadays it is more wisely considered characteristic buncombe.

Beaten at all points on the railway question, the patriotic members of the Ottawa Opposition fall back upon the alleged exodus. and seek to prove out of the mouths of the paid statisticians of a foreign country that their own country is going to ruin. For the sake of argument and of brevity, we will suppose that all the statements of these patriotic gentlemen touching this point are true, but even after such a violent stretch of the even after such a violent stretch of imagination we are confronted by two questions which we confess our utter inability to answer. How comes it that free-traders feel called upon to deplore the flight of the people of the peo ple from the curse of a comparatively low tariff to the blessings of a very high tariff? And how does it happen that at a moment better times than those prevalent for years past, the people should flee in greater numbers than during the worse times? An answer to these queries from any of our Opposition contemporaries would to a great extent remove the difficulties which at present surround a discussion of this subject

In the paper on the Dominion of Canada which he read before the Colonial Institute a fortnight ago, Sir Alexander Galt expressed the belief that with the throwing open of the North-West the tide of emigration from Europe would be largely turned from the United States. "Canada," he went to say, "offers the struggling poor of this country advantages fully equal to those ever dreamed of in any foreign country. She offers them free farms of fertile prairie soil for nothing; she is now constructing railways to open u the entire country to the Pacific Ocean. Sh the entire country to the Pacific Ocean. She offers the protection of law to all advance that may be made to settle poor emigram families. She gives them free schools, religious liberty and equality, good laws and good government. Is it, then, too much task that the policy of this country should be changed—that both the Executive and the people of the United Kingdom should recognize the common days as well as common in terest which unites them with their greates colony, as compared with the United States and should share in the efforts which Canda s making in fulfilment of her portion of th mperial task of colonizing the world ?"

If the Tories, when in power in England n order to suppress obstruction, had had re course to old and forgotten orders passed in the troublous times of the first James and the the troublous times of the first James and the first Charles, when the Royal party was uppermoet, Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Dilke, Chamberlain, and company would never have ceased to agitate the subject, and would have provoked almost a revolution by their violent harangues against the attempt to tamper with liberty of opinion and free speech. But they have been doing this thing, availing themselves apparently of a discovery made by Professor Thorold Rogers, M.P., one of the most extreme of the advanced Radicals. the most extreme of the advanced Radicals.
Mr. Rogers unearthed in the course of a search some standing orders passed between 1610 and 1650 giving power to the Speaker under certain biroumstances not only to silence individual members but abruptly to close a debate. These orders, which in summarising the statutes bearing upon the regulations of the House Sir Erskine May overlooked, he brought under notice of the ernment and the Speaker, who determine

RELAND at least cannot complain of lack of representation in the Imperial House of Commons, according to the number of electors. While she has 103 members for 231,540 electors, or about one for every 2,248, Scotland has but 60 members for 306,000 electors, or one for every 5,100, and England and Wales for 2,462,464 electors, or about one for every 5,036. Of the Irish members, according to Whitaker, 60 are Home Rulers, representing 120,232 electors; 20 are Liberals. senting 120,232 electors; 20 are Liberals, representing 35,951 electors; and 23 Conservatives, representing 75,353 electors. All the Home Rulers are not by any means Parnellites. Even supposing they were, it will be seen that the whole 60 represent very little more than half the country, according to the number of electors. London, it might be remarked, has 370,000 electors, or more than all Scotland, and more than all Ireland and Wales, which has 136,460, put together. But London has only 25 members, whereas under an equality of apportionment she should have more than Scotland, and about as many as Ireland and Wales combined, which would be 135, the little principality, if it can so be called, having 32 members. senting 120,232 electors; 20 are

Declaration of War Against En by Ashantee.

Seizure of Trichinosed from the United State

AMERICAN CATTLE IN

THE SITUATION IN THE TRAI

Menotti Garibaldi Asked to 1 Dutch Contingent.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BASUTO

Wrecks and Loss of Sea.

A Paris despatch says :- The reject Italy and Germany of whole car trichinosed bacon has glutted the market. The evil effects of eating manifested in barracks and private The prefects of police have ordered

A CROWN PRINCE ABDUCTED Yesterday Prince William, son Hereditary Prince Leopold of Hohe recently chosen heir to the Roumanian was forcibly abducted by three men, equently escaped.

In the House of Lords to-day President of the Council said there no correspondence with America on tiest of cattle disease, but a good deal subject of the cattle trade, which published immediately. FRENCH IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN

A Parish despatch says :- An in meeting to discuss the importation o can cattle was called at the "Salle Orient" last night. A large numbutchers and cattle drovers attended. pears from the statistics presented cost of an Illinois ox delivered a would not exceed 57 centimes (111c.) a hog, 59 centimes; a St. Louis entimes; a good St. Louis horse at Havre, 750 francs. The attentio Government will be at once called matter. A company is being formed the importation of American cattllarge scale,

An Edinburgh despatch says:
policemen were shot, one seriously, i
ing two men lurking suspiciously a
Custom House. One of the men, o
suicide. It is supposed they are Iris
icans. They are suspected of ser tempted robberies and wounding during the night.

TRICHINOSED BACON SEIZED. There is great excitement in Lyo by the seizure of a large quantity of bacon in which the inspectors trichine. Every precaution has be to prevent the sale of diseased meat.

LONDON. SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LI The ship Bremen was wrecked a wick, Shetland Islands, on Friday. of her crew were drowned, an saved. This probably refers to the ship Bremen, from Bremen January

MR. CARLYLE'S BUBIAL-PLAC The relatives of Mr. Carlyle have the proposal that the remains be b Westminster Abbey because he ex decided wish to be buried with his LANCASHIRE MINERS' STR

The miners at Pendlebury, have decided to strike for an advance per cent. Fifteen thousand mi ted, and nine thousand miners ing in various other districts.

This morning the roof was blown residence at Sutton of Mr. Richard Bradford, secretary of the Bank o North America. Bradford was FIRE IN VICTORIA DOCKS.

A fire broke out in the Victoria d evening in a timber shed. The but jetty are about one thousand en the report left at fifteen eleven p.m., twelve barges laden wand eight railway trucks had bee destroyed. One ship and four sm were then alight. The fire was ex be got under shortly. CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Ministry has ten resignation in consequence of the fusal to assent to a bill for the conthe redeemable loans of 1876 and £34,000,000 sterling, with their de 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in years. The measure was regarde first step of the new financial policy thought in Madrid that as the full of this policy would take eighteen there would be no hope of Sagasta in the company of the stock of the sagasta at the stock of the sagasta at the sagast tinez Campos entering office in 188 King assented to the introduction of A Madrid despatch says it is expected will head the new Cabinet. The Co be dissolved.

PREATMENT OF CATTLE ON OCEAN ST In the House of Commons to-day President of the Council said, reg alleged cruelties on cattle brought Atlantic, especially from Boston, matter was receiving the anxious tion of the Privy Council, and he to lessening the evil referred to. . I great majority of cattle from Am in such a condition that they though they were just from a farm. RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN ASIA

In the House of Lords to-day Lor late Viceroy of India, gave notic would ask for the papers showing t intrigue with Shere Ali found in the murder of Major Cavagna Granville said the Government has tion to produce the papers. Copie had been furnished to the Russian a The Russian Foreign Office obta General Kauffmann all the corr with Shere Ali, and founds that the in possession of the British Govern a wrong impression in consequen-sions, mistranslations, and confusion of the words "alliance" and "f Lord Lytton gave notice that he a resolution regarding the evacua

ANOTHER ASHANTEE DECLARATION OF WAR BY KING REFUSAL TO SURRENDER A FUG CAUSE - REINFORCEMENTS DESP

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

LONDON A Cape Town despatch says:—I Ashantee has sent a special am Cape Coast Castle demanding o Herbert T. Ussher, governor of Coast colony, the surrender of Gugee native Ashantee chief. Ussher declined to take action, formed the ambassador. Using this the king threatened and proceeded to make preparation out his threat. Governor Ussher Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, of Si for reinforcements, which are beforward from Freetown. The Asia affilting character, and any Herbert T. Ussher, governor