#### EUROPE.

spiracy against the life of the en discovered at St. Petersburg, of arrests have been made, Airey, British astronomer royal, we resigned, and it is under-

alleged American citizen has been Ireland under the Coercion Act, ens to invoke the interference of States Government.

sts are again, under cover of the wing activity in the northern vinces of Spain, and the Gova taking steps to prevent an out-

louse of Commons last week, Mr. said the report of an affray between ants of islands off the coast of the crew of the gunboat ( despatch says :- Slight shocks of

at Mount Vesuvius have been y a strong eruption. Broad and ms of lava are flowing down the side of the mountain. and his court will shortly rom ina to Peterhoff, which has a at the mouth of the Neva. Here ips will be stationed, and no other allowed to approach the har-

achts will be always in readiness Czar to St. Petershurg. occurred at Copenhagen were making a demonstration Ring, on account of the latter's resident a number of negroes construction in the West Indian ral of the police were wounded. e to the use of the revised New churches, the Lord Chancellor opinion that the revision cansed in the Anglican churches some snfauthority, and that in the clergyman so using it renders

### USTRIAL NOTES.

\$120,000 have been subscribed at vard the proposed new worsted

usand weavers of Chemnitz, the otton and woollen manufacture are preparing to emigrate to

at present employed at the Onops at London upwards of 300 uch larger number than for six or

ractor who built the new Eddy

ouse is the eighth wonder of the finished his work six months beration of the time specified. s meeting of the ratepayers of on Friday night, the Dominion ano Company applied for an ad-s of \$5,000, which they propose the erection of a wing 100 by 40 storeys high. A committee con-

with another committee to be

members of the Council to con-

eme, and to report at a future rs of the speech made a few days. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., son of Premier, on the French treaty imagine it was the production of of the Canadian N. P. At the At the ight the existing free trade only unequal, but unfair and the Government would be perin considering "any meaght bring pressure to bear " on, nedy he suggested a of revenue duties, and ad-excise duty on silk. In other Gladstone advocated a readjusttion for protective purposes. to say, this bold declaration was the electors of free trade Leeds. ans are awakening from a dream

tus which our manufacturing in received during the past few received to by the Monetary is not alone our cotton mills with orders and unable to The hardware manufacturers Oshawa, Gananoque, the imters in St. Catharines and Montove firms in Hamilton, are all nany of them cannot catch up to upon them. We hear of instances given in February for shelf not filled yet, and implem months ago not only not deot made, so busy is the factory. on of activity appears to be kers of axes, of saws, of augers, work, and the engine and bo alt and Brantford are not behind

ing letter from Sir Charles Tupe ned in the Halifax Herald: HALIFAX, May 31, 1881. ship the Mayor of Halifax SIR,-I have so far completed in connection with the ocean the Intercolonial railway, near f, as to proceed with the work e city grant the concessions au-he Act of Parliament, passed in during its last session, conveynediately north of the West's ty, and the fourteen-feet right ater street along the dockthe said street near the brick North Street depot, in the he North Spreet depot, in the of the overhead iron bridge. on that early action on the y in this matter is important, m, yours faithfully,
"Chas. Tupper."

the hopes of that city in the eep-water terminus for the Inlway. It is not without interto of the Dominion, inasmuch as a nelevator (for which a large ed last session) is part of the tillization of the Intercolonial tional purposes is an important is is a new step in the right

eavouring to improve the quaason was held on the Queen's the infants were all of the orso no particular notice was exhibition. Had there ing about the show, such as f a baby whose mamma has not best that ever was, a worldice might have been given to ere are probably some pedi-As a rule there are one or two But, if there are any very rees in Galt, proud parents achievements immortalized by Association. The department appears, is collecting infantile parents are invited to forward ne?" The names of the in-e evidences of their genius, will in pamphlet form, and sold. His Past Political Record

Reviewed.

His Relations with the Organ of His Party.

CHARACTERISTICS AS A PUBLIC MAN.

IT seems incredible that the chief Opposition organ, for such the Globe still is, notwithstanding its faint protestations of independence, should pollute its columns almost daily with rancorous and slanderous attacks upon members of the Government, unless the policy of calumny had received the approval of the leader of the Grit party. The editor of the Globe may bear Sir John MacDonald ill-will, but we doubt that even he would unprompted have almost expressed the hope that Sir John might be prevented by illness from continuing to serve the country. Why should the managing director of the Globe become hysterical with delight over the rumour of Sir Leonard Tilley's intended retirement at the end of the pre-sent Parliament? His hatred of Sir CHARLES TOPPER is no doubt intense, and personal as well as political, but we should hope that he would not, unless required to do so, heartlessly and cruelly have made merry as he did over the serious illness of Sir Charles. We are constrained to come to the conclusion that our contemporary's unchristian and vitupera-tive attacks upon Cabinet Ministers must have been sanctioned if not instigated by the leader of his party. Mr. BLAKE may think that while the present Ministerial chiefs remain upon the stage the portals of office and of power will remain closed against him. He may long for the tolling of their requiem bells, and possi-bly would fain hope that in them he may hear a voice summoning him to re-open the saturnalia of Grit corruptionists which the people closed in 1878, and in which there was no more enthusiastic celebrant than Mr. Blake. But he might do well to remember that those who spend their lives in waiting for the mantles of departing ones are often disappointed, and sometimes are even the first to die. We regret that he has made the politics of the country as largely personal as he has done, but if that is to be his style of warfare he must be met with weapons similar to his own, and we do not fear the result. We consider Mr. BLAKE the most vulnerable politician in the Dominion. He is defa-matory because he is unable to frame or present a policy upon the questions that concern the people that they would not re-ject as the maunderings of an impracticable doctrinaire. Mr. Blake's political opponents have treated him with great forbearance, but they have not done so because they lacked facts wherewith to expose the incerity and impurity of his public character We shall now, however, review his

career, although the task is not a congenial one, and place its leading incidents before our readers. It will be convenient for m to have a biographical sketch of Mr. BLAKE in their hands before he sets out upon his intended tour, in which he proposes to deliver a course of what courtesy requires us to describe as poli-tical essays, which, if we may judge by his past efforts, will be replete with wilful misrepresentation. It will be remembered that he entered public life protessing great political purity, and that he d his sponsors were profuse in promises. When as member for South Bruce he took his seat in the first Legislature of Ontario under the leadership of Mr. ARCHIBALD McKellar the public hoped that he would render good service to the country. But the spirit of bitterness and unfairness which from the beginning characterized his opposition to the Administration of that disappointed his true friends, and the public soon discovered that Mr. BLAKE's entrance into public life had simply added an unscrupulous partisan of ability to the Grit ranks, and that the result would be, not increased patriotism among politicians, not an improved tone in public discussion, as had been anticipated, but more embittered factiousness. Who will say that this has not been the sole product of Mr. Blake's labours in public life? Disloyalty to his leaders seems to be natural to him. For a time he was restive under Mr. McKellar, and finally supplanted him as he afterwards supplanted Mr. MACKENZIE. was undoubtedly mainly due to his representations, or rather to his misrepresentations, that the Ontario Administra tion was defeated at the polls in 1871. Our readers will not have forgotten that to ensure the defeat of that Government in the Legislature, one of Mr. SANDFIELD Macdonald's colleagues was induced to desert him-in short to betray him, and that Mr. BLAKE's complicity in that base transaetion was established by his directing the traitor when to strike his master in the historic words, "Speak now!" These words were the knell of Mr. BLAKE's lost purity and highmindedness, and they will forever remain a "damned spot" upon his reputation. The traitor, doubtless in fulfilment of an infamous bargain, was rewarded by the Government of Mr. Mac-KENZIE (Mr. BLAKE being a member of it at the time) with the Chief Justiceship of province, an appointment which degraded the Bench in the estimation of the public. In 1871 Mr. BLAKE was invited to form an Administration for Ontario, and belied the professions of his by doing so on coalition prin-With an unselfishness the sincerity of which has been questioned,

he declined salary. This ostentatious parade of purse pride was ungenerous to his colleagues, who could not afford to serve the country gratuitously. His administration was chiefly noteworthy for its inconistency with his former professions and pledges. It lasted until 1874, when dual resentation ceased. From that time Mr. BLAKE only served in the Dominion Parliament, and his eloquence there has been mainly directed to opposing and hindering whatever was calculated to elerate and advance Canada.

When the Grit party succeeded to power In the Dominion in 1873 it was an open secret that Mr. BLAKE looked with an intensely jaundiced eye upon the Premier-thip of Mr. Mackenzie, but Mr. Brown was then alive, and Mr. BLAKE was powerless against him. His course towards Mr MACKENZIE, his accepted leader, while that gentleman was Prime Minister, was perfidious in the extreme. Mr. BLAKE was the means of defeating what is known s the "Carnarvon Terms," and thereby inflicted a reverse upon Mr. MACKENZIE, which lowered his prestige as Prime Minister and leader of his party and cast a doubt upon the good faith of his dealings with British Columbia, with the Governor-General, and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He never was loyal to Mr. MACKENZIE. He tertured him with his measures, and some he opposed

ernment by vacating the Ministry of Justice in favour of Mr. LAPLAMME, while with characteristic inconsistency he accepted the Office of President of the Council, which he had previously denounced as a sinecure, and received nominal services therein at the rate of \$2,000 a year more late Hon. GEORGE BROWN ceived in the same office; finally, on the plea of ill-health, he retired from the Gov-ernment, and a short time before the general election of 1878 he left the country without speaking words of encouragement to his party or of sympathy with his leader It is believed he did not regret the defeat of the Grits under Messrs. Brown and MACKENZIE. He no doubt anticipated that the fall of those leaders might be utilized to secure his rise. In 1876, when Minister of Justice, he discovered that the Governor-General, under royal instructions, might exercise the prerogative of mercy irrespective of his Council, and this he magnified into a grievance against the Colonial Office, and he actually visited Downing street to insist upon the amendof the royal instructions. Mr. BLAKE, doubtless regarding himself as a second BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, opened what he may have hoped would grow into a grave con troversy in a somewhat bullying tone But he was unfortunate. In his case his tory did not repeat itself; on the contrary the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Carnarvon, conceded and in most courteous terms all Mr. Blake demanded, and he returned home an un-successful grievance hunter. Throughout the transaction his attitude was simply ludicrous. In the Grit Parliament from 1873 to 1878 he devoted his talents largely to malignant efforts to injure Sir JOHN MACDONALD. Indeed, his persecu-tion of him when he fancied he had Sir John at a disadvantage was bruel and cowardly, and was repugnant to the feelings of the generous among his ordinary supporters, some of whom refused to fol-low him in his vindictive crusade against Sir John. The presence of a superior

appears to be intolerable to Mr. BLAKE, and he may have hoped to disgust with public life one who was recognised as his superior in all the walks of statesmanship, one also who stood in the way of his advancement. Most publi men try to maintain agreeable personal relations with their political opponents, but Mr. Blake seems to entertain an implacable hatred for all who dare to differ from him. The constituency which he had served either at Ottawa or Toronto sinc Confederation rejected him at the general election of 1878. His friends clared that he rejoiced at being released from the public service, and that he would not re-enter it, that his health and the interests of his family required his whole attention. If Mr. BLAKE held these views at any time he did not hold them long, and with nolo episcopar upon his lips it became evident to those familiar with his idiosyncracies that he yearned to re-enter Parliament. He saw hat the rout of the Grit party in 1878 nad shaken the authority of its head, Mr. Brown, an authority which he hated but feared. He knew that in the Province of Quebec there was outspoken dissatisfaction with Mr. Brown's defeated and discredited deputy, Mr. Mackenzie, and he no doubt thought that the time was opportune for overthrowing both the leader and his lieutenant. Death made the task an easy one, and had not death aided, Mr. BLAKE most probably

would have shrunk from attempting openly to accomplish his object, for he has not been prone to strike those who could strike hard blows in return, and he always displayed timidity in his differences with Mr. Brown. Death was especially unkind to Mr. MACKENZIE, for he removed no not only Mr. Brown, but also his principal prop in the House of Commons, the late lamented Mr. Houron, who during a long and upright career was an example unswerving faithfulness to his political leaders. The traitorous and corrupt among the Grits stood in great awe of him, and when he passed away Mr. MACKENZIE was eft to their mercy.

Mr. BLAKE re-entered Parliament de

claring that his only object was to serve in the ranks, and, with much affectation of humility, he actually took a back seat in the House of Commons, where he sat always sulky and generally silent. It was soon seen that his presence in Parliament seriously embarrassed his already weakened leader. After Mr. MACKENZIE's defeat in 1878 many of his supporters in Parliament became wearied of rule by deputy, and when an assassin struck the sceptre from the hand of Mr. Brown, their impatience, instigated and stimulated no doubt by selfish traitors, became uncontrollable, and they overthrew his lieutenant while Mr. Brown's eyes were still open to see, and while his heart was still beating to be wrung with anguish by their ingratitude, the ingratitude of men whom he had warmed into life. Taken with ail its harrowing attendant circumstances, Mr. MACKENZIE'S degradation was accomplished with unparalled inhumanity. He then have exclaimed with Cardinal Worsey -substituting party for king, " Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my party, He would not in mine age have left me naked to mine enemies." Mr. BLAKE should have prevented his own elevation from being signalised by such an exhibition of ruthess cruelty. He might have waited for the leadership until after Mr. Brown's burial. To have done so would have been politic, as well as decent. The truthful chronicler narrating the events of Mr. Blake's political life will be compelled to state that all his upward steps were besmirched by acts of treachery committed either by himself or by others acting in his interest. Soon after he was elected leader of the Opposition he made his

that he was leader, and would say what was to be said, and do what was to be done, as to him might seem fitting. Mr. BLAKE cannot be held responsible for his frigid social qualities or for his disdainful manner, but for one who aspires to be a leader of men his address is sin gularly unfortunate. His bearing towards his supporters is intensely repelling and scornful. His smile, which appears always forced, hardens into a sneer or scowl, genial words do not flow naturally from his lips, and those he speaks with seeming

friends around him feel that they must be

content to occupy a plane beneath him ;

warmth fall like icicles. It is not pretended that Mr. BLAKE has secured the affection of his folowers, and he has not even retained their respect or their confidence. This was strikingly exemplified in the Committee of Privileges and Elections to which was referred the case of Mr. Speaker Anglin in 1877 for a corrupt violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. Mr. BLAKE was then Minister of Justice, and nis friends on the committee looked to him for advice and guidance, but at the critical moment he tell sick, took to his ped, and, of course, could not attend the committee. It was whispered at the time that if the committee, the great majority of whom were of his party, saw fit to acquit the Speaker, Mr. BLAKE would not be sorry, provided he himself was not made a

rriage of justice. His followers or the committee were quite ready, we be-lieve, to condemn or acquit as he, the Minister of Justice, might advise, but resolved not to come to any conclusion in his absence. Several days passed, and the sick man made no sign. His Fidus the sick man made no sign. His Fidus Achates, Mr. Mr.L.s, visited his bedside, but brought back no message, not even a medical certificate that the patient was nent advocate as he was, was an advocate first, last, and always." comatose, and the committee adjourned from day to day, and the proroga-tion was postponed from day to day, So applicable is the above to Mr. BLAKE, from day to day, and the proroga-tion was postponed from day to day, awaiting the convalescence of the invalid. His friends on the committee determined, that his name might be substituted for that of Senator CARPENTER. He is always an advocate, never a statesman. This was particularly remarkable in his course last it was said, not to allow him to get into position where he might attitudinize as a purist and scowl upon them as corrupt. At length Mr. BLAKE " made an effort; he attended the committee, advised the unseating of Mr. ANGLIN, and Parliament was prorogued upon the following day. Some of his followers, in a spirit of malicious pleasantry, spoke of his illness as an attack of "hay fever," in allusion to Mr. Angura's Christian name of Timothy, and

one facetious gentleman was heard to remark that if Mr. BLAKE was suffering from Timothy he had not, before taking to his ed, placed his supporters in Clover. bed, placed his supporters in Clover.

We must hope that coming in contact, when in New Brunswick, with the ex-Speaker will not subject Mr. Blake to a renewed attack of hay fever. Now Mr. Blake may have been very ill, the degradation of his party before the country was enough to sicken him, and he really may have been unable to attend the committee, or even to communicate his views by proxy; he might not have esst scathing frowns upon or spoken blistering words to his friends or spoken blistering words to his friends had they acted in his absence, and, disregarding the plainly written law, acquitted he erring brother, whose only offence in their eyes may have been that he allowed his job to be discovered. In short, there may not have been, at that time, any cause for the distrust of his supporters, but the man whom friends and followers suspect of the weakness or selfishness of metimes feigning illness to avoid political responsibility cannot become a trusted or respected leader. Mr. Blake alone, mong the public men of Canada, has been suspected of the moral poltroonery of shamming sickness. The editor of the Globe knows this well. While that gentleman manages the chief organ of his party, he is not the friend of his leader, and we can imagine the sardonic leer he wears when covertly proclaiming that Mr. BLAKE's nerves are not heroically strung," and courging him over the back of one who is s celebrated as Sir Charles Tupper is for nvariably placing himself in the front of the battle, the foeman whom Mr. BLAKE lared not to encounter at public meetings last winter.

The relations of the managing director of the Globe with Mr. BLAKE must be uncomfortable. The late Mr. George Brown, it may be said, discovered Mr. BLAKE, and through the Globe raised him into political prominence, but no sooner did he consider his position secure than he ungratefully and treacherously endeavoured to undermine the influence of Mr. Brown with his party, the party which he had created and in which he had assigned a high place to Mr. BLAKE. He was also base enough to strike a blow at the fortunes of Mr. Brown and his family by procuring the establishment of the rt-lived Liberal as a rival to the Globe. It is constantly remarked, and always with an exchange of smiles, that the supplanting of Mr. MACKENZIE has had a marvelously restorative effect upon Mr. BLAKE's nealth. Instead of his old-time feebleness he was able last session, without apparent exhaustion, repeatedly to speak in the House of Commons for hours at a time, and, during the Christmas recess, to repeat those speeches in London, Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal. The curious in much matters under whether he deciries uch matters wonder whether he deceives himself by imagining that he succeeds in concealing his true political character. If he does he would be profound-

mortified if he

ransparent his acting is, and that he

when burying only its head in the sand. At his disappointing banquet at Toronto Mr. Blake, in a grotesque manner, invited the co-operation of effete and selfish politicians of the Sir WILLIAM HOWLAND class. He intimated that he desired surround himself with men of matured experience; but he did not say how many veterans he wanted of Sir William's time of life. Each of such that he may engage will exclude from reward—should he ever have it in his power to distribute rewards—one of those who aided in placing Mr. BLAKE in the position which he now occupies of Grit eader. But it would be surprising if he, who had been an ungenerous and traitor-ous follower, should become a generous, trusted, and successful leader. Mr. BLAKE has already disenchanted many of his own party, and each time he appears in public their chagrin is increased, because comes more and more obvious that the attributes of a practical and constructive statesman are altogether wanting in him He has shown that he does not understand the application of true political economy in a country exceptionally situated Canada is, by proclaiming that, in his opinion, the fact that articles are exchanged is itself proof that the exchange mutually advantageous to the parties engaged in it. We apprehend, on the contrary, that multitudes in Canada who were engaged in industries that were piteously slaughtered" under the free trade regime of Messrs. MACKENZIE, BLAKE, and CARTWRIGHT, will testify that the conditions on which Canadian producers vere then compelled to trade caused wide-spread loss, bankruptcy, and ruin. It is quite evident that Mr. Blake is unacquainted with the sources and springs of Canadian prosperity and wealth, and he appears to have no sympathy with the ilers in the industries which result from their development. The legal and money-lending industries, in both of which he has a deep personal interest, are almost the only ones with which Mr. BLAKE he manifested any active sympathy in Parliament. He has done much to increase the cost of litigation, and despite his liberal professions, he is always the champion of the usurer. These two interests, and the suffering "unrepresented minorities" throughout the world, appear to monopo-

lize the sympathies of Mr. BLAKE. During the period of Mr. MACKENZIE's dministration, throughout which he was ther a member or professed supporter of it, Mr. BLAKE failed to make an impression upon the policy or legislation of the country worthy of his early prestige. When reading recently a notice of the late Senator CARPENTER of the United States we were struck with the identity between some of his and of Mr. BLAKE's character istics as public men. After describing Mr. CARPENTER as one of the best lawyers in the Senate of the United States, his

piographer proceeds to say : "It is curious that so able a man should have left so small a mark upon the legislation of the country, especially when we consider the length of his service in the Senate. Probably the explanation is that Senator Carpen-ter had no political convictions. He was a fair lawyer, but he was only a lawyer, that sorry, provided he hunself was not made a party in any way to such a scandalous question, and particularly on the weaker

side, but he had no belief as to the merits of any side in politics which he was eager to enforce. His apprehensien of public questions was always lawyer-like. As Burke said very truly of a great lawyer of his own time, who was not a great statesman, lawyers are apt to forget that the study of the law has a tendency not so much to enlarge as to sharpen the mind. And Senator Carpenter, eminent advocate as he was was an advocate side, but he had no belief as to the merits of

ession on the Pacific railway contract. While he, his party, and nine-tenths of the whole people of the Dominion, are in favour of that work being constructed and the Dominion, are in operated by a company, yet when a con-tract was entered into, he laboured in and out of Parliament for many weeks to obtain its rejection for no other reason than because it had been concluded by the present Government. It was not its amendment, but its rejection, that he sought, and sought regardless of the public velfare. In his anxiety to secure the condemnation of the contract, he even endorsed that disreputable political dodge, the second syndicate, which for bona fides we have heard compared to the Tichborne claimant. Mr. BLAKE generally speaks from a brief, and so copious are his briefs that it may said that he reads his speeches. He delights, apparently, to hold a brief against his country, and gives exuberant ense to his imagination when untruthfully disparaging her. So far has he gone in this unpatriotic direction, that extracts from his speeches, placed under his own effigy, are being printed and circulated by thousands of copies by the agents and run-ners of railways and land companies in the United States, for the purpose of deterring immigrants from making their homes in Canadian territory. Unless he is devoid of patriotic sentiment, he must de-plore that words of his could be used s they have been, and are being used, to the serious injury of the Dominion.

words which no true-hearted Canadian would have spoken. But Mr. BLAKE has not recalled them. We have

statue to the memory of Sir George Cartier. Mr. Blake would not perpetuate in marble the memory of any public man who did not utter in his life time the Grit shibboleth. He would honour partisans, not patriots. He has not learned that a man is worthy of national honour not because he belonged to one party or to another, but becau served his country honestly, unselfishly, devotedly, and usefully. Sir George Cartier was such a man. His gifts of tatesmanship, his manly courage, his indomitable energy and perseverance were ever exerted to the utmost to advance the interests and exalt the name of his be-loved Canada, and it is to this patriot that Mr. BLAKE would reuse a niche in his country's Temple of Fame. United States agents and runners will search in vain in Sir George CARTIER'S speeches for libels upon his country. He was not a litterateur for these gentry, and they do not distribute his portraits and speeches. Mr. BLAKE enjoys a monopoly of that unenviable distinction. Sir George Cartier never was seized with hay fever, such as, according to his friends, Mr. BLAKE succumbed to in 1877; he never was suspected of sham-ming illness; he never deserted his friends

and left the country on the eve of a general election; and to-day his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, not of his own nationality alone, but of all true Canadians, and his name will be handed down to posterity as that of a pure patriot whose example is worthy of emulation. What must have been Mr. Blake's feelings when he read Mr. Ghadstone's eloquent, just, and chivalrous eulogium upon the does not hide a larger proportion of his artifice than the ostrich does of its body late Lord Beaconsfield, and remembered his own pitiful detraction of Sir George Cartier? He professed to have been his late Lord Beaconsfield, and reme friend (Sir George had been his father's friend), and yet he would refuse a piece of marble to commemorate the public services which Sir George during many years had rendered with the approval of the people. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke of the extreme divergence of opinion between Lord BEACONSFIELD and himself but recognized the great qualities of his opponent, and was liberal enough to adnit that as his services had been rendered honestly and with the sanction of the people, his name was entitled to national nemoration. Between Mr. GLAD-STONE and Mr. BLAKE in doing justice to their political opponents there is indeed a wide divergence, as wide as there is be-tween their abilities as statesmen; and if all the speeches which Mr. BLAKE has delivered since he entered public life were to be searched we venture to assert that

in them will not be found embodied one idea of statesmanship practically applicable to Canada. In sketching Mr. BLAKE's portrait we have used no pigments except those supplied by himself. Had we been disposed we might have selected some of even leeper shades, and we sought in vain for lighter ones with which to relieve the blackness of the picture. We sought evidence of some fulfilment of the promises, some justification for the measureless pretensions of his early public life, but our search proved fruitless. To himself the retrospect of his career must be deeply mortifying and humiliating. At its outset he may have formed high resolves, but if he did, they were quickly extinguished by his party associations, and his record is altogether barren of patriotic or useful achievement.

## THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Endorsation of the Bargain with the Syndicate—Meeting of Electors at Orange-ville.

ORANGEVILLE, June 2.—At a large fluential meeting of the electors held here last night, Mayor Henry in the chair, ad-dresses were delivered by Dr. Orton, M.P. for Centre Wellington, and Mr. T. White, M.P. for Cardwell. The former spoke at some length of the beneficial effect of the National Rolicy on the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, and Mr. White, in an able and exhaustiv lealt effectively with the objections of the Opposition to the syndicate bargain, showing clearly the utter inconsistency of the party, and the unreasonableness of their attempt to hinder the carrying out of the agree Mr. White was frequently and loudly applauded, and at the close of the meeting the ollowing resolution was carried mously :-

" Resolved, That this meeting cordially en dorses the policy of the Government in the matter of the syndicate bargain for the con-struction of the Canada Pacific railway, being onvinced that it is at once the most expe ditious and the most economical way of comleting this great work; and this meeting ully approves the action of Mr. White and Dr. Orton in supporting the general policy of the present Government." A hearty vote of thanks to the two speakers

The word Falcon, the name of Esterbrooks' well known steel pen, is derived from Falz, a eaping hook, suggested by the shape of the THE ART PRESERVATIVE.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the International Typographical Union opened in this city on Monday morning. Through the kindness of Mayor McMurrich and other members of the corporation, the members were granted the use of the Council chamber wherein to conduct their house. wherein to conduct their business. On the floor of the chamber were several ladies, wives and friends of some of the delegates.

and friends of some of the delegates.

Ten o'clock was named as the hour for opening, but it was fully half-past ten when Mr. Atkinson, President, took the chair and called the meeting to order. A few minutes previous, Mayor McMurrich, conducted by Messrs. John Armstrong and George Dower, of the Toronto Typographical Union, entered the room, and accepted a seat at the right of the President.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, President of the Toronto Typographical Union No. 91, ascended

Mr. Thomas Wilson, President of the To-ronto Typographical Union No. 91, ascended the raised platform, and on behalf of his union, extended the delegates a hearty wel-come to Toronto. The home men, he said, looked forward to the present gathering with feelings of pleasure. Within the history of feelings of pleasure. Within the history of the International body, this was the second time it had meton Canadian soil—the first being timet had meton Canadian soil—the first being at Montreal in 1873. He trusted that the busi-ness of the body, as in the past, would be conducted harmoniously, and that the pre-sent session would be conspicuous for the amount of good done towards the elevation of the craft generally, and the advancement of its best interests. He paid a fitting com-pliment to the Interestical body and pliment to the International body, and attributed to it all the privileges now enjoyed by the Canadian members of the fraternity.

Mr. John Armstrong introduced Mayor McMurrich. On coming forward his Worship received quite an ovation. He, on behalf of the citizens, extended to the members of the International Union a cordial welcome to the International Union a cordial welcome to the Queen City of the West. The climate of Canada, he said, although cold at times, always found its people with warm hearts—(cheers)—and he trusted that when their visit terminated they would take away pleasant reminiscences of Toronto and its residents. If in the future they should again revisit the city, they could rest assured of as kindly a welcome as that which he now extended. He referred to the rapid progress made by the welcome as that which he now extended. He referred to the rapid progress made by the city within the past twenty years, and also to the good work done by the press towards that end. In conclusion, he said that Toronto being the metropolitan city of Ontario, and the seat of learning, the visitors would already referred to his relentless persecution of Sir John MacDonald when he no doubt be interested in an inspection of its public buildings. After referring to the thought Sir John was in his power, and last session he opposed the erection of a nour done the city by the visit of such an important body, and again welcoming the members, he resumed his seat. Mr. ATKINSON thanked Mr. Wilson and

Mayor McMurrich for the kind words of wel-come spoken, and addressed the members relative to the business that would come be-Mr. Hovey transmitted the report of the Committee on Credentials. It was stated that 40 unions were represented by 57 delegates, whose assessments and dues had been Mr. Hovey transmitted the report of the

gates, whose assessments and dues had been duly paid up. The official list of delegates was given as follows :-Indianapolis—John Schley and O. A. Redman. Philadelphia—Chas. A. Ostrander, Timothy Jonahue, and George T. Knorr. Cincinnati—Martin J. Aitken and M. D. Con-

eny. Albany—Francis Freckleten. New York—Chas. J. Neidling an, John Henderson, and Phi J. Neidlinger, F. F. O'Donn n, and Phil. J. Scannell. Annual C. D. Stevenson, W. D. Stevenson, John Tuttle.

Detroit—Barnes H. King, W. D. Stevenson, M. Chicago—James H. King, W. D. Stevenson, M. C. D. Tuttle.

Detroit—Ruliff Duryea and DeWitt C. Hotchiss.

Detroit—Rulin Duryea and Dewlit C. Hotiss.
Elmira—Jacob E. Sichler.
Galveston—Frank A. Christian.
Peoria, Ill.—Chas. H. Williams.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Peter Nugent.
New Haven, Conn.—Edward L. Hoffman.
Denver, Col.—Wm. H. Milburn.
Troy, N. Y.—Walt N. Thayer.
Cleveland—Thos. J. Young.
Cambridge—Thos. X. Hector.
Utica, N. Y.—Jos. Joyce.
Toledo—Frank H. Blakely.
Lockport—Albert C. Walter.
Hartford, Conn.—John Kinnure.
Erie, Pa.—Wm. F. Atkinson. Toledo—Frank H. Blakely.
Lockport—Albert C. Walter.
Hartford, Conn.—John Kinnure.
Erie, Pa.—Wm. F. Atklinson.
Toronto—Thos. Wilson and De Vere J. Hunt.
Norwich, Conn.—Wm. H. Hovey.
Washington, D.C.—Harvey G. Ellis, R. W.
Kerr and F. C. O'Neill.
Ottawa—Wm. Carn Teague and Jas. Diufreene

lton, Ont .- James Grice London—Henry A. Thompson. Dil City—W. R. Spear. Quebec—Edward Little. Montreal—Theophile Godin and William Wil-

The President then read his annual report. After disposing of some routine business the convention adjourned till 9 o'clock the

#### following morning. QUASHED.

The Scott Act in Lambton Held to be Void. In the Court of Queen's Bench last week Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., appeared in support of a rule nisi, calling on the mayor of Sarnia to show cause why the conviction by him of Andrew Alexander, an innkeeper of the same place, for an alleged breach of the Canada Temperance Act, by selling a glass of whiskey on the 2nd of May, should not be

Mr. J. BETHUNE, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Sarnia authorities, and opposed the motion. He understood the question raised on behalf of the applicant was, whether or not the Act was really in force. The whole matter turned upon its 96th section, because, as he read it, it appeared to be clear that the Gevernor-General's proclamation con-firming the passing of the Act is intended to be final. The section says, "that when any petition that the first part of the Canada Temperance Act has been adopted by the Governor-General's proclamation the electors of the county or city, the Governor-General-in-Council may, at any time after the expiration of sixty days from the day on which the same was adopted, by order-in-Council published in the Canada Gazette, declare that the second part of this Act shall be in force, and take effect in such county or city upon, from, and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in such county or city shall expire. Mr. Bethune contended that this petition had been submitted to the Governor-in-Council, and that, therefore, the court was not armed with authority to go behind this proclamation, even supposing the proceedings were not carried out in the regular form. The proclamation was intend-ed to be a test, and he submitted that any objections which were taken should have een made when the matter was before the

Council, and not at the present stage.

Mr. Justice Armour, before whom the case was argued, asked if this proclamation were adopted, as setting aside the objections, would it not be overriding the statute. Mr. Bethune urged not, as the preliminary objections should have been instituted when the matter was before the Council. With regard to the point raised by counsel in support of the motion, that the election was void because the polling was taken on the same day that the nomination for the Ontario Legislature was held, he argued that a nomi nation did not constitute an election, and that no election could be said to have taken

place unless there was actual polling. Mr. Robinson, in supporting the motion said that if the court were to adopt his learned friend's argument, that the Governor-General's proclamation being final no objection could be taken to the proceedings after its issue, it would defeat the provisions of the statute in toto. The most that can be shown is that there is the power to issue the proclamation, showing that the exact letter of the provisions of the Act had been complied with. As a matter of fact, however, he that the nomination day is properly an elec-tion day, as is shown by a number of English cases which he cited; if an election cannot be held on that day, the polling is simply adjourned to some other time when it can take place. The same objection, if held in this case, would apply to every meeting appointed to come off throughout the country. He there-

clared quashed, as no man could be held

JUDGMENT. His LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment, aid: "That it seemed to him quite clear

said:—"That it seemed to him quite clear that the proceedings in connection with the polling were irregular, and he might as well dispose of the matter at once, so that if either party desired they could take it at once before thefull court, which would still be sitting for several days. For myself, hesaid. I have no doubt that the conviction should be quashed. I think the nomination day is the day upon which an election might take place, and that being so, the polling on that day under the which an election might take place, and that being so, the polling on that day, under the Temperance Act, is prohibited, and it is just as if no such polling had taken place at all. As to the next objection raised in opposing this motion, that the Governor-in-Council had issued a proclamation which is final, I do not think he has any authority to waive or discense with realiminaries are such as the second second. dispense with preliminaries required by the Act. Dealing with a case of this kind, I cannot say that anything the Governor-General might have done could vary the provisions of this Act. his Act. He has to act as authorised by the egislature, and there is nothing in the statute giving him power to waive the provi-sions. The rule will therefore be absolute to quash the conviction."

## ELECTION NOTES.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 2.—The best attended political meeting held in Pictou for some years was held yesterday in the Masonic hall, where was held yesterday in the Masonic hall, where 300 of the most intelligent and respectable men in the county attended to select a standard-bearer in the Conservative interest for the coming election. The meeting was truly a representative one, delegates being present from all sections, and great enthusiasm prevailed. After the convention had been organized, Hon. H. Holmes and Mr. Doull, M.P., addressed the delegates briefly. Delegates from the 24 sections were then chosen, who retired, and, after a brief discussion, returned and announced that Mr. John McDougald, of and announced that Mr. John McDougald, of Westville, was their unanimous se Three hearty cheers by all present showed that the right man had been named. Mr. Mc. that the right man had been named. Mr. Mc-Dougald is a man of middle age, and although probably the most popular man in the county, yet his friends feared that the atrocious crime of being a young man might prove an obstacle in his selection. Mr. McDougald delivered n excellent speech in returning thanks for the honour conferred on him, and was followed by the Attorney-General, the Provincial Sec-retary, Mr. Doull, M.P., Hon. Mr. Fraser, Mr. Bell. M.P., and others in stirring speeches which were cheered to the echo.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 4.-News arriving ourly from the different sections country confirm the supporters of the Liberal Conservative party in the belief that nothing but a victory for their candidate can be ex-pected. The gentlemen who have been can-vassing during the past few days report that matters never looked better for the party of progress, all the friends of that party being found alive to their duty, while the Grits are dull, apathetic, and most unwilling to play the dull, apathetic, and most unwilling to play the role of tools for Mr. Carmichael, who is about the only man in the country really desiring a contest. The triumphant return of Mr. McDougall is admitted to be beyond a doubt. The rumour that the electoral doubt. The rumour that the electoral lists favoured the Grits has been very greatly exaggerated. There is no room, for the Opposition boasts on that score. Our popular young candidate is exciting great enthusiasm. West Pictou is as alive as the east to his merits and great qualifications, and a good rousing majority is now claimed for him. Sir Charles Tupper speaks in River John on Monday, and Pictou may be relied on by her friends to support the Government, wheld the cold support the Government. ernment, uphold the coal duty in the path of prosperity. The managers of the coal mines have issued an address to the electors asking them to sustain the National

RIVER JOHN, N.S., June 6 .- The first meeting of the campaign in Pictou county opened here to-day. There was a large at-tendance from the surrounding districts, not-withstanding the had roads, and lively en-thusiasm was evinced. Sir Charles Tupper opened with a rousing speech, and was folopened with a rousing speech, and was followed by Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax. Mr. McDougald declared himself an unconditional supporter of the National Policy, and Mr. Carmichael as unconditionally declared himelf in favour of the total abolition of

policy. The meeting lasted over five hours.

COLCHESTER.

HALIFAX, June 2.—The Opposition convention met at Truro to-day, and nominated Hon. A. G. Jones to oppose Hon. Mr. Mc-Lelan. Mr. Jones declined, and the convention finally nominated Mr. P. N. Cummins, of Londonderry, the gentleman who unsucessfully contested Colchester county for the Local Legislature in 1878.

# THROWN TWENTY FEET UPWARD. Life.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad's surgical staff, has under his care a young patient whose escape from a terrible death was nothing short of providental. A week ago last Saturday Willie Stitt, a boy of about 15 years, who resides with his parents on Sydenham street, above Columbia avenue, had been watching a game of baseball at the Oakland grounds, th game of baseban as the Castain grounds, the entrance to which is close to the Cumberland street crossing of the Reading railroad. So engrossed was he in thinking of the play that while going down the slope on his way home he failed to notice that two trains, home he failed to notice that two trains, one going out and the other coming in, were fast approaching. The one-legged flagman at the crossing, who is located at the least dangerous point, says that he gave a shout of warning, but however this may be, the boy stepped on the track just as the up train spanned the crossing, and in the twinkling of an eye he was thrown fully twenty feet into the air, coming down again on the soft grass the air, coming down again on the soft grass some distance away. In an unconscious condition he was conveyed home, but the doctors, to their surprise, found that he had only sustained a fracture of the ribs and another of the leg. On which part the blow which tossed him into the air took effect the medical men are unable to determine. Either he was struck in the ribs by the engine and broke his leg by the fall or vice versa. Dr. Shapleigh says that such an escape was pro-bably without parallel in the history of rail-roading, and that it was mainly due to the fast speed at which the train was going. Had its movement been slower the child would certainly have been crushed into shapeless mass. At last accounts he was progressing as favourably as could be expected.—Philadelphia Record.

Philological: George Chainey says heaven is derived from the words "heaved up," and nell from "held down." From this we conclude that Jonah is in the first mentioned.— Lowell, Mass., Citizen.

When a telegram comes from the Far West and states that a fire "destroyed every business house save one in the town," we fee sorry for the town. But when, next day, we learn that the "business houses of the town" consisted of a beer saloon and grocery, and the latter was saved, our sorrow is mitigated upward of considerable. - Norristown Herald.

Why suffer from weak nerves, want of appetite, and general debility? letting the loss of sleep and rest impoverish the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and ner-vous affections of all kinds. It is also spe-cially beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, Never be without it. It will strengthe you, keep your system in regular order, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do. It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. The Roman Catholic school buildings are, s a class, much finer and more imposing than the Protestant schools in Montreal. A bill to establish a system of Public Schools in the province of Manitoba has passed the Legislative Assembly of that pro-

The Intermediate examinations in all of the ligh Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the rovince of Ontario will be held on the 11th of July this year.

The plans prepared by Messrs. Barber and Bowes for the proposed Hamilton College have been accepted. The building proper will cost \$20,000, the wing and heating \$3,000, and the principal's residence \$3,500. Dr. Tassie has been principal of the Galt nar school, afterwards giate Institute, for a period of twenty-eight years. The Board have passed a very cordial resolution recognizing the value of his ervices.

The Ottawa Free Press thinks that "it is about time the School Board put a stop to the system of having no tuition in the Public Schools on days that teachers hold their meetings. The idea that children are to be meetings. The idea chart children are to be turned out and lose their time on so filmsy a pretext is absurd, and should not be allowed. Teachers should hold their meetings of Saturdays, and not on regular school days."

The bursar of Albert College, Belliville presented the report of that institution to the Conference at Morrisburg, and the annual exhibit shows that the collections and the exhibit shows that the collections and the interest on the endowment fund for the year closing was \$5,095. The Rev. Amos Campbell, the college agent, reported \$8,000 raised in new subscriptions for the year, so that the endowment fund of Albert College now reaches the handsome sum of \$50,000.

From a return recently published, we see that the Government grant to the Lindsay High School for the year 1880 amounts to \$814.91. The grant from the Government is ased upon the average attendance during the year. There are only four high schools in the ovince which have received higher grants an the one at Lindsay, and two of these have han the one at Lindsay, and two of th been made collegiate institutes, namely, Whitby and Perth. The county grant, which is the same amount as that from the Government, will make the total grant to this school \$1,629.82, or \$591.90 increase over the year 1879.

A gentleman in Montreal has recently of-fered a prize to the common school that shall stand first in the closing written examinations of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners in that city for 1881-82. The prize recognizes the labours of the teachers in securing the result, as well as the efforts of the pupils. Accordingly, fifty dollars are to be divided among the teachers, one-third to the head-master, and the remaining two-thirds in equal shares to the rest of the teachers. Besides, the best scholar is to receive five dollars, the second best three dollars, and the third in work two dollars. The interest which may accrue from now till the time of distribution is to go to the janitor of the

winning school. The end wall of the public school at Tapleythe end wall of the public school at Papley-ton, Ont., fell down the other morning short-ly after school had opened, and although there were about forty pupils in the building at the time, fortunately no one was hurt. The stone began to fall from the upper part of the north gable, over the door, and in less than two minutes the greater part of it had fallen, tearing the ceiling down with it. earing the ceiling down with it. The pupils rushed to the south end of the room, where rushed to the south end of the room, where they remained invisible to each other by the clouds of dust and smoke, until an exit could be made through the windows. Those sitting near the wall that fell had just been alled from their seats to recite, and so escaped injury, while the desks which they had left, together with the stove and other furniture n that part of the room, were smashed to pieces by large stones falling a distance of een up only ten years, and appeared to be

ine and substantial school-h The question as to what is a suffici submission to the ratepayers of a by-law to borrow moneys for the purchase of a school site and erection of a school-house under the Act of 1878 has been before the courts. two regularly called meetings of the only qualified electors of a school section, at which a chairman was elected, proposals to a charman was elected, proposals to purchase a site, build a school-house, and borrow money therefor, were put by way of motion and carried. Upon this a by-law was passed by the corporation authorising the issue of debentures to raise money for the abo purposes. A motion was made to quash this by-law, and it was argued that the meeting should have been specially called to consider should have been specially called to consider should have been specially called to consider the proposal, and that a meeting which was called without express notification as to these proposals would not do. The court (Armour J.) held that there was a sufficient submission to the electors under the Act of 1878, and dismissed the application. In re

McCormick and the corporation of Colchester south. 46 U.C., 2 B., 65. A disgraceful outrage was lately perpetrated at the Hochelaga dissentient school-house. Some of the pupils had been clamouring for a Some of the pupils had been ciamouring for a holiday on Ascension day, and had been refused on the very reasonable ground that it was not recognized by the Protestant school authorities as a school holiday, and, besides, that the Queen's birthday holiday of the day before was deemed sufficient for some time to come. Upon this several of the boys of the school on Wednesday evening called on Mr. Vincent, one of the trustees, and in the name of their fellow-pupils renewed their importunities for a holiday. The answer of Mr. Vincent fully sustained the position previously taken, and the boys left, according to all accounts. counts, in no very amiable humour. How-ever this may be, at the hour for the opening the school yesterday morning the windows were found to have been broken, and such as were not were literally covered with filth, and the door, as well as the path leading from the gate, was also besmeared. A reward will be offered for the apprehension of the offer and it is sincerely hoped that when caught they will be dealt with in the sternest

FOREIGN. The London School Board has rejected by a vote of 17 to 21 the proposition to make women eligible for inspectorship.

Professor Tyndall has set apart the pro-ceeds of his lectures in the United States to lound a fund to aid capable American students f physics who may wish to study in

In New York the other day was celebrated the 248th anniversary of the school of the Col-egiate Dutch Church, at the school-house, No. 160 West 29th street. This ancient foundation was instituted in 1633, and has passed

hrough many vicissitudes. Professor Baldwin, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, says a large city needs both squares and parks. Every city, he says, is a kind of gigantic human being. eding light and air as we do, having its own story, ambition, and life, and a hard, istory, driving life it is.

A few years ago an Industrial School Association was formed in Boston, Mass., the object of which was by example to stir up the authorities and the public to a sense of the importance of industrial education. This soiety began its work by organizing industria and during the winters of 1876-7 and 1877-8 these were in successful operation. Its next movement was to publish in an intelligible and easily-accessible form the results of the experiments, and for this purpose a committee was formed to compile a manual of industrial education. After surmounting many difficulties the re-sult has been that the committee have pro-duced a hand-book of the use of woodward. duced a hand-book of the use of woo ing tools which will be of inestimable valu to both teacher and learner. This is only the first of a series treating of other branches of

workmanship. Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes:—"I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Beleatric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me."