## The Weekly Mail

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> TERMS OF ADVERTISING, THE DAILY MAIL

THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per ne of solid nonparell. Condensed Advertisements on First Page at rices given under their respective headings. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1884.

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of

financial condition is bad, that its people are oppressed, and that its soil is unproductive, the Grits are bound to do what they can to frighten emigrants away by telling them that the Indian is just now particularly fierce and bloodthirsty. At stated intervals the Indian scare is resorted to as a means of retarding settlement. It was trotted out in the winter of 1882; in the summer of the following year it was again evidence was of opinion that the dragged to the front; and during the present week it has for a third time been made to do duty in the interests of the Reform party. The story now is that who had acted from the opening of the case sent week it has for a third time been PIE-A-POT and his band have put on their war paint, and that settlers in the vicinity

the most tractable of our noble red men. He wanted a year or two ago to lead in the North-West a wild, roving life, and ob-North-West a wild, roving life, and objected strongly to settling down upon the reserve alloted to him, and to studying the peaceful agricultural art which his neighbours, the white settlers, follow with so much profit to themselves and so much advantage to the country. In fact he was a sort of leader of the Opposition in the Territories. His influence, however, was small, and as the other chiefs were taking kindly to agriculture he soon learned that it would pay him better to stiffe his objections to manual labour than to continue the normadic life of which he was so much the nomadic life of which he was so much enamoured. He therefore retired to his re-

the nomadic life of which he was so much enamoured. He therefore retired to his reserve. To day he is working on his reserve, and is in happy ignorance of the base use to which unscrupulous Reform journals, for the purpose of discrediting the North-West abroad, have put his name.

There is no truth in the story invented by the Globe that there is an Indian uprising in the North-West, nor is there likely to be an uprising. The testimony of the noble Eishop of Saskatchewan is that the Indians were never more peacefully inclined and more carefully looked after than they are to-day, that they are advancing in civilization, that their education and their religious training are such as do Canada credit, and that every day as do Canada credit, and that every day they are becoming more self-reliant and less inclined to return to their old habita.

## " WOPPING A LORD."

"Down he goes; I likes wopping a " Lord" said Thackeray's Bargee. Grit organ has the same instinct. To attack a respectable citizen is a pleasure. To sneer at a gentleman is delightful. To gore a lord is ecstatic. But to have a chance of insulting the whole House of Lords at one time is a joy far beyond the compass of expression. In its last issue it enjoys that felicity fully; and no sans culotte ever shied a stone or shot from behind a barrel with greater glee.

The case of Lord Sr. LEONARD's is a bad one on the face of it; but he is not convicted, and the British law suppose every man to be innocent till he is proved to be guilty on evidence acceptable to the public or a jury. The organ first assumes he is guilty. Then it proceeds to assum that he will not be convicted:

that he will not be convicted:

"Up to within a week as two he had a right to take his place and give his vote in what some people call the most august legislative assembly in the world. A few weeks hence he may, thanks to a complaisant judge and a 'reasonable' jury, have that right again."

This is a further assumption that British judges are "complaisant," that is, prejudiced in favour of rank and partial to vice, in Lords; and that British juries are worthless. Of course an organ with such opinions of the British machinery of justice can hardly help taking oblique views of things. The decent public will hardly agree with it, however.

Again this precious organ of the new political philosophy goes on:

"Intellectually the great majority of their lordships are simply beneath contempt, for in any useful walk of life not one in ten of them

Lords. Have there been no scandais among the Commoners? Young Lords are sometimes given to luoseness and extravagance, are not the sons of greasy Republican millionaires, and equally greasy and unpleasant British Philistines, more often given to the same practices? And when a nobleman drops out of his own class, as he speedily does in spite of his "hereditary" privileges, who are so glad to welcome him and fawn on him and encourage him as Liberal and Republican pinchbeck imitators of his vices?

There, for instance; are Bradlaugh, and Henry Grorge, and Michael Davitt, and O'Donovan Rossa, of all of whom our contemporary is a fond worshipper in various ways. Shall we demand the reconstruction of the House of Commons because Bradlaugh is a blaspheming ruffian? Shall we demand the abolition of public meetings because Henry Grorge preaches Communistic confiscation? Shall we demand the abolition of the press because Davitt and Rossa are

THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE INDIANS QUIET.

If they cannot injure their country abroad by their false reports that its financial condition is bad, that its people

the case of McKim, M.P.P., for forgery.

That the evidence afforded a prima face case for committal was plain. But as we pointed out there was a manifest failure of justice. The magistrate who issued the warrant and heard and wrote down the as counsel for the prisoner rather than for paint, and that settlers in the vicinity dian Head are in imminent peril of inves.

1-A-Por has certainly not always been cost tractable of our noble and man. be found the conclusion of the evidence and the certificate of the magistrates. For the benefit of the reader we repeat the

"HENRY WM. PETERSON,
"County Crown Attorney.

"County Crown Attorney under the duty of the Crown-Attorney under the circumstances was to press for a committal. He was not, however, really acting for the Crown, but for Messra Mowar and McKim, and he advised a discussion of the magistrates discussed in the magistrates discussed in the magistrates. Mowar and McKin, and he advised a dismissal because the magistrates disagreed. A more signal piece of partisan impropriety can hardly be imagined. The action of the County Attorney was a satire on legal proceedings and caused a frustration of justice. Such a man should not be continued in his responsible position. The business community is not safe in its interests while such men are retained in such positions.

COMING DOWN AGAIN.

THE MOWAT 'coon " came down" on the Boundary question with surprising agility the License question when the last dodge had been tried and had failed: In yesterday's issue the Grit organ fulfils our expectation. The situation had become too serious for the Crit Government. The disallowance of their Act left them in a very awkward situation. In fact, it put them all standing on their several heads.

To show the spirit in which the Provincial Act of last session was introduced, let us quote Mr. HARDY's reply to Mr. MERE-

"Mr. Meredith said it seemed to him an unfair thing that the licensed victuallers should be compelled to pay an additional sum of \$350 for licenses in cities. Perhaps sum of \$350 for licenses in cities. Perhaps the Government did not mean that. Perhaps they meant there was to be this tariff, and that in the event of the Dominion law being declared to be intra vires that the tariff should then come into operation. He saked if that was the intention.

"Mr. Hardy said the idention was that if any person wished to enjoy the luxury of possessing a Dominion became he would have to pay \$350 for it in cities. (Laughter.)"

The joke was so good, the motive so

The joke was so good, the motive so obvious, the political meaning so plain, that the whole party laughed consumedly.

Mr. Mowar was quite as frank as Mr. Hardy in his exposure of his hand. He

"If they could make it impossible for the Do-minion to go on with their policy is would be the duty of the House to pass the necessary legislation. If the present resolution was of that character, there should be no objection to it on that account."

Mr. Hardy's speech was defiant, insolent, and partisan. His measure was superfluous, unfair, and partisan. And when it was disallowed, the violence of its introduction became ridiculous.

The organ was disposed to back up Mr. Hardy's earlier violence, and it shouted that "Confederation must cease" if the power of disallowance was exercised. But the Government have refused to follow in the line of the organ, and have forced it into the humiliating position of having to make

This is so kind of the Local Gove They will not interfere with the ducourse of law—so obliging! They will not prosecute anybody—so generous But they threatened to do so. The passed their "law" for that purpose They made threatening speeches. The sent out threatening inspectors. The printed and distributed threatening circulars. They probably collected a lot money which they will have to refund they interfered with the due course claw by their legislation. And they refuse to consider Mr. MEREDITH's proposition for legal settlement.

for legal settlement.

This is what Mr. Meredith offered by way of resolution to the House: Against this reasonable resolution Mr. HARDY led up his forces—for Mr. Mowar

province to regulate and control the liquor traffic.""

Against Mr. Merepital's resolution and for Mr. Hardy's the whole Grit party voted straight. They voted against moderation and conciliation. They voted against a reference to legal tribunals. They voted in favour of riding roughshod over the rights of the Dominion Legislature, which had been recognized by all the Canadian courts and by two decisions of the Privy Council. But now, after their Act is disallowed and after the organ has seen the futility of resistance, the Government kindly consent to take the view of Mr. Merepital which they cannot help taking. Wonderful Government! It actually does what it cannot help doing, and takes immense credit to itself for its enforced submission to the inevitable. Next session Mr. Mowar will be boasting that he "forced" the Dominion Government to disallow his Act, just as he "forced" Manitoba into an arrangement on the boundary question.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S PER-

FECTLY RECKLESS CAREER. OUR morning contemporary is not satisfied with Sir John MacDonald, and entertains an unflattering notion of his purity as a public man. This is very affecting. We should be seriously alarmed at the prospect for Sir John Macdonald if we had not had a note of warning and preparation. The fact is we had heard of our contemporary's dissatisfaction with Sir John MacDonald and his Cabinet, and even his policy. It has been common rumour for some time—about thirty
years or so—that the Globe was not satisfied with Sir John MacDonald, and the rumour had reached us.

'Tory" chief when he was plain Jours A. MacDonald, a comparatively young time, of course, when Mr. GEORGE BROWN thought to ride into power on Mr. Mac-DONALD'S shoulders, but the attempt did not succeed; and the Globe became dis-satisfied with Mr. MacDONALD. Then that young man became a Cabinet Minister, and

The dissatisfaction of the organ continued for a very long time. At Confeder of coalescing with Hon. John A. Macbonald; but Mr. Brown had not
loyalty enough to stick to an idea; and
he failed again. The Globe became very
much dissatisfied with Hon. John A.
MacDonald. And that statesman became
Sir John Macdonald.
For seven years after Confederation the
Grit ergan was said to have been discontented with Sir John MacDonald. We have
heard numbers of articles published in had

Grit ergan was said to have been discontented with Sir John Macdonald. We have heard rumours of articles published, in bad English and spelled abominably, in the organ, in which Sir John Macdonald's policy was not kindly criticised. From 1874 to 1878 we have a very distinct recollection of the organ's dissatisfaction with Sir John's works and ways. But in 1878 the people elected Sir John Macdonald to power. And a year or so after, the Queen, in a moment of forgetfulness of the Globe's dissatisfaction, made him the Right Hom. Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B., and a Privy Councillor.

The organ continued to be dissatisfied. It entertained distressing doubts as to Sir John Macdonald, k. C. B., scholarship, and distinguished position among public men. Yet the University of Oxford, in a fit of reckless indifference to the anger of people who have heroism enough to spell Macadolav with an exactually created him Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B., D. C. L.

The high ideal of the organ was still not accomplished. It was still dissatisfied with the reputation that Sir John had acquired abroad, and endeavoured, we are told, at various times to make it appear that Sir John was held in light estimation. And the committee of the Atheneum Club (at which the Globe, not being a literate

And the committee of the Athenæum Club (at which the Globe, not being a literate rgan, is not taken) proceeded to confer on it John Macdonald the blue ribbon of a

six John Macdonald the blue ribbon of a unanimous election to a vacancy, as a disinguished, men.

Still the dissatisfaction continued in the Globe office. It became at times quite obvious even to the dullest people that the Globe people were not satisfied with Sir John Macdonald. From various hints given in the organ it appeared that Sir John Macdonald's policy was not satisfactory to Messra Edgar, Jaffray, and Cook. But the people of Canada in 1882 actually elected Sir John Macdonald for the fourth time Premier of Canada.

During the past year the dissatisfaction in the Globe office reached such a pitch that it could no longer be concealed from from the right hon, gentleman, whose friends had of course been very anxious to save him from the pain that a loss of the Globe's confidence would cause him. In

WAS SIR CHARLES TUPPER SUS-TAINED

OUR morning contemporary is frank mough to admit that hir Onaruss Turres has some right to claim that he was sincerely desirous of having the provinces united, and that he believed Confederation would be advantageous to Nova Scotia." But of course so much concesion must necessarily be followed by a title criticism; and so we read:

"But nothing can justify or excuse the neans he employed to force that province into the Confederacy, or the total diregard for the rights of the people which he then ex-

Berg State Control of aired to see the N.P. put in operation and

guidance.

In 1867 Sir Charles Tupper was the only man returned as a Confederate to the Dominion Parliament; in the Local Legislature there were only two.

In 1869 a change of opinion had taken place; and after the arrangements with Messrs Howe and McLelan the former accepted a place in the Cabinet as an earnest of his sincerity in believing that the Better Terms were just; and Mr. McLelan went into the Senate. Mr. Howe carried the county of Hauts in spite of furious opposition. And in place of Mr. McLelan Hon. A. G. Archibald was elected in Colchester. This was the

of Mr. McLelan Hon. A. G. Aechibald was elected in Colchester. This was the first endorsation of Sir Charles Tuppen's policy, the first sign that the people had abandoned their opposition.

In 1870, the anti-Confederate pressormally abandoned the anti-Confederate programme, and announced that "that "issue is dead." It could hardly have died if the people were desirous of maintaining it. It could not have died if the people were actively hostile to Sir Charles ople were actively hostile to Sir CHARLES

people were actively hostile to Sir Charles Tupper.

In 1871 at the general elections a large majority of the Nova Scotia members were returned to support Sir Charles Tupper and Joseph Howe.

In 1874 the majority was against him, but they were no longer anti-Confederates nor hostile to the Union. The party accepted the Union; its leaders took the offices; the followers accepted the public patronage; and whatever views they may have held, the Nova Scotian Grits were not actually anti-Confederates.

In 1878, after the old battle of anti-Confederate and Confederate had been fought over again, after the Better Terms had been discussed, and after the National Policy had been fought out point by point, the people of Nova Scotia sent fourteen out of twenty-one members to support Sir Charles Tupper, and in the Local Legislature there were no Grits left at all.

In 1881, after the Hom James Macdonals and accepted the office of Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, Hou. A. W. McLelan was offered a portfolio in the Government. He

of Nova Scotia, Hon. A. W. McLelan was offered a portfolio in the Government. He accepted, and again in Colchester the old fight was fought, and Mr. McLelan was returned to support Sir Charles Tupper. At the same time, in Mr. MacDonard's icounty of Pictou. Sir Charles Tupper's son, Charles H. Tupper, was returned brilliantly to the support of his father, over a very able and a very respectable man, of great wealth and influence, who had once been the Grit member of the county.

wealth and influence, who had once been the Grit member of the county.

In 1882 the general election took place; and in spite of the fact that a revulsion of of feeling had taken place in provincial politics, resulting in the defeat of the Conservative Local Government, Sir Charles Tupper was sustained by sixteen out of twenty-one of the Nova Scotian members.

We offer these indisputable facts for the consideration of our contemporay. We do not know if they will convince it that its views are wrong; but we entertain the betief that the people of Canada will accept them as proof positive that Nova Scotia has brilliantly sustained Sir Charles Tupper as her brilliant and favourite son, HERBDITY IN POLITICS.

NATURALLY enough the resignation

Sir CHARLES TUPPER has caused a good deal of speculation as to the effect of his withdrawal, his successor, and his future career. Of course, those who know the least speculate the most. Those who know the most do not speculate at all. They know too much for that. Our excelent contemporary the Montreal Herald. has some remarks which are worth quotng. They are as follows : " We question

if a demonstration of a similar character and purpose, on a similar occasion, has occurred in Canada in the lifetime of the present generation, because it the present generation, because it is only once in a generation that we find the representatives of a political party gathered around the social board to entertain one whose withdrawal from their ranks may mean the downfall of their ascendancy. The Conservative party may never have another Sir Charles Tupper."

"Tupper."
Sir Charles Tupper's retirement is loss to the Conservative Administration and party; and that loss has been public and party; and that loss has been publicly acknowledged. But no reasonable being supposes for a moment that the Liberal-Conservative strength is broken, or even seriously impaired, by his retirement. The wish is father to that thought in most

The fact is that parties are indestructible The fact is that parties are indestructible. You cannot kill out a vigorous party with well defined principles and a traditional record. There may be changes of men and divergences of policy and alterations of opinion, but radical change, or total destruction is not possible. The Liberal-Censervative party will survive all its chiefs; and will carry into future generations the policy of Sir John Macdonald, as the Liberal-Conservatives in England have carried into our day the policy of Pitt.

THE MAIL has a publishing house in fe simple equal in every respect to any on the continent. Whatsort of an old rockery hat the Globe to compare with it? We would like replies to these queries.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is reported that poor General Grant ha lost everything—except the interest on \$250,-100. This is too bad, but we cannot help hinking how happy such a state of poverty would make most men.

A Grit paper in Belleville calls Sir Charles Tupper "the bull dog of the Cabinet." Yes, and his metaphorical teeth have torn the metaphorical pants of the Reform party on many an occasion when it feebly endeavoured to displace the Government.

A silly contemporary wants the House of Lords abolished because Lord St. Leonards is one of its members. Now, Cascaden, Hardy, and McKim are in the Ontario Legislature, but acbody regards that untoward circumstance as a reason why the Legislature should cease to exist.

The following is the style in which certain

interval between the expulsion of James and the accession of George III. the Tory party maintained its existence in spite of every sort of persecution and proscription. From the victory of Privito the fall of the Duke of Wellington the Whige maintained their party organization and their principles. Toryism has survived the loss of Privito the Duke, of Carring, of Pres, and of Beaconsvier. Liberglism has survived the loss of Fox and Russial, and Great and Melbournes, and will survive Mr. Gladstone.

In like manner Liberglism in Canada has survived the loss of leader after leader, and Liberglism has survived the loss of leader after leader, and Liberglism has survived the loss of leader after leader, and Libergliouservatism has power to survive the loss of all its chiefs. Partice are not made by men but by principles skilfully promulgated and honestly followed. The man who deliberately sets out to "make a party" always fails. Lord Beaconspield had a party ready made for his new departures. Sir John Macdonald had a large party ready to follow him when the yoke of the old Tory party had become galling. The Libergli-Conservative party has plenty of men at command; it would not be in the best taste for us to discuss them now. It has plenty of principles to bind it together. It has an enduring force of popular favour. And those who think that the retirement of a Minister is going to ruin a party are obviously not in the habit of thinking at all. There is nothing the world misses so little as a man.

THE NEWSPAPER WAR The following is the style in which certain Grit papers treat the McKim case:—
"On investigation before the Magistrate he was promptly discharged, there being no evidence to sustain the charge."
Insamuch as there were two Magistrates and sufficient evidence to convince one of them that the prisoner should be committed for trial, the result was not so evidently satisfactory after all, nor the discharge so prompt.

THE NEWSPAPER WAR.

THE Globe in its contest with the News

secure the second place in journalism

is not in a happy frame of mind; and in

eply to our remarks of Friday last it is

very offensive, but not relevant and not

It was a trifle ridiculous to charge THE

MAIL with ostentation in proclaiming its financial soundness. That was not the

point we insisted on at all. It was the

CIBCULATION OF THE MAIL that was with

nodest confidence put forward for public

"For five years THE MAIL has had a

"THE MAIL has had for three years the

' largest morning edition of any paper in

"The Mail has had for the past year nearly double the morning circulation of any paper published in Toronto. "The Mail has now the largest com-

em specifically. It has only this ply:—
"The course of the Globe has been one

"The course of the Goose has been one of stendy and sustained advance. Its circula-tion has far more than kept pace with the increase of population in the Dominion for the last seventeen years, and to-day it has larger and more influential chientele of adver-

"THE MAIL relies on its great bona

"direction among families to secure for it the patronage of the advertising pubfic. Regular and honourable business 
methods are a surer road to success than 
Cheap-Jack dodges and nickel watch en-

terprises.
"THE MAIL is not driven to publish is

decent advertisements of quack nostrum
for the purpose of turning a dishenes
penny at the expense of the public healt
and public morality.
THE MAIL, has not been driven, like the

"Globe, to cut down its telegraphic service
and to deceive the public by the produc
of theseissors and paste-pot as a substitut
for despatches. THE MAIL makes bette
and fuller use of the wires, and spend

more money than any other pap

THE MAIL we have little to say, statement in brief would run thus;

THE MAIL pays cash for all it buys, and is not beholden to any bank or other monetary institution, or to any private individual whatever. In the past seven

We said, for instance:

published in Toronto.

Grit journals are busily engaged in reconstructing the Cabinet—in their minds. It is iust as well that they should adopt this method of doing so, for, if there is to be any reconstruction as they solemnly allege, Sir John Macdonald will be so puzzled by their differences, when he consults them, that he will have some difficulty in adopting all their suggestions. In the meantime it is amusing to listen to them. It pleases them and does not hurt Sir John.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau at the banquet to Sir Charles Tapper paid an eloquent tribute to the High Commissioner. Mr. Chapleau's opinion is that in Sir Charles Canada loses an able, upright statesmant and a noble, high-minded man. The Dominion has a message to send to Europe, consisting of good wishes to our friends there, and an invitation to them to settle among us. Sir Charles, says the Secretary of State, is a capable bearer of so important a message and of so pressing an invitation. Mr. Chapleau's speech will be found in another column. " supremacy over all Toronto, papers in its weekly edition, which has numbered from 20,000 to 30,000 more regular subscribers than any other weekly journal

"The majority of four by which the rejection was earried was made up of all the Republicans save one or two, and of about thirty protectionist Democrats."

This is the last straw. The organ has already abandoned orthography, theology, and prosody, but when it goes back on the recognized rules of arithmetic it is too much. Unless the insimuation is that there are only two or three Republicans left, and that is takes thirty Democrate to make a man, the above calculation staggers us. "The Matt. has now the largest com"bined morning and evening circulation
"of any paper published in Toronto."
To all that the Globe has NOTHING TO
SAY. It does not deny any of these facts.
It wastes its space in publishing a mass of
uncertified figures which it has published
for the amusement of the initiated from
week to week for a year past. To publish
them in a mass may look striking, but it is
evidence of nothing but the possession of a
quantity of type. The publis would have
been more interested if the Globe had
specifically replied to our statements as
given above.

The Winnipeg Sun's opinion of the dis-allowance of the Ontario License Duties Act is that "it is not much of an outrage." It is sad to see this jealousy continually cropping up between Manitoba and Ontario. The Ontario Government is of the opinion that the article in question is a first-class, A 1 "outrage," and that ought to article it. It is just like these Winninggers, shough. They tried to run down our "dynamite affair" because it was home made, and now they turn up their noses at our "outrage." They should be more generous

"out every part of Canada, to work up
"its circulation, to deliver it to subscribers,
"and to supply it with newa."

To all this the Globe has not a single word of denial or explanation. Our statements strike at the very root of public confidence in a journal which as adopted of late unfair means of rivalling it neighbours, and brought on itself this retaliatory punishment. But the Globe dares not question them specifically. It has only this

the last seventeen years, and to-day it has a larger and more influential clientele of advertieers and readers than ever it had in all its previous history. Its sharehelders are abundantly satisfied with its financial soundness and its cheering prospects.

This is "bounce," mere "bounce" to cover a good deal of chagrin. Let us refer our contemporary to Mr. Gordon Brown's scorn evidence on this point. He said a few weeks ago, in effect, that the organ had for a considerable time been in difficulties owing to "the competition of Thr Mall" and other causes; and proved that the alleged "progress" was not progress at all. Our contemporary had better not make undue boasts on that subject.

We repeat our observations of Friday last:

"in the world published in a city of "100,000 population. It can and does afford to publish a paper which is a credit "to the city of Toronto, and which re"ceives the full support of the citizens."
These are specific business statements which the Globe does not and dare not deny. We challenge a denial of them in the face of a public that is somewhat interested in the result.

With regard to the financial condition of THE MAIL we have likely to the result.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. J. J. Baker, of Toronto, has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist church in

Rev. Hugh Johnston, of the Me church, is attending the Centennia dist Conference, sitting in Philadelph A mission has been established in Hong. Kong to watch over the Chinese returning from America and use them for Christian work and educational work among their countrymen.

The news of the admission into the English Church of Pandita Ramabai, the learned Brahmin woman now studying in England, has created a great stir among her Hindoo

The Church of England Temperance Society is reported to have 432,674 members in twenty-seven discusses. Manchester discusse heads the list with 60,000 members, and London comes next with 35,725.

Two hundred and thirty members of the Hebrew race have taken Holy Orders in the Church of England, some of whom have been raised to the Episcopate, among the latter being Dr. Hellmuth, late Bishep of Huron. The American Methodists in Japan, now numbering 947, have petitioned the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets naxt May in Philadelphia, to organize them into a separate conference.

conference.

According to the Christian World, the King of Italy has conferred the honour of knighthood on Signor Laigi Capellini, the famous Italian Weslevan minister in Rome, in recognition of his labours for the spiritual welfare of the Italian troops.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Epicopai Church at their late meeting in New York appointed Rev. William J. Boone missionary bishop to Shanghai, China, in place of Bishop Schereschewsky, and Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson (coloured), who has been missionary to Laberla, as missionary bishop to Cape Paimas, Africa, in place of Bishop Penick.

The whole difference, sava a recent writer.

sionary to Laberia, as missionary bishop to Cape Palmas, Africa, in place of Bishop Penick.

The whole difference, says a recent writer, between the Christian and the moralist lies here. The Christian works from the centre, the moralist from the circumference. The one is an organism, in the centre of which is planted by the living God a living germ. The other is a crystal very beautiful it may be, but only a crystal—it wants the vital principle of growth.

The Bishop of Rochester, England (Dr. Thoroid) who visited America last summer, intends coming to this continent again this summer. The Bishop will sail for Quebec on July 31st, and will visit Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Colorado, Utah, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, and Boston, and deliver addresses at several places on behalf of the Church Temperance Society, sailing from Quebec on the return voyage on October 4th.

On Wednesday evening last at the close of the regular prayer meeting in the Methodist church, Orillia, Mr. S. Wainwright, on behalf of the members and congregation, presented the pastor, Rev. S. P. Rose, with a gold watch and an address, which spoke in the highest terms of his character as a man and minister. Regret is felt that Mr. Rose's stay cannot be prolonged, as he is very popular among the citizens.

Lord Braye, an English nobleman who secoded to the Roman Catholic Church some time ago, speaks in the following terms, in a recently published letter, of the position of that Church in England — "Is there any religious body in this country where so much fine energy is wasted? Learned prieste, without anyone to buy their learned books! Aged professers, with two pupils spiece! A dozen large colleges, when one public school would be amply sufficient! Diocesse, with scarcely a parish priest to a county! What is the use, under these foggy circumstances, of building great churches in a place where you can hardly get a server for Mass? We are a small body and poor; a convert from the middle class is unknown."

After twenty-five years of hard missi

strough. They ried for an decome "dynamic and the properties of the present the second to was home made, and now they war up their was as tony "out." These are the but we have.

The common may great the properties of the present the p

TEMPERANO

The first number of Templar has been issue Watford, Ont., in the Out of six hundred bought in different parts at the municipal laborat were found to be pure. Nova Scotia has one of Sons of Temperance ulation: Prince Edwar 62, and New Brunswick

The British acmy in disease than their con indulge in the flowing l " Are yez a teetotale I'm not, Mike. My that disease, an' ye don loife that way." "She loife that way." "She and how did it happ There is wisdom in t

porary that while all of is directed toward stop hibition proposes to When this is accomplis streams to stop, and u The Dominion Board sioners for Lennox and grant licenses to hotels railway stations in the ground that by doing teract and defeat the eby the Grand Trunk suppress the sale of liquid and the sale of the sal a measure of safety to

QUERIES AN

J. D. M. Prince Edwar couples who were marri-living. Were those ma-magistrate now perform legally? Ans.—By a s was made a misdemean ng a clergyman or m omination existing solemnize matrimony, prisonment, or both. B. C., Port Perry .- Qu me afterwards abscond creditors issued an attac furniture in question was against the attachme have not the ownership have a right to retain ryour claim is paid. The the goods from you, and have no highe righ.

J. B. Stavner.—Ou.—' J. B., Stayner. — Qu.— for a year and pays h leaves the premises tyear expires, and the li-tion; can the tenant or tund the three months landlord had a right to premises when vacated

C. E. N., Lyndhu compel his servant, plete his engagement ordinary contract be vant (not articles of pedient the master co W. T. K., Exeter. note becomes due how notify the indorser in or —The holder should give to the indorser before no ENQUIRER, Muskoks, of a property are paid is to the credit of two gus eive, can he be

and order them to be pa titled in such proportion may appear just, C. A., Brockville,—Qu who is wealthy compel from B, and paid part or for the balance lent, sub that there was another m undischarged. Can B a mortgage without getti discharged and making Ans.—If there was no n received his deed and has no redress, except a special substance of the special received his deed and has no redress, except a tained in his deed fro-form of deed the cover or's own acts.

P. T. O., Southamptor sessor returns his roll to so many blots and erasu not make it out, what sh assessor should be comp-again at his own expense again at his own expense
W. H., P., Vallentyn
acres from B, who 'reset
the 50 for his own use, it
only 44 acres and B 6 acr
give him the one acre T
ed to be reserved no dou
understood at the time
lease, a particular field. c. H. F., Leamington, which I purchased from ated on the shore of a la scribes the land as 'r edge.' I sold a strip of the shore of the

Lax, Ontario.—Qu.—" certain property, payabl instalments, and contain instalments, and contained and default of payment of ar months I may, on giving enter upon and lease of ment was in arrear for the notice of sale after later than the control payment of the control payment compel payment of the mortgage, or must I acc interest if tendered to m ment, interest, and cost-must accept them and you can proceed with yo full amount of the mortg you have demanded pay the mortgagor can comp to execute a discharge "The mortgagor made four years. If I sell wi ject to that lease ?" An to the mortgage the puto it, not otherwise. Mack, Grey.-Qu.-" Canada Temperance As oounty where he lives law? Ans.—We find r Temperance Act or in t Act forbidding a persor side of the county where taking them to his hot would not appear to be!

J. H., Sault Ste. Maric The amendments to the

ment should prop Act, but is not. and compel my neighb veyor's decision?" Ans-cording to the provision