## The Weekly Mail,

TORO'STO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

THE MINISTERIAL VISIT.

THE Premier, the Minister of Railways, and the Minister of Agriculture will take steamer at Rimouski to-morrow for England, on a mission for the due fulfilment of which their personal presence is deemed necessary. We believe that their ob ject includes the interests of the Pacific railway, the North-West lands and Immigration. Their dealings vall doubtless be partly with the British Government and partly with private persons. As announced by the Premier Mast session, the object of enlisting mutherities in a project largely Imperial has never been abandoned.

The circumstances have not been pro-The circumstances have not been pro-pitious, indeed, for the accomplishment of the intended purpose, but the pur-pose itself remains. The great interest in their present visit will, of course, centre in the Pacific railway question. As the Premier amounced, there is in parts or sections, but as a whole. The Government have never ment, but British capitalists have been more rapid than the British Government in grasping the truth of the situation, and seeing the prospect for a favourable investment of money in the Pacific railway; and proposals have been made which have received grave consideration concealed that the Government, though confident of the power and capacity of the Dominion to carry on the work, have, nevertheless, looked upon the making of it a Government work with great seriousness; but finding it already a Government work, and finding it quite impossible at first to do anything else than go on with it, they proceeded, as we have said, with such energy and success as to have brought them face to face at last with the possibility of once more reverting to their original and wise plan, by which the responsibility of the country was fixed and certain, and all contingencies beyond were the business of private capitalists. If they can succeed now in reverting on fair and favourable terms to th original plan, and in once more limiting and fixing, with accuracy, the responsi bilities of Canada in the expense of th work, we are sure that the country will

approve, applaud and support them. What the details of their policy is we know not, nor what their means of bringing it to a favourable conclusion; but we are certain that no men were ever inspired with a more serious regard for the welfare of this country than the present Ministers, and that if they see their way clear to lightening the burthens of the people, they will readily seize the opportunity. Already they have brought the finances of the country into a state of solvency and security; already they have made home industry an established fact; already they have made the Pacific railway and the North-West valuable factors in the calcula-tions of foreign investors. If they can crown this work by relieving Canada of all fears of unlimited and unascertained railway, they will have earned from Canada and the Empire the gratitude hings for their country.

### THE FINANCES.

THE time is fast approaching when a fairly accurate idea of the finances of the country can be arrived at. Those who. have any knowledge of the routine of public business know well that although the financial year closes on the 30th June, the returns from all quarters. covering the whole area of the public service, cannot possibly be entered and prepared in less than a month or more from that date. This is plainly true of expenditure which is continuous, and the items of the year's expenditure can- clare this to be a treasonable movement, not be ascertained in a very short and advocate a return to the bad but time. Several of our contemporaries keep on telling the foolish tale of a large deficit, and disturbing, so far as they can disturb, the public mind with visions of new taxation. In order that the figures shall look bluer for the Tories, of course all the Grit papers omit, with remarkable consistency and unanimity, all mention in their calculations of the \$700,000 of customs and \$600,000 of excise, in all \$1,300,000. which, paid in the spring of 1879, nevertheless plainly belong to the financial year 1880. After the change of tariff by the late Government, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT took credit in the pext year, in his calculations, for the sum which was paid in advance in expectation of the change in the tariff. The difference between that case and the case of Sir Leonard Thley is, however, very plain. Mr. Cartwardhr's ant, and submit that if there be unity Government through the press, and in the Reform ranks, it is in a general reply to deputations (vide the speech of Mr. WORKMAN in 1876) led the mercantile public to believe that a consider able change was to take place in the tariff; and after the mercantile men had in a great measure distressed themselves in getting discounts to provide money for paying duties, they found that they had been deluded, and that a few Lower Province Grits had had power to force the Finance Minaster to alter his original intention. The present Government did not so fool the public. The change which was an-nounced took place, and the commercial world knows that the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD kept full faith with t. They paid that sum of \$1,300,-000 in 1879 for goods which would not have been imported till 1880, and the Finance Minister is entitled to claim credit for it in his calculations. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will not, at least, deny him the right to do so, since he

Our readers will be glad to know that the Minister's statement is under and not over the mark as regards the Cusfor June are \$1,304,781, so far as Other Provinces and N. W. Tertoms revenue. The Customs receipts entered, and all is not complete. And the comparison, imperfect so far as this June is concerned, is now as follows: 1878, June. ..... \$ 942.051 

and we have some reason for be-\$14,000,000 in cash will be more than fulfilled; and that the deficit of the

not, were ne cassary for the public service. The zon-publication of the figures has been complained of, but there need be no reason for complaint. We have no doubt the figures will be published when they are perfect, in order that the public may see at a glance the full, encouraging and triumphant fulfilment of the hopes and pelicy of the Govern-vient. We are once more face to face with the pleasing prospect of perfect

#### THE OPPOSITION.

the first-named is caused by the appointment of the Conservative member to the principles" were extensively observed and practised in them during the 1878 campaign. The people of these three ridings are asked to sustain the Opposition on the ground, as the chief Reform journal tells us, that "the members of and economical reforms." The policy was laid down four years ago, when they were struggling in Opposition, and they have adhered to it from that day to this with exemplary fidelity. On the other hand, when Reformers were pledged to economy, to the reduction of the number of Ministers, to the preservation of the independence of Parliament, to an abhorrence of coalitions, to purity, and to the general elevation of the standard of public morality. But a tast increase in every branch of But a vast increase in every branch of the expenditure; jobs within the Pre-mier's family and outside of it as far as Halifax on the East and the Kaministionia and Fort Frances on the West Cabinet in which were men who had been held up by the leading Reform journals as public criminals; and a House full of Government contractors with the most brazen of them in the Speaker's chair—this was why they were ousted in 1878. Whenever such men come forward with a new platform. the public will be justified in scrutiniz-ing it closely; indeed the dealer in base coin probably expects to have his newest shilling rung hard on the counter. But n this case, the platform is not that of the Opposition: it is simply the Globe's; and all that we are concerned about just now is to obtain proof of that thorough unity which our contemporary says animates the Liberal party in their acceptance of its new doctrines. If no such mity exist, if the Opposition be at sixes and sevens on the important questions of the day, they have no right to ask for popular support, for the individual tor has no substantial guarantee for On the Pacific railway question, Mr.

the days of Hon. George Brown, to urge the construction of a through route to the Pacific as rapidly as the resources of the Dominion will permit, and without unduly burdening the older provinces, which is the policy of the Government. On the Senate question, the Globe is for abolition, while the Reform press in the smaller Provinces, not to count the Galt Reformer and other leading Ontario journals, is opposed to it. The Halifax Chronicle, opposed to it. The Halifax Chronicle, speaking for its friends in Nova Sottia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, says "it is not a question upon "which the Liberals can be united;" and seeing that Mr. MACKENZIE abandoned his intention to increase the tariff and so save Ontario industries at the intention of the Maritime contingent their stance of the Maritime contingent, their influence with Mr. BLAKE with regard to Senate abolition would not, it is fair to infer, be small. On the fiscal issue, the London Advertiser, that most Chris tian daily, which has worshipped Mr. BLAKE ever since its blood relation, the Liberal, died by his hands, the Rouge press, Bystander, the Montreal Spectator, and M. PERBAULT, representing the advanced wing of the party, advocate a commercial union with the United States. But the Globe, the Hamilton Times and the Reform as opposed to the Liberal section of the Opposition, detruly loyal old days of free trade and deficits. The question of the abolition of Legislative Councils in the Provinces is one that concerns the Provinces alone; Dominion parties, especially that party which in the LETELLIER case protested against interference with Local affairs even when a Dominion officer had undone the will of the people, have nothing whatever to do with That Reformers in the Provincial Legislatures are not agreed upon the matter is quite evident from the action of the Nova Scotian Reformers who champion, while their Conservative opponents oppose, the Upper Chambe there. These are the main planks. Of course the cardinal plank, the only one to office, is not put forward; but we have dealt with the next most import-

# agreement to disagree.

The belief that we are too much governed, that our machinery of government is too elaborate and costly for our population, is making headway, because it is well founded. Especially is it true of the cost of the administration of justice. Attempts have been made from time to time to bring about law peforms, and no doubt Mr. Mowar and others who have set themselves to the tack have been perfectly sincere in their efforts. But as these law reformers are invariably lawyers, sweeping reforms are not to be looked for we might as well expect the father of all jurisdiction. The cost of justice in the Dominion and the Provinces is as follows in round aumbers: Dominion....

Ontario..... ritories.....

The Dominion figures do 1 tot include the cost of the Dominion police, or the cost of penitentiaries, which is o ver \$300,-This is a most favourable showing; 000 a year. Including these ite ms, the and we have some reason for be-total is \$2,000,000, but this en armous sum is not much more than a fraction of the actual outlay. There arel in round that they have been clamouring for its repeal. The Detroit News and other American Lieving that the Minister's estimate of sum is not much more than a fraction of furfilled; and that the deficit of the year (if there be any deficit at all) will be caving not to any badness of trade or to any miccalculation; but simply to the necessary and unanimously voted sums of the sup-olementary estimates such as the Irish relief vote, and to other items which, whether opposed or

whole Dominion these fees amount to at least \$2,000,000 more; so hat we pay not less than \$4,000,000 a year for law, exclusive, of course, of the vast sums paid for county gaols and their officers, for license inspectors, surrogates, &c. The sum of the bills of costs annually paid to lawyers by litigants would add millions to these figures. It is probable that we pay much more for law than for the annual interest. the annual interest on the national debt, viz, \$8,000,000. It is a matter for regret that no trustworthy statistics on this subject are obtainable; but we think that the rough figures here submitted justify a demand for more earnest law reforms than any which have yet been undertaken. The movement will doubtless be opposed by the lawyers; but although the annual out-WEST Toronto, North Ontario and Selkirk are now open. The vacancy in highest office in the Province; in the other two by the discovery that "Liberal other two by the discovery that "Liberal other law societies in the Dominion is one of the wonders of the age, fortun-ately they do not yet form a majority of

#### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

WHEN Mr. CROOKS was appointed the Liberal party are thoroughly Minister of Education, much was exunited on a broad policy of legislative pected from him by men of both political parties. It was supposed that he possessed of the Government is well known. It not only the necessary knowledge but was laid down four years ago, when also the equally requisite judgment, College he has contrived to make, if possible, a more deplorable exhibition of his incapacity. The hon, gentleman has made two trips to Europe in search of successors to Drs.

McCaul and Croft. It is exceedingly doubtful whether was any necessity for going abroad for a professor of classics, although, in the other case, there certainly was some justification. Chemistry, in common with the other physical sciences, is advancing at so rapid a rate that a professer to be competent must be abreast of the time. At the same time the Minister chose, if fortunately, at all events, by accident; and should the appointment prove a happy one, it will only be one more instance of the luck which some-times smiles upon a bungler. It would be unfair to pronounce judgment hastily upon a gentleman who is new to the country; still the severity of his first examinations savour more of self-conceit than of sound learning. It is exceedingly easy to "pluck" students, if an examiner be so disposed. With the text-books before him, he may search into the nooks and crannies of his sub-ject and posé the most faithful student. The questions propounded on an exami-nation-paper ought, instead of being a series of conundrums, to test the general thoroughness of the student's knowledge. But we may let that pass for the present.

BLAKE and his friends advocate a half-Mr. CROOKS has blundered so much road, whilst a very influential section of the Reform press continues, as in the days of Hon. George Brown, to in these matters that probably no one will ever know the full extent of his see as a newly arrived immigrant at Castle Garden in the hands of hotel-runners. The first man he caught he landed without delay, but found that something was still wanting to remark the stress of t to complete success. Mr. Worrand, the new professor of classics, is a gentleman of whom personally we should be sorry to speak in any but respectful terms. His scholarship may be taken for granted, and he is certainly not responsible for the mischievous bungling of Mr. CROOKS. He is a graduate of Oxford, hailing from Magdalen College, only twenty-five or twenty-six years old, and a B. A. of 1876! Now, there would have been no objection to Mr. Workand's age or to his recent gradu-ation, if the Minister of Education had not, with characteristic obliquity, made a muddle of the appointment, to ordinary comprehension, almost ludi-crous. Mr. Worrand was not satisfied with the salary offered, and, therefore, in order to supplement it, Mr. Crooks, for the first time in the history of the college, made a Vice-President. is true that the statute authorizes such an office; but it has never constituted, and there is not slightest need for it now. Unless in the absence of the Presi-dent, the office is a sinecure, and the payment of additional salary to a professor as Vice-President is merely round-about and not over-honourable way of augmenting the ordinary allow-ance. Had the addition been made honestly as an increase of salary, few would have complained, but as it is, all the other professors have been treated with disrespect. Indeed, if the rumours which have reached us be founded on fact, it would only need a word or two from one determined man cause the resignation of the Faculty

in a body. lamentations of Reformers at the duli times and deplorable trade outlook, times and deplorable trade outlook. Electors cannot fail to understand that this is election talk. Bradstreet, the American commercial authority and an independent observer, gives in its last issue the following description of the situation:—"'Quiet, but sound and steady, with an improving tendency,' seem to be the words which will best express the financial and commercial situation in Ontario during the last fortnight. Nobody is inclined to push business er run any risk, but all seem to business or run any risk, but all seem to feel that things are improving, and that a good harvest cannot fail to set us firmly on our feet. Crop prospects appear highly favourable; there was, indeed, a good deal of fall wheat winter-killed, but these fields have been ploughed up and resown, reports of which are uniformly encouraging."

Our Reform friends who are now clamour-

ing for commercial union with the United States must reckon as an element in their calculations that the Americans have a calculations that the Americans have a habit of slipping out of international treaties and obligations, which is peculiar to themselves and little understood abroad. It was the United States which terminated the old Reciprosity Treaty with Canada. It is the Republic which seeks to withdraw from the operation of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty. No sooner was the recently made treaty with the Sandwich Islands in operation than the Americans declared that they had the worst of the bargain, and from that day to

#### EDITORIAL NOTES. .

The Globe tells West Toronto that the Liberal party is united on all the leading questions of the day. These are, the Senate, the Pacific Rallway and the Zoll-versin questions, on which no two Reform newspapers think alike.

In the Letellier case, the Globe argued against Dominion Interference with Local matters, even though a Dominion officer had violated the spirit of the constitution by ousting a Ministry which possessed the confidence of the Legislature. Now, one of the plants in its new platform is that its friends at Ottawa shall urge the abolition of Legislative Councils in the Provinces.

Has the proposal to create a Canadian Railway Commission been shelved? The consensus of public opinion seemed to be consensus of public opinion seemed to be favourable to the establishment to a tribunal which would have the power of protecting our people against extortionate railway charges and unfair discriminations in favour of American freight. The English Railway Commission, continues to render good service, and the scope of its powers has been enlarged. It is exceedingly popular with the mercantile community.

The Cornwall Freeholder has an article on Dominion Day which contains a somewhat peculiar onslaught on the N. P. what peculiar onslaught on the N. P.
"Shops were open," says the Frecholder,
"the factories were in full blast, mechanics and labourers were at work, and farmers pegged away at their farm work, all in one united strain cursing the N. P." Of course in the fine old one-sided free trade days, when trade was dull and work alack in Cornwall, the inhabitants walked about with their hands in their pockets, all in one united strain blessing Cobden and the good Sir Richard.

An old saw says that " a falsehood once born never wants for a nurse." Some weeks ago the St. Catharines News announced that a Mr. Wait, of Merritton, had been appointed "thistle inspector" on the Welland Canal, at \$1,000 a year; and the Welland Canal, at \$1,000 a year; and the story, though ridiculous on its face, has been going the rounds of the Reform press ever since. The facts are these: Mr. Wait has been temporarily employed to look after the waste Government lands, about 300 acres in area, along the canal, and to prevent squatting and the removal of earth and sods. His pay is not \$1,000 a year, but \$1.50 a day. a year, but \$1.50 a day

soft money, is being tried in Japan, and the result is daily growing more alarming to the authorities. The Japan Gazette, speaking of the trouble, warns the authorities that they have to deal no longer thorities that they have to deal no longer with a confiding people almost childlike in their simplicity, "but with men of business now thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of ruin which the continued depreciation of paper must certainly bring about." The paper money of the empire is at about 36 per cent discount, and specie dollars are quoted at 56 per cent, premium.

preference for a city life causes an unequal distribution of labour, and while men are distribution of labour, and while men are complaining of lack of employment, their services are urgently needed in the country. The Washington Post says:—"While farmers in some parts of the north-west are offering three dollars a day for field hands, this city is thronged with ablebodied men who have no employment. Our citizens would hail an exodus as a boon." But the Post does not make this the ground of an attack on the tariff, and ascribe every movement of nonulation to ascribe every movement of population to it operation. American journals have passed that stage.

The Inland Sentinel of Yale, B. C., states that work on the Canadian Pacific allway is being pushed vigorously both railway is being pushed vigorously both above and below that place. Grade work is being done west of Yale, and tunnel work east of the town, Chinamen being employed on the former, while the greater portion of the White force is engaged on timber work and tunnelling. Seveni hundred men are now employed, and the number is continually increasing. Only hand-drilling has hitherto been undertaken, but machines will be shortly introduced. By another month the force will be doubled, and the additional plank employed.

The Birmingham Gazette states that Mesars, Ralph Heaton & Sons, of that city, have a contract on hand for the coinage of ten and five cent pieces for the Canadian our own money. There are no insuperable difficulties in the way, and the Government might very well consider the advisibility of establishing this institution. The smallest of European states have their own mints, and it is hardly in accordance with our position that we should have to send abroad to get our coins manufactured.

The increased favour with which Canadian cattle are viewed by British bayers is shown by the fact that a recent shipis shown by the fact that a recent shipment from Guelph realized the highest
market price, and was declared to be, ef
equal quality with any beef stock shipped
from this continent. The shipment comprised three-year-old grade short-horn
steers, drawn principally from Fergus and
Elora. One of the animals weighed on its
arrival at Liverpool 2,260 lbs., while the
average of the whole drove was about
1,600. Let our farmers improve the breeds
and keep their cattle until they weigh
1,500 lbs., and then they will fetch handsome prices, and liberal profits will be
realized by the breeders.

"The members of the Liberal party," said our King street contemporary in an appeal to the electors of West Toronto on the 30th ult., "are thoroughly united on a broad policy for legislative and economical reforms." The Halifax Chronicle, the leading Liberal journal in the Maritime Provinces, in an article on the Gobe's demand for the abolition of the Senate, says :- "The proposal to do away a second chamber altogether, and place the whole public business of the country in the hands of a House of Commons at Ottawa is not, we think, one that should commend itself to the judgment of the people. It is not one upon Liberal party can be united."

Roman Catholic supporters of the Ontario Government no doubt await with anxious expectancy the decision of Mr. Mowat as to whether Roman Catholics shall be dismissed from the public service on account of their religion. That Peter Mahon, late farm foreman of the Agricultural College, was so dismissed, was abundantly proved at the inquiry held the other day. Superintendent Brown, it appears, refuses to employ any Roman Catholic at the Model Farm, Perhaps Mr. Fraser will have something to any in Mr. Fraser will have something to say in this regard, and read Mr. Mowat a lecture "98..." on the impropriety of public institutions being made the battle grounds of bigotry and sectarianism. Let Roman Catholics

complaint at the manner in which the appointment of Hon, J. Beverley Robinson pointment of Hon. J. Beverley Robinson has been received by the Liberal press. The Quebec Chronicle; a representative Rouge journal, says:—"Without being a brilliant man, the future Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has been a remarkably clear-headed politician. He is a man of fine and gentlemanlike presence, of admirable social qualities, and he is likely to make a good and consistent officer. In the cultivation of those social amenities which appertain more or less to the duties which appertain more or less to the duties of his office, the new Lieutenant-Governor will be largely assisted by his wife—a lady of much refinement of manner and gracefulness of disposition."

For some weeks our Reform contempor arles have been endeavouring to prove :-First, that trade has seriously diminished, especially at Montreal; and second, that the Tilley tariff would not increase the revenue. The Montreal Herald knocks these contentions on the head by a simple quotation made from official statistics. Instead of the imports declining they have risen from \$7,000,000 to \$8 300,000, from which as additional \$800,000 her banks. which an additional \$800,000 has been obby Ontario Reformers is that they must not attack Montreal interests or question its growth, otherwise Quebec Reformers will retaliate by quoting unpleasant facts, calculated to upset the ingeniously-wrought fallacies of their Ontario allies.

The Philadelphia Weekly Notes says the demand for a national regulation of

traction of the statements published in its leading columns for months past. The burden of its complaint has been that Can-ada is going to ruin, and that the N. P. has brought disaster to all except a few has brought disaster to all except a few millionaire manufacturers. It now complains that American journals have taken garbled facts and figures as trustwerthy, and it says: "The consequence is that the press of the United States is teeming with stories about the desperate condition in which this Dominion now stands, when the fact is that the revival from the business depression is going on satisfactorily." Reform electors in West Toronto will, perhaps, enter this in their sorap-books. haps, enter this in their scrap-books.

prohibiting the importation of cattle from countries where infectious diseases prevail is illustrated by the experience of Maniis illustrated by the experience of Mani-toba. The cattle plague which has broken out there is pronounced to be of foreign origin, and to have been introduced into the Province no doubt by Montana cattle. The disease is anthrax, or inflammatory fever, and is very infectious, and next to pleuro-pneumonia, the most fatal. Death usually takes place within from four to thirty-six hours from the first symptom. The course of treatment pursued must be The course of treatment pursued must be more of a preventive than curative nature, as nineteen out of every twenty die when once attacked. No less than two hundred head of cattle within a small radius died from the disease, which is ex-citing much alarm in the North-West.

Ontario farmers, who have expended a considerable portion of their hard earnings in feeding their stock under cover during the winter, are apt to become dissatisfied with our climate when they read stories about cattle in the North-West and Northwestern States feeding out all winter. But the losses of stock in many parts of the Union, as well as in British Columbia, have ruined hundreds of farmers. In Montana, according to a correspondent of the Springfield Republican, one-fifth of the sheep have been killed by the storms, while greater losses prevailed in Oregon and Washington, where the anow became orusted. Kansas and the Western States are suffering severely from drought, while in the Eastern States the army worm, followed by myriads of grasshoppers, making fearful havoo,

Although the Agricultural Commission two of whose delegates visited Canada last year, has not yet completed its labours, it has been virtually superseded. Ireland will accordingly present the novel spectacle of having two Royal Commissions sitting at the same time to enquire into the condition of agriculture in the Green Isle. The main fight will take place over the question as to whether the Land Act of 1870 has worked beneficially acceptable of the condition of th ally or otherwise. Assistant commis-sioners, who have already been pursuing their requiries in connection with the Duke of Richmond's commission, have ant in the Liberals appoint a commission to set off this finding. It is a way Liberals have of championing their own measures, even though such procedure tends to bring Government and Parliament into contempt mong the discontented Irish race.

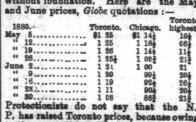
The Winnipeg Free Press, which advo-

Committee, and a reproach on the Educational Department. When it is remembered that this Central Committee is the great school-book testing institution of the Province—that without its ranction no author can kope to aspire to the distinction of being equal to the task of furnishing an authorized text-book for our public schools, the heinousness of their offence becomes even more offensive than would otherwise tappear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the sentiment that Hon. Mr. Crooks must act in this matter, and act promptly. All connected with this abominable backhanded, black-mailing traffic must pack up their traps and leave."

ment stopped. Last year, however, about three hundred families previously settled to the Rat River reserve where the land is of a better quality. At present there are some four hundred families on the Rat River and seven hundred on the Dufferin reserve, and seven hundred on the Dufferin reserve to the other will not be appear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the seven more offensive than would otherwise tappear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the seven more offensive than would otherwise tappear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the seven more offensive than would otherwise tappear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the seven more offensive than would otherwise tappear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the seven more offensive than would otherwise tappear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the seven more offensive than would otherwise tappear. We, therefore, heartily concur in the Rat River reserve moved to the Dufferin reserve, and seven hundred families on the Rat River reserve to the other seven must act in this matter, and act promptly.

the wheat duties have lowered the price of the Canadian article as compared with the prices obtainable in the United States is prices obtainable in the United States is without foundation. Here are the May and June prices, Globe quotations:—

Involves a breach of the Fourth as well as of ble for the fate of those "principles of morality" to which our contemporary



P. has raised Toronto prices, because owing to the unparalleled European demand the

will, hewever, pass into our hands so soon as a direct line of communication has been established. The Emperor of Brazil is one of the most progressive monarchs of the age. Not only is he busily engaged in developing foreign trade, but he is promoting the material welfare of his people. He has just given the last stroke to the new Rio Janeiro water works, letting into the Rio Janeiro water works, letting into the city water from streams forty miles away, carried, through vast intervening reservoirs, to Rio Janeiro by two 32-inch mains; and he has also given the first stroke to a new and important railroad.

Imperial Parliamentary session is the triumph of temperance measures. Not only has the House of Commons voted in favour of a local option law, which is a permissive measure in disguise, but it has declared in favour of Sunday closing in England and Wales. On both these important questions Mr. Gladstone voted with the minority. The action of the Government under these circumstances is important. In view of the support given railways is so general and urgent that it cannot well be postponed. Every community is now awake to the necessity of it." Canada not excepted. Notes might the Government under these circumstances is important. In view of the support given ought to be competent witnesses as to the causes of agricultural depression. Their opinions are summed up as follows:—(1) this sanction to measures of temperance rethat land is labour starved; (2) that it is

Montreal, have received an immense order from a firm of dealers in British Columbia, and the first ship load left Montreal en route to the Pacific coast a few days since. Messrs. Macdonald and Macpherson, of Stratford, have received an order from their agents at Winnipeg for agricultural machinery, to the amount of nearly \$7,000. Mr. William Wilkle, of Guelph, has just received several very large orders for a special class of goods that he manufactures. Formerly all these articles were brought into Canada from the United States. The Waterous Engine company of Brantford, at a meeting of the shareholders, placed a statement on the table showing that in the year just ended a profit of \$44,000 had been cleared.

The Minister of Education is an immense order from a firm of dealers in British Columbia.

At the national convention, which foldowed the St. Jean Baptiste festival at Quebec, the present and future prespects of the French-Canadian race were discussed with a view to their advancement. It is now announced by the Montreal Star that an elaborate soheme will be devised, not so much to stimulate the repatriation movement, which appears to be a popular one, but to assist the deserving with means and to guide them in their choice of a place of abode in Canada. The clandish feeling in the past has operated very injuriously to French-Canadians, family growth serving to reduce the dimensions of the ancestrate farm which is parcelled out to the young people until the crops raised are barely

The Minister of Education is sketched by a Reform journalist in a Reform organthe London Advertiser. The article will the London Advertiser. The article will prove interesting reading to Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. The writer admits a "sneaking kindness" for Mr. Crooks, but he has so frequently "put his foot in it" lately, and has adhered to his mistakes with a dogged obstinacy which savors more of narrowness than vigour, that he has given onlockers the idea rather of cockiness than onlockers the idea rather in Mani-toba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonization societies have already done much good in placing French-Canadians in the United States, and secure their settlement either in Mani-toba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonization societies have already done much good in placing French-Canadians in the United States, and secure their settlement either in Mani-toba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonization societies have already done much good in placing French-Canadians in the United States, and secure their settlement either in Mani-toba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonization societies have already done much good in placing French-Canadians in the United States, and secure their settlement either in Mani-toba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonization societies have already done much good in placing French-Canadians in the United States, and secure their settlement either in Mani-toba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonization societies have already done much good in placing French-Canadians in the United States and secure their settlement either in Mani-toba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonization societies have already done much good in placing Frenchonlookers the idea rather of cockiness than of culture. The Minister "has confessedly made, an awful mess of University matters, and the further he goes the more terribly he flounders." Of his capacity as head of the Education Department, the writer says: "He can judge of the weight to be attached to this certificate or that, as attached to this certificate or that, as every other sensible and intelligent man can, but this is about all." "His fishing trips across the Atlantic are notorious," says the Advertiser man, who, thereupon, proceeds and dissects the Minister's recent University appointments, and sums up his criticism by asking if such acts are "even

Not only is the revival of business pro-

and it is, therefore, interesting to observe the points which the enumeration across the line have brought out. The passion for town growth and the pride in it seem to be among the strongest of American sentiments. This is, no doubt, the difference between new and old countries, and every American town considers itself the seat of unlimited possibilities. The census figures, however, show that some municipalities are completed and ready to be considered in the coroners in some cases; but at all events the coroners in some cases; but at all events the oath should be so far modified as to leave no excuse for neglect of duty in any case where an inquest is really desirable.

Alexander the Great wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, but the proprieters of Dr. Pierce's Family medicines, who have found it nepalities are completed and ready to be fenced in, that the currents of trade have cates the throwing open of the Mennonite reserves in Manitoba for general settlement, gives a brief summary of the course which may be of interest, in view of discussions likely to arise over the question. It is townships were set apart east of Red River reserve. This settlement in the Western and interesting: "This (the drawing of profits from the sale of school books, which members of the Central Committee did not write, but the circulation of which they romoted) is really a discreditable state that sale of school books, which members of the Central Committee did not write, but the circulation of which they romoted) is really a discreditable state that some seven years ago eight to the period of depression, but has been less marked during the last ten years, owing partially, doubtless, to scarcity of city employment, forcing the working classes that some seven years ago eight townships were set apart east of Red River. This settlement was filled up in about two seasons by some seven hundred families. To further encourage this class of immigrants another reserve of nineteen townships was made west of Red River, known as the being discreditable to the Central dred families. Here about the dred families are the course of nineteen townships was made west of Red River, known as the being discreditable to the Central dred families. The statistics of the migration westward, sor further encourse this discreditable to the Western and North-western States. Our experience has been similar to that of our neighbours in many of these particulars; but the more districts. The statistics of into the rural districts. The statistics of the migration westward, sor further encourse the question. It is townships to the period of depression, but has been less marked during the last ten years, owing partially, doubtless, to scarcity of city employment, forcing the working classes the two ships the migration westward, from New England to the Western States. Our experience has been similar to that of our neighbours in many of these particulars; but the migration was filled up in about two seasons by some seven hundred families. To further encourse. setting article in the Newmarket Era, headed "Education Department Rook-making Ring," As an expression of Reform opinion, the following sentences are interesting: "This (the drawing of profits from the sale of school books, which members of the Central Committee did not write, but the circulation of which they promoted) is really a discreditable state of things—discreditable to the Central Control of Central Central Control of Central Central Control of Central Central Cont

The Globe is exceedingly orthodox in ita' reatment of the Sunday question where the outside public is concerned; indeed it would probably approve of the proposal to send the village constable up a long ladder every Sunday morning to take down the sun. But when our contemporary has to decide between Sabbath observance and decide between Saddard observance and Globe interests, the former fares badly. For example, THE MAIL pays the New York Herald for its special cable news. The Herald issues a Sunday edition, and are from thirty to fifty squatters upon it with prospects that all not already in actual possession of the Mennonites will speedily be occupied in a similar manner unless the Government interfere.

The Mail does not, the Globe is enabled by means of an agent in New York to obtain for nothing the cables intended for unless the Government interfere. by means of an agent in New York to obtain for nothing the cables intended for Monday's MAIL. Monday's Globe contained the usual quantity of matter secured in this way and paraded in leaded type with big headings as "special news." Exterprise of this kind is not commend.

Prof. Riley, the Missouri entomologist, states that the army worm is no modern pest, but has been known as early as 1743. Records of their appearance in the New England States can be found in the latter part of the last century. The worm is said to prefer rye and wheat, and next to P. has raised Toronto prices, because owing to the unparalleled European demand the American wheat-growers have not been driven to the necessity of flooding our markets, but they can fairly claim that the free traders are sadly astray in arguing that it has lowered them.

The steamship line between Canada and Brazil, which will no doubt be in operation before many months, will give Dominion manufacturers and merchants as valuable additional market for their goods. American and Esglish merchants now monopolise the trade, although the Empire is a large consumer of many Canadian products. A considerable share of the trade will, hewever, pass into our hands so soon as a direct line of communication has been endeavouring to discover the cause and

At the time of the appointment of the Reyal Commission to enquire into the state of English agriculture and the causes The most striking feature thus far of the of the prevalent depression, an appeal was and the count, and specie dollars are quoted at 56 per cent. premium.

It is satisfactory to find the whole press of the Dominion following the lead of The Mail, and opposing the proposal for a Canadian standing army. The Ottawa Free Press (Opposition) says:—"We are glad to see the chief ministerial organ resist the proposition to establish a standing army in Canada. Already we have three very expensive military institutions, all of which ought to be abolished and the money spent upon them devoted to paying the public debt and to the reduction of taxation. The only force which has any claims to reform must be puzzled over the Montred Police, and that is sadly in need of reformation."

Mr. Glacstone appears prepared to give his sanction to measures of temperance reforming the license laws, and will accept as an essential principle that of local option, although at the same time the Prepared to give in sanction to desire that the Qovernment will devote itself to the task of reforming the license laws, and will accept as an essential principle that of local option, although at the same time the Prepared and land is not outlivated so well reforming the license laws, and will accept as an essential principle that of local option, although at the same time the Prepared and land is not outlivated so well reforming the license laws, and will accept as an essential principle that of local option, although at the same time the Prepared and land is not outlivated so well reforming the license laws, and will accept as an essential principle that of local options are summed up as follows:

Mr. Glacstone appears prepared to give the same time the Government will devote itself to the task of reforming the license laws, and will accept as an essential principle that of local options are summed up as follows:

Mr. Glacstone appears prepared to give the same time the Government will devote itself to the task of reforming the license laws, and will accept as an essential principle that of local options are summed up as follows:

French-Canadians, name, governments to reduce the dimensions of the ancestral farm which is parcelled out to the young the group raised are barely people until the crops raised are barely sufficient to sustain life. Vigorous efforts will be made to secure the return of French-Canadians in the United States, and secure their settlement either in Manitoba or on new lands in Quebec. Colonconvention, that mills and factories for the employment of repatriated provincials should be built at the expense of the Dominion Treasury, is, of course, imprac-ticable; but valuable aid can be rendered the writer by the Federal and Provincial Governments weight to be in making free grants or selling eligible or that, as sections at nominal rates, and this will no

Two cases of death in which a reasonable doubt existed either as to the cause of death, or as to the culpability of the parties "even indirectly concerned, have recently occurred at St. Catharines, but owing to the Not only is the revival of business progressing satisfactorily under the N. P., according to the Globe's own editorial statement, but the alleged exodus is a bug aboo. "The New York Sun," it says, "does not treat the exodus question fairly. It may or may not be a fact that one-sixth of the people born in Canada emigrate to the United States. If it is so, it signifies that not so great a proportion of our people that not so great a proportion of our people go but to the Western State ?" When our own North-West is made more easy of access and the land laws changed to suit the Reform mind, "we shall then see," it exultingly cries, "where our surplus people will drift!" Reform journals will please note that the exodus cry is a blunder, and that the Globe dissents from the views of Messra. Blake and Mackenzle as to the advantages of Texas and Kansas over the Canadian North-West.

Next year Canada will pass through the census ordeal as the States are now doing. new law respecting coroners no investiga-Next year Canada will pass through the census ordeal as the States are now doing, and it is, therefore, interesting to observe the points which the enumeration across the line have brought out. The passion

conquer, but the proprieters of Dr. Plerce's Family medicines, who have found it ne-cessary to establish a branch of the World's Dispensary at London, England, in order to supply from that great commercial em-porium these remedial blessings to foreign countries, where they are largely in de-mand, do not share the great conqueror's sentiments, as their conquests are of dis-ease, and have made happy not only the conqueror but the people who employ them. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-

#### REARBROOK TRAGEDY

Respectable Farmer Deliber ately Murdered.

A TERRIBLE CRIME. Full particulars of the tragedy at Bea ock, in the vicinity of Ottawa, are pu hed by the Ottawa Free Press. At the inst degree was returned against Willisteney, and James Harrison was declar to have been an accessory to the act. Twidence taken before the jury was of the second of the sees: -Ist, bearing directly upon t gedy; and secondly, upon the caus doh lead to it. THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE back to February or March las

when there was some trouble betwee Heney, the murderer, and his sister-in-law Mrs. John Harrison. Heney, who hapurchased some animal from Mrs. Harrison

went to the house during the sence of her husband in Manitol

sence of her husband in Manitob and out of the transaction a quarr arose. Hency is a violent man, and, Mrs. Harrison states, he struck he smashed the stove, broke in the window and committed other depredations. Mr Harrison laid an information against hi before Mr. Lowry, J P., and a warrant we placed in the hands of John Morrison, the state of the state nurdered man, who was a constable, receive. Morrison arrested Heney on the trength of this warrant, and brought his before Mesers. Lowry and Hamilton, J.P., and, as they were unable to go on with the and, as they were unable to go on with the case at the time, they remanded him for week, Heney being left in the constable charge. Before the week expired it ocurred to Heney that Morrison had a right to keep him in custody without warrant of commitment. This led to proposal from the constable that the ahould go to Ottawa and consult a lawyers the subject. Mr. Mosgrove was according to the subject. Mr. Mosgrove was according to the subject. on the subject. Mr. Mosgrove was accordingly consulted, and, after looking at the warrant which Morrison had, he declare it to be worthless. The latter was told he mr. Mosgrove just what the position of the matter was, and at once let Heney go From this date the murderer appears have had a grudge against Morrison for having, as he considered, falsely arreste him. Some time after this Morrison was again him. Some time after this Morrison was againsent by the magistrates to arrest Heney who was living with his father-in-law Mr. John Harrison, whose farm adjoir that of Gilbert Nelson, where the traged subsequently occurred. Heney had bee making threats against Morrison, and the latter accordingly took two men with him when he went to make the arrest the second time. When Morrison arrived a the house he was stopped by old Mrs. Harrison and her daughter (Heney's wife rison and her daughter (Heney's wife until Heney made his escape, which h did through a back door. Morrison supposed at the time that the door only opened into a bedroom, but found ou afterwards that it afforded means of egres to the yard. Heney left for the States and Merrison returned the warrant to the Magistrates, at the same time giving them. Magistrates, at the same time giving them a statement of the circumstances connected with Heney's escape and the interest of the circumstances. ference of the two women. The latter wer next cited to appear before the Magistrate and were fined for interfering with a officer in the discharge of his dutier and this introduces James Harriso upon the scene. Some time afterward this man went to the Maristrates on this man went to the Magistrates an paid the fines which had been impose upon his mother and sister. On his wa back he used threats against Morrison saying that he was a mean man to brin up the women, and that if he tried to arrest him (Harrison) he would find the he did not have a woman to deal with, an that if Morrison arrested him he would cut his d—d legs off. Other threats o a similar character were also made. Mat ters remained in this condition until week ago last Monday, when Heney returned from the States. tuned from the States. On Friday last, the morning of the tragedy, he went to Mr. S. Rathwell, J.P., for the purpose of consulting him as to what he should do. He was advised to go and see Morrison the constable, and if he had a warrant for him, to give himself up like a man, and have the thing ended. This Heney said he would do. He came back to his father-in-law's house, expecting Morrison to pass on that same day, with his stallion to Mr. Nelson's, where he was in the habit of being at noon each day. As noor of being at noon each day. As noo passed, and one o'clock was reached of being at noon each day. As noon passed, and one o'clock was reached. Heney came to the conclusion that Morrison must have taken some other road, and accordingly walked over to Nelson's with his brother-in-law, James Harrison, who has been already mentioned. When opposite Nelson's house Heney called to Morrison to come out—that he wanted to speak to him. Morrison was busy at the time, and said that when he got through he would go down, which he did sew minutes after, asking John Murray and few minutes after, asking John Murray and James Nelson to go with him, lest Hene should have weapons. When Morrison arrived, Heney oried out, "I came to give

cession until Harrison and Morrison were engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, is which the former got decidedly the wors of it. Hency cried out, "LET HARRISON GO, MORRISON, OR I'LI Morrison at that moment had Harriso down by a pile of cedars, and was recove down by a pile of cectars, and was recover-ing himself, when Heney, following up hi-words almost instantaneously, fired at hir with a revolver, the bullet lodging in the breast at the right side. Morrison crie

myself up; have you got a warrant?'
Morrison, who was not aware that Hency
had returned from the States, had left hi

warrant at home, and replied, "I have n warrant for you here, and I don't want!

have anything more to do with you." Har rison made some impudent rejoinder, and Morrison told him he did not want any o

his " sass." Words followed in quick su

" BOYS I'M SHOT," and clasped his hands on his breast. Hency, who was standing on the road, about twelve feet from him, cocked his revolver again, and exclaimed in the mo brutal manner, "I guess you've got enough now, Morrison; if you haven't, I have an other for you." Morrison said nothing fur ther, but started to walk to Mr. Nelson's house, about an acre distant. Going up to his father-in-law, Mr. H. McNally, who was sitting in a double waggon and was a witness of the whole tragedy, he said:

"I'm a dead man; I feel the blood running in way todde." ning in my inside." He dragged himself into the house, but as he was complaining of the fearful pain, he was taken out and laid down under a tree. After the shooting, Heney walked down the road, and Harrison followed Morrison into the house, evidently alarmed at the catastrophe, but was ordered away by Mr. Nelson. The latter, who had seen the shooting, ran for his gun, which was not loaded, and when this had been done he followed Heney, who took to the bush, and has not been seen since. been seen since. Morrison died on Satur day afternoon at Mr. Nelson's place, and, before his death, made a statement of the circumstances of the shooting.

A rather mischievous agitation—as tending to kindle sectarian animosities—habeen set on feet in England in the form of proposal to organize Protestant colonies in Ireland to fill the places of the Roman Ca holic emigrants. It is suggested that colonization society be organized, tracts of country bought up and an influx of Pro-testant farmers invited. This is not a par-ticularly novel idea. It was extensively put in force in the days of Cromwell and out in force in the days of Cromwell and William III., but the effect can hardly be asid to have been tranquilizing. The influences of race and religion in the troubles of Ireland have been largely exaggrated. The country has been made what it is—or has been by its political, social and industrial conditions. The descendants of Protestant English and Scotch have been among the most enthusiastic of Irish agitators and insurgents, and should the scheme be carried out the Parnells and John Mitchells of the future may very possibly owe their connection with Ireland to the movement,