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NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881

WACTS AND WANCIES

THE Cabinet must be reorganized. The process is absolutely necessary. If something is not done the Opposition press will injure its imagination by over-straining. The public have been amused for a couple of weeks by Opposition articles rearranging the Cabinet; and other Opposition articles rearranging the arrangement, and Opposition despatches contradicting them both. The latest attempt is like the former ones, comic in its credulity and farcical in its assumption. The Cabinet meeting, we are told, is to consider a reorganization of the Government. Who said so? It is at simple thing to imagine, that members of Government who have been absent from Canada for some time, and others who have been too ill to do business, should, on their return and recovery, desize to hold conference on necessary and pressing public business, without reorganizing a Cabinet which is not in pressing need of

We have no doubt at all that the Cabinet will see changes before the close of its term of office, as all Cabinets must do; but the present Premier is not always considering how best to get rid of one set of colleagues and acquire another. That is a purely Grit habit. We are told that Sir CHARLES TUPPER is impossible because "his reputation is bad." This is the very acme of insolence. The Grit organ exists to abuse and libel Sir CHARLES TUPPER, and on the strength of its own clares that his reputation is bad. But the fact that the Globe dared not make spestatements when we challenged it, and the fact that after three sessions not a mem-ber of the Opposition has dared in Parlia-ment to father the organ's libels, are facts that answer strongly and finally the organ's libels on the statesman whom it most hates and fears. Mr. Porn, we are told, is hostile to Sir CHARLES. TUPPER. Most won-derful fact 1 Yet Sir CHARLES invariably selects Mr. Pops to preside over his depart ment in his absence. That Sir John Macronald would be "glad of a chance to reject" Sir LEGNARD TILLEY is really too much for even Grit credulity, and we need not dwell on the subject. But let us call attention to a certain change in tone in

the organ, in relation to the Cabinet.
It is very difficult of course for an inger ious organ to be consistent, as we pointed out some days ago; but an attempt at consistency is always a customary tribute to that useful quality. Let us give our readers some selections from recent articles. The Globe of April 29th contained the tollowing admirable and cour-

"It is true that Sir Charles Tupper is as weak in Nova Scotia, and Sir Leonard Tilley in New Brunswick, as Sir Alexander is everywhere. Between the three candidates, Sir John and the party will have a hard task to select the pair least eligible for the leadership. Sir Charles is able, but disreputable, Sir Leonard respectable, but weak in mind and body. Sir Alexander facile, but impulsive, lazy, and careless. That the latter should be said to have a chance because his competitors are better known is significant of the poor opinion in which the Conservatives hold the triumvirate. The deplorable position of the party is clearly shown by the fact that it cannot find a fourth mon in its maks likely to succeed as well as either of the three, and

willing to become Premier."

But a change has come over the spirit of the Globe's writer, and now, though Sir Charles Turrer is still considered disreputable, be is endowed with "ability, energy, and courage." Sir Leonard Thiley, it is now admitted, "might pass muster in quiet tames." Mr. Langevin is "adroit and industrious." Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who has often been devided, is "the strongest man." And Sir Alexander Campella, is "moderate," "sensible," and would "do for the country the best visible to him." Finally, we are told that—

"While there is cause to fear that the worst candidate will be chosen, there is some room for a hope that the best interests of the coun-try may be consulted, and the best element of the large Conservative minority gratified by Sr John's nomination of a successor." How gratifying this will be to the Preis going to resign makes us doubt more. Meantime let the public fact that the organ of Omosition that there are two men of promi-

mits that there is "a hope" that the suc ssor of Sir John will do the best pos for the country.

MR. BLAKE AND INDEPENDENCE. PERHAPS no public man, at once so fluent and clear in his utterances, has eyer been so wofully misunderstood as Mr. BLAKE. At the Montreal dinner he aired his crotchet of Imperial federation, and yet some of his admirers state that he was vehemently applauded be-cause his auditors read between the lines, and recognized in him an advocate of Canadian independence. The Montreal star claims him as the prophet of "Canada First," which, it appears, is once more to and activity the hostility to the do-not activity the hostility the hostility the hostility to the do-not activity the hostility the ho make its appearance as a party shibbo-leth. When we descend, however, to particulars, the old war-cry revamped would seem to be as hazy as it has always been. We are told that Canada must be commercially independent at all events, and yet, with a single exception, we are not aware of anything which prevents her being so. It is said that we must have power to frame our own tariffs; do we not possess that power, and is not the tariff of 1879 a standing evidence of the fact? Certainly, the Dominion does not nominally possess authority to conclude commercial treaties, nor is it possible to see how she can do so in form while the colonial tie remains. In practice, however, no commercial treaty is ever concluded by the parent State, where Canadian interests are involved, without the direct participation of the Government of this country. Sir ALEXANDER GAIR and the late Mr. Brown were severally sent to Washington as joint plenipotentiaries with the British ambassador to negotiate for a reciprocity treaty, and they framed the draft instruments

much as they pleased. much as they pleased.

In the cases of France and Spain, on the other hand, the fault did not lie with the Imperial Government, but with the Continental powers. England had no objection to our making any compact with them, but the other parties declined to make any separate treaty with, or in favour of, a colony. So that, in point of fact, to be commercially independent, in the sense advocated by Mr. Blake and the Star, advocated by Mr. Blake and the Star, must involve political independence. Is that why the Lower Canada Rouges so vociferously amplauded the Opposition leader? The Zollveren agitation, carried on chiefly by some western organs of the party, is of a piece with the cry for commercial independence. pendence, and it does not require much penetration to see that both movements are essentially of a disintegrating charac-ter. When we hear of "Canada First," the question naturally arises, What is Canada? Is it a congeries of provinces loosely thrown together, or a compact and solid

Dominion?

It does seem as if the Opposition were bent upon shivering the Confederation into fragments. Everywhere the spirit of sectionalism and isolation prevails in its ranks, and it would not be surprising if the issue in 1883 should prove to be, Shall there be any Dominion of Canada at all? not, Shall it be first or second? On all sides, from Halifax to Victoria, the Opposition as we have already remarked, is essentially a disintegrating power, and that being the case, the sight of Mr. BLAKE waving a banner with the strange device, "Canada" First," is one of the most ludicrous exhibitions yet afforded during his political harlequinade. The Star and its that the National Policy was a distinct assertion of the right of Canada to frame its own tariff; and so it was, but the right had been asserted before, and needed no special who protested against that policy simp because it was selfishly national and inco sistent with our colonial relations towards Great Britain? The Opposition, in 1879 and ever since, has strenuously advocated colonial dependence, not independence in any feasible sense. The latter we possess and the party protested against its asser-tion; is it not fair to conclude that when fion; is it not fair to conclude that when Mr. Blake vapours about commercial independence he is simply playing with his hearers, as he has frequently done when in the imaginative vein! It has often been remarked that the most attractions in a superpendent of the Caracteristics in the caracteristics in the caracteristics. tive portions in any speech of the Opposi-tion leader are those in which he means nothing. He only becomes dull when he

andeavours to appear practical.

At Montreal, with all these gay young democratic spirits about him, he was acute enough to give hints and scatter ambiguous voices which they might interpret at plea voices which they might interpret at pleasure. He dilated upon the Imperial federation crotchet, and in the next breath brought forth his nendescript "commercial independence," and the Montreal wouth were delighted. What could the leader mean at the home of L'Institut Canadien by talking about independence at all if he did not be a supported to the condense of the pendence at all, if he did not mean the real thing? So it appears they understand their doubtful oracle; but they mistook their man. . The gushing enthusiasts who hung upon Mr. Phake's honeyed lips at the Windsor have yet to learn that whenever he grows passionately eloquent it is be-cause he means absolutely nothing. With him it is the desert alone which blossoms as him it is the desert alone which blossoms as the rose; the cases are altogether barren and unfruitful. As they know more of the Opposition leader, they will discover that he is one of those generals who re-cruit on false pretences, wave banners they have no intention of bearing into action, and at last leading his forces where their ammunition will be wasted in mid-air.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S FUTURE. THE Opposition are greatly excited about Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S future in political life. It is stated that in a speech during the session he announced his intention to retire from the field. This is a misstatement. He did nothing of the kind. He simply referred, as all men, who are advanced in life, are accustomed to do on public occasions, to the probability of his not continuing in public life. And that modest commonplace, was immediately tor-tured into an announcement of his probable retirement. Sir John MacDonald is accustomed to use similar language.

row : but when he went back for rerow; but when he went back for re-election he was not opposed at all, and was elected by acclamation. He can be elected again; he has not much fear of that. The city of St. John has not seen better times for many years than now, and the tariff is the cause of the new prosperity. Our Opposition friends will do well not to place too much reliance on the defeat of Sir Leonard Tilly in St. John. Commercial constituencies in John. Commercial constituencies this or any country do not cheerfully ject a Minister, particularly a Mini whose life has been passed in such consti-tuencies, and who has the management of the tariff and the finances. It is true that the late Ministers were defeated at the genpolicy of the late Government, under whi the wealth and industries of the peop were rapidly melting away. Our Opposition friends are counting on an antagonism which does not exist outside of their own newspaper offices, and they will in good time discover their mistake.

JUDICIAL CHANGES. THE changes and promotions in

Judiciary made necessary by the death of Chief Justice Moss, are now complete. It was announced some days ago that Chancellor Spragge had been appointed to the position of Chief Justice Ontario. This appointment is one that the public and the legal profession have received with satisfaction. The new Chief Justice is learned, experienced, and eminently courteous : has the judicial faculty in a large degree, and will fill his position with honour to himselt and benefit to the country. He will pre-serve for the Banch that confidence of the serve for the Banch that confidence of the people which, in a Count of appeal particularly is an invaluable thing; and we venture to offer him our congratulations. The position of Chancellor thus made vacant has been filled by the appointment of Mr. James A. Boyd, Q.C. This also is an appointment which will receive the prompt and cheerful endorsement of the legal profession in Ontario. Mr. Boyd has, during his professional life, devoted himself with consummate nationed and industry, and consummate patience and industry, and more than common skill and success to the business of the Court of Chancery, the business of the Court of Chancery, making himself master of the principles and practice of Equity. For reasons other than this principal reason for his promotion, he will be acceptable to the people of Ontario. He is a native of Toronto. His father was well-known as one of the pioneers of higher education, and he himself was one of a band of able and industrious students who did credit to their instructors in many of the higher walks of life. A Liberal-Conservative in politics, but not an active of the higher walks of life. A Liberal-Conservative in politics, but not an active politician, he will naturally be acceptable to the dominant party. Thus, from every point of view, the appointment of the new Chancellor is to be looked at with satisfaction. We may congratulate the Government on having filled the vacant positions so wise and satisfactory a manner.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

An eminent counsel in a neighbouring province was accustomed, when the law and the facts were against him, to appeal to the jury to "despise petty technicalities and tricks of counsel," and to take a "broad and comprehensive view of the "question." Sir Francis Hincks in a lecture delivered on Friday night pursued a similar plan, but not, we think, with nt success. He began by deny that there was any special need why trained lawyers should have had charge of the case. He followed up his cruel reflection on the men of law by disposing shortly and peremptorily of the decision of the Court of Quebec. He satisfied his contempt of the legal profession by pointing out their differences of opinion. And then, by way, apparently, of proving the propriety of untrained laymen being given authority to decide the case, laid down the perfectly to decide the case, laid down the perfectly correct proposition that the boundary question was one depending on the correct interpretation of treaties and statutes.

Now this is just the rock on which the theory and the award of Sir Francis Hinges split. The question of the boundary is essentially a legal question. It is, moreover, a vexed and difficult legal question. And common sense, to which Sir Francis appeals, insisted that it should be settled by a legal tribunal. Above all things, the legal tribunal. Above all things, question is not a political one, yet the Opposition organs, and some at least of their leaders, are endeavouring to make it a political question. We shall not say that Sir Francis is aiding them in doing so; but when he insinuates that the present Government has in some way repudiated an Executive act of the late Government in regard to the boundary,

Government in regard to the boundary, he is somewhat open to that accusation. Mr. GLADSTONE would hardly have allowed himself to be accused of impropriety in refusing to preserve the "scientific fron-"tier;" and if the present Government do not accept the award of 1878, they are supported strongly by the confession of Sir Francis himself that the award did not define the true boundary, and by a report of a committee that the award did not define the true boundary, and by a report of a committee of the House of Commons, in which is said concerning the award: "Your committee "are of opinion that it does not de-"scribe the true boundary of Ontario. "It seems to your committee to be "inconsistent with any boundary line "ever suggested or proposed subsequent ever suggested or proposed subsequent to the treaty of Utrecht." The award of the arbitrators in 1878 was, in fact, based upon convenience, not on law. The claim to an extended boundary in the

of the claim to an extended boundary in the west for the province was made on grounds that had been abandoned in official practice for nearly half a century. The creation of the province of Manitoba disposed of a portion of the most extensive territorial demand. And when Sir Francis Hincks disposes so easily of the question, he ignores the obvious fact that other men as able as he, and more experienced in legal matters, see great difficulties in the way of settlement. The late Government made no serious attempt to settle the matter beyond obtaining the award, though it had been accurated since 1857 at least and had been

have been something practical in his lec-ture. But he leaves the whole matter as much a vexed question as ever.

TEMPERANCE AND THE CHURCHES.

A DEBATE in the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston on the Scott Act deserves more than a passing notice, beause it directly touches upon the right individual liberty within any Church. To our view, the moment any ecclesiastical body interferes with the freedom of voting. or pronounces upon questions which are distinctly connected with individual citizenship, it is travelling out of its sphere. It matters very little what the subjectmatter of the interference may be and there are enough and to spare of them in that shadowy borderland which connects Church and State—the less it is indulged in the better. It is singular that while Protestants complain of Roman Catholic interference in public matters much more closely connected with religion, they are sometimes so ready to use the authority of their governing bodies in a similar and far less justifiable way. All Catholics and many Protestants believe divorce, under many Protestants believe divorce, under any circumstances, to be not merely wrong, but distinctly opposed to the teaching of Scripture. We do not profess to share that opinion, but we can readily perceive that no man who holds it can conscientiously vote for a divorce bill, even as between two distincts who hold entirely connections. tirely opposite views.

But in such matters as the legal prohibi

tion of the liquor trade there can be no pretence for religious scruples. The intro-duction of prohibition into the Church courts is simply the secularization of them. Let it be admitted at once that it deals with a question of morality, and yet how much farther have we got? Is every much farther have we got? Is every moral question, so soon as it is made a political one, to be treated in a sectarian way? We have heard of ministers declaiming with all the vigour of an Opposition organ against "wickedness in high "places," by which was meant something done or left undone by Ministers of the Orown to which a moral twist could be given. In the matter of temperance legis-lation—and we are not now concerned with its merits—religious men are most certainly concerned; but Church bodies are not. As the Rev. Mr. Macpon-NELL forcibly put the matter, the Synod was not called upon to interfere, except as individual citizens. It is notorious that both clergy and laity in all Churches are divided upon the subject of prohibition, and its advocacy has not yet, so far as we know, een made a test of communion in any Why then should the ruling bodies of the thurches interfere when the Churches themselves are divided? Of course, in some localities the majority of Church members will, perhaps, be found on the side of sumptuary laws, partly from con-viction, partly from coercion, and very frequently because it is easier to glide with the fashionable current than to stem

it. But it is notorious that there are it. But it is notorious that there are large city congregations which, if polled, would give a majority against the proposal. Why should the presiding bodies venture to prescribe for them the course they should adopt as citizens? They certainly have no such right in fact, and certainly can show no warranty from

Be it observed that we are not discussir here either the justice, propriety, or advisability of prohibition. We simply assert that for the ruling body of any Church to direct its members in voting upon the question, and still more, to make a lobby to "watch" amendments like that of Senator Almon, is entirely unjustifiable. Principal Grant, with that broad comprehensiveness of view and essentially Catholic spirit which characterize him, might well wonder whether he was in a spiritual court or a political convention. The influence of the Church must be exerted in altogether a different way. Its sphere is moral, not political, and it has nothing to do with repressiv legislation in a collective capacity. no single communion is there a consensus of opinion on this sub-ject; and in addition to this, there this, there are special organizations to whom it appears a matter of duty to prosecute nis work. The result of interference from the Church courts or Synods is bad in two directions. It sets up a religious test which no body of men, not uninspired, has any right to enforce, and it tends to narrow the sphere of religious influence, by estranging multitudes who might be brought within its range. The Kingdom of Heaven did not come with "lobbying" in the courts of the CESARS ; it was lik eaven, hid in the meal till the whole be eavened. In other words, its influence i moral and spiritual, not carnal and political: It works in the heart, not in the

THE QUEEN AND LORD BEACONS-

FIELD. Ir would not be a wonderful thing if Queen Viotoria, who began her reign by a species of quarrel with the Tories regarding her retention of the Whig Ladies of the Bed-chamber, should conclude it by a species of quarrel with the Liberals on account of what is evi-dently a strong partiality for the policy and the memory of Lord BEACONSFIELD. The history of British Administrations conains many instances of strong personal likings and dislikings, on the part of the Crown, for particular Ministers. When Sir ROBERT WALPOLE disturbed the hero of Dettingen in his after-dinner nap, to tell him that his royal father was dead, and that he, the fat, little, fighting prince, was George the Second of the name and King of England - "dat is one big lie," said his not very gracious Majesty, who, however, rubbed the sleep from his eyes, put on his boots, and began to rule England. Ministers had, on the whole, little trouble with George IL, who oved punch better than politics, and

loved punch befter than politics, and countesses out of Herrenhausen better than business.

It was George III who made politics a business, and Ministries a study, and politicians his tools when he could. From the day he assumed the crown till the last day that reason was left him to think and scheme, he had strong personal likings and dislikings; but all were made subservient to the almost insane passion for per-Hyon Mr. Blake, who is yet a young man, qualifies accasionally his determination to remain in public life. All public men are naturally impelled to take cognizance of the accidents of political life and the wear and tear of human existence; but when a public man says, "probably is all not then be in public life," or some such expression, all semants people know what he means; it is only particularly and manufacture and disturbing the heart of finality. Nor does Sir Fassurs political status, he probably has less anxiety than his opponents on that subject. He was elected in 1878 after an exceedingly hard fight against men who had free-trade farancism, class interests, some lessing the sward or the report lead of many years and he rated and insulted and hated and many in their favour. His majority was nar
tempt to sward though it had been against men who had free-trade farancism, and a great per large and the matter beyond obtained the against men who and first-trade farancism, class interests, some lessing the sward or the report has the matter beyond obtained the committee to report has the measure of think and scheme, he had as the measure of think and scheme, he had the murder of the present Government have done at least as much as the measure of the probably in the last day that reason was left him to think and scheme, he had the murder of the present Government have done at least as much as there, he had the murder of the strong personal likings and dislikings; but all were made subservient to think and scheme, he had the murder of the strong personal likings and dislikings; but all were made subservient to think and under constraint. He almost insane passion for per sonal rule. He parted with Buyers remained the farm of the almost insane passion for per sonal rule. He parted with Buyers remained the probably has less an under constraint. He defined the same and the murder of the state and the mu

Fox most grossly. He flung vituperative epithets at Pirr. He deceived Lord Green VILLE. He destroyed Minister after Minister when it spited his purpose. Yet he was served as no king ever was served, by men such as no ruler of England had had since the time of ELIZABETH. GEORGE the Fourth and WILLIAM the Fourth had no

Fourth and William the Fourth had no personal likings of much consequence for their Ministers, though the brilliant race of men descended into their time.

During the early part of Queen Victorial's reign her personal fondness for Lord Melbourne kept her in the wake of Whig traditions; but the influence of the Prince kept the Crown from partisanship, though it seems to have given the Queen's mind an impetus in the direction of Conservatism, which eulminated in the strongly accentuated policy of increasing, not the power, but the prestige of the Crown, which was adopted by Lord Beaconspield and approved by the Queen. It is not wonderful that the Queen should grieve for Lord Beaconspield. He was a loyal and ful that the Queen should grieve for Lord Beaconspield. He was a loyal and admiring subject and sawant. He carried on the "Queen's Government" with a constant respect for the Crown, and aimed always to make the monarch the central figure in the pageant of his Imperial policy. Her Majesty never liked Lord Palmers for. It is said she does not like Mr. Gladstone. There is nothing very remarkable in this. Lord Palmers for was always disobeying and bolting. Mr. Gladstone is always sure to force the hand of the Crown. It was Lord Beaconspilled's the Crown. It was Lord BEACONSFIELD's happier tact that enabled him to take new happier tact that enabled him to take new departures without startling the Orown, and to increase the prerogative without startling the people. It is to be hoped that her Majesty will not, however, allow a very natural regard for so great a man to disturb her relations with Ministers sup-ported in Parliament and by the people.

WORKMEN AND WAGES. ALL over the Dominion there is a species of agitation on the subject of wages. Workmen of various grades have been asserting their claims to an advance in wages, in view of the general activity in business, and of the unusual demand for labour. It is perfectly useless to expect freedom from such agitations. They are centuries old. The men who, as members of Trades Unions, are working together here in Toronto, are but reproducing in an imperfect form the action of the Guilds of three and four centuries ago. If we could feel that the Trades Unions of to-day were as active and earnest in encouraging a good system of earnest in encouraging a good system of apprenticeship in every trade, in insisting on good conduct and good workmanship in their members, and in guarding the honest nature of all work done for wages by members of their various crafts, we should feel a more perfect confidence in the future operations of such institutions. As it is, we notice with pleasure that the agi-tations for increase of wages have been car-ried on within the limits of law and order, and have not in any case that has come under our notice overstepped the limits of fair play. That the demands should be in most cases acceded to, after not unnatural delay, is a sign of the times that we hall with approval. Capital is now having a fair opportunity of profit, and is taking advantage of it. It is not unnatural that Labour should desire to secure its advantage also. The fact that Labour is agitating without bitterness and that Capital is conceding without fear of ruin, is a fact we recognize with satisfaction. It is with satisfaction, too, that we publish the

following letter: " To the Editor of The Mail. joiners of Toronto, we desire to express our appreciation of the straightforward reports given by The Man, of the various meetings that have been held in connection with the movement for the advance of two and a half movement for the advance of two and a half cents per hour, which from all reports gathered has been almost universally given in the city. In bringing this movement to a close we hope that any unpleasantness that may have arisen during the struggle may be forgotten, and we trust that the season of 1881 may prove a profitable one for both employers and employes.

"On behalf of the Committee,

"Toronto, May 9." THE MAIL has not specially endeavoured to advance the claims or interests of any one class. It has endeavoured to be fair, im-partial, accurate, and just, both in its re-ports and comments. That it has succeeded in its object this letter shows. There is a certain air of true manliness and frankness about the letter which, as it expresses the sentiments of one of the most intelligent of all the operative classes, is an earnest of good-will and co-operation between Capital and Labour in advancing the true interests of the country.

SOUTH AMERICAN CONFEDERA-

TION. THE despatches of the past few days have contained hints of a proposed policy of a confederation of the various South American Republics. No subject could be more interesting. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies; and when public affairs arrive at a certain point of desperation a remedy must be found.

No position could be more desperate than that of the majority of the South American States. When Mr. CANNING recognized the revolted colonies of Spain, and by doing so dealt a fatal blow to the Holy Alliance, he was proud of his work. It is doubtful if his pride would have continued had he lived long enough to witness the progress of the republics to anarchy. Since the day when these Spanish colonies revolted from the parent country, and left the once haughty monarchy mourning "like Judges of her vanished Imperial the vestiges of her vanished Imperial splendour, not one of them has had peace, order, or prosperity. The accidents of European politics which drove the Imperia family of Portugal to Brazil, gave that country a chance of settled government, public order, progress in wealth, and recognition among the useful powers of the civilized world. Among the other States there ized world. Among the other States there has been no peace. In each of them it has been as in the stage directions of "Hamlet"—a struggle, in which Hamber stabs Larres, and Larres stabs Hamler. One faction has succeeded another in the plunder of the State and the murder of its opponents. Each State has waged war against the other; and Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic have become so mixed up in the bloody contests that have begun out of nothing and ended in nothing but bloodshed and waste of resources, that the average reader would be puzzled to say off-hand which of them is at peace or which

example of the United States was a fascinating and fatal example to Colonies that
had not the means of imitating it with consistency and success. Out of bloodshed
and bitter experience; out of devastation
and disaster; out of terror and tears—
these people may win the wisdom and selfcontrol which are essential to the stability
of States. But nothing in their past histery warrants us in concluding that with so
imperfect a civilization as they possess, their ory warrants us in concluding that with so mperfect a civilization as they possess, their reater experiment would prove a com-leter success than their efforts at repub-

THE REVENUE FOR APRIL. THE revenue returns for the month of April from the principal ports are as favourable as the returns of previous months have been. The figures are as

follows:

Totals \$1,969,099 \$2,284,560 Increase.... \$ 315,461 The total of the year will be complete in two months, and we shall have an opportunity of comparing the Finance Minister's estimates with the receipts. It should not be forgotten that these monthly statements do not include the whole actual revenue of the month, but only that part—of course the great part—which has reached the

treasury. EDITORIAL NOTES

The Montreal Witness believes in confes sion. It says, speaking of the Quebec Grits:-The Liberals might just as well acknowledge that they have no principles, and only want place."

The Kingston Whig thinks that an honest man like Mr. Mackenzie should decline the onour of knighthood in order to escape bad company, which is rather rough on Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Albert Smith.

The local Liberal papers come to hand with paragraphs after the following fashion: "The Globe announces itself an independent journal; the Liberal party is to be congratulated." How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child. The last speech of Lord Beaconsfield was a

protest against the abandonment of Candahar. I'wo days after the Earl's death the news flashed across the wires that the Union Jack had been hauled down from the citadel of Candahar and that the British troops had left the city. When a man opposes the National Policy

on the ground that it causes him to lose money, the Reform papers point out that he is animated solely by patriotic motives; but when another person says he supports the National Policy because without it he would lose money, he is at once branded as un-patriotic and selfish. Mr. Crouter's election in East Northumber

land is to be protested on the grounds of bribery. The Liberal-Conservatives in deciding upon entering the protest have acted wisely if they have evidences of corruption. No man who has gained an election by bribery, personal, or through agents, has a right to a seat in the House of Commons of Canada. The Mitchell Recorder has nominated Mr.

Jas. Trow, M.P., to a position in the Cabinet should there be a change of Government at the next general election. The nomination is an excellent one. There is no man in the party who is more deserving of a Cabinet office than Mr. Trow; but it must be confessed that the gentleman's candidature very previous.

There was an election in West Cheshire fortnight ago, and a Conservative candidate was elected. The Liberals were routed, but they announced, as they announce here when the majority is against them, that they had secured what they call "a great moral victory." A few more such triumphs for morality, and the Conservatives will be called to power.

People who have given Reform writers credit for originality in view of the romances they publish, with Conservative statesmen as the deep-dyed villains of the plot, have been giving credit where no credit is due, for the Gaulois, a Parisian paper, originated the idea, and is now publishing a series of novels with living public men and celebrated women as neroes, heroines, and villains.

'An English newspaper advocates the pass age of a bill regulating the predictions of meteorologists, and restraining them from inflicting bad weather upon the unoffending British Isles. We in Canada are blessed with the presence of gentlemen who announce the weather before it arrives; but we cannot see that any advantage will be gained by bringing on a conflict between the law and

The Kingston Whig, by a process of reason ing peculiar to itself, proves that, because workingmen are asking for and are getting higher wages, "faith has been broken with them in the matter of that increased pros-perity which they were to be the first to en-joy under the glorious fraud and fizzle known as the National Policy." Faith has been broken with them, certainly. They were promised good times, but they are enjoying a higher degree of prosperity than they ex-

The North Ontario Reform convention rejected Mr. Card because, as Mr. Jones said, that gentleman was "a little on the blow; but it nominated Mr. Bigelow because the impression prevailed that he could raise the wind. There is an immense difference from a party point of view between blowing and raising the wind. The one operation means talk; the other money. The question is, What does the party want with money in North Ontario? Can Mr. Wheler, M.P., who is assisting in the election and promises who is assisting in the election and promise a Reform majority of 400, explain?

modesty undervalues its own opinions. There is nevertheless sound sense in its observation that Mr. Paxton, having the shrievalty of the county of Ontario in his pocket, is violating all the canons of propriety by openly canvassing for one of the two gentlemen now in the field for the representation of North Ontario. Mr. Paxton has accepted office under the Crown, and if the Ontario Government, which objected to a provincial officer interfering in municipal matters, desires to preserve an appearance of consistency, it should suggest to Mr. Paxton the desirability of his labstaining from exercising a sheriff's influence during the ensuing contest. is nevertheless sound sense in its observation

The policy of the Conservative party in England has been briefly outlined. It will be to strengthen the ties which bind the colto strengthen the ties which bind the col-onies to the mother country, to seek once more for England its natural alliances in Eu-rope, to elevate the condition of industry without encouraging the competition of the foreigner, to conciliate Ireland by justice, to defend the Empire with firmness, and to dis-tinguish between economy and cheese-paring. All this is what the Morning Post, with a plagiarism of which Sir John Macdonald might justice complain, calls "the National

the next general election the Imperial N. P. will be an elephant of such proportions that it may fairly be expected to carry the Tory party into power.

The East Durham Reformers are already iscussing the merits of the gentlemen who are anxious to run in the Reform interest as andidates for the seat in the Local Legislature made vacant by the death of Mr. Rose-vear; and the Bort Hope Guide, affecting to lead the party, has nominated Mr. Redford as its candidate. Mr. Redford may be a very good man personally, but he is one of those stalwart Grits whose sentiments do not harmonize with the views of genuine Liberals. The Liberals want a Liberal candidate: but the Liberals want a Liberal candidate; but the Liberal candidate whom the Liberals want curtly told by the Guide, which has evidently lent itself to the promotion of the interests of a clique, that his "little game of bluff won't wash." It will be surprising if the Liberals allow the clique to run the party.

It appears that Mr. Blake has abandoned his intention of visiting Manitoba; and more's the pity, for a trip to the North-West would give the leader of the Opposition broader and more intelligent views regarding the capa-bilities of the territory. A man requires to see a country before he can express a really sound opinion with reference to it. Take Six Richard Cartwright, He was unable to give a favourable opinion of the North-West until he visited it; and no sooner did he get there than he expressed his appreciation in the most practical manner possible, namely, by pur-chasing not a few of the acres of land which chasing not a few of the acres of land which were at that time unappropriated. One difficulty which Mr. Blake would have to encounter if he went to Manitoha would be this.—He would have to shape his policy to suit his friends in the province in which he is banquetting, and if he made a speech in Winnipeg, it would have to be on the whole not

We publish elsewhere an extract from Hon-Mr. Caron's speech at Montreal. It seems to us to contain every element that could adorn the speech of a Minister of the Organ who is the speech of a Minister of the Crown who is ambitious of making a mark in the public life of the country. That the Minister of Militia should be possessed by a strong sympathy for the militia force is very necessary and that he should have a command of all possible information in regard to its history is equally desirable. Hon. Mr. Caron exhibits both the sympathy and the knowledge we mention. His review of the military past of the country is interesting and eloquent. And his avowed policy of excluding politics from the management of the force, and his reasonable and moderate statement of his demands as a Minister on the public treasury for the purposes of his department, will win him the respect of all reasonable and intelligent men.

Our Winnipeg correspondent contributed two items in a recent despatch which are of some moment. Portage la Prairie is going to give a bonus of \$100,000 to obtain the location of the workshops of the North-Western railway. Gladstone, another ambitions town, will vote on the 12th May on a proposition to give \$75,000 for the same road. Now, for week after week during the late session the week after week during the late session the Opposition people continued to rail at the "enormous" value of the exemption of the road-bed of the railway from taxation, to complain in advance of the grievances which would be felt by the people, and to threaten grave-public disturbances in the future. Yet, as a commentary on these Opposition notions, we find two hitherto insignificant towns appropriate all lineages to instances the commentary of the second sections. expressing an apparent willingness to give \$175,000 as a bonus to obtain the presence of a railway in their locality. Opposition buba railway in their locality. Opposi bles burst very easily and very soon.

The Reform doctrine, that every man who annot agree to the principles of the Grit party is utterly destitute of all the better ualities of human nature, is amusingly reerred to by a writer in the Boston Globe, who says: "Some of the Opposition denounce Sir John so heartily that the guileless and innocent tourist travelling along the Canadian John enter at a convenient station and carry off the valuables of the passengers after the most approved style of the modern bandit." This may appear to be a fancy picture, but it is not half so ridiculous as some Reform is not half so ridiculous as some Reform statements. For instance, a paper called the Bobcaygeon Independent endeavours to impose upon the credulity of its readers by stating that "Tupper and Galt are both at the monetary conference for the purpose of seizing any loose metal that may be floating around." One thing is certain, there is precious little mettle in the man who would make such a charge of hardeness in leading. such a charge, Indulgence in slander pro-

Of course the Ontario branch of the Reform party has a right to trim on the trade question if its members feel that way inclined. but it would add to the dignity of the probut it would add to the dignity of the proceeding if the party press would avoid conflicting statements regarding the operation. Says one section of the press. "We made a mistake in inscribing free trade on our baneners at the last general election;" says the other section, "We challenge the Conservatives to show that we have ever been anything but incidental protectionists." The observation of the first faction is the reply to the challenge of the second. The difficulty the party has to keep itself unanimous on the trade question is one of the curiosities of modern politics. By some mistake, the proposal of the Ontario branch to throw Bastiat overboard was not made known in Halifax in time to prevent the publication by the Nova time to prevent the publication by the Nova Scotia organ of an intimation that the Re-formers if they got into power would so re-arrange the tariff as to make it unprofitable for manufacturers to carry on business. Perhaps, after all, the Nova Scotia organ is right. Should the Reformers get into power they would no doubt disturb trade and interfere with our Canadian industries.

One of the numerous advantages which will One of the numerous advantages which will be derived from the completion of the Pacific railway will be the comparatively easy communication which will be afforded with the beautiful Province of British Columbia. Unfortunately in this part of Canada British Columbia is not appreciated, a circumstance arising, no doubt, from the derogatory remarks which unenquiring politicians have made regarding it. Of the provinces it has the largest area, the tallest pines, the loftiest mountains, the most valuable minerals, the mildest climate, and the largest share of Chinamen. Of course the presence of Ah Chinamen. Of course the presence of Ah Sing and Wo Emma cannot be considered in Sing and Wo Emma cannot be considered in all respects a very great advantage; but it gives a good character to the province, because it is well known that wherever Celestials live there must be a Paradise. A Toronto man, evidently of means, has written to Victoria to enquire the character of the British Columbian winters, the expense of living, and the percentage obtainable upon investments. The reply he receives in the Colonist is that the climate is the loveliest in the world, that in the middle of April the fruit trees were in blossom, that in winter the thermometer has fallen to zero only once inten years, that living is rather dearer than it is in the East, that rents are low, and that money can be invested at eight per cent, on real estate, and at from ten to twelve per cent, on abort loans. The pucture is a pleasing one, and is full of interest for the man of means.

OBITUARY NOTES.

We regret to record the death of Mr. John Roseyear, M.P.P., which occurred on Thursday last at his home at Port Hope. The decessed gentleman was exceedingly popular with both parties in the Legislature, and his speeches, which scarcely exceeded two or three per session, were full of sound sense and good humeur. He was returned for East Durham in 1875, and re-elected at the last general election by a majority of 200 votes. In politics he was a staunch Liberal-Conservative.

SPORTS AND PASTI The Homer Independent

Show.

THE VARIOUS TRIALS OF

CATHARINES, May 10 .- W at Homer to-day, and was eminently ful, the exhibition of animals being of a superior class. The attendance hat it would put many a larger blush, and the weather fine, but un hot for this time of the year and windy, raising up clouds of dust to the eyes, nose, ears, and mouths living thing on two or four feet. I was called "independent," because not connected with the local agricultany other society. It was really into the foreruper of more ambitious to come afterwards, the idea of a nu gentlemen being to initiate a move wards the establishment of a and driving association in this in connection with which negotiating forward for the purchase of thirty-seven acres within the city where a good mile track is to be the Homer track being only half a mithough called a show, the affair parto windy, raising up clouds of dust the Homer track being only half a mithough called a show, the affair parto of the nature of a trotting meeting, a very creditable one too. There werever, some magnificent specimens draught and general purpose horses, very fair carriage horses on exhibitue extent of the show will be understood to the show will hundred entries, including all the mals in this horse-loving section. THE BACING.

or trials of speed, commenced about two by the

UNTRIED STALLION CLASS being called before the judges to giv of their quality. The trials were the in three round the half-mile track horses responded to the summons, Mr. J. H. Stull's Chemung Chief, M Carroll's Forest Mambrino, and Gould's St. Lawrence, jr. The lationed horse is a fine-looki mal, bearing traces of qualover him, but unfortunately was out of condition, and did not show u as he might have done. Chemun the property of a farmer, and entirained for the track, won two strain handly, and captured the first prize a handsome brown, of uncertain bree is said to be Hambletonian stock. It about 154, and certainly looks and r about 15%, and certainly looks and if he had some strains of excellent him. Forest Mambrino, the winne second prize, is also a good-lookin but he lacks the Chief's years, being years old, while Chemung has seen in half a score of summers go by, creased age it is reasonable to ex come increased speed.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOADSTER CLA After the untried stallions had 'l through with the 4-year-old roads were asked to show what they could Cameron's gr. f. [Winifred, A. Ridc. Fides, and T. Brown's ch. f. M c. Fides, and T. Brown's ch. f. M came to the scratch. At the start in trial Maggie B went right away other two and captured the hea showing some very pretty trotticlean pair of heels to the horse that here in last year's celt-stakes. Fatter acting rather badly once of dropped three or four lengths behi Winifred close after him. The trial resulted exactly the same as Maggie getting a poor send off, but e Maggie getting a poor send off, bute a capital burst of speed with the firs ments. Fides ran very cons but could not decrease the which the little, chestaut filly lost in opening between them. Wini again third.

Maggie B., the winner of the first this class, is a not over-handsome da Caledonia Chief and the mother of B. a vonnenter that showed 2.40

ter that showed 0 40 ford last year. Action is better to looks, and Maggie has a fine open gives promise of developing into apeedy animal. She won her firstay at a 2.42 clip, and her second at doing each half-mile in half this time.

GREEN FOUR-YEAR-OLDS. Next the green four-year-olds withrough their paces, Messrs. De Pot Boyle, B. Gould, F. Wilson, and R. Boyle, B. Gould, F. Wilson, and K. each bringing out candidates for hon in the case of the two preceding coin this, the winner of the finaccomplished the trick in two straig a handy little grey gelding owned Boyle and sired by that useful Boyle and sired by that useful Donglas, now making the season Toronto district, doing the trick eas DePotti's grey galding, a son of Scott, was second in the first trial in the next, a chestaut stallion owner Gould being third in the first and the second. Mr. Wilson's horse win each, and Mr. Mitchell's setired first trial.

FREE-FOR-ALL STALLIONS. Only two responded to the cry for all stallions, namely, Mr. D. Gi known chestnut Fulton, and Mr plucky brown Chemung Chief, winn first prize for untried stallions. A faresulted in both horses going round resulted in both horses going round and Chemung Chief coming in ahea pressed by Fulton. The next send genuine, and Fulton cut out the rate of speed that sent the Chief all Mr. Gillis' horse winning in the manner, covering the half mile in 1.1 Chief after this retired from the con Fulton was awarded first prize.

Now came a very interesting of tween teams driven by Messrs. B. Griffith, J. H. Stull, and A. Brow last named gentleman held the ribi Alexander and mate. Alexander all over Canada and in the Northe as one of the best and handsomest t as one of the best and nandsomest to the Dominion. He has a record of but has often privately shown better. Unfortunately he does a appear on the race track at is kept entirely by his owner for priv-ing. His appearance to-day was du-bis owner's desire to further the int the promoters of the exhibition, by his sympathy with the object Alexander was sadly handicapped mate, who no more had his turn of significant the rhinoceros has the horsels. Still ed as he must necessarily have be antics of his companion, Alexander all his old method of going and handsome as ever. As a matter of inever intended that Alexander and should compete for a prize, but a should merely give an exhibition, were won by a pair of iron greys, driven by R. Mr. A. Griffith's pair capturing the prize, and Mr. Gould's the third. Alexander and mate, nor Mr. Stateonsisting of the hardly worked Chief and a daughter of his own, the second heat. The trials were merely supported the second heat. the promoters of the exhibiton, by the second heat. The trials were no best two in three, and were won James' pair, who move well together and 3.10 respectively.

TWO-YEAR-OLDS. A trial of speed between two-year lowed, in which the youngsters figure derfully well, going round the track

THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS. In the three-year-old class a swued by Mr. C. Miller, a brown g longing to Mr. J. H. Stull, a black it by Mr. Nester, and a bay filly be Mr. Julian by Mr. Nester, and a bay filly be.
Mr. Julian figured. The tri
half-mile beats, best two i
and were won easily by Mr. Mil
aughter of Douglas out of a Niaga
pion mare, an offspring of Mr. Joh
stallion, thus winning for the se
ay. Mr. Miller's filly is a
an ereature with rather sails