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THE WEEKLY MAIL

The rate of ordinary advertising is 25 cents per the of solid nonparell. Ine of solid nonparell CONDENSED ADVERTREEMENTS. — Situations Yacant, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles, Houses to Let, Property: Wanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted, Busi-ness Chances, Lost or Found, Personal: Twenty words or less, 50 cents each insertion; each ad-ditional word, 24 cents.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation of any paper published in the Dominion of

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for he receipt of subscriptions and advertisements he receipt of subscriptions and survey accurate monTRRAL-Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets, A. MoKim. Agent. HALIFAX. N. S.-197 Hollis street. H. A. ennings, Agent. HAMILTON-59 James street north. Lance HAMILTONERA ed Bros, Agenta LONDON, Ont.-Richmond street, corner Carling, E. A. Taylor & Co., Agenta, NEW YORE -36 Union Square, Brentan NEW TORE -36 Union Square, Brentan TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 5. 1581

MR PETER IMRIE AGAIN.

MR. PETER IMEIE publishes in the Glasgow News of April 18th a letter which resembles in some respects the speech recently delivered by Mr. BLAKE. Mr. BLARE's speech, so far as it touched upon North-West and Pacific railway topics, had evidently been prepared either in total ignorance or wilful avoidance of every fact that had occurred in relation to these subjects since the close of the session. The hon. gentleman appeared to have gotten his speech by heart (" he has a heart, and " gets his speeches by it "), and was unable to receive a new impression or interpolate a new sentence. Mr. PETER IMRIE's letteris of a similar character. It was written under the influence of Opposition sensations ; i dated Halifax, 25th March ; and as it ap pears in the Glasgow News of two weeks ago, reads now very foolish indeed. Mr. ago, reads now very toolaan indeed. Mr. Imans says that he formerly reported in favour of the North-West as a favourable region for profitable farming, because the Government was building the Pacific rail-way, and would be in a position to check monopoly in any direction. But he says

"The expected Government outlet having now been handed over to almost the very same extortionate people who own the present outlet, their existing monopoly is of course

for a time to the reasonable proposition for a re-adjustment of the duties; and when Sir RICHARD CARTWARGHT granted by order-in-Council an advantage of twenty-five centaper 100 lbs. to the reliners, the Globe did not condemn the act as vil-lainous. Now the object of the Govern-ment in this business of grinding in bond is the same as the refining of sugar; the object is to encourage the establishment and extension of the business of grinding flour and growing wheat in Canada. To effect this object, a duty, which has been called a "tax," was placed on wheat and flour. But in order to give efficient protection to the millers, and enable them to keep their mills going at all convenient seasons, they ware per-mitted to grind American wheat in bond, provided they exported the equivalent in ant of the duties; and mitted to grind American wheat in bond, provided they exported the equivalent in flour. Some millers think they should be granted permission to export an equiva-lent of Canadian flour for the American wheat imported ; and contend that this would benefit the millers, whose mills would be kept going, and the farmers, whose yield of wheat would find at times a readier local market among the millers, to supply the impersive demand for exporta-tion to the amount of the quantity of American wheat imported in bond. The question is one that has already re-ceived much attention from Hon. Mr. BowELL, and will no doubt be reconsidered, if he deems it necessary to make a change.

BOWELL, and will no doubt be reconsidered. if he deems it necessary to make a change. We may take it for granted that the demand for the American wheat is but a temporary demand, as when we hegin to receive in large quantities the hard strong wheat of our own North-West, which is superior to the Minnesota wheat now in so much demand, there will be an end of the agitation because there will be an end of the gause of it. Meanwill be an end of the cause of it. time it is obvious that a rather serious question is agitated. The question is not one between local interests of millers and millers, or millers and farmers, but be-tween the millers of Canada and the nillers of the United States. The Canadian millers in effect complain that in being compelled to export an equivalent of American flour, in fact the actual product of the wheat unported, they are compelled to work at a loss in competition with American millers, whose sales are made in Canada at such through rates of freight as render the duty no obrates of freight as render the duty no ob-stacle to business of the kind we have mentioned. This being the case, a large amount of capital being invested in mills in Canada; such mills being the nucleus of great industries of subordinate or con-tributory character; and an apparently strong claim for consideration having been made out, in the very direction of the Government's policy, we feel cartain that the claims of the millers will receive renewed and serious consideration. All classes have had reason to know that the Minister of Customs never shirks a duty nor escapes from a difficulty, and he may be trusted to decide justly on this matter within the limits allowed him by law, and doubt it. under control of the general National Policy of the Government

UTILIZING THE N. P. THERE is one thing that must afford a

good deal of pain to the well-regulated Opposition mind, as it is expressed in the leading organs of the party. No amount of denunciation of the N. P. seems able to

lation Mr. TROW opinion of the country was I than Mr. MACKENZIE's, but higher who had listened to his leader's depreci tion of it, was not prevented trom chasing certain acres on speculation for the use of his sons. Mr. WISER, with good deal of foresight and enterprise, is realizing now the dream of his lifetime in the establishing of a large cattle ranche in the realizing now the dream of his lifetime in the establishing of a large cattle ranche in the Canadian North-West. Mr. JONES, of Halifax, after sacrificing his principles in regard to the best means of retaining and developing the West India trade, when he entered a Government which refused to entertain his views, is now, amongst others reasoning a considerable profit out of others, reaping a considerable profit out of the legislation of this Government, and he was in fact the first man to land a cargo of raw sugar in Montreal after the passing of the tariff which his press was daily denouncing. We find in the papers the advertisement of the Merritton Cotton Mills, which con-tains the following sentence : "The recent legislation of the Parliament of Canada, by which additional duties were imposed upon cotton goods coming into the country, has had the effect of very largely increasing the demand upon the existing Can-adian cotton mills, and it is believed there is an excellent opening now for additional manu-factories of each goods as are already being made, as well as for the production of many fabrics in daily use not yet made in the counter " country This is perfectly true ; and it means that This is perfectly true ; and it means that there is greater opportunity than ever for the profitable investment of capital and the profitable employment of labour. But what makes the thing more noticeable, and in harmony with all we have said proviously, is this—that one of the names offered by the company as references is that of Mr. JAMES NORME, ex-M. P., who, however he might in private have believed in pro-tection, was one of those who opposed the National Policy to the last ditch. These things illustrate very clearly a sim-ple problem of economy. The laws of business, the currents of commerce, are ple problem of economy. The laws of business, the currents of commerce, are stronger than political prejudices; ten per cent. in the pocket discounts declarations of "ruin" in the press ; and the country will never listen seriously to men who pro-pose to destroy the tariff and subvert the policy under which alone the present favourable opportunities for busines terprise could have arisen in Canada.

not is this __it suggests reflection ng to conclusions unfavourable to him and party. Let us take his union of inellect first. We have but lately been discussing, with some amusement on our part, and some sense of irritation on the part of "Liberals," the extraordinary stream of "Liberais," the extraordinary differences of opinion existing amongst a party much given up to political hysteria. The Grit organs boast of the variety of opinion; Mr. BLARE advises a unity of intellect. The party organs proclaim their pride in a freedom which enables them to pride in a freedom which enables them to think wrongly and to write rashly, and to entertain notions of "reforms" which no human being expects to see accomplished; but their leader still advises a union of intellect. If he finds union in disunion, if they think disunion herds to union they have a described union in disunion, if they think disunion leads to union, then let leader and party be happy together in their singular philosophy. But the average sense of the country understands that union of action or harmony of thought is not to be found in the ranks of the "Reform" party, and that consequently no consistent, dignified, or successful policy can ever be maintained by such a party either in power or in Oppo-sition. The country has seen that party in both situations ; and shiftiness, feeble-ness, and petulance have been their chief intellectual characteristics. intellectual characteristics. Next as to nationality. Nothing could be less characteristic of the Grit party than a desire for the establishment of national

a desire for the establishment of national institutions, the propagation of national feeling, or the following out of a national policy. Every attempt that has been made to break up the Union has had the patron-age of the Grit leaders and their party and organs. And in every part of the Do-minion, those who are still out of tune with the Confederation, and desirous of destroying it still, will be found to be the foremost friends of the present Opposition foremost friends of the present Opposition. If Mr. BLAKE goes on his pro If Mr. BLAKE goes on his pro-jected tour in the Eastern Pro-vinces, he will be surrounded from first to last by men who still openly curse the Confederation, who declare that the only protection they want is "protection "against Canada," and whose services for the Government of the country, when it was ruled by the late Government, were culy retained by offices and contracts. Their interest in the Confederation was limited to the amount they could extrac from the treasury. Within a few weeks we have read Mr. BLAKE's own sneers at the French judiciary and jurisprudence of the province of Quebec, his depre-ciatory views of the Quebec bar, and his cold objections to honour ing one of the most liberal of French-Canadian statesmen; and within a lew days we have read in the leading organ of the party sneers and insinuations as to the prospects of "French domination." Do these things look as if in the "Lib-eral" party the feeling for the common nationality was strong and earnest ? We Mr. BLAKE must feel in his heart that his appeal for union, as citizens of a common country, and union on Liberal principles, was necessary to be made, because he saw that in his party there was no national sentiment, and no union of opinion.

> THE IRISH LAND BILL. DURING the present week the debate on the second reading of this important measure has been proceeded with. It may,

sure has been proceeded with. It may, prevent well-known individual members of the party from taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by the National Policy for reaping reasonable profit on business investments, rendered possible and profitable by the National Policy alone. When Sir Richard Carrwritter went into the North-West, after having heard Mr. MACKENZIE curse it with a grievous curse, he was not deterred from investing a part of his means in a small and speculation. Mr. Trow, whose

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 188 ed up, and his out him after his Westminster chinery at hand ; and if rep

machinery at hand ; and if report speak truly, Mr. GLADSTONE, not contented with the Circuit Courts, is devising readler and more expeditious agencies. What more can be done? Of course the Land Leaguers will not be satisfied unless the tenant be judge in his own case, and left to decide whather he shall pay a fair rent or no rent at all. Mr. DinLor's speech in Tipperary already shows that he and his colleagues protest against the title of the owners to any proprietory rights at all. Eviction for non-payment of rent is quite as heirnows as in it their eyes as eviction from cupidity or caprice. Mr. PARNEL at Cork protested that the fair rent would be altogether too high, on the very same ground as the Times protested that it would be too low. He, of course, opposes emigration, because that would lighten the strain upon the land, and put an end to agitation. The Leaguers have suddenly begun to take a deep interest in the labourers and cottiers, now that their complaints as to the temants are likely to be made futile. And if the lower class should be relivered there are he to doubt complaints as to the tenants are likely to be made futils. And if the lower class should be relieved, there can be no doubt they would put in a good word for the pigs. The violent language used by Mr. DILLON is conclusive proof that the Leaguers feel themselves in dan-ger, not so much of arrest, which he at all events richly deserves, as of losing their precious trade in discontent and orime. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. PARNEL has one story to tell at Birming-ham and Manchester, and another at Cork. In the House of Commons he will, it is said, make no opposition to the second reading of the bill, and probably, after making a number of impracticable mo-tions in committee, will go to Ireland, sup-posing the measure to pass the Lords, per-fectly satisfied with himself, and ready to persuade his dupes that, after all, half a loaf is better than no bread.

THE CENSUS.

It is impossible to understand why the Opposition press should endeavour to les n advance the value of the census, taken at great cost, with much care, and with all ppliances and means for arriving at correct returns of our possessions and popula-tion. In a recent issue we exposed one flagrant mistake or misstatement regarding the manner in which the native population s being registered ; and as we referred our contemporaries to the very page of the volume of the last census in which the volume of the last census in which the table of "Canadians" is to be found, and explained the schedule which is being filled up by the enumerators, we did think that ordinary intelligence would suffice to save the press from further mis-takes or misstatements of the kind we have indicated. But it appears to be part of a settled policy to depreciate the value of the census returns, and to inoculate public opinion with a doubt as to their accuracy. It is again asserted that persons are not opinion with a doubt as to their accuracy It is again asserted that persons are no registered as born in this country. Again we say this is absurdly, if not maliciously untrue. The table given in the first vol ume of the census of 1871 - contain columns for the "Canadian" popula tion; the word "Canadia" is bracketer

about him after his Westminster escapades. Bither their perceptions were too dull to appreciate his casulatry, or their moral feelings waremore delicate than their repre-sentative's conscience. In April, 1880, he was elected by a majority of 758, polling no less than 3,980 votes. On the 9th ultimo he was only returned by a majority of 132, and polled only about 3,437 votes. So that about four hundred of his sup-porters, unwilling to support a Conserva-tive, stayed away from the polls. It may well be that at the next election Mr. BEADLATCH will find himself out in the cold.

BEADLAUGH will find himself out in the cold. Sir STATFORD NORTHCOTE's motion that the oath should not be administered was carried against the Government by a considerable majority. The House, how-ever, was not a full one, and here again there is evidence that religious Liberals are not disposed to aid the troublesome member. The Conservative leader's motion was based upon the facts of last session, and we admit that there is some plansibil-ity in the objection that it is not proper to go back upon former declarations of opin-ion. Mr. BEADLAUGH has chosen to stul-tify himself by paltering with his con-science. But with that moral question the House can acarcely deal. He stands as a new member, precisely in the same position as the late Viscount AMBELLEY, who was an atheist and yet took the oath. There is no provision of law according to which the oath can be refused to any member-elect who professes his willingness to take it. One of the ROTHSCHILDS or Mr. BEIGHT would have been admitted at any time, on his swearing " on the truth of a Christian," and enoury into the oninjons of either would have been admitted at any time, on his swearing "on the truth of a Christian," and enquiry into the opinions of either would not have been entertained. Mr. BRANLAUGH'S conscience is more elastic than theirs, and if he is willing to swal-low his acruples why should he be placed in a worse position than other sceptics in the House ! He has already, by his crook-ed course aufficiently avroged to the world the House i He has already, by his crock-ed course, sufficiently exposed to the world the sort of morality one may expect from agnosticism, and that is a sufficient lesson for the present. At all events, there is no reason for making a scapegoat of him, sim-ply because he chose, at his own expense, to make an awkward and ridiculous exhi-bition of himself last year

bition of himself last year.

FANTH AND UNBELIEF.

WE have received a letter signed " Agnostic," complaining of our remarks on the intolerance of unbelief. Unfortunately it does not meet the point at all, but wanders away dogmatically from the text. The question with us is not whether there may be probable grounds for the evolution hypothesis or not, since, supposing it proved, it would not touch the basis of the Christian faith at all. What we objected to was the illiberality of scientific men, and the temerity with which they apply their new plaything in spheres where it has no business. Even supposing that this intrusion were warrantable by what they know for certain-and it is not-our objection against the arrogance and self-complacent bigotryof the coterie would still remain unanswered. Our correspondent is himself a crucial instance of what we meant when we spoke of sceptical intolerance. Calling himself an "Agnostic," that is one who knows nothing of what it most concerns knows nothing of what it most concerns him to know, he neverthelees talks glibly of "fables and fictions" in reference to matters of which he certainly can urge nothing in disproof. heaving the offensive irreverence with which he speaks of the cherished convictions of others, we deny his right to term "superstitions" the ac-count of man's original innocence and his

out what facts ? those gathered

se, it would not shake our faith in reone of the sons of the lats Bishop of Win-chester, conducted a similar service the fol-lowing day. The services were of Episcopal Church origin, and though laymen take part in the conduct of the service as Mr. Ghad-stone does at Hawarden—the churchmanany more ary mathemathics ary mathemathics. There is no connec-tion between faith and physical theories of the modus operandi of creation, and they cannot clash, because they never normal-ly come into contect. At all events, we never attributed to evolutionists—although some have asserted it—the notion that all undrive new restrictions. hip of the movement is undoul species now existing have spring from species also now in existence. When, however, our correspondent denies that they affirm the Simian origin of man, we appeal from him to his pastors, with whose writings he should refresh his memory

of the sons of

According to the press of New York State the people strongly favour the protection scheme proposed for the region about Niagara Falls, although its accomplishment may be

rails, atthough its accomplishment may be postponed owing to the opposition of Governor Cornell. The New York Post, however, thinks there is some doubt as to his position, and that he has been misrepresented, and hopes that when the opportunity is given him he will refute in the most direct and irrefragable manner the view now assigned to him. The action of the Canadian Govern-ment, on the other hand, receives the hearty endorsation of our neighbours across the lines.

rsation of our neighbours across the lin

The North Ontario Reformers are not very

well satisfied with the candidate which the party convention selected for them, Mr. Bigelow, who represents the old Grit faction,

Bigelow, who represents the old Grit faction, is the party nominee, but the Liberals think Mr. Gould, who promised to use common sense in dealing with public affairs, should have been the man. The party convention did not make common sense a qualification, and therefore selected Mr. Bigelow, who, as one of the rejected candidates for the nomina-tion remarked at the convention, is rather given to boasting. If Mr. Bigelow boasts that he has the entire party at his back, his boasting will be of the description termed vain.

Not long ago a physician entered a Mont-

real street car, and discovered from the odour

which prevailed that a smallpox patient was

on board. The passengers on learning the fact

on board. The passengers on learning the fact escaped from the car, hoping also to escape an attack of the dread disease. Recently in England a young lady travelling to a village close to the neighbourhood in which she re-sided entered a railway carriage in which was seated a man wrapped in blankets. Two days afterwards she died of smallpox. The man near whom she had been seated in the carriage was on the way to an infirmary ; and the disease from which he was suffering was infectious. One would almost imagine that people having smallpox patients in their charge would reflect occasionally on their duty to their neighbours, and refrain from scattering death broadcast about the country.

It is satisfactory to receive authoritatively

from the party its intentions regarding the

tariff and its proposals, should it ever get into power. The Halifax Chronicle, speaking for

power. The Halifax *Chronicle*, speaking for Mr. Blake in Nova Scotia, recommends manu-facturers not to invest a single dollar on the faith of the present tariff, as, it says, the tariff is certain to be changed when the Lib-erals come to power. The *Chronicle* is not half so judicious as Mr. Charlton and a few others who profess just now to be kindly dis-posed towards the industrial classes. The intimation made by the newspaper in ques-tion must be accepted by manufacturers, who have been told that the Reformers do not propose to injure existing entaprises, as a warning. The Beformers do not know ex-actly what they intend to do; but if they abould by some accident get into power, it is evident that they will do damage.

The subject of army organization is again

agitating military men in England. Major-General Luard, in a letter from Ottawa, ad-

vain.

The true attitude of every unbiasse

memory. The true attitude of every unbiassed mind towards evolution is simply agnostio-ism. Neither wa, nor they, nor nobody knows, or can know, the necessary ver-dict in the premises. It is otherwise with religion. From the constitution of his nature, man is impelled to search after the Creator, and endeavour to ascertain the duties he owes to Him. Whether he be descended from protoplasm or not may be a subject of curious interest; religion is a matter of vast and overwhelming concern. Amid the perplexing conditions of human life, his instinctive cry is for light from on High. If there be a Gop-and our correspondent appears to admit it, notwithstanding his pseudonym—then He must not only be man's Creator, but his moral Governor, the source of all moral power, of love, truth, and jus-tice. The moment the truth of theism is admitted—and we cannot allow that to be an open question—the relations of the Maker to His creatures assume momentous proportions. Material science can tell us nothing about them ; agnos-ticism ignores' the exigent problem ; Christianity professes to tell us what Gon requires of man, and what man owes to Gon. Is it a system that commends itself to the instinctive yearnings of the soul f If it be, ahall we discard it to follow dumb to the instinctive yearhings of the If it be, shall we discard it to follow of the soul dogs that cannot bark except in raillery, rather than follow Him who brought "life and immortality to light in the Gospel "?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Blake's advice to the young men of the Reform party to organize is something of which Liberal-Conservatives can take advan-tage. Two can play at that game.

Fourteen constituencies have been lost by the Liberal Government in England since the general election, and the Liberals there say they are as strong as ever. Seven seats have been gained by the Conservatives in Canada since the general elections, and the Liberals here say there is a reaction against the Gov-

An eastern paper directs the attention of the Reform party to Mr. Gladstone's definition of Liberalism. "Liberalism." says the leading Liberal, "is trust of the people tem-pered with prudence." So far as Canada is concerned, the Liberals may trust the people, but the people are too well tempered with prudence to trust the Liberals.

The London Standard says that during winter in Canada all nature is asleep, and nearly all work comes temporarily to a close. If the writer had visited the Dominion Par-liament or the Ontario Legislature he would have found that animated nature, Mr. Pardee ave joind that animated native, sir. Fardee excepted, has some show of wakefulness about it. The idea that all work ceases in Canada during winter is a fiction npon which the European mind loves to enlarge.

The Bystander for May says :- "A friendly The Bystander for May says :---- "A friendly heater, and critic of Mr. Blake's speech said that when the speaker talked of Imperial federation everyone knew that he was talking of independence, and that the audience ap-plauded in that sense. To say one thing and mean another is for a leader perilous work ; and the timidity which feels a cloak needful will be apt to shrink from declaring for indeSPORTS AND PAS TURF.

SPRING MEETING - THI

LONDON, April 27 .- The race and Suburban was run at the Professor Hufeland is of the opinion that a meeting to-day, and was won Foxhall being second, and Pos human being can live to be two hundred years old, and that a goose can live to be eighty. If the learned professor had been a Ganadian cansus enumerator, he would have discovered that a very small proportion of the ladies living at this end of the continent get beyond thirty. The two hundred year esti-mate, so far as it relates to the fair esc, is therefore not supported by facts. No one doubts, however, the accuracy of the pro-fessor's opinion regarding the longevity of geese, unexpected and undesirable evidences of which are frequently given. numan being can live to be two hundred Twenty-four horses started. Wenty-tour horses started.
EPSOM, Wednesday, April 27.--7
Suburban Handicap, of 15 sovs. each only 5 if declared, with 200 sovs second to receive 30 sovs. out of the sinner of any race after January 27 i 16: of two praces, or one valu 10 bbs. extra: about one mile and a mole, 21 of whom declared; 21 start Lord Afington's ch. e. Bend Or, by Rouge Rose, 4 yrs., 12: ibs...
Mr. J. R. Koene's b. c. Foxhall Alfonso-Jamaica. 3 yrs., 91 hbs...
Mr. Graham's br. c. Post Obit, by Stemature, 4 yrs., 98 hbs...

mature, 4 yrs., 98 lbs... Last year the City and Suburba by Lord Hastings' Master Kildar Mr. Lorillard's Parole captured th in 1878 Mr. Crawford's Sefton we HOW KENTUCKY HORSES ARE 3 Lexington Correspondence of t

SUBURBAN.

One after another beautiful s were ridden out over the track, 1 at a gentle, easy gait, flying at a 1 racking, or breaking into a trot, willed. All these horses, I thoroughbred, and their prices i \$300 to \$1,000. So well were and trained that the rider had b the mane in a given place or gives signal to have them take a rack, run, or lope. Anyone can learn these gaits in a very short time, from experience. But the metho these horses are so perfectly trai-not learn. Either the trainers d exactly how to impart this int they are determined to keep it to Some answered my questions by is easy enough. You can make a l thing you want to. Only let him kn want him to do. You had better v riding, give him his head freel takes one gait when you spur right side, just spur him again you want the same gait." H passed on a rack, and as the r him with the tip of his inger on truck out on a square trot. "N. "how was that horse trained so a trot by that signal?" "Why, the Kentuckian, "our saddle hor that from the time they are colts Mr. Lindenberger, "What is the superiority of Kentucky horses? is a combination of causes" h a combination of causes," I The great majority of the horse some good blood in them, and you crossed somewhere back in thei The best strains of running and tr have been taken from here to o and they there fail to produce the sults. There is something in the the water, the atmosphere, and climatic influence, and then, as told you this morning, there is e judicious breeding and training our horses to a gait when they are and at three years old they are developed. The northern mer always improve them." "How always improve them." "H Kentucky horses held their gueried. "No one hereabon Kentucky horses held their hig queried. "No one hereabout know men who have lived here years, and they state that from t childhood they have heard of the of our horses. Their fathers h had the same story to tell. The somewhere in the past there was the state a nume train of them this State a pure strain of thoi derived from the best stock of world, and it has transmitted from sire to son to the present data upon which to base a his Kentucky horse." The tastest h world have been bred and trai world have been bred and trai neighbourhood. Maud Stone, b as Maud S., record, 2.10²; Wedg Woodford Mambrino, 2.24; Trin Dick Moore, 2.22; John Morgan dianapolis, 2.21; Voltaire, 2.30, few of the race-horses that hav out of Kentucky, while the nur carriage, saddle, and trotting heen sold here, and are n throughout our large cities calculated than one could count the forest. DEATH OF TORONTO CHI Toronto Chief, after a long and career in the stud, died on the the establishment of Messrs. J. & A Morrisania, N. Y. He was wel the past among the fastest stall time, and the sire of a brilliant to geny, notably Thomas Jefferson, tag, Toronto Chief, jr., El Dora Pelham Partar, and many other fa was sired by Royal George (by I rior, by imp. Tippoo), dam by Bla of an Eclipse mare. He was 31 and died April 22, 1881. The M gate have half a dozen stallions, of Toronto Chief. A CANADIAN KILLED BY A CANADI

reassured, and the expect tion under which ventured to recommend the country no longer exists. Hence, even if no further degree of monopoly had been established, I think I would have been called upon to endeavour to neutralise the report written under circumstances so different."

So feeble a reason for so serious a reversal ef opinion was probably never advanc-ed. The "extortionate people" against whom Mr. IMRIE rails have already shown that they are not extortioners at all by lowering their rates and putting their land at low prices on the market ; and so Mr. IMBIE'S reason for changing his view was invalidated before his letter had reached the author of it in print. Mr. IMRIE's views as to the proper competition for the company seem very singular to the Cana-dian mind. He says :

dian mind. He says : "In fact, the only really practicable com-petitors of that great Canadian company are the American railways over the border, and the provisos referred to are avowedly intend-ed, as well as clearly fitted, to hinder such competition. The Premier says, 'We desire the trade to be kept on our own side ;' and the Minister of Railways gays. 'Our interest is to bring every pound of traffic down to the seaboard in our own country.'"

Most Canadians will say that the Premier and the Minister of Railways were right, and that the carrying trade of the West should be kept as much as possible mible for our own railways, barges, canals, and ports. Mr. IMBIE evidently thinks it is of no consequence to us whether our grain trade is done by way of New York or by way of Montreal or Hali-fax. Public opinion in Canada does not agree with him. He also repeats the fool-ish notion as to the probability of the sompany "watering its stock" in order to obtain ten per cent. on a large sum be-fore the Government can interfere with the tolls. We do not think we need waste space in exposing that stupid notion again. The Government retains the power to regulate the tolls from time to time till the regulate the tons from time to time till the sompletion of the railway, has exercised this power already, will exercise it again probably in a year, and will have full power to prevent all watering of stock even if the company hould strive to accomplish such a trickwhich ho one seriously supposes them ca-pable of doing. Mr. IMRIE's letter is foolish and weak. It would be misshievous if it could not be easily refuted but since it is so easily refuted and so ful of mistakes, it is a pity it should ever have been written.

GRINDING IN BOND.

fus subject of grinding in bond is at present engaging attention. The Opposition organs are not in harmony on this question any more than on other questions. The reasonableness of the Governnent policy is supported by some of the That was an eloquent thought, and apt country papers ; but the Globe, after some expression was given to it by a man who changes of opinion, has at length come to lemand the abolition of the duty on wheat und flour. To cut the knot is always the has attempted something similar, and we und fiour. To cut the knot is always the seort of the impatient or the ignorant ; to intie it is the object of patience and pru-lence. When the sugar duties were perceiv-ad to be pressing improperly on the business of the refiners and destroying the West India trade, the Globe did not demand the repead of all duties on sugar as the only sensible plan of administration ; on the India trade, the Globe did not demand the repeal of all duties on sugar as the only sensible plan of administration ; on the sensible plan of administration ; on the contrary, it extended its valuable patronage

"WORKING TOGETHER." In an eloquent speech in 1865, Mr.

D'ABCY MCGEB said :

"When 1 can hear our young men say as proudly 'our federation,' or 'our country,' or 'our kingdom,' as the young men of other coun-tries do, speaking of their own, then I will have less apprehension for the result of what-ever trials the future may have in store for ""

was a master of apt expressions and unquestionably a great orator. Mr. BLAKE

trouble, with Mr. BLARN's st-

the traditional policy of the Liberal party which has always striven to free, and not tie up, the land. To this the Spectator and other Liberal journals reply that his Grace confounds together two things. The efforts of the Liberals, they maintain, have always been put forth in the interest of the cultivators. For that purpose those owning a life-interest have been enabled to sell it ; where landlords are embarrassed, the law has stepped in to secure the actual tillers of the soil from suffering. The Land bill proceeds upon the same lines, and s framed with the same purpose in view. The Saturday Review makes a point in

the Conservative direction. The tenant who sells will possess in fact a share in the inheritance, it remarks. Mr. GLADSTONE s making a new estate and presenting it e the tenant, and in some cases this will be equal to ten or fifteen years' purchase of the rental. The more liberal the landlord, the more valuable the saleable value of the tenancy. Now an estate cannot be caryed out of nothing, and therefore it

must clearly be taken out of the landlord's pocket. But, on the other hand, the Eng-lish journalist ignores the fact that a tenant selling can lay no claim to compen-sation for disturbance or improvements. The tenant can hold for fifteen years without molestation, and at the end of that time the rent is to be subject to revision if in the meantime the tenant desires to dispose of the balance of his term, he can do so; if the landlord turns him out, he

must pay compensation. In either case the purchase money will flow from the landlord's pocket into the out-going tenant's. tenant's. It is further urged that so far from It is further urged that so far from doing away with rack-renting, the system of freedom of sale under the bili will greatly aggravate it. Instead of rents lower than the value, the purchase money of a tenancy will raise the rent in fact, though not in form, to the highest figures. though not in form, to the nignest ngures. The *Times* again suggests that the measure will force many encumbered landlords into bankruptcy, because it will involve a partial confiscation without giving any com-pensation. The bill provides that the court in fixing rent shall settle such a rate as a solvent tenant would undertake to "pay one year with another." But it goes on to provide that regard shall be had to the tenant's price for obtaining the

holding, as measured either by the custom or the rate of compensation for disturbances. So then, according to disturbances. So then, according the Times, the tenant will not what a solvent tenant would pay but something much less, the balance coming out of the landlord's pocket. But the tenant has ever since 1870 had a right for compensation for disturbance, so that the new bill can make no difference in that respect. The fair rent will simply be what a solvent tenant would be willing to pay, taking into account rights he already isenses. Moreover, whatever the in-ning tenant buys, he will have the power

coming tenant buys, he will have the power to sell *plus* the amount of his own improve-ments, so that, taking the latter as inter-est on his original outlay, nothing will be abstracted from anybody's pocket. We must confess to feeling much as a candid English journal says—that few people, even after a week's study of the bill, "will "membra to asset that the bill, "will presume to assert that they thoroughly understand it." The Land Besguers' objections are much

more easily dealt with. First comes that urged by Messrs. PARNELL and DILLON.

having been so born. The whole business is so plain, so commonplace, and so easily understood that we are amazed at the articles which, from time to time, ap-pear in the papers on this subject. It is to be hoped there will soon be an end of them. Our census is not a political affair. It is valuable not only for our own national purposes, but for a presentation of our wealth, our resources, and our popula-tion to other nations ; and having this last point in view, the press of the country born. point in view, the press of the country should hesitate about publishing state-ments concerning the manner of taking the ments concerning the manner of taking the census which they have been assured are not true, and the incorrectness of which they could verify in five minutes by con-sulting the public volumes to which we have referred them.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

MR. GLADSTONE has given notice of bill to enable members-elect of the House of Commons to exercise their option the matter of oaths. In future it is proposed that a representative may either swear or affirm. The only objection to this course is the obvious one that it is adopted to meet a particular case, and that not one in whose favour the English people are disposed to stretch a point. There may be atheists in both Houses of Parliament, but they are not of Mr. BRAD-LAUGH's blatant and offensively ostentations type. Others have taken the oath before him, as a necessary form, to them simply binding as a matter of honour ; but the member for Northampton chose to air his atheism on the floor of the House. He entered it with the avowed purpose of defying the law, and for all the rouble which has since come upon him he has only himself to blame.

Nor is that all, since he has more than once shifted his ground. He objected at once shifted his ground. He objected at first to take the eath, because he declared that it would not be binding upon his con-science; but when he found bullying would not serve the purpose, he as solemnly stated that it would be binding. What confidence can be placed in the affirmation of a man who thus plays fast and locee with his conscience. Now in all cases in which the rigour of the eaths has been re-laxed, conscientious scruples have been in-dulged. A Roman Catholic, for example, could hardly be expected to take the caths of supremacy and abjuration, and Parlia-ment very properly relieved him of the necessity. Similarly a Jew was not likely to take eath " on the true faith of a Chria-" tian," because he was simply unable to subscribe to the jurat. A Quaker, on the other hand, being convinced that eaths of any sort are forbidden by the Gospel, could not swear at all. Here also legislators had regard to the consciences of the par-ties concerned, and changed the forms of the House to satisfy them. But Mr. BRADLAUGH entertained no such sortuples. He simply says that the final words of the eath have no meaning for him. Be it so, yet if the body of it were binding upon him, why not swear, since he is not at all opposed to swearing ? In his haste to pose as the hierarch of atheism on the floor of the Commons, he suddenly discovered that he had a conscience. and irst to take the oath, because he declared

the rocks, is quite sufficient for us. People who are yet in search of evidence may call their theory what they please, but it is not a scientific principle based on facts. The suggestion that we do not rightly under-stand the doctrine is of a piece with the rest. The truth is that since the publica-tion of "The Origin of Species" scarcely a year has passed without some modifica-tion of this "great truth." DARWIN and HUXLEY have shifted their ground over and over again, simply because they felt how precarious it was. We are not, at the same time, denying absolutely the truth of the hypothesis. Whether true or all oppose pose as the hierarch or r of the Commons, he suddenly red that he had a conscience, and extremely sensitive. When, ided sgainst his that it was extremely sensitive. however, the courts decided sgain right to affirm, the hon gentleman's

apse into sin. So far as facts go, the nce if the expected opportunity arrives.

labse into sin. So far as facts go, the evidence is all the other way. Perhaps, as "facts" are so clear to him, he will ac-count for the fact that the relation in Scripture is substantially identical with the early traditions of every nation which has left behind it any record of the earli-A scandal a day, and an attempt to defame the character of a Minister every other day, form the stock in trade of the Toronto Grit organ. Says an author whose wisdom is uni-versally admitted, "It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to defamation. They who are harmless and innocent can have no gratification that way; but it ever arises from a neglect of what is laudable in a man's self, and an impatience of seeing it in others." Again, the story of the creation is quite consistent with his favourite theory of development. The evolution hypothesis is much older than "Agnostic" appears to

is much older than "Agnostic appears or suppose; certainly DABWIN did not dis-cover. it. Christian men found it in Genesis more than a thousand years ago, it did not affect the faith of Sr. The funeral of the Rev. Wm. Morley unshon took place on the day that Lord and it did not affect the eaconsfield died. That is not exactly a coin-Argusting and others who adopted it. The word "fiat" is a singular one to be idence. But there was a strange similarity cidence. But there was a strange similarity between the last words of the two great men ; the one a celebrated divine, the other a cele-brated statesman. Said Mr. Punshon in his last hours, when asked if he feared death, "Oh, the rapture of living ! I do not fear death, but I do not like to feel my work in done." Lord Beaconsfield's remark, a very short time before he died, was, "I had rather live, but I am not afraid of death." used as our correspondent uses it. If, as he admits, the evolution hypothesis permits of a grander view of the Creator, then either he is not an Agnostic, or he is using words without meaning. On the other hand if there be a Creator, how could any species if there be a Creator, how could any species have come into being without His "fat"? Does our correspondent know the etymol-ogy and meaning of the word? Whether it pleased Goo to interpose any special acts of creation or to command a gradual succession of developments is a matter of little moment. Perhaps, on the whole, the first chapter of Genesis favours the second view. But that has no more to do with "the Christian verifies" at which "Agnos-"tic" sneers than it has with the intoler-ance of belief, on which he is ominously silent. Even supposing that Christians The worthlessness of petitions, by which our Reform friends set so much store last

winter, was demonstrated by the voting on the Scott Act in Wentworth. The petition the Scott Act in Wentworth. The petition for the submission of the Act had 1,773 sig-matures attached to it. Only a trific over 1,500 votes were recorded in its favour. The *Standard* relates a peculiar incident which oc-curred on the day of polling: A man named McCrimmon, a former resident of Ancaster, came to that village, a distance of over 70 miles, to vote for the Scott Act. The oath was administered to him, but before he could get his vote recorded he was seized with a paralytic stroke. ance of belief, on which he is ominously silent. Even supposing that Christians have interpreted literally the account of the fall, when it merely represents the facts allegorically, what difference can that possibly make to the truths of Christianity ? We are told that a religious philosophy must rest on a basis of fact. Certainly, het subt facts 2 these methemet the subt aralytic stroke.

Lord Dufferin arrived in London from Russia on April 22nd. He then proceeded to the senses, or those perceived to be such by the mind? With the former, material visit his Irish estate, and his letters of recall will be personally presented at St. Petersburg after his visit to Ireland is over. It was an cience is concerned ; with the latter, it is perfectly impotent to deal. Our corre-pondent falls into the common error of conafter his visit to ireland is over. It was an-nounced some time ago that he was to receive the post of Ambassador to the Porte. If so, he will have an excellent opportunity of exhibiting his genius for diplomacy and statesmanship. But necessarily much of his skill will be hidden from the public eye. The game of diplomacy played at Constanti-nople is one which is daugerous to play; and only really skilled hands may play it success-fully. founding the part-material science-with the whole. He uses the word "psycholo "gical" as distinguished from "physiolo "gical," but if there be nothing but mat-"gical; but if there be nothing but mat-ter, what is the use of abusing the former word ? At any rate it is clear that "ma-"terial" facts include those which are "physiological." The truth is, material-ism is a futile effort to give an account of all the facts by shutting one's eyes to all that are not necessible to the server and

In Belleville a very friendly feeling exists be all the facts by shutting one's eyes to all that are not perceptible to the senses, and is pre-destined to failure as a religion or a philosophy. Our correspondent complains that we spoke of evolution as an unverified and unverifiable hypothesis, and yet brought no evidence in support of the assertion. The reply is easy. It is not our business to do anything of the sort, because the burden of proof lies upon him who affirms. The very fact admitted by "Agnostic," that the advocates of evolution are dili-gently searching for "missing links" in the rocks, is quite sufficient for us. People who are yet in search of evidence may call tween the denominations. Christ church, be-longing to the Episcopalians, was burned to the round last week. The Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians immediately expressed their sympathy for the burned-out congregation, and offered their respective churches for one episcopal service each Sunday until a new church was built. The Methodist Episcopachurch was built. The Methodist Episcopa-lians, having an unused church on hand or in stock, offered to lend it to Christ church for as many services per Sunday as might b found necessary. The loan was accepted Denominational exclusiveness does not, it i evident, characterize Christianity in Belleville

If the people will not come to the church the church must go to the people, is the motto of those who wish to battle successfully with metropolitan heathenism. On

fully with metropolitan heathenism. On Good Friday, in the south of London, a special service was organized in the Royal Victoria Coffee Palace, which lasted three hours, but anybody who got tired was at liberty to leave at certain periods during the proceedings. A barrister presided, and the principal preacher was the Dean of Cape Town. The edification offered consisted of Mr. Sankey's hymns, alternated with selec-tions from the Messiah and addresses on the

dressed to the London Times, gives his views

dressed to the London Twaes, gives his views regarding the service of soldiers. By a re-cent order issued from the War Office it is provided that three years' service at home shall be followed by nine years with the Reserve forces. The Major-General states that it would be well if men passed to the Reserves, but unable to get civil employment, were permitted to rejoin their old regiment or another. Cases have come under his ob-servation in which men sent to the Reserves and mable to engage in any civil occupation servation in which men sent to the Reserves and unable to engage in any civil occupation have been guilty of the double offence of deserting from the Reserves and enlisting in a regular regiment under an *alias*. This has led to a depletion of the Reserve forces, and the presence in the army of men who, under false names, are in constant fear of discovery, and can never be harny. and can never be happy.

The district traversed by the Canadian Pacific railway west of Thunder Bay absorbs just now rather more than its fair share of alcoholic liquor. It is estimated, says the alcoholic liquor. It is estimated, says the Thunder Bay Sentinel, that not less than 800 gallons of whiskey are sold monthly to the 2,800 inhabitants who live between White Mouth river and Wobegon lake. As the liquor is sold at \$15 a gallon, the tribute the people pay to the wholesale whiskey ware-house which has been established on the American side of the boundary is nearly \$12. 000 a month or \$144,000 a year. There is American side of the boundary is nearly \$12, 000 a month, or \$144,000 a year. There is a prohibitory law in force in the district, but neither that nor the unavoidably high price charged for the liquor prevents the people from quenching their thirst in the old-fashioned way. It is to be feared that the example set by the excursion party fitted out a couple of years ago by the Ontario Govern-ment, and termed by the irreverent the cork-screw brigade, has had a bad effect on the people who dwell near Wobegon lake. The opinion is entertained among Reform

newspapers that the Globe, though now in its dotage, wants once more to lead the party gloriously on to destruction, and the few mild gloriously on to destruction, and the few mild protects which were entered a year ago against the old lady's assumption of the lead-ership, have been followed by a wild and almost universal shout of disapprobation at her continued interference in matters affect-ing the prospects of the party. The Hamil-ton Times has shown up her hypocrisy on the Scott Act question. The St. Catharines New has told her that she does not know what she is talking about when she discusses the sub-ject of grinding in bond. The Montreal *Herald* informs her that she is, as she alwaye has been, devoted to sectional interests, and Heroid informs her that she is, as she always has been, devoted to sectional interests, and that her opposition to the measures taken for the reduction of the Montreal harbour dues was born of her ignorance of matters com-mercial. The Belleville Ontario hinted the other day that her rumours regarding Sir Charles Tupper were, in effect, falsehoods. The Montreal Heroid differs from her on the question of the abolition of the Senate. Nu-merous Reform papers say she has made her-self look ridiculous in opposing the reduction of the canal tolls. A section of the Reform party has pronounced her opinions on free trade as nonsense, and has expressed pleasure in discovering rather late in the day that her influence is waning. It was no doubt with some satisfaction that the Liberals found by yesterday's issue of the organ that she had taken the huff at the numerous complaints against her conduct, and would in future speak only for herself.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. F. R. C. S. Ridgeway, a well known Canadian journalist, died at Ottawa on Sun-day day. Mr. George Davidson, sheriff of Wal county for newards of twenty-eight i died at his residence at Berlin last of a lingering illness occasioned by his throws from a carriage some eightsen in

PENNSYLVANIA. From Lancaster, Pa., we learn ing story of the doings of a vic imported from this country. It w that on April 1st, while two m amining the horse which has the possesion of a Mr. Geo. Gro beast, without giving any warm both men, breaking the arm both men, breaking the arm otherwise injuring him, and also i pther. It was stated that the bru Canada, had kicked and killed Mr. Grossman's groom, not liking wicked ways, left his employ, and wo ago Mr. Grossman sent to t in Livingston, who forme beast in his keeping. Livingston of considerable experience in re-lions, and handled this one with ing any fear whatever. Shortly o'clock on the morning of the 21 companied by two gentlemen, he stallion's stall for the purpose o him. Mr. Livingston was in a st tion when, without any warning, of its hoofs and kicked him hurling him out of the stall. ing Mr. Livingston it was disco was extinct, he having evidently instantly, for he was not seen to h

> Four horses belonging to Mr. J at Bronte, have arrived in London Richard O'Leary's stables for train Miss M. B. Williams, of Steve Eng., challenges through the Belle Cook, of California, to a t race, catch weights, for £200 a si / A race, which has been named t Derby, will be run over the course at London on the 8th of berms are \$25 each with \$100 adde lars forfeit to accompany the en must be made on or before May 16 The Rev. Mr. F. C. Reynolds, ville, has refused six hundred do three-year-old stallion Tom Al took the first prize at the North Grenville Agricultural Exhibitio Tom Allen is descended from Eth There was a large attendance at thoroughbred yearlings at Bellem on Saturday. Eleven colts and Bonnie Scotland, brought \$21,000 colts and tillies, by Great Tom, h 000 : and four others, by John quirer, and Germantown, swelled gate to \$38,500. A brother to I burn was bought by Mr. Dwyer, o for \$7,500, and a brother to Glide for \$7,500, and a brother to Glide Conner, of New Orleans, for \$5,00 One of the most successful stall country is doubtless Aberdeen, jr Dr. Willoughbey, of Colborne. Hew amour "Aberdeen, 'he being b Hambletomian ont of Widow M American Star. Aberdeen, jr.'s Gutches mare by Hetzel's Hamb

being struck. The blow which

through the nasal bone and laying the brain, and fracturing the sku

ITEMS.

was a terrible one, the stallion's s

right eye.