reasonably predicate pain, sorrow and wrong, and are not puzzled at their existence. It is only on the theory of a good God controlling the universe that we stand dumb with confusion and wonderment in the presence of all this woe, pain, misery and wrong with which the world is filled,-this terrible "struggle for life," where the strong prey upon the weak, where animal eats animal, and man eats man! The theologians have had upwards of two thousand years to reduce the materialistic paradoxes of Epicurus on the existence of evil, but have they done so? If there be a God and he is all-powerful, he could remove the surplus evil and pain from the world, and if he is all-good he would remove it, is an argument which has never yet been answered by a Paley, a Butler, a Dawson, or any other Christian theist or Bible apologist. I use the phrase "surplus evil and pain" for this reason: As a sort of apology for the rank malevolence abroad in the world, and as an argument for the existence of a beneficent God, Christian theists tell us that pain is necessary as an antecedent to the proper enjoyment of pleasure; that it is necessary to the growth and development of character; that the storm on the ocean is an essential pre-requisite to the adequate enjoyment of the subsequent calm; that all smooth sailing would be monotonous and insipid. Now, we will admit this for the sake of the argument; but there yet remains the mass of surplus evil to be accounted for, which is wholly unnecessary for such corrective and distributive purposes. It may, perhaps, be necessary that the tempest toss the ship about on the bosom of the ocean in order that the living freight may have a keener appreciation of the succeeding calm, and also to develop awe and sublimity in their breasts; but to accomplish this it is scarcely to the purpose to send all to the bottom of the ocean. That we may have a proper relish for our food and a due appreciation of the blessings of a good appetite it may be necessary that we feel the pangs of hunger and starvation occasionally; but to give us this wholesome discipline it would seem scarcely necessary that millions of human beings should actually be starved to death!

Now, on the theory of inexorable law, instead of a beneficent providence, we are not surprised that a ship which is not strong enough to ride the storm should go to the bottom, even though five hundred bishops and clergymen should be aboard supplicating an unknown God for succour. On the theory of inexorable and merciless law in which we are fast bound, we are not "puzzled" that millions of human beings should starve to death when these laws or conditions of nature are violated in over-population and a false political and social economy. Or when a Tay bridge goes down with its living freight under the pressure of train and tempest, the atheist is neither surprised nor puzzled; but the Christian, who worships a benevolent (?) God and believes that not a hair falls from his head without his notice, can only look at such a malevolent horror in dumb silence and amazement, --he has no explanation. Our theory of the presence of evil in the world is, therefore, at least rational; but is the Christian Theory rational? Is it rational to suppose that all the pain, sorrow and evil in the world have been caused by the puerile circumstance of of a woman cating an apple! This would be as monstrously unjust as it is irrational and absurd.

As to the origin and maintenance of life "without God" it is quite as comprehensible and rational without God as with one with the Christian conditions and qualifications. An universe of matter containing the "promise and potency of all forms and qualities of life" is as intelligent and comprehensible as a God outside the universe embodying the potency of all life. From the time that Lucretius declared that "Nature is seen to do all things spontaneously of herself without the meddling of the Gods," and Bruno that matter is the "universal mother who brings forth all things as the fruit of her own womb," down to Prof. Tyndall who discerns in matter "the promise and potency of every form and quality of life," scientists have never been able to discover the least intrusion of any creative power into the operations of Nature and the affairs of this world, or the least trace of interference by any God or gods. In the primeval ages of ignorance and barbarism the gods were supposed to do everything, from the production of wind, rain, tempest, thunder and lighting, earthquake, etc., down to cholera, measles and whooping-cough. Science now explains all these things and a thousand others. Indeed, in modern philosophy there is absolutely no room for the gods in the universe, and nothing left for them to do. And there cannot be any room beyond it for them, for "above nature we cannot rise."

The materialistic theory (and to it we subscribe) is that there is but one existence, the universe, and that it is eternal—without beginning or end,—that the matter of the universe never could have been created, for Ex nihilo nihil fit (from nothing nothing can come), and that it contains within itself the potency adequate to the production of all phenomena. This we think to be more conceivable and intelligent than the Christian theory that there are two existences—God and the universe—and that there was a time when there was but one existence, God, and that after an indefinite period of quiescence and "masterly inactivity" he finally created a universe either out of himself or out of nothing,—either one of which propositions is philosophically absurd. And in either case to say that God would be infinite would be equally absurd.

Yours respectfully,

Allen Pringle.

Napanee, Ont., April 23, 1880.

TRADE-FINANCE-STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

5	COMPANY.	1880				1879.	Week's Traffic.		Aggregate.		
,	COMPANY.	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express	Freight	Total.	Total.	Incr'se	B ecr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
ı		Week	\$	\$	\$	*	8	8			
- 1	*Grand Trunk	April 24	60,741	121,805	182,546	158,095			17 w'ks	420,342	
.	Great Western	16	35,929	54,731	92,660	81,949			16 "	165,607	
- 1	Northern & H. & N. W		6,007	16,667	22,674	14,494	8,180	1	16 "	44,588	
٠,	Toronto & Nipissing	" 14	1,329	2,200	3,529		299		15 "	8,186	
	Midland	" 14	1,653	4,151	5,804		2,702		14 "	14,291	
1	St Lawrence&Ottawa	17	1,440	1,641	3,081	2.794	287		fm Jan, 1		
- (Whitby, Pt Perry &					,,,			J,	-,54-	l
- [Lindsay	11 21	502	1,132	1,634	1,414	220		"	6,456	
1	Canada Central	" 14	2,696	3,136	5,832	5,087	745		15 w'ks	9,981	
- 1	Toronto, Grey&Bruce		2,292	4,838	7,130	5,247	1.883		16 "	10,682	
-1	†Q., M., O. & O		8,481	5,783	14,264	5,788	8,476		14 "	29,880	
١.		Month					Month	Month	'	3,	
- [Intercolonial	Mar.	43,034	97,075	140,109	93,222	46,887		3 m'nths	92,958	
-1					ĺ		' '			1 //3"	

*Note to Grand Trunk.--The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1830; omitting hem the week's increase is \$28,651, aggregate increase \$490,942 for 17 weeks.

†Note to Q., M., O. & O. Ry.—Eastern Division traffic included in week ending April 8th, 1880, and also in aggregate from 16th March, 1880, prior to which time traffic of each Division was shewn separately.

BANKS.

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribe I,	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 April 23, 1385.	Price per \$100 April 23, 1879.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Per cent, per an- num of last div.
Montreal Ontario Molsons Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants Eastern Townships Quebec Commerce Exchange MISCELLANEOUS	\$200 40 50 100 25 100 50 100 50	\$12 000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 5,798,267 1,469,600 2,500,000 6,000,000	\$11,999,200 2,996,756 1,999,095 2,000,000 5518,933 1,382,@37 2,500,000 6,000,000	\$5,000,000 100,000 100,000 500,000 *250,000 55,000 475,000 200,000 425,000 1,400,000 *75,000	\$136½ 80 82 125 70 95¼ 	\$139½ 66 77 110 34 81½ 	4 3 3 3½ 2½ 3 4	5.86 7.50 7.33 5.60 7.14 6.30
Montreal Telegraph Co	40 100 50 40	2,990,000 1,565,000 2,000,000	2,900,000 1,565,000 600,000 1,880,000	171,432 †63,000	95 94 120	104¾ 80 108½	4 15 5	8.42 5.32 8.33

*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund. ‡Per annum

CHANGE OF TIME.

We would call the attention of our readers to the change of time on the Q., M., O., & O. Railway advertised in our columns to day, to take effect on and after Monday, May 3rd. The increased facilities in Train service and change of hours of arrival and departure to meet the requirements of business men show that this favourite line continues to keep the comfort and interests of the travelling public always in view and with magnificent palace cars on day trains and sleeping cars on night trains between Montreal and Quebec, we may expect that increased travel and revenue will reward their efforts.

*THE FARMERS' DELIVERIES of home-grown Grain in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended April 3rd, 1880, and for the corresponding weeks of the previous nine years and the weekly average prices:—

-									
	WHEAT				RLEY		OATS	s	
	Qrs.	Price.	Qrs.	Pri	ce.	Qrs.	Pri	ce.	
1880		485 40	12,503	358	bo	2,713	225	6d	
1879	43,856	408 110	l 19,856	325	6d	3,639	215		
1878	. 31,415	508 OC	1 18,949	428	od	4,304	258	3d	
1877	34,215	51s 50		41S	nd	1,958	258		
1876	41,227	458 20			tod	2,474	255		
1875	54,284	438 10		405		2,050	298		
1874		595 5		-	8d	2,721	285		
1873		555 id	, ,,	393	od	2,972	235	5d	
1872		548 00	3,00	358		4,131	228	-	
1871		50s 7d	, ,,,,,,	36s		5,839	26s	-	
Average 10 years	42.025	505 Sd						-	
	45 9/3	201 201	17,257	383	7.1	3,28e	258	00	
And the deliveries from—									
			Wheat, qrs.	j	Barley	, qrs.	Oats,	qrs	
September 1, 1579, to April 3, 1830			946,118		1,441	,719	132	,280	
September 1, 1878, to April 5, 1879		• • • • • •	1,671,429		1,559	,269	125	,062	
Decrease in 150 towns			======================================						
Decrease in the Kingdom			725,291			,550		,218	
Name and Address of Ad		• • • • • •	2,301,164		470	,200	*28	,872	
*Increase									

* The receipts of Live Stock at New York for the last four weeks have been as bllows:--

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Swine.
April 19	13,575	75	3,850	23,703	39,189
April 12	11,669	47	2,49)	24,260	36,145
April 5	11,883	146	2,581	25,000	32,069
March 29	11,155	156	ر 1,66	24,960	31,786
				-	
Total 4 wecks	48,282	425	10,503	97,932	130.183
Corresponding 4 weeks 1879	38,858	237	12,116	81,731	128,306
Corresponding week 1879	10.224	50	4,160	19.854	34,884
Weekly average, 1879	10.023	142	2,998	20,005	33,080
Corresponding week 1878	9,349	89	3,683	20,100	30,517

*From New York Produce Exchange,