The Weekly Mail

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THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per Condensed Advertisements on First Page at prices gives under their respective headings. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

OUR OWN FIRE.

We are sure that our readers will be sorry to learn that on Saturday morning THE MAIL building was badly damaged by fire. For a while it seemed as if total destruction was inevitable, and we grieved to reflect that handsome structure, which had cost us not only a large sum of money but much labour and anxious thought, was being suddenly and irretrievably swept away. But the fire brigade, whose efforts were ably and intelligently directed, worked nobly and with a most self-sacrificing spirit, and through their efforts we are enabled this morning to pay our usual compliments to the people of Canada, and to place before them the news of the world as fully as if no misfortune had befallen us. Our entire loss will probably amount to twenty or twentyfive thousand dollars, and is fully covered by insurance.

all its original completeness without a moment's unnecessary delay; already the preliminary steps have been taken to accomplish that end; and we hope that in a few weeks THE MAILS Har vill once more be given to the breeze in commemoration of the birthday of our beloved

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

THE interest taken by Great Britain in the live stock trade with Canada increases. This is not to be wondered at : for the Dominion, while preparing to supply England's millions with beet and mutton, also offers a market to the English cattlebreeder for the best of his stock for breeding purposes and a home for those British farmers with capital who desire to enter into stock-raising upon a large scale. Our imports of the better breeds from England have of late years been very large. That they will not immediately diminish is clear. Professor Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, who is in Aberdeen now, gives in an address issued by him to the farmers of Britain the reason for this. Great Britain, owing to the peculiar physical condition of the country, has been able so far to do what other countries have failed to do, that is, to originate and maintain breeds of cattle fitted in every essential to the world's markets. The cattle when taken abroad lose in their successors, as time progresses, the qualities for which the original stock was celebrated, and it is necessary to return to England and Scotland for new blood from the old sources, It is not to be supposed, however, that this condition of affairs will be permanent. As Mr. Brown says, the day may come when time, with skill and changed physical conditions, will provide a breed that may fill the bill as well, if not better, for a particular country than anything Britain possesses. In view of this and of the increasing demand for the superior breeds of cattle on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Brown recommends the British cattle raiser with capital to transfer the scene of his operations to Ontario, where he will find an invigorating climate, a purifying winter, and all the crops which are essen-tial to animal life at all seasons. Stock raising can be carried on here at about half the expense involved in England; and thoroughbred stock sells at one-third than at home. These should be strong arguments in favour of the emigration to Ontario of moneyed farmers whose special line of business is cattle breeding.
While attention is being turned to the

subject of exporting thoroughbred cattle to Canada, equal interest is taken in Eng-land in Canada's export of live cattle for the English meat markets. On the other side of the Atlantic our cattle export trade has friends and enemies, and the latter are always to the front with stories to the ef-fect that Canadian cattle are diseased. They made themselves very ridiculous last They made themselves very ridiculous last summer when they rumoured that a Canadian consignment was suffering from Texan fever. Sir Charles Tupper proved the report to be untrue. A fortnight ago they alleged that Canadian cattle sold in Cambridge had foot-and-mouth disease. The bridge had foot-and-mouth disease. The Later was promptly investigated by the control of the control o nd that the cattle were inspected before days' quarantine on board ship; ey were inspected at Liverpool and need to be healthy, and that after

Canadian cattle really did catch it, was contracted in England. This statement has been made in the most forcible manner by our officials in England, and in consequence the excitement has subsided.

Our live cattle export trade, which has risen from \$36,000 in 1877 to \$3,500,000 last were received.

last year, promises, it is pleasing to note, to assume still larger proportions. It is gratifying also to be able to say that Mr. DYKE, the Dominion agent at Liverpool, who has done so much to forward it, is now, under the authority of the Dominion Government, turning his attention to the horse trade. It is proposed to secure first-class stock in England for breeding purposes in Canada, and to establish in the Dominion an export horse business. The opinion on the other side is that such a ness will rapidly grow, and that in short time its stoppage will be regarded as the stoppage of the cattle trade would be regarded now, namely, as a national caamity.

THE COE LAND GRAB.

As a preliminary to further discussion the North Hastings job, in which Messra PARDEE & COR are the parties chiefly interested, it will be well to examine critically the return which was so reluctantly produced by the Government. On the 6th of February Mr. Wood moved for an order for a return showing

1. The several lots in the townships of Indor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Faraday, in the county of Hastings, which had been sold, located, disposed of, or applied for since January 1st, 1880. 2. The dates of said sales, the persons to whom sold, the prices paid, and terms of payment. 3. The dates of the several applications for the purchase or location of said lots. 4. Copies of all correspondence with reference to any of said lots to which conflicting claims have been made. Mr. PARDEE objected to the fourth par-ticular on the ground that it would make the return too voluminous. An order was finally passed on the same day for a return respecting the first three particulars. The work could have been done by one clerk in a few days. The return, however, was not laid on the table until the last working day of the session. It is now before us, and there are several peculiarities about it which are worthy of notice.

The first portion consists of a memoran-dum of lots in the township of Tudor, sold to miscelianeous parties. Among them are 2,171 acres, purchased by Mr. Coz at \$1 per acre cash. Mr. Coz next appears as the purchaser of 1,523 acres in Wollaston at \$1 per acre cash, and then again of 102 acres in Faraday at \$1 per acre cash. The return is so far complete, and the terms of the order are satisfac-torily complied with. Then follows a return of lots located under the Free Grant and Homesteads Act, in which Mr. Cog's name does not appear. The succeeding memorandum, however, gives a list of lots in Wollaston disposed of to Mr. Cor. These comprise some 16,336 acres, but, strange to say, there is no information as to date of sale, price, or terms. Then follows a list of 22,922 acres in Limerick, disposed of to the same Mr. Coe, with the same omissions. Then a list of 10,787 acres in Faraday, disposed of to the same Mr. Coe, but with the same omissions. Then come lists of 5,905 acres in Wollaston, 23,201 in Faraday, 5,309 in Limerick.

ton, 23,201 in Faraday, 5,309 in Limerick, and 9,448½ in Tudor, applied for since January 1st. 1880, but not disposed of.

It will thus be seen that the only instance in which the order has been strictly complied with are sales of the lots—comprising 3,796 acres—first mentioned. The fact is there paraded that 1 per acre was paid for these by Mr. Cos. When the large transaction is touched, however, we find the vary angular omission of all menfind the very singular omission of all men- is worrying himself unnecessarily. tion of date, time, and terms, though full particulars were expressly ordered. The total number of acres in this purchase is -hastily reckoned-50.045. We are ormed that these were sold at 75 cents. and in some cases. 50 cents per acre. The next sub-division of the return displays another peculiar omission. It is a memoradum of lots applied for but not disposed of. There is no mention of the name of the applicant, nor of the date, price, nor terms.

It comprises 43,864 acres in Wollaston, Faraday, Limerick, and Tudor. The statement that these have been "applied for" virtually means that they have been applied for purchased on time, as the applicant has the prior right of purchase. We have reason to believe that the applicant in this case is our modest friend Mr. Coz. There is also reason to believe that the same numble individual has likewise secured in his grasp an equally large area of land in the townships of Lake and Dungannon in Hastings, and Chandos, Methuen, Bel-mont, and Cardiff in the neighbouring county of Peterborough.

The nature of the return is thus ap-

parent. A show of honesty is made in an important and insignificant portion of it. The information really sought after, beyond the number of acres sold, is purposely withheld. The transaction will not bear the light of day. Messrs. PARDER & COE may be patriots, with no other thought than to advance the interests of the province, but the stubborn facts are against the supposition, and they know it. We shall have more to say on other aspects of the affair on a future occasion. In the meantime we call attention to the letter of "Anti-Monopoly," which appears on this subject in another column.

INFORMATION WANTED THE organ has been finding " points" in Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S speech. There is still a point it needs to discuss, viz., the Point as to Independence and the Point as to the Conglomeration of Anglo-Saxondom. We have already taken the liberty -no doubt the very great liberty-of making it clear to the Globs that Sir canals, and public works, and the RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S views ought to have some consideration at least from his own organ. But our contemporary has overlooked the point in question; possibly, nobody in the Globe office has read Sir RICHARD's speech as far as the Independence paragraph.

In the meantime the organ's friends have some right to know what stand the organ takes on that question. It is a question of some importance. For more than a century the maintenance of the

It is of some importance to know what doctrine the organ of a political party wishes to be accepted by the young men who are growing into citizenship and political activity in the ranks of that party. It is true that young men as a rule are not Grits; they have too much sense and too much humour for that. But there are some, no doubt, who call themselves Liberals, and who are ready to follow somebody who is leader of the Liberal

now what their organ's views are. They would also like to know which par cular statesman is to be their leader. ticular statesman is to be their leader. Is it to be Mr. BLAKE, or Sir RICHARD, or Mr. MILLS? They do not like to follow Mr. BLAKE, because he does not lead. They hesitate to follow Sir RICHARD, because cause they do not know where he will lead them. They cannot follow Mr. Mills, because they would all die of laughing on the way to—nowhere. It is therefore in-cumbent on the organ to give its readers wise counsel on the subject of our rela-tions to the Empire. Reticence on the subject of loyalty is apt to be misinter-preted.

CANAL TOLLS.

THE canal tolls upon grain are equal to five-eighths of a cent per bushel. Mr. MIALL, the Commissioner of Inland Reveaue, investigated the question of the effect of that toll upon the transport of the grain through Canadian canals, and after examining a number of statistics bearing upon the point, came to the conclusion that the abolition of the tolls would have no appreciable effect in turning the grain carrying trade into the St. Lawrence route. However, the shippers' delegation from Montreal affirmed most positively that the increased cost of one cent a bushel occaioned by the canal and other charges of the St. Lawrence route, as compared with the New York route, had produced the effect of drawing the grain-carrying trade away, and averred with equal positiveness that reductions of the cost of transport to Montreal to the extent of one cent a ushel would result in great activity in he business.

There are many difficulties in the way of the total abolition of canal tolls. The canals have cost large sums of money, paid by the people of Canada. If the tolls are abolished for Canadian shippers they must also be abolished for American shippers, for whose benefit the people of Canada would, in such case, be paying money in order to assist them to become rivals of the Canadian wheat growers under more advantageous conditions than Canadians would enjoy. I would never do to remove in perpetuity the tolls now received, because the free use of our canals by Americans might in the future e an available consideration for some treaty concession on the part of the United States to Canada.

In view of all these circumstances, i riew of the fact that the shippers aver that the reduction of cost of transport by one cent a bushel will enable them to infuse activity into the grain transport business the Government have resolved, as a temthe Government have resolved, as a temporary expedient for this summer only, to remit one half of the present toll of five-eighths of a cent per bushel, provided others interested reduce the charges so as to make up the one cent per bushel. The Government rate for the present season will therefore be five-sixteenths of a cent per bushel. It would appear the other hands of the control of the co per bushel. It would appear from all the available statistics that the freeing of the Erie canal from tolls has had no apparent effect upon the carrying trade, the proportion of the total volume of vegetable food carried by railways having rather increased than

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FINANCES

THE burden of Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT's complaint, according to his peech of last week, is that our debt, our xpenditure, and our taxation are in pro-

In the first place, our per capita debt, in spite of the immense additions Sir RICHARD himself made to it, is far below. that of our neighbours. The united Federal and Provincial debt of Canada in 1882 stood as follows:

Federal debt......\$158,466,714 Provincial debt..... 10,879,110

Less Alleged Ontario Assets.... 4.384.000 Total debt.....\$164,961,824 This is an average of \$37.75 per head. The American debt is made up of State debts and the Federal debt. For purposes of comparison the State debts must be included in the calculation, because our Canadian Federal debt is largely made up of provincial or State debts, which were assumed by the Dominion in order to relieve the provinces, and to make direc taxation unnecessary. The Federal and State debts of the United States stood as

follows in 1882:

 Federal debt.
 \$1,918,312,994

 State debts, funded.
 245,119,060

 State debts, unfunded.
 33,045,524

 Total\$2,196,477,578

This, reckoning the population of the United States at 50,155,000, is a debt of States as control, to a debt of \$43.80 per head.

The comparison of expenditures made by the two countries is equally favourable to Canada. Our public expenditures are

to Canada. Our public expenditures are made up of expenditures by the Federal and the Local Governments. The American expenditures are made by the Federal and State Governments. To contrast the Federal expenses of Canada with those of the United States would be manifestly unfair, and would lead to no just conclusion as to the relative expenses of governing the two countries, because in Canada many of the expenditures, which on the other side fall upon the States, do not fall upon the provinces, but upon the Federal Government. Thus, our Federal Government. ment. Thus, our Federal Government pays the militia expenses, the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors and judges,

penitentiary expenses, which expenditures in the United States fall upon the States. Our Federal Government also pays large subsidies for the sup-port of the Governments of the various provinces, while in the United States no ich contributions are made from the Federal treasury. It is, therefore, necessary in making the comparison of expenditures to compare not the Federal expenditures alone of each country, but the Federal and the provincial or State expenditures combined. In 1882 the united expenditures of the State and Federal Govern-

ments were : Federal Government\$257,982,438 This is at the rate of \$9.80 per head of the population. And it is exclusive of the school expenditure for which, in many of the States, a poll tax ranging from 84 cents to \$2 is levied. The Canadian ex-

enditure for the same year was as fol rovincial Governments..... 7,817,880 .\$36,548,037

Federal Government to the provinces, and are charged in the \$28,730,157 of Dominion expenditure. They were spent by the provinces, and are also included in the 7,817,880 of provincial expenditure. It clear that the money was not spent vice by the people. As it necessarily apears in the accounts twice, it must be deocted once in order to arrive at the exact mbined Federal and Provincial expendities. The expenditures were therefore:

This for the Dominion is an expenditure of \$7.50 per head.
Our taxation is as much below that of the States as are our expenditures. The Americans have a system of direct taxation for the various States. In some states it

for the various States. In some states it is as low as two mills in the dollar, in others it reaches five mills in the dollar. In addition to these taxes there are school taxes levied upon males over twenty-one years of age. In some States these are \$1 per annum, and in others \$2. There are also military taxes and poll taxes. We have nothing analogous to these. In fact our taxation for the purpose of Federal and Provincial Governments is levied through the Dominion authorities. Our total taxation for 1882 was Customs\$23,009,582

Sacise..... 6,260,116 Total 32.777.....\$29,269,698 This is at the rate of \$6.70 per head. The American taxation for 1882 was made up | 146,494,595 | 160,141 | 17,000 | 160,141 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,

Total\$460,371,565 This for the United States is at the rate f \$9.16 per head. In general terms the comparison between the Federal and Provincial accounts of Canada and the Federal and State accounts

of the United States stands in this way : Expen- TaxaDebt. diture. tton.
United States, per head, \$43.80 \$9.80 \$9.16
Canada, per head. 37.75 7.50 6.76

In favour of Canada. \$6 05 \$2 30 \$246 Now what has Sir RICHARD to grumble about? MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH.

THE manufacturing industries of the Southern States, though in their infancy, appear to be in a highly promising condition. The cotton mills at Piedmont, Georgia, have paid, during the last year, a half-yearly dividend of ten per cent. on the invested capital, besides adding several thousand dollars to their rest fund. If this may be taken as representing the average success of this class of industries in that region, the people of the Gulf States will soon find that the manufacturing of their cotton at home will pay them better than sending it abroad in its raw state, and we may expect to see the cotton industry there almost indefinitely in-

Should this be the case it would work revolution at the South which would not a revolution at the South which would not only be in the interest of that region itself but of the whole country. So far as the South is concerned it would increase its wealth, and, by increasing its political inportion to the population far in excess of those of the United States. Sir Ruchard is worrying himself unnecessarily. whole people and strengthen the bonds of mion between the different sections of the ountry.

The free trade sentiment, in the past always had its home at the South. And so long as it had no manufacturing industries of its own this sentiment was likely to remain with undiminished strength. But the manufacturers in that part of the country do not need to be taught that the otective tariff is in their interest. The ermers, miners, and others, who find remunerative employment for their capital and labour in furnishing the raw materials for these great and growing industries, and food for the multitudes engaged in them, will soon learn, too, that their nterests are identical with those of the nanufacturers; and that the tariff which rotects the industries which create a sarket for their products and their labour is putting money into every one of their pockets. These manufacturing industries at the South are, therefore, full of hope, not only for the South itself, but for the whole of the United States.

THE EGYPTIAN LAOCOON. THE opinion expressed in one of the depatches which appeared in the news columns of THE MAIL on Monday, to the effect that the Egyptian business will most likely result in the strangling of the GLAD-STONE Government in its "Laocoon knots" is probably correct. If the true function of a Government under the British Constitution is to give effect to the will of the nation, it is evident that so far as this question is concerned this particular Adninistration has forfeited its right to exist. Whether right or wrong in the views which it entertains, and the policy which it has adopted in respect to the whole question of Egypt and the Soudan, there can be no doubt that it is out of harmony with the British people. It is impossible to read the leading organs of public opinion without coming to this conclusion. Newspapers like the London Times, the Pall Mall Gazette, and the Glasgow Herald, which have distinguished themselves as the most thorough and consistent supporters of the Government, have at best given their Egyptian policy but an undecided and half-hearted support, and from many parts of it they policy but an undecided and half-hearted support, and from many parts of it they have repeatedly expressed their decided dissent. The criticisms of the conduct of the Administration and the warnings as to the consequences to which it was likely to lead, which have been almost continuously indulged in by these journals for many months past, and in which they have been more outspoken than ever during the last few weeks, show how impossible they found it to be to act the part of out-and-out supporters of the Government and at the same time give expression to the sentiment

porters of the Government and at the same time give expression to the sentiment of the better part of the nation.

Unfortunately for Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends the knots of the Laccoon are tightening around them, and they are becoming more painfully involved in the deadly folds of this monster of their own creation. The state of things in Figure deadly folds of this monster of their own creation. The state of things in Egypt and the Soudan is probably more unsatisfactory and menacing than it ever was before. The prospect of the proposed conference is regarded by the most thoughful men of the nation with apprehension. The civil administration of the proposed of the proposed that the civil administration of the civil administration of the proposed of the

good government, and the uncertainty in which the part which England is to play there in the future is involved, the trade and commerce of the country is prostrated. In the meantime the influence of EL MEHDI, there is only too good reason to believe, is being confirmed and increased, not only in the Soudan, but also in Egypt. It could scarcely be otherwise in view of It could scarcely be otherwise in view of the attitude of apparent helplessness in which the British Government has stood in its relation to that fanatical leader. No wonder if, after what has occurred during the last few months, not only during the last few months, not only the Egyptian people, but the whole Mohammedan world, sheuld come to the conclusion that England is actually afraid to try conclusions with the Prophet In view of these facts, there is nothing a In view of these facts, there is nothing at all improbable in the idea of a wholesale mutiny of Egyptian troops, accompanied by a massacre of British officers, such as seems to be predicted by military experts. On the effect which anything of this sort would be likely to have upon fanatical Mehapmedan and Mohammedans, and Mohammedan com-munities in India and elsewhere, who have been looking for a great Pan-Islam move-ment, which is, they believe, to put the crescent in the ascendent in every part of the world, we are not disposed to speculate. The state of things is certainly assuring. And there is only too good reason to believe that the difficulties with which this question is beset are considerably increased by French intrigue.

EDITORIAL NOTES It is stated that the number of Europ

migrants who have sailed for Canada already xceeds the total number for 1883. American politicians have resolved that luring the Presidential campaign there shall

be no resort to forgery. One of our great Reform statesmen might have been of service to the Democrats; but this resolution will make him useless. The organ holds McKim up as a "good

example" because he raised no technical obections on the hearing of his case before the magistrates. His example would have been more brilliant had any such objections been possible, which they were not. The Grit organ at Guelph savs :- "It

now time for Mr. McKim to retaliate on his persecutors." He might heap coals of fir-on their heads, for example, by paying what he owes them. In the meantime, what has become of the "persecutor's" five hundred Speaking of technical objections, what does

our contemporary think of Mr. Irving's action in the conspiracy case with regard to the motion to bring all the papers used in the court below before the full court? He opposed it most strenuously, and several days have been wasted over the matter.

of St. John's, Newfoundland, is nine miles in length and another five miles. The pre sence of such huge masses of ice on the North Atlantic indicates an unusual break up in the Arctic region, and augurs well for the success of the Arctic expedition. American business men who have been struggling to secure the passage of a general

bankruptcy law have been defeated again in Congress. The Insolvency bili passed the Senate, but was thrown out by the House An equitable distribution of insolvent estate is not one of the features of commercial operations on the other side of the line. The Daily Sun is the title of a new inde

pendent paper published at Ottawa by an expendent paper published at Ottawa by an ex-perienced man. We welcome every addition to the independent journalism of the country, because we find that independent judgment seldom ranges itself on the side of ultra-Liber-lism. The independent mind is always Con-servative, though not necessarily either "Tory" or partisan.

The Grit organ is greatly to be congrate lated on having a policy. It is not in a posi tion to give its views on the Reconstructio of the Tariff, the Independence of Canada, or the Conglomeration of Anglo-Saxondom. But at least its managers are prepared to teach young married women how to prepare for family responsibilities, and to restrain piano practice among young girls. A newspaper with a policy so striking must necessarily command respect, if not absolute affection.

Another of the constantly recurring indi cations of success of the National Policy will be found in despatch in another column from Buffalo. Mr. Josiah Ross, of that city has taken into partnership Mn. James Ross, of fort Erie, and having formed a company, is about to erect a machine shop in the latter place for the manufacture of woodworking machinery. Owing to the increase in the Canadian trade it has become necessary to erect this additional factory.

"Sir John Macdonald prefers annexative to independence." So says a contemporary. Sir John has indicated no such preference In his Toronto speech a few years ago he stated that he objected to both. Anexation, he said, meant the extinction of Canadian liberty, and the loss of the right of self-government we now enjoy; while independence would lead in very quick time to absorption by the United States, and dependence of the most objectionable kind. ence of the most objectionable kind. We are to day more independent than Sir Richard Cartwright's so-called independence can make

night recently the province and city of Moscow were placarded with hundreds of copies cow were placarded with hundreds of copies of a manifesto threatening the Czar with death unless he grants a constitutional form of Government and a Parliament composed of representatives of the people. As each man engaged in the work could have posted but very few of the manifestoes, owing to the necessity of dodging the police, it is evident that the Nihilists must count among their members a large number of men willing to risk their liberty in the prosecution of such an enterprise. All efforts to find where the placards were printed have failed.

The following is an extract from a paper read before the Royal Society by Prof. Lawson, of Halifax :-

"The Ranunculaceæ form a large natura order of flowering plants, distributed chiefly throughout the temperate and cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. Whilst the bound-aries of the order are pretty well defined. aries of the order are pretty well defined, and among the plants which it contains there is a certain uniformity in the form, modes of division and incision of the leaves, which are more or less tripartitely or palmately divided in the herbaceous species, and always without stipules although often with flattened petioles, yet the several genera present considerable diversity of modification in the form, number, and arrangement of the parts of the flewer."

of the flowen."

This we take to be a fairly accurate description of the members of the Grit order, unde an assumed name. Many of them are flowery but nothing more. The atmosphere in white they have lived for years has been cool—to them. Their boundaries are pretty well defined, but at the same time contracted Mesars. Blake and Cartwright occasionali attempt to "soar" out of the limits, but un successfully. There is a certain uniformit in their modes of division—in the House, we

AN IMMIGRATION STUDY.

Consideration of the Value of Good Settler.

RICHARD'S FIGURES INCORRECT.

Grit Statements Tested by Sworn Facts and Figures.

THE IMMENSE MONEY VALUE OF IMMICRATION.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The statistics given in when her population was the same as that of Canada in 1870, and when the births were Canada in 1870, and when the births were the same per thousand of the population, the result was that the five provinces of Canada east of Lake Superior lost during the ten years between 1870 and 1880 not less than 256,000 persons, who went out of those five provinces; 2nd, that, of these 256,000, 228,000 went to the States and the palance to the North West 2nd that its balance to the North-West; 3rd, that since 1881 the country had turned the corner, and that in consequence of the fourfold policy of the present Government, viz., fiscal policy, Canadian Pacific policy, North-West land policy, and immigration policy, the dep of our population had ceased, as was p by the returns supplied by the Grand? Gaspe to Sarnia, and by investigations m by experts in the Maritime section; that under the old policy, the result of w was that Canada lost 228,000 persons in years, who went to swell the population of the United States, the country lost \$228,000, 000, reckoning each person at a value \$1,000. That since Sir John's fourfold poli has been fully in operation 100,000 people have remained in Canada who, under the Cartwright-Mackenzie-Blake policy, would have gone to the United States, and that therefore the policy of Sir John had resulted in keeping \$100,000,000 worth of people with-

in the borders of Canada. THE VALUE OF A MAN. Some of your local contemporaries think i "idiotic" to value a person at a thousand dollars. And also aver that the evidence of their senses proves to them that more people go to the United States from Canada than come to Canada from the United States. Whether it is "idiotic" or not, it is a fact that the best statists in the world after full study of the question aver that the value of an able-bodied immigrant, male or female, is equal to \$1,000, if not very much greater. Engel estimated the value at £200 sterling, or about \$1,000. In the United States the value of an immigrant was some years ago put down at \$830, and more recent investigations have led statists to increase the value to \$2,000 ahead. Dr. Farr placed the value at \$1,230. Professor Hayter, of Australia, one of the ablest statists of the age, has arrived at the conclusion that the value of an able-bodied immigrant, male or female, to the Australian colonies is \$1,300. In Australia, where the facilities for obtaining an accurate estimate are the best possible, each immi-grant, big and little, is calculated to increase the revenue by \$16 a year, equal to \$50 a year for those between 20 and 60 years of age,

Your local contemporary cannot DODGE THE OURSTION by averring that it is "idiotic" to contend that the 228,000 persons who went from Canada to the United States between 1870 and 1880 were worth \$1,000 a head to the and 1880 were worth \$1,000 a head to the country to which they went, and were consequently a loss of the same amount to the country from which they went. Mr. Blake, by a somewhat fantastic calculation arrived at the conclusion that 340,000 persons had gone out of Canada during the ten years ended 1880. If we take those figures and make the average value only \$800 there is A LOSS

of \$272,000,000. If we take only two out of of \$272,000,000. If we take only two out of every five to be able-bodied and accept the Australian standard of value we have on Mr. Blake's calculation to admit a loss, under the old policy of the country, still adhered to by Mr. Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright and their colleagues, of \$205,000,000. Your contemporary may call it "idiotic" to attach the ave value of \$1,000 per head or to attach any value per head to the population of a country, but vastly wiser men have at-tached and continue to attach a per head value to the population, and what is more they attach a higher value per head now than statistics did twenty years ago. YOUR CONTEMPORARY

denies that the population is being retained in Canada under the four-fold policy of Sir John, and appeals to the evidence of his own senses. Any individual's senses will tell that people come and go in the immediate neighbourhood within which his senses can work. The sense of seeing is limited. The sense of touch won't help your contemporary outside of his own neighbournood. He can't smell whether the people are going away or no. There remain as much better guides than his eyes or nose, the facts of the Custhan his eyes or nose, the facts of the Customs returns, the facts of the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, and the facts of the railway returns. The Customs returns, which are a registration, name by name, of persons taking oath of their intention to remain in Canada, show that the movement of population from the United States into Canada has assumed large dimensions during recent years. In 1880 there were 10,248 people who thus signified their intention to settle permanently in Canada; in 1881 there were 15,504; in 1882 there were 30,544; and in 1883 there were 34,987 persons. The returns 1883 there were 34,987 persons. The returns of the Department of Agriculture show that while, in the whole ten years up to 1880, only twenty-five thousand persons from the five older provinces and but A HANDFUL

by the Department of Agriculture of a large inward flow of population. Nothing then can be better established than these facts—

1. The population of Canada at the last census was 228,000 less than it should have been. been;
2. That the four-fold policy of the Macdonald Administration began to bear fruit in 1881; 3. That in consequence the outward move-

3. That in consequence the outward movement of population to the United States ceased to have the proportions it had under the policy still advocated by the Opposition;

4. That a return movement of greater extent than the outward movements has been produced by the adoption of a general policy, the main features of which are development of the North-West, opening of new regions in older provinces through railway subsidies, good immigration arrangements, and a good industrial policy calculated to give variety of employment;

employment;
5. That the value of an immigrant to the United States is calculated at from \$830 to \$2,000. 6. That taking \$1,000 as a fair mean value,

Canadian route to the North-West), resulted in the retention in Canada of from \$92,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth of people.

7. That those who refuse to accept data

such as those I have given are themselves the "idiotic" class, who will shut their eyes to facts.

It is unnecessary to point out how these results nullify the whole policy of the Opposition. If these results have been secured while there has been as yet only a partial development of the four-fold policy of Sir John, what may we not expect when that policy obtains its full swing?

If these results have been secured, then what hecomes of all the attacks of the Opposition of the Opposit

If these results have been secured, then what becomes of all the attacks of the Opposition upon the North-West policy, the railway policy, the industrial policy, and the immigration policy of the Government? Those attacks are clearly unpatriotic and made in the interests of the United States, certainly not in the interests of Canada. If these magnificent results have been secured has not the expenditure of money to secure them been the very best policy that could be adopted? What, then, becomes of Sir Richard Cartwright's fossil policy of imitation of the United States in the early years of that country's growth, when there was not a railway in the whole country. It is as antiquated as Nebuchadnezzar's sackbut and dulcimer alongside of a modern piano. Railways have changed everything and everyone but Sir Richard Cartwright. The Opposition must either show that Blake was utterly and

ENTIRELY WRONG

when he affirmed that 340,000 persons left Canada for the United States from 1870 to 1880, and that since 1880 as many or more turning the tide and in attracting people from the United States. Blake, Mackenzia and Cartwright could not do that in their day. Have they got a better plan for secur-ing this vital end? If they have, let's see it f they haven't, let them take a ba

IMMIGRANT LOAFERS.

Exposure of the Outery of Want of Work-MONTREAL, May 22,-The hollowness and MONTREAL, May 22.—The hollowness and absurdity of the outery made by a few confirmed loafers who landed here as immigrants from England has been most thoroughly exposed by the Rev. Jno. Nichols, pastor of the Presbyterian church here. The reverend gentleman is particularly well qualified for the duty he has performed through the local press, inasmuch as he is one of the most energetic labourers in the philantropi field that is to be found in the city. The following are a few excerpts from Mr Nichols' letter, which has had a powerful in fluence in qualifying the opinions of the public, which were being led astray by a few Grits and people here who are easily impressed with the utterances of the harde outcasts who will not work for a living. MR. NICHOLS SAYS :-

"Let me give my own experience for one day. On the 6th of the present month I had reason to visit the immigration office on Craig street. On leaving I saw a crowd surrounding Mr. Brown, an immigration agent whose name is already before the public. The men were vociferating very loudly, and some of them were hurling very uncomplimentary language at that gentleman. I spoke to one of them, who appeared to be a quiet and respectable man, and asked what the trouble was. He replied that he and a number of the others had paid Mr. Brown \$1 each, that he had promised them work for the fol-lowing morning that, he had just told them there would be no work for them til then there would be no work for them till the following Menday, that they were home less, friendless, and starving. During his recital he broke down and wept in a most pitiful manner. I felt inclined to weep myself, but mustering up courage I enquired, 'Where do you come from?' 'Bradford, England Sir.' 'What is your name?' 'Smith' 'What is your trade?' 'I am a farmer.' 'Do you want work?' 'Yes.' 'Come with me then, and

I WILL GET YOU A SITUATION in five minutes.' I took him to the im migration agent's office, where Mr. Roy, who lives a short distance from the city, engaged him in my presence for \$15 per month and board. The mas seemed satisfied with the arrangements, put on a cheerful face, and thanked me for my windness. Immediately after I left him, how-ever, he declared he would not work for \$15 per month. Mr. Roy then offered him \$17, and this he refused. That man has been loafing about the streets and imposing upon the charitable homes of this city during the last fifteen days. I met him to day. He the charitable homes of this city durin last fifteen days. I met him to-day. arose from a stone on the side of the road a I approached, and in reply to my question he vowed that he

WOULD NOT WORK IN CANADA FOR LESS than \$20. So much for Smith. As I took him to the office I was followed by a number of others who were professedly as destitute as he, and appeared equally as anxious for employment. Among these were some la-bourers who said they were willing to work at anything if they could get a living. Five at anything if they could get a living. Five of these were sent with a note each to a contractor who had applied that day for ten labourers. They returned in a short time stating that a man whom they had met on the road had informed them that it was of no use to apply, then as they could not be engaged till next morning. They were sent back at once apply, then as they could not be engaged till next morning. They were sent back at once and were told that the contractor would find them a lodging for the night, but they never went near, and he complained at the office that no men had been sent. These men are idling about and living upon charity. The next was a very tall man, following with the crowd. He said he was a stonemason and wanted work; he had neither food, home, nor money.

from the United States went into Manitoba and the North-West, no less than 25,300 Canadians and 13,998 people from the United States have gone to that part of Canada in the single year 1883. The Grand Trunk stretches from Quebec City to Sarnia, and in connection with the Intercolonial affords the great medium for movement from Baie de Chaleur to Windsor. The statements of the traffic superintendent of the Grand Trunk during tweive months ending June 30th, 1883, established beyond controversy that there was a net gain to Canada in difference between persons going out and persons coming into Canada of 4,692. This fact is utterly inconsistent with the notion of a large outward movement of population from Canada to the United States without a corresponding inward movement. It is thoroughly in accord with the fact established by the Customs returns and by the returns collected by the Department of Agriculture of a large inward flow of population. Nothing then can be better established than these facts—

1. The population of Canada at the last incomplex in my presence for permanent work in Quebec, and was to have gone on the foliow. In the side did not. I am sorrey to say that, getting his dollar back from Mr. Brown, he got drunk instead, and was on the spree for a few days. The last case was that of a young man, tall, vigorous, and 'willing to work.' He came up to me and asked, 'Can you get me a job?' 'What is your trade?' 'Carpenter.' 'Yes, I can get you work. I know a gentleman who wants five earpenters.' At this point Mr. Marquette asked him, 'Did you go to that gentleman whose name and address I gave you a fortnight ago?' 'No; I could not find the place.' I was not a little surprised at this reply, and said to him, 'Do you mean to tell me that for a fortnight you have been carrying about the employ you, and yet have never been to see him?' I could not find the place.' Come, now the flow of population. Nothing then can be better established than these facts—

1. The population of Canada at the last now, be honest; you never tried, did you?'
'No, sir.' He has been idle since and living upon charity.

THE REV. GENTLEMAN'S CONCLUSIONS. "This is my experience of one day, and "This is my experience of one day, and many others can give you similar accounts. And, mark you, these are the very men who are the loudest in their abuse of this country, and of everybody and everything that had to do with bringing them to it. I amglad to know that this is not the character of very many of those who are now coming among us. There are hundreds of good, live men who are willing to work—men who soon find work and are generally satisfied with what they get for it. In the meantime these lazy good-for-nothings are doing their good brethren a serious injury. Already there are some employers of labour beginning to look askance at the very name of immigrant. This is a great pity. I should be glad if something could be done to prevent these unworthy men from imposing upon the charitable homes of the city. I would not admit one who is known to have had work offered to him with fair wages and had refused it." SONS OF TE

Semi-Annual Ses Division o

REPORTS OF THE OF

UXBRIDGE, May 27.annual session to-day good attendance of repr Among others from a d McCollum, of St. Cath Scribe of the National I Robert Craig, Past G. W W. Manning, of Almont of Ottawa; Rev. D. S. Thos. Webster, of Paris O'Hara, John McMillan Toronto; P. Hinman, Robbins, of Orillia, etc. Patriarch, Mr. John Mc After the usual new representatives p were duly installed, an

REPORT OF THE WO The Grand Worthy P The Grand Worthy P
following report:

To the Officers and Mem
vision Sons of Temper
OFFICERS AND REPRES
me great pleasure to me
this semi-annual session
and enjoy with you the h
extended to us by the bre
am also pleased that we n
able circumstances, and able circumstances, and report the order in a ver-old divisions increasing it divisions springing up-full of life, vigour, and ach harmoniously for the adv of temperance and prohib

THE SOC The score in response to a call to a tario Aliiance at its last a five counties in this printitatory steps towards Act to a vote, in their sevens early a date as possible empties willing to pursue. counties willing to pursu desired, by the Alliance every reason to expect surngaged in the contest but gross mismanagemen ence on the part of the can defeat the measure can defeat the measure grouped by the alliance.

I desire that the attent iton should be given to unch action may be taken to strengthen the hand the Ontario Alliance and out successfully the work

THE OPPONENTS THE OPPONENTS O
At no time in the hi
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The verdict is with the
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rive an intelligent vote
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If would recommend to
to the careful considers to the careful consider the Grand Division, viz-to voted by this body liance in order to enal a successful issue the taken, and that the G be authorized to issue Subordinate Divisions u of duty to make a regu to the funds of the All which has, I think, bee lieve only requires the divisions be drawn to it hearty response. ENCOURA

Riefly then, brethrer affairs in regard to tem prevince is so very entrong assurance that the order of the Sons of Tem thirty-five years has not when the reaping time that while the distillers. making money, we have that the ballot in the electorate will speedily all complicity in a traff all its influence, and d In the past the order been found ever foremore peen found ever foremos ing the people in favour hibition; for zeal and ea we have obtained an hor the present crisis I fee not bring dispersion. not bring discredit on the potation of the potation of the seach willing to do all that in hemot of the good cause.

In conclusion, I hope liberations may be guide and that the cause of heaters and the cause of heaters of the potation of

Toronto, May 26th, 18 GRAND SCRI Mr. THOS. WEBSTE followed with his he which we extract the f The order, within this o say is in a prosperous have been considerably have been considerably is zation of several new dis new members, and also slumbering energies of sions have been aroused of our Grand Worthy several of his efficient destrength of the order will nual returns to the Nathave prepared and forware the several of the several of the several of the several of the order will nual returns to the Nathave prepared and forware the several of the several o have prepared and forwa Scribe, for the year cor January and and ending ber, 1883, of which the stract:—

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The returns for the q not so complete as I wo lons having failed to time to be included in The following is a sy The following is a syn turns made by 162 Divis No. of members admitte do

QUARTER

do violate do in Div From the above it will pared with returns reportession last year, as well quarter, there has been divisions making return at members. NEW AND RESUS

Since the close of ou afforts have been made ing and resuscitating stances this has been ac results of lectures del Sister Mrs. Susannah shrough the efforts of 22 part in the work and a Name. No. Niagara 78.. Re Cartwright 127...J.

Rideau335., W

Just In Time .. 361 .. }