### THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1880.

### The Weekly Mail WEEKLY MAIL FOR 1881. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Since the last prospectus of the WEEKLY MAIL was issued, THE MAIL has moved into its new building at the corner of King and Bay streets, which is now one of the finest and most complete publishing houses on the continent. The WEEKLY MAIL has held its place as the best and cheapest weekly in the country. Its circulation is now larger by at least ten thousand than that of any other newspaper printed Ontario. During the coming year will be much improved, but the subscription price will remain as before-ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM. Our arrangements with the New York Herald for the simultaneous publication of its special cable despatches continue ; and particular attention is being paid to British politics. Irish affairs, and other matters of interest to Canadians. The WEEKLY MAIL is sent to press early on Thursday morning, and contains the latest cable and telegraphic news, including market reports. from every part of the world up to that time. Two Scorr perfecting presses, capable of printing 45,000 copies an hour, are used in striking off the edition ; and a third press of the same kind will be running by the Ist of January, so that the paper will be held back for the news until late on Thursday. Nothing that money and energy can accomplish will be left untried give the readers of the WEEKLY MAIL the freshest and most interesting newspaper in the Dominion. When found ssary, an edition of twelve or sixteen pages will be printed. It is a marvel of cheapness-one bushel of wheat or one day's labouring wages is one year's sub-

The year 1881 will be one of the most orable in Canadian history. Parliament has been summoned to ratify the bar in made by the Dominion Government with the syndicate for the construction, from end to end, within ten years, of the Pacific railway. Early next year the work will be enced and pushed on with extraordinary energy. The section through the vast prairie region lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains is to be finished within three years. Arrangements are already being made in Great Britain and already being made in Great Britain and the Continent for securing a large influx of settlers : and the people of Old Canada will feel the benefit of every dollar spent on construction, and of every acce redeemed from the wilderness. The WZEKLY Mat will pay special attention to this matter. A fair and copious summary of the debates on the synchicate agreement will be given, and speeches of more than ordinary im-portance, whethar delivered by members of the Government or the leaders of the opposition, will be published in full. Secure construction begun. There has been so the borgain completed and the work of onstruction begun. There has been so the borgain completed and the work of onstruction begun. There has been so the borgain completed and the work of onstruction begun. There has been so much delay, so much doubt, so many of the works, with trustworthy the version of the agricultural features of the regions about to be opened up, mers who think of moving to the the West will find THE WERSLY Man. safe guide. THE WEEKLY MAIL will continue, as ore, to advocate protection to home v. The new tariff which came into on the 15th March, 1879, is doing its rk well. For the first time in five years he revenue will balance the expenditure. Manufactures are springing up, and capital no longer fights shy of this country. Business is brisk, and the outlook is bright and hopeful. The outlook is bright and hopeful. The WEEKLY MAIL will uphold the principle of protection, that is to say of Canada for the Canadians in manufactures and in-dustry; and the development of foreign trade with any country that will meet us in a spirit of fair play. The West India trade has been revived, and the negotia-tions with Brazil are progressing favour-ably. French capitalists are invest-ing enormous sums in Lowse Canenormous sums in Lower Canada, and a scheme for the estab-lishment of a steamship line between Havre and Quebec is on foot. An effort is also being made to bring the Aus-tudian colonies into closer trade relations. In desding with these and kindred subjects, WREEKLY MAIL will advocate a liberal and energetic policy. The protection of our home markets and the extension of our foreign trade cannot fail to increase the national prosperity. The special departments of THE WEEKLY The special departments of THE WEEKLY MAIL will be kept up to their high stand-ard. Church and school topics will receive earnest and careful attention. The farmer will find the agricultural columns full of interest. A well selected story will be published every week. The commercial reports, by far the most trust-worthy issued from Toronto, will be im-proved by the addition of several new features. The sporting department, which has attracted great attention, will be main-tained and improved; legitimate sport of every kind will be fully treated of, and no expense spared to secure news by cable se spared to secure news by cable legraph. conclusion, THE WREELY MAIL will In conclusion, THE WEEKLY MAIL will continue to give its cordial support to the Dominion Government and the Liberal-Conservative party. But, as it is under ne obligation to either, it will discuss pub-lic questions upon their merits, and deal with public men according to their deserts. It will treat its opponents fairly and hon-ourably, and strive to elevate the tone of political discussion. It has no friends to iavour, and no enemies to destroy. It relies solely for its prosperify and progress upon its enterprise as a newsgatherer, and its honesty and ability as a leader of pub-lie opinion.

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### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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### The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation of any paper publishe Province of Ontario. MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has establiseed branch offices fo ha.receipt of subscriptions and but of the second s ennings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance HAMING, Agents. LONDON, Ont,—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents, NEW YORK,—S9 Union Square, Brentano's Literart Emporium.

## TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1880.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. In the minds of most people in Can-ada the coming session of Parliament resolves itself, for the present, into a meeting for the purpose of assenting to the Pacific railway negotiations. There need be no disrespect to Parliament if we assume that consent will be given, not without dissent of course, not without criticism,

vincial Treasurer. In other words, the municipality is deprived of one of its most important privileges, and of a considerable portion of its revenue at the same time. The Education Department is also tres-passing year by year upon municipal powers; in fact the local school boards have almost loci their school boards municipality is deprived of one of its most important privileges, and of a considerable portion of its revenue at the same time realizes the second popular in the local school boards powers; in fact the local school boards powers; in fact the local school boards powers; in fact the local school boards nominally representing the people, are in reality the mere machinery by which the Toronto bureau runs the mill at its plea-sure. The Local Administration is not satisfied, however, with ruling the tavern and the school; it is always reaching out like an octopus for a fresh hold. Some time ago it assumed the power of ap-pointing the issues of marriage licenses; ard last session it took the bailiffs under the fitness of reves and wardens. The scene of the right of the poole to govern themselves in all things should stand united. No Administration should in all their integrity is s matter of in-finitely greater concern than the question of whether Mr. Mowar or Mr. MEREDURI

finitely greater concern than the question of whether Mr. MOWAT OF MR. MEREDITH shall rule the province. THE DEAD-LOCK IN ENGLAND.

THE report published a short time since, that Mr. GLADSTONE is focking care-worn and irritated, is in all probability true. He is naturally a sensitive man, of an ardent and impulsive temperament, and at his age, considering the wear and tear of a restlessly active life, it is not to be won-

red at that he shows traces of it on his ountenance. Unlike PALMERSTON, whose aunty spirit tided him over every trouble, or Lord BRACONSFIELD, who is self-contain-

ed and undemonstrative except when it serves his turn, Mr. GLADSTONE seems so possessed of nervous energy that he knows possessed of nervous energy that he knows no pest. There are many reasons why he should be anxious at the present moment, since neither at home, nor abroad has it fared well with his Administration. There can no longer be any doubt that dissen-sions have broken out in the Cabinet, and that at the present moment there is a dead-lock. That this would come to pass sooner or later no one who considered the constitution of the Government could

but perhaps few imagined that it would occur so soon. The very success of the party has contributed to its disin-tegration. When in the midst of the can-

tion of the Westminster confession which clearly touches the case, whilst there is at least one which certainly may, by plain construction, be urged in the professor's favour. There the matter rests for the AIN, TACHE, PARENT, and DE GASPI Paris, and the French-Canadian press to

of a State Church, bound by the law of the land, no less than by the articles, canons, and rubrics of the Church. The former oligation he utterfly repudiates, and in define of Lord PEZZANCE, has con-tinued the Ritualistic practices complained of as against the Public Worship Act. The consequence has been that Mr. Dark has been committed to prison for contempt of court. Yesterday our readers were in-formed that two other clergymen had been incarcerated for aimilar reasons. Here again, as in the Scottish case, the real merits or demerits of the accused do not fall within our province. There can be no cnly opening sgencies here, but taking a-hand in the construction of the Pacific railway; and everything points to closer commercial and social relations between the two countries. The French, papers are beginning to speak with pride of the French-Canadian people, and to boast of the marvellous vitality of the race as exhibited in their history. The hoast is indeed justified by the facts. In 1760 there were 60,000 French-Canadian colonists, the offspring of the 10,000 emi-grés who had settled on the St. Lawrence; in 1851, 670,000; and to-day their number exceeds a million, exclusive of the Adadian population in the Maritime Provinces and the Métis in the North-West. When it is borne in mind that these people have not only received no increase by im-migration, but have sent tens of thousands of their young men and women into New England, and that they have been sur-rounded all these years by rich and grow-ing English-speaking settlements, it will be admitted that they have done well. The influx of French capital, which will doubtless be followed before long by an influx of emigration from France, cannot fail to stimulate industry of every kind; and it goes without saying that the prosnerity of Lower Canada will haven im. fall within our province. There can be no doubt that Mr. DALE was bound to obey the law so long as he remained a member of the Establishment, and also that it was in-cumbent upon Lord PENZANCE to enforce it. The only question that arises is, does it appear fair to make special legislation against one of the three parties into which the Church of England is divided? Is there any justice in prosecuting to the length of imprisonment a Ritualist, whillst Evangelists who o not conform to the ritual, and Broad nurchmen who more than question the doctrines of the Church, are allowed to go scot free? Hitherto the chief argument in favour of the Establishment—forcibly presented by Mr. THOMAS HUGHES—has been the com-Mr. THOMAS HUGHES-has been the com-Mr. THOMAS HUGHES—has been the com-prehensive tolerance existing within its fold. Indeed, it is the only possible de-fence for such an institution. And now this bulwark has been ruthlessly blown down by Parliamentary dynamite. One of the parties is singled out for legal perse-miner the section of the last the cution. The question arises how long the institution will stand as a National Church after it has lost all claim to the compre-hension boasted of.

kind; and it goes without saying that the prosperity of Lower Canada will be an important factor in the advancement and progress of the whole Dominion. THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

people were fleeing from plague and famine, THE new court house question will pro ten thousand of them died of cholera in bably remain in abeyance until the meetthe Gulf, and a monument on Grosse ing of the Local Assembly. The city and Isle marks the spot where hundreds of the county have agreed to build it, the them perished while in quarantine. The former paying two-thirds and the latter Canadian people did their duty during one-third of the cost ; but unfortunately that awful summer. The orphans, and their name was legion, were adopted into the city has borrowed to the extreme limit of its charter, viz., six million dollars, French-Canadjan families; and heroic priests and ministers, among them the historian FEMAND, administered to the and the Legislature will be asked to emand the Legislature will be asked to em-power it to exceed that sum. If Mr. Mowar should oppose the request, and it is not unlikely, the city will then be com-petied to borrow its quota for the new court house from the county.; and no doubt a mutually advantageous bargain will be struck. The county can roise a portion of its share by disposing of the old court house and old gaol properties; indeed, the latter has already been sold for son on dying at their own imminent peril. Since then there has been no organised movement looking to the settlement of Ivish emigrants in Canada. The Dominion Government es-tablished agencies some years ago in Dub-lin, Cork, and Belfast, but the game was not worth the candle : the tide was run ning so strongly to the United States. But new that the North-West is about to

be opened up, and muscle and sinew are wanted to develop its resources, the Gov-ernment should see to it that Ireland is the bargin completed and the work of construction begun. There has been so much delay, is omuch duity, so many questions as to the propriety of routes and section and contracts, this people will be reaction and contracts, this people will be reacting as work on its way be completion without any probable hindrahes. This is particularly completion and the section without any probable hindrahes. This without any probable hindrahes. This without any probable hindrahes. This is and the section of the section of partianent is is to be degree. Members fresh from their con-nution is a consideration and energies in a work in which the prometrast at Christmast be block subject in is a route all with the section of the section to the section of the section to the section of the section which the country is now EDITORIAL NOTES.

commanding position at the head of Bay street than hidden away at the corner of Queen and Church streets, where it would be overshadowed by St. James' cathedral, the Metropolitan church, and St. Michael's.

THE LIMITS OF TOLERATION.

In England and Scotland at the present

moment the public mind is much agitated over a recent case occurring almost simul-

taneously in each. Both of them touch

secure the construction of the Pacific railway from end to end, and has done all that lay in its power to satisfy the Pacific Province, and make amends for the non-fulfilment of the Carnarvon terms by the Mackenzie Govern-ment. Yet here is a committee of Victorians threatening separation if the construction of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo road is not immediately proceeded with 1 If the meeting had taken Senator Macdonald's advice, and not resorted to the "bluff," the resolutions would have had much more weight, both with the Dominion Government and the people of Old Canada. The case of Rev. Mr. Date stands on a different footing. He is the minis of a State Church, bound by the law

The Montgeal Herald 'utterly disapprove of the movement of Toronto Liberals in seek ing to make the municipal elections a politi-cal battle-ground. The ridiculous proposal of cal battle-ground. The ridiculous proposal of which Ald. Hallam gave notice the other night, to ask the City Council to adopt a pe-tition for a change in the tariff of the country, also meets with the disfavour of the leading Lower Canada Liberal journal. In order that Lower Canada Liberal journal. In order that, the alderman may see how his action is viewed elsewhere, and that the Liberals may be satis-fied that their new crusade finds no favour with their political allies elsewhere, we recommend them to ponder the opinion of the Herald, given in these terms :---" We confes Weconfes to a dislike to see politics in any shape intro-duced into city councils; and we do not per-ceive why the proposed petition should not be got up without the intervention of the Council quite as well as with it."

We are accustomed to speak of manhood suffrage as prevailing in the United States but as a matter of fact there are several States in which the right of franchise is more States in which the right of franchise is more or less restricted. In Massachnaetts great numbers of the poorer class are kept away from the polls by the poll tax of \$2, which is practically a tax on voting, being seldom col-lected unless it is paid in, to qualify for the suffrage. The same State has also an educa-tional qualification which is sometimes en-forced, and the provision requiring registra-tration every year, at considerable trouble to the voter; tends to thin out the voting list. A more remarkable anomaly, However, exists in Rhode Island, where a clear majority of the adult males are excluded by a provision of the constitution that all of foreign birth must the adult males are excluded by a provision of the constitution that all of foreign birth must possess real estate to the value of \$134 to en-title them to vote. The manufacturing in-dustries of the State have been the means of THIRTY odd years ago, when the Irish dustries of the State have been the means of bringing in large numbers of foreigners, and as a consequence minority rule prevails. The total vote of Rhode Island in the Presidential election was only 29,000 out of a total adult male population of 79,000. There are other States in which registry and poll tax laws operate as a practical limitation of the suf-irage.

The Quebec Chronicle, speaking for the Liberals of the province, heartily endorses the elevation of M. Caron to the Dominion Ministry, and says it would have been most ridiculous to have offered opposition to his re-election. It is, indeed, gratifying when Liberal journals so highly appreciate Con-servative Ministers as to be able to eulogise servative Ministers as to be able to eulogise them, as does the *Chronicle* in the case of the new Minister of Militia, of whose appoint-ment it says: "We may say, speaking for the environment of Quebec, that we are all very prond of our new Minister, and are satisfied that in summoning him to the Privy Council of Canada the Governor-General and ernment should see to it that Ireland is thoroughly canvassed for emigrants. In the west and south there are thousands of tenant farmers who would be glad to escape from the broils and agitation from which the country is now suffering. Of

Government have resolved to risk defeat rather than permit the Turks to keep them from acquiring their rights.

The Ottawa Opposition will become famous Coroner's Inquest on in political history for its defeats. Ever since of Jessie Layt the general election the Liberal party has steadily lost ground, and the followers of Sad Results of a Dissipated L Mr. Blake now number several less than Mr. Unfortunate Gone to H

SHE ERRED. AN

According to previous anno Riddel held a coroner's inque

last Friday morning on the l

nent. A jury, composed of and the other half of citizens

previous afternoon, after

neighbourhood, were sum Mr. B. Tomlin as their fo

usual oath was administer ceeded to a room in the body lay and viewed it. B

of the jury a post-mortem been made by Dr. Richard he might have a statement

testimony. Notwithstandin mains bore traces of none could look upon that f

being impressed with the ide deceased was young, and he

deceased was young, and in unsullied, she was handsom

and all turned away with a sat the sad spectacle present

room from the effects of dis jury having returned to the to

the cause of death to hand

Pearson, who died

Mackenzie's old bodyguard. There was a time when the Ontario Laberals were prone time when the Untario Liberals were prone to boast of the strength of their colleagues in Quebec, but nothing but disaster is now re-ported along the line. Two Ministers have been re-elected by acclamation within the past few days. Two more elections are at hand, and in both energy the and in both cases the success of Ministerial candidates is assured. When these elections have taken place there will have been eight constituencies opened since the last session of Parliament. Of these eight three were repre-sented in the last session by gentlemen who were opposed to the Government. In the coming session there will be but one so represented. How strangely the position of the Liberal Opposition to day contrasts with that of either the Conservative Opposition of last Parlia-ment, or of that led by Lord Beaconsfield. No sooner had Mr. Mackenzie taken office than the tide of public opinion was reversed, and at almost every election the Conservatives gained seats. The Imperial Opposition is, however, declining in numbers and in debat-ing power, and is riven by internal dissen-sions. have taken place there will have been eight

Recent developments respecting the prevalence of bribery at English and American elections have led the Belleville Intelligencer to compare the election system of Canada with those of our neighbours and the Mother Country. As regards purity at elections, which the ballot and other improvements of the electoral system were enacted to bring about, the *Intelligencer* holds that the Domin-ion shows rather more favourably, and for two reasons. Firstly, the candidates for Parliament and their friends are too poor to bribe as lavishly as those in the Mother Country, and, secondly, the law is too strictly administered to permit of such out-rages as are quadrennially practised in the United States. While this is doubtless an accurate general conclusion, the records of our election courts demonstrate that the Re-form purists committed wholesale bribery in London, Niagara, Lincoln, North Simcoe, and other constituencies. Those acts occurred, however, before the Liberals were convinced that the law was so stringent that it could not be wantonly broken by wealthy candi-diates, and recent elections have been con-ducted with exemplary purity, as is proved by the comparative absence of election peti-tions. This marked improvement in public morals is one of not the least encouraging signs of Canadian progress. with those of our neighbours and the Mother

Reform journals are waiting for a cry. Senate abolition, repudiation of the railway engagements made by Mr. Mackenzie with Lord Carnaryon, exodus, hard times, all these attempts to raise the wind of public favour having failed, these journals are waiting for having failed, these journais are waiting for inspiration. Meanwhile they are sniffing the air for carrion. The *Globe* scents office if polities are introduced into Toronto municipal affairs; the Kingston *Whig* thinks it plays a trump card when it points out that when a firm in this city advertised for a porter it re-ceived many applications. This fact, accord-ing to the *Whig*, is positive proof of the failure of all Government measures. These are parish politics with a venceance. These are parish politics with a vengeance. Unfortunately there are many hundreds of most strin-eaguers, and uld be sus-as of excep-ry, who has d where he trassonable r of London ct of Union health was the string to the string string string string string trassonable r of London ct of Union the string to the string string string string trassonable r of London ct of Union the string s Old Reformers rubbed their eyes on Friday and almost declined to believe that our King street contemporary propounded the question :- "Why cannot Canadians develop larger trade in the manufacture of failway larger trade in the manuacture of raiway cars than they have at present?" The answer is clear : The National Policy has not been sufficiently long in oper-ation to enable, our manufacturers to enter largely into the export trade. As we stated two or three days ago, a Cobourg firm, which was brought into existence by the new tariff, has received enquiries from Europe regarding Canadian-built cars, and expects to secure some foreign, orders. But the Globe's question is extraordinary in view of the fact that the late Liberal Government encouraged American not Canadian car builders, the re-sult being that our roads were occupied by American cars. Our contemporary has fur-ther discovered that "we have enough, we are building chough, railways to afford a large trade in our home works, "whatever that may mean. Our manufacturers are now endeavour-ing to supply the home market, which the Liberals and especially the Globe, have always previously decried as being of no account. The sudden interest thus manifested by the Liberals organ in our manufacturers is indica-tive of a new departure. The old policy of denouncing our manufacturers as legalised robbers has become played out, and the most violent assailant of all efforts to build up home industries has found it expedient to adopt a new role. While this course may better suit cars than they have at present?" The industries has found it expedient to adopt a new  $nMe_s$ . While this course may better suit the pockets of the new directorate, will it not tend to further divide the much-riven Liberal party ? If Sir Richard Cartwright abolished the excessive Customs duty on malt, it was be-cause it was brought into existence during Mr. Mackenzie's régime, and he only abolished his own work, for even the Globe must admit he placed it at double the figure he in-herited it at—so exorbitant, in fact, that it really gave the American maltsters a handle,

which the country is now suffering. Of course, they would require some assistance at the start; but if the Mennonites and Icelanders were aided liberally, why not Old Country immigrants will no doubt be apt to exclaim about the early fall of snow, and shiver at the thought of the rigours of a weather has been terribly severe. The York Herald of November 4 says :--"In the higher parts of Teesdale the weather continues to be very severe, drifts of snow many feet in depth being frequently met with. There now no longer exists any doubt that a large number of sheep have been doubt that a large number of sheep have been doubt flocks of sheep have been overblown, and the snow which fell so heavily has crushed a good many to death. Shepherds have been engaged for the past five days endeavouring to extri-date their flocks, an operation which is rendered all the more difficult on account of the intense frost which has set in, and which hinders the dogs from scenting." <text><text><text><text><text><text>

jury having returned to the tu the following evidence was tak JANE VINCENT, SWORI, sa 57 University street. I saw th deceased, whose name, I under Layton, and whose fictitious in Pearson. She came from Lonwas sick last week, and I sent to my other house, in Edward to my other house, in Edward care of the place. I saw the d ago in my house on Edward e had it rented, but as stranger to me I did n her. That was the last her until last Tuesday night, and eight o'clock, when I saw h on Edward street, with Mis told Miss Morrison that she w told Miss Morrison that she we home to my house on Univers that the other girl, the decease to leave. Deccased dressed he off toward Yonge street, and accompanied me toward the av accompanied me toward the av not swear whether deceased wa or not. She lived, I believe Centre street and also Univers I could not swear that these brothels. I returned to the hou to nail up the windows, and the porch, the door banged bac and I asked, "Who is here " SLIM JIM," and I replied, "Well, 'Slim that." He asked what that wo in there, and I said I did not discovered that she had tak clothes but a chemise and skirt down on them. I called a p down on them. I called a p was passing, and he asked me h I said I did not know; and since then I have learned it. the house, and I had hard w clothes on, as she did not wan on. She appeared to be out of fought against me. I then tolo out with me. She appeared p —crazed. The policeman ask had any place to go, and she sa not. I asked her what brough porch, and she said a man brou

### THE CANADIAN ANNUAL

for 1881 will be given free to all yearly subscribers to THE DALLY and WEEKLY MAIL. following table of contents will give a idea of the value of the Annual as a book rence, a compendium of valuable informa rence, a compendium of CONTENTS :

A record of the principal events which have occurred in Canada during 1880. This re-cord will be published annually, and will, if preserved, be found excellent for refer-

ence. A record of the principal events which have occurred in the United States, Great Britain, Europe, Asia, and Africa, during 1990

ecord of sporting events, the world over, the year 1880, written by the sporting totof Time Mart. ricultural.information for the general mer, the fruit grower, the dairyman, and stock raiser, copiously illustrated with discome entertaining, amusing brilliant, by ries, entertaining, amusing brilliant, by

will be issued in January, and will all who are entitled to it at that

IL-The leading paper of Can-

THE MAIL Toronto, Ont.

There is only one point on which we feel any degree of anxiety, and that was stated in a recent article in these columns. We still venture to press on the notice of the Government the necessity for protecting the main line of the Pacific railway from all probable rivalry, especially from the darger of being tapped on the borders for the murmone of definition the trade of the definition that was stated in a recent article in these columns. We still venture to press on the notice of the the main line of the Pacific railway from all probable rivalry, especially from the darger of being tapped on the borders for the main line of the Pacific railway from all probable rivalry, especially from the danger of being tapped on the borders for the purpose of deflecting the trade of the Canadian North-West to American chan-nels. We notice our contemporary the Gazette has discussed the question in a very able anticle, and has come to the con-glusion that for the present at least there is no danger from existing lines. But it is for the future that we wish to see pre-cautions adopted. There can be no doubt whatever that the great trade of the North-West will be a sore temptation to present

ble before Mr. GLADSTONE. He is pledged to see justice done to both Montenegro and Greece, and yet Dulcigno is not sur-rendered. The fleet—naval demonstra-tion it is idly called—is being buffeted about off Cattaro without the intention of about off Cattaro without the intention of doing anything, or the remotest hope of anything satisfactory being done without it. Meanwhile Greece, after mobilizing her army, is left pitcously in the lurch, and it would be curious to learn what they think of their English champion now. Every-where, then, there is a dead-lock. whatever that the great trade of the North-West will be a sore temptation to present and projected lines over the border; nor can there be any doubt at all that the rail-way system of Canada has a claim to be protected in its natural right to all the benefit likely to arise very speedily from the increased development of the Western lands. For these reasons we venture ergin to press years strength on the Cor

### FRANCE AND CANADA.

tion involved is one of obedience to the law of the land ; in the Scottish case, it is the THE speeches at the banquet given at Montreal the other night to the representaright exercise of Church discipline. The again to press very strongly on the Gov-ernment the necessity of firmness in deal-ing with all new projects of railway con-struction in the North-West. tive of the Credit Foncier of Quebec, and name of Professor ROBERTSON SMITH is the eminent journalist who accompanies not now heard for the first time. Even those who know nothing of him as a dis-tinguished Hebrew scholar, are aware that he has got into trouble before with the authorities of the Free Church of Scot-land. On a former occasion he ran the gauntlet of all the ecclesiastical courts, and came out scatheless. But another volume of the *Encyclopadia Britannica* has since ap-peared, in which a new ground for complaint has been found. This time the learned professor has been summarily inhibited for six months, pending a decision from the General Assembly. It is exceedingly pro-bable that he will then be reinstated. His offence consists, as before, in a rather free handling of the Old Testament Scriptures in the modern critical spirit. Mr. ROBERT-sox SMITH will, no doubt, deny, as he did before, that he desired in any way to question the authority of the Jewish sacred literature; all he claims is his right to treat the books in the same searching man-ner as scholars examine any other literature. not now heard for the first time. Even him, were eminently satisfactory from a Canadian point of view. France is taking extraordinary interest in the sister pro-vince, and the result cannot fail to be pro-PROVINCIAL CENTRALISATION. THE Reform party always, when out of office, contended for the principle of popufitable to the whole Dominion. The French press is writing up Canada, and lar government, and expressed its detestathe gentlemen who represented France at the great St. Jean Baptiste celebration at tion of those who took to themselves powers which rightfully belonged to the people. Quebec last June have made a glowing But of late years this principle has been more honoured in the breach than in the port on the resources and capabilities the country. For the first time since the observance. Mr. Mowar's policy from observance. Mr. Mowar's policy from the first has been to entrench himself in the Parliament buildings; but that is a failing with which most Premiers are afflicted, and no blame would attach-to him on that account had he not, in strengthening his own position, encroached upon the cherished rights of the people. No one, we care net what his politics) can view his frequent assults upon municipal government without a feeling of alarn. The municipal system is essentially govern-ment of the people, by the people, for the people; but Mr. Mowar has shorn it of some of its most distinctive features, unth it has virtually become government by the Toronto bureaucracy. The licensing conquest, the Old Land is taking a the first has been to entrench himself in to treat the books in the same searching man-ner as scholars examine any other literature. He is satisfied that the received views con-cerning authorship and the comparative chronology of these books, or parts of them, is clearly erroneous; and he further claims the right to assert that some of them are written in a loftier tone than others, and so on. Now, with his views on these points we have nothing to do some of its most distinctive features, unth it has virtually become government by the Townto buyeausries. The licensing others, and so on. Now, with his views on these points we have nothing to do here. If, as there can be little doubt, he' believes his opinions to be well founded, and he speaks as an expert, he certainly is bound to proclaim them. He denies in toto that these opinions are contrary to the standards of the Church, or that they in any way preclude a cordial acceptance of the fact of biblical inspiration. His aim, ac-cording to himself, is to place the books he criticises on an unassailable basis, admittween Quebec and Havre will tend to bring the two countries still closer to each other, and to develop a new branch of Canadian trade profitable to both parties. Quebec has literally forced herself upon the attention of France. For half a cen-tury and more, all that was known there of the St. Lawrence and the people along its banks was gathered from the writing the Toronto bureaucracy. The licensing of taverns is a case in point. No body of men could possibly know more of the requirements of a municipality as regards tavern and hotel accommodation than its representatives. If they withhold the becessary accommodation, or grant too nany licenses, the people can bring them o book every January, and admonish or lismiss them as they see fit. But under CHATEAUBRIAND, whose picture Lower Canada was as gross a caricature as was ever penned; and fi journals of other French travell made their books interesting by on them with Munchausenians. By es is seized by the Pro-

Messrs. Caron and Mousseau were elected by acclamation on Saturday in Quebec County and Bagot. The Rouges at one time talked of opposing them, but wiser and more gener-ous counsels prevailed at the last moment. The return of Mr. McConville in Joliette, in M. Baby's stead, and of M. Valin as succes-sor to M. Angers in Montmorency, is also tolerably certain. The figures will stand as before—50 Ministerialists and 15 Rouges.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

formers now in the field in North Oxford, will have company in the person of Mr. Suther-land, Mayor of Woodstock, and a powerful<sup>3</sup> man in the Reform ranks. The Globe has put its ruddle-mark on Mr. Battallo as the chosen standard-bearer, but Mr. Sutherland will make a sturdy race for it. A first-class triangular fight in a "banner" riding like North Oxford will relieve the dulness in politics. politics.

very nearly the question how far toleration should be carried ; but there is one essenmade a speech the other day which had the tial difference between them not to be lost sight of. In the English case the ques-

right ring about it. "I am not," he said. " simply a Minister for the district of Que-"simply a Minister for the district of Que-bec, but for the whole Confederation. My oath of office makes it a duty for me to ad-vise the representative of the Crewn on the general interests of the country. Without doubt the district of Quebee may count upon my sympathies, but the whole country has a right to claim impartiality and devotion on my part in the service which I may be able to render it in the position which I hold."

The Globe says "the Tory love for a second Chamber proceeds from dialike of representa-tive government." This is hard on the late Senator Brown. By the way, that staunch

Icelanders were aided liberally, why not the Irish also? Moreover, it is probable that the Im-perial Government could be induced to co-operate with the Department of Agricul-ture. It has cost them £50,000 to house Boycorr's potatoes; and a similar sum advanced to deserving tenants would en-able them to leave their small holdings and find homes in a virgin country where there would be no eartfily excuse for failure. Hitherto the priests and land-lords have opposed emigration, but in the present crisis they would probably en-courage it. At all events, the subject is well worth the consideration both of the Government and the members of the rail-way syndicate.

Why does not our King street contemporary lecture its namesake at St. John, N.B., for advocating Know-Nothingism? The latter journal appears to have resolved that leading anadians should hold the office of Governor General after the term of the present incum bent has terminated. This advanced Know-Nothingism on the part of the St. John Globe must prove annoying to Ontario Reformers who believe that the tweeds, blankets, cottons, who believe that the tweeds, blankets, cottons, and educationists must be imported from England. But this Lower Province journal does not afford Reformers the consolation of nominating Mr. Blake or Mr. Mackenzie, or even Mr. Cauehon or Mr. Jones, as Governor-General. It absolutely declares itself in favour of Sir John Macdonald, and ventures upon this prophecy :-- "If all goes well with the party and with himself, Sir John stands an excellent chance of being the next Gover-nor-General." It is really too bad that Ontario Reform journals should have vilified the Premier for twenty years without con-vincing professing Liberals in New Brunswick that their charges were true.

Canadian winter. Let them, however, be reassured. In some parts of Scotland snow has fallen to the depth of from four to five feet. In the north-west of Yorkshire the weather has been terribly severe. The York *Herald* of November 4 says —

porch, and she said a man bro-the dirty thing. She was the drank nothing but the stron whiskey or brandy. She had a some time, and had complained her head. She went away with To the Foreman-I do not kno Jim" was, as I never saw him was a young fellow of about tw age, and said when he saw th the door he went up to go into t

#### A MANTLE OF CHART

SARAH MORRISON, SWORD, Sai 57 University street with Jane week ago last Thursday I wen street to look after Miss Vir while she was sick. The decease fast Saturday morning, and ask her stay till she got a place. Si I saw her-last summer in a hou street, next door. I did not kn of a house it was. Letitia Bu or a nouse it was. Lettita Br reputed mistress of it. The h reputation of being a brothel. how deceased got a living, and her reputation as to characte the time she came on Saturday any thing ; she was vomiting time. She had only one drink on Tnesday morning, and she I could not tell how she earne I could not tell how she carned could not swear that she was girl. She stopped at the hous 7 and 8 o'clock on Tuesday nigh cent came up, and said she w was going to close up the hous of us went out together. Dece ward Yonge street, and Miss myself went toward the avenu-was decessed - and I. was dressed; and I never antil to-day. While in n antil to-day. While in m had no gentlemen visitors. She rel with anybody, and I don she got the bruses on her ar She complained of having pains —like rheumatism. I did no living in a house on Queen struknow anybody named "Slim not know anybody of that nam at Miss Vincent's house.

### A HEAVY DRINKER

MABEL BURBELL, SWOTH, Sain MABEL BURBELL, SWOLL, University street-Miss Vince seen the body of deceased, and that of Jessie Layton. I supp that of Jessie Layton. She lived at that of Jessie Layton. I support girl on the street. She lived at street east. She lived with Man year ago. I have not seen herfor months. She lived on Edwar to 116. She was a very heavy not see her since Saturday I do not know anybody named To Detective Brown-I thin five in London. She came to year ago.

year ago. JENNIE VINCENT, recallednouse in order to repair it, and i did not close it to get rid of

A BOUGH-AND-TUMBLE SARAH MORRISON, recalled-SARAH MORRISON, recalled-night there was a row in the 11,30 or 12 o'clock. Deceas then, but as soon as she heard ran out. Wm. Rowe and Tor quarrelling. Tom Jones start rel. Wm. Rowe came in, Jones afterwards came in, thr it, and said he'd whip any nonse. He then struck at Ro sitting on a sofa. He-stood up did not want to fight; but when him he knocked him down. Angek at the door, and upon found two policemen, who came almock at the door, and upon found two policemen, who cam told them I wanted them to to They threy Tom Jones down the Rowe walked out, when the p him. They let Jones go, and to Down and was present when Deceased was present when J would strike the other fellow ; into the back-yard before any struck. Nobody struck her. To Detective Reserve The de Truck. Nobody struck her. To Detective Brown-The de-and myself were sitting in the e our when Jones cante in. H-hadoor, and I opened it. I been there a week before, but in there until then. Mabel cept the house when she was

To Dr. Richardson-Dece from Saturday was very sick and had hard. She took half gave her, but she thre

Messrs. Pattullo and Fletcher, the two Re-M. Caron, the new Minister of Militia,

s on an unassailable basis, but the