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possible that our contemporary desires the syndicate to depreciate the value of the soil, and by so doing deprive the Government of the full value of the resources from which it hopes to have the railway constructed without costing the tax-payers of the Dominion a dollar? Was it likely that a corporation indebted to the sagacity of the Privy Council for its existence of the privilege of the privileg

e growlings of the organ nor the

THE BLIND ASYLUM.

ment on the investigation, recently closed at Brantford, of the charges made against Dr. HUNTER, the principal of this institu-tion, because it did not appear to us that there was anything to call for journalistic comment. Into the evidence it is not our ention to enter at this late day. Still it may not be amiss to remark that it discloses a state of things in a public asylum most sincerely to be deplored. How far Dr. Hunter was responsible for it we do not care to enquire, since the testimony against him discloses nothing worse than a certain amount of arbitrariness of conduct and brusqueness of manners which are certainly to be regretted. We are not altogether satisfied, however, with the conduct of the Ontario Government in the matter, although we have no desire to treat the matter in a party spirit. Either Dr. Hunter was guilty, and in that case he should have been summarily dismissed from Government employment, or he is mnocent, in which case the executive should have manfully supported him. Our contemporaries, the Courier and Expositor, of Brantford, allege that there has been a conspiracy against the Principal within the asylum walls; if that be the case the Government ought to have sifted the matter to the bottom, and placed the blame on the right shoulders. On the other hand, if the Inspector were fully satisfied of the Principal's unfitness for his office, there was but one course—his dismissal.

But the Provincial Secretary has neither acquitted nor removed Dr. Hunter, but certain amount of arbitrariness of conduct

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TORONTO, THUHSDAY, APRIL 21, 1881.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THERE appears to be no possible method of satisfying some people. It is not so long since the organ and its leaders or followers were assuring their dupes that the syndicate would lock up the lands in the North-West, and obstruct seftlement. It was in vain that we pointed out the absurdity of such a contention. The Opposition would have it that a land monopoly was being created in the North-West, and that the territory was sealed for years to come, until the company offors its property, not at a fancy price, as the organ would endeavour to make its readers believe, but at the Government rate. Is it possible that our contemporary desires the syndicate to depreciate the value of the

member for North York was treated rather scurvily by the Globe, and is not a man whom the party should turn out in the cold. Still, the removal of the Principal to make room for him, the removal of the Inspector of Insurance offices to make room for the Principal, and the creation commend themselves to one's sense of the Privy Council for its existence of the Privy Council for its existence of propriety. The whole business who had given it being?

The company naturally took the Government price as a starting-point, and then, as acquitted nor condemned; and the sub-

The street of the control of the con

minently beneficent one.

There is no use in disguising the fact hat both in Great Britain and Ireland

tion so mixed that it may in process of time become homogeneous, owning but one nationality, and made up of Canadians. All comers are welcome; yet we want no old world jealousies to be transplanted hither. At present Ireland stands most sorely in need of help; but she is not altogether alone in demanding our sympathies. Both in England and Scotland the population is already in advance of the means of comfortable existence, and whilst we shall welcome to a broader and freer air the sufferers in the Green Isle, our sympathy ought not to make us partial. At all events, we should not prefer one nationality so far as to exclude all others. We shall look forward with great interest to the full development of the scheme, confident that, whilst it will be judiciously devised, it will also result in unspeakable benefits to the Mother Country and the Dominion.

EDUCATION AND ORAMMING. Our age, which prides itself upon a good many things of more or less debatable value, has some right to be conceited about its educational efforts. But this is not all that must be said. The pedagogic art has been raised to the dignity of a science, and the world is perpetually worried by theories of all sorts on every conceivable branch of instruction. To the writing of teachers' manuals there is no end. The press teems with them, and if any earnest dominis reads but a portion of the books and addresses made for his benefit, he must be fairly dazed. The fate of the man, his son, and the ass must represent but feebly the depth of perplexity to which he is plunged. The harpies have laid hold even of the rudiments, as our forefathers

with small facts and utterly aimless figures is not a help but a burden, wearisome to flesh and intellect alike. The tendency to make the nascent mind a mere lumber-room for utterly useless facts is the natural result of the examination system at present in vogue. What is wanted is a healthier development of the reason and judgment, and a less severe strain upon the memory. "Cram" is in its very nature valueless, because it is evanescent; learning, of the sound and thorough type, will remain an everlasting pessession.

MR. BLAKES PARADISE. AMERICAN citizens are noted for their patriotism, and consequently, when we find one writing to another in disparagement of the section of country in which he has settled, we are justified in believing

and the form of the system of must of the section of country in which he has settled, we are justified in believing that the description given does not go beyond the facts. Let, therefore, the following extract, then from a letter of description given in Pullippi of Country, Kansas, warm the realiss portion of our population against mingrating to of our population against mingrating to of our population against mingrating to description in the more than 1 May be said as the late of the said and t

House of Commons in favour of the adoption of the decimal system of coinage, but as yet no Government has been radical enough to abolish pounds, shillings, and pence, and to require the British public to transact business in dollars and cents. Mr. A. Dyke introduced a resolution the other week setting forth that the decimal system should be adopted without delay, but he was met by a statement from the Government that it would be easier to abolish the House of Lords or to discestablish the Church of England than to deprive the shopkeepers of their pounds and their farthings. It may be remarked that the change to the decimal system can be made more easily than was at first suspected by its advocates, as if the sovereign be made the unit very few new coins will be required. House of Commons in favour of the ado

manded, passes belief; but the events of the next week will give us all the necessary information on this head.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The excursion season commenced early this year. The Peterboro' people—at least some of them—inaugurated it by making a trip to Belleville on Good Friday differs from that of England. In London recently the Middlesex magistrates prohibited a proposed Good Friday performance of "The Messiah," in a theatre. It is strange, but true, that it would have been legal to have performed the oratorio in an ordinary hall.

The Tunisean situation furnishes ample material for a war between France and Italy and Turkey. Italy has long coveted a slice of territory in Northern Africa, Sicily being only about one hundred miles from the city of Tunis. The announcement of a French invasion was followed by a Ministerial crisis.

While Canadian prohibitionists have been seeking to carry the Scott Act in some counties and in Hamilton, their fellowcounties and in Hamilton, their fellow-labourers have been carrying on a vigorous crusade in the United States. There an attempt has been persistently made to convert prohibition into a political issue, and in this respect, it is held, the agitation has proved less fruitful of results than would otherwise have been the case. This question has been discussed in Ohio probably as fully as elsewhere, and the Cleveland Leader gives some advice which is worthy of the consideration of prohibitionists in the Dominion. It says:—

"Temperance is not and cannot be successfully made a party question. It is a great moral and social issue above and beyond the province of mere party politics. Past experience has demonstrated that every attempt to drag it into the political arens as a party issue has proven seriously detrimental to the cause, and the friends of prohibition or of other temperance reforms make a grave mistake when they insist upon presenting it in that way. Public sentiment in favour of temperance must be created by the careful and patient education of the people. Such a sentiment cannot be made nor strengthened by simply adding it to a party platform or attempting to carry it as a party measure."

OBITUARY.

way these appointments have been madedeputations gravely waiting on the Government to influence the appointment of matron,
or to settle the vexed question as to whether
Grit Brown or Grit Jones is to be turnkey."
Similar sentiments are entertained by many
of Mr. Mowat's supporters, but party loyalty
prevents their expression, save in private.

Sir Fenwick Williams, the new Constable of
the Tower, is the General whose name is so
honourably connected with the gallant defence
of Kars. For the preservation of that city
he was nominated a Knight Commander of
the Order of the Bath, created a baronet, and
awarded a pension of £1,000 a year, besides
being made an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford,
and admitted a freeman of the city of London.
Like many other eminent men, he has had
Canadian experiences. His first experience
here was in Nova Scotia, where he was born
in 1800. He commanded the artillery in
Canada in 1859, and was Lieutenant-Governer
of Nova Scotia from 1865 to 1869.

From present indications Ottawa will be
the first Canadian city to adopt generally the
system of lighting by electricity. The plan
proposed to be tried is that of diffusing the
light by means at lamps placed on towers,
and it has so far, we believe been used only
in. Akron, Ohio. In London, Paris, and
other large otters street lighting by electricity
is being gradually introduced. Extensive
experiments were made at London recently
experiments

ON A CATTLE

Crossing the Atlantic w Footed Emigra HOW THE DECK LOAD W

London Dally Tel

Our ship was a vessel of thirty of us to g the skipper, but not attle. These men wer specimens of the gangs of shipped in American ports by sels to look after the live ot come across an uglier, dir don't know whether it is the sowners of the cattle who are them, but whoever may be t people they seem to belie and more degraded and inhu fitter he is to look after th brought across the Atlantic. sort of person, but the other they had been undergoing a of solitary confinement in gaol made them seem like been near their faces for weeks plood hot to see the way the self, their language, when the temper with the beasts, is one don't like to think about. The It's a shame that a better class shipped for this duty; but, as can't tell you who are respon my first voyage in a cattle sh not until we were under we York, with our decks choc moaning beasts, that I could should relish in helping in thi "On the evening of the the leaving New York the pleasant

ly breeze failed us, and short fallen dark a few puffs came d south-east. It grew intensely sudden, I remember, and from the sky overhead, some of us minds for white caps and a na I came on deck at eight o'cloc not much wind just then, thou steaming head on into what trushing of the wind amid the i aloft sounded like a stout breeze a good deal of phosphorus in trushing it, and I recollect taking it wake looked like a band of gree up the blackness—for nothing up the blackness—for nothin of the sea—it was one great si sky. Now and again, when were fed the sparks would astern, as though a whole were rushing headlong from in the sky; but the ship wa the sea, excepting here where a bull's-eye twinkled like a glowworm, or side lights forward threw a ha I can't recall having been more any night I had ever spent at s on that occasion. Somehow or ing of the cattle—I prefer to ca shouted one to another—thumping of the engines, a ng foam, and the wind in the rigging, strange sounds in my ears. Long bells the breeze was blo on our starboard bow, ing 'a hard and swinging s it. It is my belief that, could trees, we might have seen running than the force of account for. Big as our ship plunging heavily into it, and h plunging heavily into it, and made wild by a strong north-

that was running very wind on our port beam.

covering board; and when he over she would topple on the that we had the benefit of a be over she would topple on the of that we had the benefit of a bea sea all at one time. It was har to keep our footing, and I may guess that the cattle felt the toe The scraping of hoofs was quite violent movement was a new to and I believe they were too frightow. Anyway, I heard no othe that of their hoofs; but after a a man with a lantern going all way looking at them, I jumped how the poor brutes were gettin a strange sight, I can tell you, their large, dark eyes flashing light—whole rows of them—a them trying to balance their un by swaying to and fro with the ship, while the muscles of their haunches stood out upon the knotted ropes, and long streahung from their jaws. The aft were pretty dry, but forward taking in water over her forecas cane deck, and the animals the streaming with the wet that dra the uncaulked planks, till they lantern light like soaked tart wind had risen quickly; every not blowing harder and harder, bells a whole storm was roar ears. From that hour until broke it was one long time of wing long time to wing long time to wing long time ears. From that hour until broke it was one long time of wi—I don't mean as to the discs the men; I speak of the horrible The beasts were never quiet a mitimes half-a-dozen of them wou once, and you can imagine the e a deep tremendous sound mingli crash of the waters, and the the by the great iron bows of the swing in hundreds of tons weigh lows of the waves, and the greatings, and the greatings, and the greatings, and the greatings, and the greatings. engines, and the gale echoing li earthquake, in the blackness or stood waiting, as we had been whole long night, for daylight at last the dawn brightened in of the gale, and presently we see and the ship and one another decks were in a frightful mess decks were in a frightful mess just one great horror. In most the cattle lay in heaps, each other—some of them dead, some faintly bellowing and breathing writhed up in the strangest attit of them slipping to and fro with of the ship, like so many dead or what a sight was the sea! The as high as our funnel, and came as high as our funnel, and came as fast as a locomotive can run of the wind was beyond any

as fast as a locomutive can run of the wind was beyond any remember. It was enough to off a man's shoulders, and it swe in smoke that came flying upon as though we were alloat on a On a sudden the order was given to put the ship before the wind, heard the second mate mention intentions this order would hame; but I knew that it was the sary step to be taken in the which were to follow. The over, and the vessel, rolling frigoff, and in a few minutes we we gale, with the water sometimes cliffs on either side of us, and shollow of a sea, like ander the bows, and all hands breath for a giddy and I wo of our boats had baway in the night, but, strange one had heard them go, and the known until we looked an were gone. We were half a wr pearance of the ship scared the new and sharp idea of danger mabout as active as cats when the strangent of the ship scared the new and sharp idea of danger mabout as active as cats when the strangent of the ship scared the new and sharp idea of danger mabout as active as cats when the strangent in the condition of the tat the strangent in the dattic.