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THE WEEKLY MAIL

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The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circ of any paper published in the City of Tor Province of Ontario.

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THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisement Jennings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance laid Bros., Agenta. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-39 Union Square, Brentano's Literary Emporium.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1880.

THE PARTY OUTLOOK.

MORE than two years have elapsed since Mr. MACKENZIE appealed to the electorate and was ignominiously defeated. The well-disciplined phalanx which he commanded in his imperious way was scattered like chaff before the wind, and the place of power he filled was his no longer. That the Reform party should reel and stagger under so terrible a blow was only natural. It was equally natural that it should suffer serious demoralization. Under such circum stances a crushing reverse is for the time a complete paralysis. But it has peculiar effect upon Radicalism, not duly recog nized by its votaries or others. Conservatism, when as in this case it is elastic enough to admit of progression, can afford to bide its time. There is a power of have entered. cohesion about it which gives it a solidity, and inspires that form of patient and self possessed hope which is sure to win in the long run. The specific gravity of the party always finds a rallying point about some centre which finally attracts the great body of the people. No sconer had mis-fortune befallen the Canadian Conservathives in 1973 than they railied around their leaders, and appealed anew to the people upon the broad basis of definite and

m which Mr. MACKENZIE indering more and more hopelessly un-olvable. Is it likely that the people, after hree years' more experience of the adhree years' more experience of the ad-antages of sound, vigorous, and intel-igent government, will fall back into the lough of despond 1

THE CONDITION-OF-IRELAND QUESTION.

THERE is probably no great public quesion on which so little real truth is published as the Irish question. National passion inflames one set of men ; national prejadice hardens another. Political causes deflect the current of opinion from its true course in nine places out of ten, whether in or out of Ireland. Want of knowledge renders a large part of criticism worthless ; want of sympathy renders another part mischievous. A man with an absolutely unprejudiced mind is bewildered at the various versions of the same facts, whether of to-day or of a century ago; and it is a simple impossibility to say who are the true "friends of Ireland." It is this confused state of opinion which renders so much of all current criticism abso-

lutely valueless, if not potentially mischievous. There are, however, some points which, to an unprejudiced observer. seem established with a reasonable degree of certainty. Some of these facts affect England; some affect Ireland. And all illustrate the obvious difficulty of applying a remedy to wounds inflicted so long ago, unhealed with lapse of time, which break out afresh when least expected and least velcome to do so.

Liberals will in all possibility prove, as it was intended to prove, so much waste paper. The Montenegrins will obtain the coveted prize when they capture it by In the first place, England, being the ruling power, must maintain the law. That is essential even to preserve the power of ameliorating the condition of force of arms, and not one moment soc That is essential even to preserve and power of ameliorating the condition of those who complain. The supremacy of law is the only guarantee of peace, the only means of improvement. This necessity is cruel in its results when opposition to Since the latest stratagem of the Porte, nothing is heard of the Albanian League but let it not be supposed that they an oodwinked by the ostensible surrende foodwinked by the estensible surrender of the Sultan. They know perfectly well that he is engaged in a subtle game of deception, and will act accordingly. Should the Montenegrins prove too strong for the law is carried to the excess of outraging it—all laws, political and material, are alike in this respect. It was doubtless cruel to hang a man for forging ; but the forger knew all his risks, and took them them, they can always rely upon a contin-gent from the ten battalions of Turkish deliberately. It is society, and not the culprit, that had the right to protest. The next point is one which is not so certain, nfantry under RIZA PASHA.

And thus the entire pageant with which the powers have been amusing themselver for weeks past dissolves into mere nothing but it is one which is so generally alleged and admitted that we shall take it to be ess, and with it the factitious " concert true, viz., that the laws in question of Europe. The French and German ves sels are ordered off, and the entire flee among the people (not the laws in question preservation of the peace) are bad or im-perfect or unjust laws. The arrangements as to rents, leases, and the power of evicwill break up, with the satisfaction, to some of those concerned, that nothing has been done. It seems clear now that what looked foolhardiness on the Sultan's part as to rents, leases, and the power of evic-tion without compensation for improve-ments—these things are to our minds proved bad by the very crop of outrages which they occasion, and the widespread and bitter resistance to their enforcement. At this point it is necessary to limit the contention as to the badness of the said has been simply a proof of his cunning and discernment. He knew well that the superficial concord of the powers was hol-low and insincere, and took his measures accordingly. Germany cares nothing the nationalities, Austria looks upon t contention as to the badness of the said arrangements by observing that a consid-erable percentage of the opposition pro-ceeds from motives quite foreign to the re-lations between the people and the land-from political, personal, socialistic, and other motives, the obvious products of an azitation into which many foreign elements aggrandizement with suspicion and dis-favour, and France, which first threw down the gauntlet on behalf of Greece, has, with characteristic bad faith on the part of a republic, deserted the cause just when the moment for action had ar-rived. As for Italy, it has very liberal sentiments doubtless, but she has too much to trouble her at home and too difficult a agitation into which many foreign elements

have entered. These things being granted, it is clearly the duty of England to amend the legis-lation complained of, and give the people a more reasonable interest in the land which they love, in which they wish to dwell, and which, under fayeurable condioath to thread abroad to take any bold o dependent part in the coercion of Tur key. There only remain England and Russia, the former a disinterested friend of the Greeks, the Slavs, and the Armedwall, and which, under a your associated to an iona, they might make prosperous and contented, and, therefore, a powerful fac-tor in the strength of the British Empire. But here again the necessity for doing an obvious duty must be limited by the ob-servation that it can only be done by means of the Greeks, the Slavs, and the Arme-nians, the other a justly suspected bird of prey, ever flitting over the field where it hopes to get selfish gains for itself. The retrospect is a humiliating one, from every point of view. The treaty of Berlin has been torn up and flung into the face of Europe by the Porte, and that not under the science of Jinco, but with the charm. of political institutions and subject to political conditions. *Fiat justitia*, ruat coclum, is all very well, but it can never be the regime of Jingo, but with the cham-pion of all the nationalities at the helm in an applicable maxim in practical politics and an attempt to put it in practice would Downing Street. simply result in a change of English Min-isters without at all altering for the better CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP. the prospects of Irish amelioration. Eng-lish Ministers must proceed cautiously under the pressure of that national pre-judice of which we have spoken ; and this LAST week we ventured to demur to the rigid view of dogmatic religion, not on the ground that truth is a matter of uncerainty, much less of indifference, but cannot be satisfactory to those who are under the national passion referred to in the same connection. These are the con-siderations which mainly affect England. imply because the Christian virtues will, must, and do assume varying aspects to different minds. No Church, no individual siderations which mainly affect England. The considerations which affect Ireland are sufficiently obvious. It is clear that, as we have said, there are many elements in the agitation quite foreign to the vered questions at issue. It is true that Irish disturbance has always had an active foreign element in it. In PHELIM O'NEIL's struggle the moving powers were largely foreign. In the struggle for the STUART race, the impulses of rebellion were from abroad. In 1798 there was again the foreigner with his many counsels and his little help, and his enormous mischievousman, is in possession of Divine truth in its entirety, and, so far as appears, never will so grasp or apprehend it. So far then from multiplying tests and perpetuating inelastic formularies, everyone who is concerned about the future of the faith should struggle for the widest comprehension consistent with a sincere profession of belief in the fundamental truths of the Gospel. foreigner with his many counsels and his little help, and his enormous mischievous-ness. And to-day, if there are no French troops in Ireland, there are French ideas, and transatlantic ideas and secret agents of organizations abroad. All these impulses All beyond that is not Gon's work, but men's ; not Spiritual religion, but intellecual dogmatism ; not religion, indeed, in a Scriptural sense at all, but systematized theology—the thinly-beaten leaf or finely-drawn wire of human ingenuity—not the precious ore as it lies embedded in Scripture. The moment men, however wise, law down systems partly thought out and organizations abroad. All these impulses acting on a people with a *bona fide* grievance have exasperated them ten-fold, caused them to exaggerate their agitation, and this again has to a considerable extent re-sulted in checking the flow of natural sympathy in friendly English quarters which might have been most valuable aid to necessary reform T is also obtion lay down systems, partly thought out and lay down systems, partly thought out and largely imaginative, and then proclaim the results to be the Christian faith, "which, " unless a man believe, he shall without " doubt perish everlastingly," they are wise above what is written. And worse than that, they " put a yoke upon the " disciples which neither our fathers nor " we are able to bear." We hear, from which might have been most valuable aid to necessary reform. It is also obvious that the men who are leading the Irish people in this agitation are men of lesser calibre than their predecessors in leader-ship. The mantle of O'CONNELL de-scended to no one. He only gave his body to Ireland. His heart is in Rome, which he loved, not in Ireland, where it was broken. Mr. BUTT, who tried to wear the mantle of O'CONNELL, never figured to advantage in it ; he was a lesser man mentally. morally. time to time, a great deal of discussion as to whether religion is a growth or a finished product. To us its organic char-acter seems clear. It grows in the indiacter seems clear. It grows in the indi-vidual much as all that pertains to man is developed, and there is an *à prieri* pro-bability that the race also grows in the spiritual as well as in all other spheres of being and action. However this may be, there can be no doubt about the process by which theo-logy has become what it is. We can lay our fingers upon every peculiar dogram of any of O'CONNELL, never figured to advantage in it; he was a lesser man mentally, morally, and politically; but even he had sense to see that sheer violence and socialism were impossible remedies for natural grievances; and when he resisted violence, he fell-perhaps his heart was broken too, as well as his fortunes. Mr. PARNELL is a lesser man still than Mr. BUTT; and there is no favourable future, that one can see, for an actiation led by him. fingers upon every peculiar dogma of any of the sects, trace its historic work, with posithe sects, trace its historic work, with posi-tive certainty whence it came. Every one can detect for himself where the subtle play of Greek, and especially Alexandrian philosophy, left its mark; where the Roman love of order and system was at work, and agitation led by him. But the worst feature of all is the too But the worst feature of all is the too evident severance of the people from their priests. The vast majority of the Irish people are still Catholics; they will never be anything else. Those who lead them are, chiefly, not Catholics, but National-ists and fanatics, perfectly honest, perhaps, but, all the same, rebellious and danger-ous. Now the Irish hierarchy and priest-bood here are such hierarchy and priestever and anon crops up a fanciful bit of Oriental mosaic. It is in vain to appeal to Scripture, because, although the spirit of vital religion is there, there is no syste-matic theology. Its very form and the manner of its compilation are proofs to the contrary. One cannot imagine the Savious, hood have, as a rule, been always on the side of moderation and peace. Here and there a priest may make himself conspicuous by violence; here and there a bishop may be or even Sr. PAUL, compiling a confession of faith with catechisms or the Thirty-nine Articles. The confession they required from unwise ; but the great body are all on the neophytes was simple enough, and yet it sufficed for their needs, and was deemed sufficient by the Master. Why should theologians trouble those whom the LORD unwise; but the great body are all on the side of loyalty, peace, and constitutional agitation. This is all the more remarkable, since the present race of Irish priests have been mainly educated at home, and have less of the polish and culture and more of the national passion than the generation which was educated abroad. And we look on the situation as all the worse since the people have suprements hath not troubled ? The truth is that theology has made out The truth is that theology has made out of the Christian religion, which was in-tended to be a rule of life, a science, which it was never designed to be. Instead of accepting Scripture as it is written, they have used it as raw material, to be fashioned worse since the people have apparently broken away from the wise restraints of the men who most have their interests at as prejudice, mental ingenuity, or imagina-tion dictated. That there are momentous facts detailed in the Bible, and solemn truths inculcated there, no one will deny who professes and calls himself a Christian. heart, and who are now as they always have been the best guides for them in most of the public affairs of their country. In purely party politics such influence

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1880.

would manifestly be out of place and objectionable ; but it is different when that influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used as it should be on the influence is used in the is parallely the is and is influence is used in the is processors are asked to accept and believe to one and the is opponents? The naval de monstration was foredoomed to be a costly and purposeless farce, if only because nos of the powers which participated in it is processors and second is a different when he is now made painfully evident. The Porte finally consented to the intellectual and scientific that the faith of many has waxed cold. "If the the cassion of Dulcigno, apparently undar is not a final one. They old the such is the is oppositions of all of the truth. Were the complement is processors are asked to intellectual propositions of all of the truth. Were the complement is processors and the is and processors and the is and they in the easily or in the iso of all of the truth.

or fail of the truth. Were the compilers of any of the creeds or confessions in-spired ! Had they, in the early or in the later centuries, any right to cast the Chris-tian faith into a stereotyped mould, not to be tampered with or varied by succeeding generations ! If they had the right whence did they obtain it ! Be it observed that we are not making any protest against the undoubted privilege any men or body of men possesses of formulating the truth as it appears from one stand-point or another. What is, to our thinking, most objectionable is the attempt to force upon others, as a rule of faith and a condition of Christian communion, tests which our stress of coercion, to avoid greater mischiefs behind. The Turks knew well enough that they could not defy and insult Europe openly, and they dreaded the con-sequences of a single hostile shot upon the shores of Albania. The knottier ques-tions touching Greece, Macedonia, and Armenia loomed up in the back-ground, and the first active movement of the powers might, nay, almost certainly would, set the whole Ottoman Empire in a blaze. They, therefore, consented to the surrender of Dulcigno, as they always do everything, deceptively. The irade of which so much has been made by English of Christian communion, tests which our LORD and His disciples did not think neces-LORD and His disciples did not think neces-sary when our religion was in the early freshness and purity of its spring time. One of the most striking—perhaps, we may add, melancholy—features of the present time is the frequent recurrence of what is termed "heresy" amongst the clergy. Now, whence does this arise ? Is it not because the documatic cost of mail which is Now, whence does this arise ? Is it not because the dogmatic coat of mail which is bound upon the clergyman's back at or-dination is too heavy and too cramping to be endured ? If one could only unlock the secret chambers of imagery within, and disclose the wrestlings with conscience, the bitter pangs, which have made tragic music upon the quivering heart-strings of many a man who has suffered in silence and alone, the spectacle would bring out from alone, the spectacle would bring out from our common humanity a cry of pity too strong for dogmatic quibble. What the age wants is not Nihilism or Agnosicism in the paramount matter of re igion, but a living faith, unshackled by human convictions—a solemn and stand ing trust in Gop, not a dead creed, bu

an all-pervading spirituality, ruling the life, quickening the whole nature, and pro-foundly sensible of man's responsibility, "a seeing Him who is invisible."

THE BASUTO DIFFICULTY.

The difficulty with the Basutos in South Africa illustrates by its various phases most of the weaknesses of British colonial rule. The object of the local Government was to disarm the friendly Basutos, and so leave them at the, mercy of other tribes not friendly and not disarmed. But all the same, the spirit of trade has been active in supplying all the savages, whether friendly or unfriendly, with arms and ammunition. The gun-maker and the peace makers have had, and still have, and always will have rival interests of If in the begin-ning a rigid prevention of all trade in arms had been adopted, doubtless peace would have been better preserved and bloodshed might have been spared in a large

neither the one nor the other promulgates for everybody total abstinence from either meats or drinks. All this, however, may be matter of controversy, and each man is at liberty to hold his own opinion. What we object to is that sort of positive and even minstory ethical dogmatism which makes every man the judge of his neighbour. Physical constitutions, not to go further, are widely disparate, and it is going rather far to urge that he who feels no need of wins should take the liberty of anathe-matizing his brother who knows by experi-ence that it benefits him. Physiology, as a factor in religious faith, is a doubtful guide when we attempt to ascend from particulars to universals. The sconer it is recognized that drunkenness is a disease to be treated by doctors and not by amateur dogmatists, the better. No one who looks around him, or reads the papers, can fail to potice, with bitter

No one who looks around him, or reads the papers, can fail to notice, with bitter feelings of pain, not always unmingled with righteous indignation, the preval-ence of intemperate habits around him. But the dire mischief—and it is asd and woful enough—is not to be cured by elevating total abstinence into a dogma. We have already doctrine enough in all conscience, and the addition of a new one will neither aid the cause of temper-ance nor the cause of religion. At bottom both are the same, and an injury to the latter in the shape of a purely human dogma is the worst service that can possibly be done to the virtue which it includes. If clergymen and total abstainers are determined to drive from the Christian ranks those who do not agree with them, let them do it, but not blindwith them, let them do it, but not blind-folded. We can sincerely pay a tribute to their motives, whilst we deprecate most earnestly and emphatically their action. When total abstinence is definitively made a condition of Christian followship, when, in short, a test is imposed upon minister and members which religion does not im pose, it is easy to see what will become of the faith. There will be Pharisaism enough, and to spare; but where will the spirituality of the Church have taken refuge?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Argenteuil, Charlevoix, Selkirk, and Bron -such is the reaction. A year ago the cry was that the tariff would stop imports and destroy the revenue ; and now complaints are made that the revenue for the current year will be far in excess o the sum required by the Finance Minister.

The Kingston Whig, writing on the Brom election and Mr. Fisher's prospects, says :-We fear the chances are against him, and the outlook rather a blue one for his election. The Whig seems to have given up the re

The story started by a New York paper the effect that the Duke of Argyle intends visiting Canada to see if there is an anexa-tion movement on foot is ridiculous on its face. His Grace has something better to do than hunt will-o'-the-wisps.

SPEAKING of the exodus of French-Canadia umbermen to the Ontario shanties, our Montreal correspondent draws attention to the fact that wages have never been known to be so high as they are now. Here is an answer for those who claim that the National Policy is robbing the poor man to put, money into the pockets of the rich.

Fire is the best disinfectant and prophyla ic of disease, easy of use and cheap. Build your fires, and raise your windows, and mak your nres, and raise your windows, and make the house in every part pure and healthful. Many make the mistake that fire is only use-ful to warm the body when cold, or to do the necessary cooking of the family—when it is one of the best agents to purify and make im-possible every form of zymotic disease known to the profession. Houses at this season should be warmed morning and evening, and the cost of the fuel will be saved in doctor's bills.

ident writes us that he wrote to on the subject, and found that it Saginaw, and in Ohio and West uld be necessary to obtain a constant before minerals could cross would be necessary to obtain a consular cer-tificate before minerals could cross the lines. American authorities charge a fee of \$10 for an assay and certificate, and our correspond-ent says they require a statement of the locality in which the mineral was found. Of course such information would be quickly asted upon by American speculators, who already own the bulk of our mains proper-ties. There appears to be a lack of mining authorities qualified and willing to furnish assays, and it would be in the public interest if the Provincial Government would appoint an officer to perform this necessary work for moderate fees. mlar cer-

The Victoria (B.C.) Colonist says that business interests in that province are reviv-

ing. Money is easier, owing to the expenditure of very large sums in the purchase of grain and live stock in the interior. The demand for goods manufactured in the pro-vince is steadily increasing, and a small but steady growth of population is noticeable, settlers arriving by nearly every steamer to take up farms. The demand for both city and country property as impraced. and country property has improved. The salmon fishing season on the Lower Frazer has not failed as feared, and a fair result is anticipated. Confidence in business circles is gradually returning, and the fall trade bids fair to be a good deal brisker than was ex-pacted.

Why do we not make our own iron ? The question was asked of a prominent Hamilton iron manufacturer the other day. "Simply because of the insecurity of the enterprise," he said. No doubt the carping of the Op-position against the tariff has had the effect of keeping back some capitalists from estab-lishing new industries. But the general opinion of the country is that the main fea-tures of the present tariff would be main-tained if the Liberals acceded to power to-morrow. Sir Richard Cartwright would pre-fer to retain them rather than hazard another two million deficit. Capitalists may therefore embark with safety in any iron industry for the products of which there is a home market. Ne doubt the experiment will be made before long. Toronto and other cities and towns have talked long enough about having blast furnaces; work is now in order. because of the insecurity of the enterprise,'

There is stated to be a growing agitation in Spain against the English occupation of Gibraltar. The Liberal and Democratic journals are full of violent articles against England, charging the British authorities with encouraging contraband trade and en-eroaching upon spanish territory. They call upon the Spanish Government to fortify the about the optimism Government to fortify the surrounding strategic points so as to render Gibraltar useless in the hands of the English, which is an altogether absurd and chimerical idea, as no amount of artificial fortifications could overgome the natural advantages of Gibraltar. The Ministerial journals take no stock in the activation which take its in Gibraltar. The Ministerial journals take no stock in the agitation, which takes its rise from the inferences drawn from the speeches of Messre. Gladstone and Bright that at some time or other the fortress might be ceded to Spain. Foreigners do not understand Eng-lish politics, or make allowances for the unad-vised speaking of leading men during the heat of a political discussion.

We have evidently stirred up the ire of the Belleville Ontario, which tells us that the Reformers of to-day are the same in profession and practice that their fathers were, and asks, "Are they cowards?" Their acts and record furnish a reply. Is it the act of a courageous man to attack Ministers for nine months and bring all sorts of charges against them, and yet ait silent in Parliament, not having the courage to remeat them when the them, and yet sit silent in Parliament, not having the courage to repeat them where they can be rebutted? Yet this is the Liberal mode of warfare. That they have not the courage of, their convictions is evidenced by their record. They preach Imperial federa-tion, representation of minorities, abolition of the Senste, and other dogmas, but they failed to endeavour to carry them when in office. Is it a valiant deed to seek to impair the public credit of the country by incessantly talking about its ruin, or to advocate emicra-

xtensively manufactured in Michigan, at The salt "plant" is valued at \$15,000,000. At Syracuse, the annual production rose from 25,000 bushels in 1787 to 9,000,000 in 1862, a year when the exigencies of the civil war stimulated the production. Last year the product was 5,322,000 bushels. Seven years ago a great clamour for free salt was raised, the argument of its indis-pensability as a necessity being urged with effect. Congress cut the duty on foreign salt down one-half, and gave the do-mestic manufacturers a set-back. A reduc-tion of duty would prove enormously bene-ficient to our Canadian producers, who would be able to export largely to the United States. But is that good reason why our people should enter upon a crusade to lead the Americans to see the advantage of free trade, which in this case would mean the closing of half their salt works? The Cobdem in disseminating free trade literature through-out the Republic is injuriously affecting the Democrats, who are rapidly losing votes in the salt districts. The salt "plant" is valued at \$15,000,000.

A Canadian visiting England gives, through the London News, some information to the English public respecting the figures of the alleged Canadian exodus, which are being published from American sources. He hits off the mode of compiling statistics in the folwing happy manner

lowing happy manner :---"If I take a fancy to cross over to Sarnia to huy a baaket of peaches in order to com-pare them with peaches of our own growth, I am classed as an immigrant, though my absence from my Queen's dominions should not exceed half an hour. If, living in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I decide to go to England by way of New York, I am classed as an immigrant when I enter the United States, and if I return to England by the same route I am a second time classed as an immigrant, this time from Europe, unless I put my nationality as Canadian in the steamer's papers. If I decide with a hundred others to settle in Manitoba, and go to that fertile region from another part of Canada via United States' railway, we are classed as im-migrants. I have no doubt Earl Dufferin has in this way figured a number of times as a Canadian immigrant, and probably Prince Leopold and the Princess Louise likewise."

Reform journals are loudly complaining of the price of coal oil. First, they charged that the increased cost is the result of the tariff. That allegation has apparently been withdrawn as incapable of proof. In the second place, they alleged that the advance is the result of a ring among the refiners. This complaint has been dropped, probably because it did not hit the Government. The London Advertiser has, however, made the discovery that the increase is due in a great measure, if not wholly (after allowing for the rise in the price of crude oil), to the ac-tion of the Government in raising the fire test to such a degree that only two gal-lons can be procured from a given quantity of crude oil where formerly three were made. Nothing could be more misleading. The measure of last session was introduced by a private member, Mr. Colby, and its object was to improve the quality of Canadian oil placed on the market, so that explosions and accidents should be prevented. The fire test on American oil, which is more explosive than the Dominion article, was also increased with the same object. The legislation of last withdrawn as incapable of proof. In the with the same object. The legislation of last session was, therefore, not passed at the in-stance of the Government, and it was not antagonistic to the public interests, but the

"Medical etiquette" is responsible for a great deal of suffering and death. A case which recently occurred in Montreal exhibits some of the antiquated conventional scruples of the medical faculty in a most unfavourable light: The patient called in one physician, and afterwards another was sent for. The first doctor, on learning that the second had prescribed, withdrew, whereupon the second subsequently refused to have anything to do with the case. Others were sent for, do with the case. Others wer but all declined, and the last died without medical attendance -a martyr to the humbug of pro-fessional etiquette. It is to be regretted that the funeral took place without an in-quest and a strong expression of censure upon the doctors. What would be thought of the conduct of the crew of a life-boat who should conduct of the crew of a life-boat who should refuse to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel because they had not been formally intro-duced ? Yet it would be in no respect more absurd, more inhuman, than the course of these medical gentlemen of Montreal. The medi-cal profession abounds in abuses, and and we hope this melancholy case will have the effect of directing attention to some of the grosser ones. It is indeed a singular state of affairs if a sick man cannot change his medical ad-viser except at the risk of being permitted to die, as a humorist once put it, a *natural* death, without medical assistance.

The Athenceum reports that a curious arch-

It is noted that with the return of pros-

perity the unwonted habits of economy which

for a time characterized the Americans, and

gave some ground for the belief that the

national character had changed in this re-

gave some ground for the belief that the national character had changed in this re-spect, have rapidly disappeared. The na-tional characteristic of extravagance is again in the ascendant, as may easily be seen by the increase of imports—which are mainly luxuries—as well as by the statements as to the expenditure of Americans abroad, which are believed to be much larger this year than ever before. It is estimated that some 60,000 travellers abroad have spent on an average \$3,000 each, which gives the enormous aggre-gate of \$180,000,000. In individual cases the amount spent has exceeded \$50,000. In short, there is among the wealthy a disporition to act as though the prosperity of the last year or two ware certain to endure, and to disre-gard the economic causes which sooner or later always result in depression. In view of the fact that so many of the people are yet in straitened circumstances, and that poverty prevails to a terrible extent among the labour-ing classes in the large cities, this reckless extravagance by the wealthy cannot be re-garded with complacency or treated as a mat-ter of individual whim with which society has no concern. The conduct of the Ameri-can spendthrifts abroad differs only in degree, and not in kind, from that of the Irish ab-sentes landlord, who squanders his rents in London or Paris which the land the more the land the from which

sentee landlord, who squanders his rents in London or Paris, while the land from which

RELEASED FROM

Sergt.-Major Cummins Passes / Twenty-Six Years' Police Se

HIS CAREER ON THE TOBON'

Sketch of His History-The der-A Fight in the Dark-T Riots-Strange Scenes in a

Tate on Tuesday afternoon died Late on Tuesday afternoon died ronto's bestknown and most respect Inspector Patrick Cummins, bett in the city as Sergeant-Major Cum thirty years a resident of Toronto, ing all that time engaged in her ser were few within her limits not fan his firm and kindly face and ac

his firm and kindly face and act He was born in St. James' paris Wexford, Ireland, on the 21st of M In June, 1851, he came to Canac previously been a soldier in the line sequently rough-rider in the G Guards, a post of considera honour than ease. He came dir ronto on his arrival in Canada, a immediately entered into multi immediately entered into public steward of what was known as

partment. During his quarter of a centu and detective service, it can well b he has been the principal figur stirring adventures with all class nais. Appended are a few of stories which he delighted to recou

CAPTURE OF A NOTED BURG During the years 1856 and 1857 of daring burglaries had been comt who the operator was for a long ti ed a mystery. The deceased was case to work up. He observed on the different residences burgla marks of a sperm candle were no marks of a sperm candle were marks of a sperm candle were no almost every room entered by Atter long and careful study of clue was obtained, which pointed named Hague as the guilty perso thing being arranged to the satisfac officer, he started one night for Meeting him on Carlton street, known his errand. Hague, before man was aware of his intention street. in was aware of his intention, s two or three yards, and drawing hi fired directly at him. Fortun night was dark and the aim the bullet passed harmlessly head of him for whom it was Nothing daunted by his narrow death, Cummins drew his revolver for Hague, who had by this time backwards some eight or ten yards counting the story of his adventu ceased used to say at first he tempted to fire upon the burglar second consideration he resolved t aim alive and unharmed. Acting of solve, he approached Hague in a zig sar, during the performance of white reated to another harmless shot inglar's pistol. Getting within an i his man, he dealt him a tremend in the temple with his fist, felling h an the temple with his hst, felling h ground, where he remained uncon some time. The reports of t brought Policeman (now Inspect to the scene, and the insens was raised to his feet, in which p remained until he revived. A sea alothing was made on the spot, wit a number of burglars' tools, a sn dle was brought to view. On H sandle was brought to view. On H laken to the station, a posse of po the command of the deceased, thouse on Magill street, where a larg of stolen goods, such as plate and were found in boxes buried about the ground. On trial the eviden itrongly to his guilt, and he was se twelve years in the Kingston pe For his conduct in this aftair the p be contrare of the burgler was promne capture of the burglar was pro

A FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Another capture made by the dewhich revolvers played an impor that of a des

intelligible principles. The consequence was that no sconer had the standard been raised, and the National Policy been pro-mulgated, than the unfailing reaction set in. Indeed, the Liberal-Conservative party began to triumph almost before the victors had ceased to chant their victory. From le princip The con the moment Mr. MACKENZIE assumed office he began to lose ground, and his casual re-verses, had he been prescient enough to see it, were infallible tokens of the disaster which at last overtook his party.

That overwhelming defeat, as we have said, completely demoralized Reformers, and this for the simple reason that they had and this for the simple reason that they had no rallying point. Once deprived of office, the centrifugal forces at once dispersed them to the four winds. Retaining the semto the four winds. Retaining the sem-blance of party erganization, they never have grasped the substance of it. Every individual charlatan at once set up for him-self, and clamorously expounded the vir-tues of his favourite specific. The leader-ahip was virtually in abeyance, for, as the event proved, a large portion of the Oppo-sition, if not the majority, secretly dis-trusted the ex-Premier, and were plotting for his overthrow in an underhand were trusted the ex-Fremier, and were plotting for his overthrow in an underhand way. They succeeded, and Mr. BLAKE was raised to the dubious post of honour. Now, at all events, some display of energy was to be expected. The party could now boast of having at their head a Reformer who had something to reform. And yet up to this moment what has been done ilitate the lost cause ? Simply no to rehabilitate the lost cause ? Simply no-thing. Most generals, when they take com-mand, inspirit their men by stirring mani-festoes; most political leaders, when they assume the first place, justify their ap-pointment by bold utterances and vigorous words. Mr. BLARE simply went to sleep and did nothing. The new descine and did nothing. The new departure which everybody awaited with impatience proved to be no departure at all. The mem-ber for West Durham was never less like the Mr. BLAKE we used to know than durthe Mr. BLAKE we used to know than dur-inglast session of Parliament. During the re-ress he exhausted his physical energies by making electoral addresses ; but there was no originality or motive power in them, and they were hardly worth the cost.

The consequences have been of the most disastrous kind. Whilst the leader slum-bered that happened to him which befel bered that happened to him which befe ULVSSES. The bags of ÆOLUS were rudely ULYSSES. The bags of AGOLUS were rudely cut, and strange winds were at once set at liberty to play havoc with the Reform barque. The strong will of Senator BROWN was ne longer there to exercise salutary discipline, and the light-weights who succeeded were whirled about in hope-less disorder, neither masters of themselves nor of others. Everybody, or rather every public at once set up as a political nobody, at once set up as a political philosopher, and at this moment no one could tell, for his life, what the principles of the Reform party are. Some despairing spirits are periodically clamouring for a convention to settle upon principles. It would be a fortunate thing if there were any promises of good from such a meeting but we fear the only result would to demonstrate to the people w utterly aimless, guideless, and ided Reformers are. Is it any divided Reformers are. Is it an wonder that, with two years already spen wonder that, with two years already spent, the party is numerically weaker in the House than it was after September, 1878, and that, in point of morale, it is still worse? The Liberal-Conservative Gov-ernment, on the other hand, has justified the popular fiat by which they undertook the responsibilities of office at a time when the task was a herculean one. They have fulfilled all their pledges at the polls, and have inaugurated, in no merely sentimental have inaugurated, in no merely sentimental sense, the national stage in Canada's career. They have grappled with the difficult rail-

measure. But a different policy was pur-sued ; the British merchant proceeded to put arms into the hands of as many put arms into the hands of as many savages as possible, in the certain know-ledge that some day these same arms would be used to slay the Queen's soldiers or British subjects engaged in colonizing the country. It is now quite impossible to disarm the savage tribes who are likely to do mischief; but the legal Comments of the legal to the solution of the same set of the solution of the same set o

but the local Government wishes to disarm the friendly Basutos who fought for white ascendancy. And of course if a serious war results the British Government will ascendancy. And of course if a serious war results the British Government will be called on to furnish more troops to put it down, and a further holocaust must be offered to the trading spirit of the gunmaker. The British Government will not, of course, witness the destruction of the colonial forces, but will be compelled to come forward to the assistance of those who have persistently thwarted British policy in the matter of the confederation. These difficulties are the penalties paid and to be paid for Empire, and Great British has paid them lavishly in the past. It is to be regretted that colonial reckless-ness should somethnes have been the cause of much trouble and expense and blood-shed, because these things have at various times been the cocasion of many outpour-ings against the colonies in general. The colonies of Natal and New Zealand have cost Great Britain more money in ten years than Canada has cost since the conquest. The cost of a new war in South Africa would be more than the cost of the Pacific railway ; yet the war would settle nothing at all, while the railway would be a boon to the Empire for all time to come. Yet, such are the conditions of political life, the British Government would not dare to build the railway, while they would have even ap-plause on going into the war if it ware ailway, while they would have even applause on going into the war if it were necessary.

MORBID MORALITY.

THERE is a want of healthy fibre in much of the ethical work of our time, and especially of our country. Most of us have at times, felt the inconvenience of burdens placed upon the intellect in the shape of creeds ; but they, at their worst, ait more lightly upon most people than the new gospel which has come upon us. There is a dogmatism of life, no less than of belief, against which we ought to summon up courage to protest. This becomes peculiarly distasteful, and, what is worse, peculiarly dangerous, when it takes shelter under the cloak of a religion which shelter under the cloak of a religion which knows nothing of it. For many centuries there was a vital form of spiritual religion known as Christianity, and yet up to re-cent times no one supposed that it was necessary to be a testotaller to be a Chris-tian. The Scripture teaches us to be tem-perate in all things, and refers the use of intoxicating drinks or abstinence from them entirely to the individual. A spuri-ous form of altruism has given to the world a new and an anonymphal group. ous form of altruism has given to the world a new and an apocryphal gospel. "One man's meat," said the old purist, "is an-other man's poison;" therefore, runs the modern creed, let no one eat meat. Now, for those who think that they are unsafe, or unhealthy, so long as they in-dulge even temperately in wine or ale, the true maxim is total abstimence. That is obvioually their duty and that duty is unacross

obviously their duty, and that duty is mexor-able. It becomes, however, only an indi-vidual law either of morals or dietetics, and vidual law ether of morals of dieteties, and has nothing to do with the concerns of others. Common prudence, not to mention Scripture, urges us to be temperate in all things; but difficulties are required for pros-pectors obtaining reliable assays of ores. A

Some time ago our King street contem Some time ago our King street contem-porary copied a paragraph from the Colling-wood Bulletin respecting the departure of three young men from Nottawa to the States, and paraded it in the "excdus" column. The Nottawa corresponent of the Colling-wood Messenger now takes the gilt off it by announcing their return; they found they could do "as well, or even better, on Cana-dian soil." But the Globe will not chronicle this. several seasons past :

The Opposition are pining for picnics. Mr.

Blake made a few speeches in West Toronto and one at Ancaster, but beyond that he has The Philadelphia Bulletin gives this excel ent definition of the objects of protection

It says :-- " The very aim of protection is to It says :--- "The very aim of protection is to bring producer and consumer together, and so restrict the mere transportation and ex-change of commodities, limit the class of mid-dlemen, and leave the largest possible number free to engage in productive industry." The result in the States has been to give their manufacturers a monopoly of the home mar-ket, while at the same time the foreign trade has been steadily increasing. A like result is being steadily brought about in the Dominion. The Halifax Chronicle truly says : "

ommunity silent about its grievances appear not to feel them keenly, if it does so at all,

not to feel them keenly, if it does so at all." This is no doubt true about Halifax, which does not pretend to possess grievances now that the West India trade has been restored and other branches of industry have been developed. But the *Chronicle* hits its own friends when it accuses Messrs. Richey and Daly of tergiversation. The people of Canada have not yet forgotten the somersaults taken by Messrs. Charlton and Paterson on the pro-tection question. ection question.

The Reform papers are beginning to agitat for the abolition of the Lieutenant-Governor ship, saying it costs, including the mainter ship, saying it costs, including the mainten-ance of government house, &c., \$36,800 a year. Not long ago, however, they defended the office, when it cost \$36,800+\$5,407 a year, the latter sum being also for "main-tenance," but not of the house. The abolition of the office would certainly entail or be fol-lowed by the abolition of the Local Legisla-ture, which would probably not suit our contemporaries so well. Two years ago THE MAIL advocated the reduction of the num-ber of members and of the indemnity, and biennial sessions; and that is our platform still.

The Sarnia Observer, which is anxious that this journal should enter upon a wordy warfare with it on the exodus question, should fare with it on the exodus question, should look to Ottawa. The papers of that city have declared almost daily for the past twelve months that its population was decreasing owing to the exodus to the United States. According to a recent official count there has been a slight increase instead of a decrease, and that notwithstanding the temporary ab-sence in the woods of hundreds of lumberers in excess of any corresponding period. The alleged exodus from the Eastern Townships and other places would, on investigation, doubtless prove to be equally without founda-tion.

talking about its ruin, or to advocate emigra-tion to a foreign country ? Yet these are the principal public deeds of that unpatriotic party.

The Ottawa Cilizen gives the following as the ruling prices of Canadian refined oil, both by wholesale and retail, during the

alogical discovery has been made at Jerusalem. The proprietor of a piece of ground outside the city, 150 yards' north of the Damascus gate, and on the west of the north road, while digging a cistern on his property, came upon a rock twelve and a half feet below the sura rock tweive and a name rest below the sur-face. It appeared to him to sound hollow when struck. He broke it through, and found beneath a series of sepulchral rock-cut cham-bers. They present nothing remarkable in their structure, and consist of two irregular

English election inquiries are bringing to bers. They present nothing remarkable in their structure, and consist of two irregular quadrilateral vaults, one of them being fifteen feet long by ten feet broad and eight feet high, together with a third, the plan of which is at present imperfect; and, under the smaller of the two vaults, another, with three *loculi* occupying the whole of its area, excavated to a depth of ten feet below the first. But in the larger chamber was found a stone chest of very unusual dimensions, which contained, when discovered, human bones. It is cut from a single stone, measures seven feet seven inches in length, two feet eight inches in breadth, and is three feet two inches in height. It stands upon four feet, and has the rim cut to receive the lid, portions of which—or what were believed to be portions —were lying in the chamber. The rook roof of the vault has been cut away to admit the chest, which Dr. Chapin thinks is of much later date than the tombs. He suggests that it was constructed to hold a wooden or leaden coffin, since rifled and removed. light wholesale bribery during recent contests The Conservatives, when they defeated Sir Wm. Harcourt at Oxford, went in to win irrespective of cost or consequences. An in-teresting letter was read in court during the trial of the petition. It professes to be ad-dressed by the Chichele Prefessor of Modern History to the Public Orator of the Univer-History to the Public Orator of the Univer-sity. It goes in some detail into the plans for the approaching campaign. We are sure to win, says the Conservative Professor, but only on conditions. Five hundred pounds must be provided "over the Carlton £3,000." If this cannot be got, the fight must collapse. Three hundred pounds, the letter stated, had already been raised or promised. The Pro-fessor himself was good for fifty more. He wished to raise it to a hundred, and he asked help from the Public Orator towards making up the difference. The appeal was in touch-ing terms. "Can you aid me with £10?" is the Professor's modest request. "This is a crisis, and we must really sacrifice something to our party." This modest request has a striking resemblance to that once made to a Reform Senator and ex-Bank President.

The Algoma Pioneer reports that the suc cess of the Government in the Pacific railway scheme has put new life into the agitation for the Sault Ste. Marie railway. Railways, it says, already dot the map of the country south of Lake Superior, and the work of stretching out to Duluth or Minne-apolis would be a comparatively easy task. The two hundred miles of country east of this point is rapidly filling up with settlers, and the Great Manitoulin and adjacent islands must be taken into this point of the state of the set and the Great Manitoulin and adjacent islands must be taken into this part of the considera-tion, where upwards of 20,000 people have already settled, and are looking for railway connection with the eastern parts of Ontario. No doubt these are among the many strong arguments that may be advanced in favour of the scheme. The question to be decided is, however, what is the best route for our national railway ? Happily, the interests of Ontario do not depend on the adoption of a line either south or north of Lake Superior ; but it is essential that Toronto and the lake shore towns should be placed in connection with the main Pacific line at the earliest practicable moment. It is in this view that the importance of pushing forward rapidly the Ontario and 'Pacific Junction becomes apparent.

had shot a man at the village of McKay was traced to a disreputable University street, where he was fou ng under a bed. The lights had inguished on the arrival of the c his did not deter him from carry purpose, when once his mind was se ing the arrest. On the rough refusi orth, the deceased crawled under bed, where a desperate fight took 1 ing which McKay fired two shots, w g which McKay free two surveys ring his opponent, however. He verpowered and taken to gaol. he deceased, that his companio coked upon him as one bearing ; THE PICTON MURDER.

The murder of a man and his w ton, Prince Edward county, creat means taken by the murderer in dis his victims aroused the whole cou large rewards were offered for his ca large rewards were offered for his ca conviction. Two weeks having pas out any clue being obtained. Sir J donald telegraphed for the decease down and work up the case. After a great deal of hardship in the ba ments, Cummins finally got on a tr eventually unearthed the murdere Grand River. He proved to be a fu Indian, and surrendered himself qui was taken to Picton gaol, where, t before his trial, he committed suicid before his trial, he committed suicid ing himself with a towel. This a effect of making null the differen that had been offered for his captur viction ; for the latter the deceased prepared with conclusive evidence

THE GREENWOOD MURDER This brutal murder being of lat rence, the particulars, ne doubt, ar the minds of many. The murder Greenwood, was employed as garden late Hon. John Hillyard Camer victims of his evil passion were tw named Agnes Marshall and Catharin beside two children. The cases many difficulties, which were fin mounted by the deceased and the la Major Hastings. Conviction follow as in the case of the Picton murderer wood cheated the gallows by hangin with a towel on the morning of the for his public execution. To comcitizens that such was really the body of the murderer was for sev following exposed to view in the buildings.

THE MANITOULIN ISSUE AND THE MANITOULIN ISSUE AND THE GO In the year 1863 the deceased, act instructions received from the Gov enrolled twenty-four special consta started for the Manitoulin Islands, was for the purpose of arresting a n refractory Indians, who persisted fishing. Accompanying the party late Mr. Gibbard, Fishery Inspector part of the country. On the arriv steamer opposite the main island, t on board observed a black flag flying school-house. The boats were low menned the removed the start of the start of the second the start of the start of the start of the second school-house. The boats were low on board observed a black flag flying school-house. The boats were low manned, the occupants making minds that their visit was going t thing but a pleasant one. This pro-for as the boat neared the schore, thu therein were treated to volley aft of stones. A landing, however, was and Cummins attempted to march up the hill leading to the village. up the hill leading to the village. times they were compelled to und as often reassembled for sharge. The Indians appeared i ionce, armed with every conceivable weapon, and fought like perfect furri-squaws by no means remained idle, the males were engaging the whitese scended to the beach and cast the boats adrift. After several hours' ing a flag of truce was exhibited by dians. A consultation was held. dians. A consultation was held, commander of the specials, knowin an utter impossibility to make any agreed to withdraw his disabled condition that a deputation should