The Weekly Mail

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sed advertisements on the third page THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

WARNING.

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

MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

WE publish this morning the text of the reply of the Manitoba Government to the propositions made by the Dominion au-thorities for bettering the financial condition of that province. The text as originally prepared is amended as stated in the atches we have appended to the reply.

The reply was prepared in haste, owing to the action of the Opposition, which, like the Grit party elsewhere, took an entirely partisan view of the affair. The document is not of the kind we should like to see presented; but we must make allowance for the fact that the provincial authorities are very much badgered; and must, on the other hand, remember that the Dominion Government is guarding the Freasury and the general interests of the

We have obviously not heard the last of these agitations, and therefore we give our readers the text of the Manitoba view of the situation. The Grit papers are disposed to fan the spark of discontent into the flame of disaffection; and there are those who have openly encouraged revolt and openly counselled annexation.
We put aside all fear of danger of any

uch result. The business of statesmen is o overcome difficulties, and the Dominion Sovernment is not without resource and coins still. Let us recall Lord Lans-cowns's noble words at Montreal: "I am owne's noble words at Montreal: "Tame patience should flutter in the North-West, if the great Province of Manitoba tural anxiety to emerge post haste from her minority, in which I believe no one desires to retain her an hour longer than is necessary, no surer means of counter-acting that passing disaffection could be found than the threat of disloyal inter-"ference from without; an interference
"which I have no doubt whatever her
"sturdy settlers would be the first to re-"sent and resist." We still put trust in the ultimate good sense and prudence of the people and Legislature of Manitobs.

OPENING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE latest trains yesterday brought in from the East and West a number of com missioners to the General Presbyterian To-day's trains and steamers will bring another contingent. Nearly four hundred Presbyterian ministers and laymen have been commissioned from all parts of Canada to meet in St. James' square church this evening, when, at halfpast seven o'clock, are observed the formal opening exercises. This being the second time Toronto

honoured, since the union of the Churches in 1875, as the meeting-place of this large and influential Presbyterian court, it is with much satisfaction we extend to our with much satisfaction we extend to our visitors a warm welcome. Accommodation has been, we understand, provided for all. The Assembly bade adieu to London last June, and to St. John the year before, with feelings of sincere gratefulness for the hospitality extended in these two cities. Our city will be no exception in this respect. Toronto is a stronghold of Presbyterianism. The different religious denominations work here harmoniously. We feel assured, then, that the homes of our citizens will be opened for the hearty and comfortable accommodation of our visitors from the Central Provinces, from the Province of the Prairie, and the Provinces by the Sea. Sharp at 7.30 p.m. the oponing exercises will be-7.30 p.m. the opening exercises will be-

Unless some circumstance forbid, the Moderator appointed the previous year leads in the religious service which marks the opening of the new Assembly. Principal King, D. D., of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, the retiring Moderator, is at present in Europe, and therefore will not take the part which would devolve upon him had he been here. The Rev. Wm. Coohrams, D. D., of Brantford, his predecessor in the office, will preside to night. After devotional exercises a sermon will be preached, and the Assembly will immediately thereafter be constituted. The roll will then be called. As Moderator protem Dr. Coohrams will next address the Assembly in a few words, and ask that a

asembly in a few words, and ask that a ew Moderator be appointed. The choice of the chief official of the urt in the Presbyterian Church nied as a rule with considers Since the organization of the United Church, Presbyteries have adminations to this office, and the man who was the nominee of the ointments made by the ex-Moderators, and that confirmed by the Assembly.

As usual, a number of names are already efore the Church in connection with the Ioderatorship. No less than seven genemen have been nominated by Presysteries. Two of these are from the Marines. Provinces, viz., Rev. KENNETT

time Provinces, viz, Rev. Kenneth Molennan, M.A., of Charlottetown, and Principal Moknicht, of Halifax. Four are from Ontario—Principal Grant, of Kingston: Professor MacLaren, of Toronto; Dr. Wardroppe, of Guelph, and Rev. J. K. Smith, of Galt. The Rev. C. B. Pithlado, of Winnipeg, is the seventh. The meeting to-night will reveal the choice of the Assembly being made known, the newly-elected Moderator will retire for a few moments and return, being conducted to the official chair by his mover and seconder. Having thanked the Assembly for the honour conferred, and uttered such additional words as he may deem appropriate, the new Moderator will present to his predecessor the thanks of the Assembly for the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the opening proceedings. Replies will then be read from the Queen and the Governor-General to addresses presented to them a year ago. The Business Committee will present a report, and the Assembly will adjourn to resume practical work to-morsent a report, and the Assembly will adjourn to resume practical work to-mor-

THAT WRETCHED RETURN.

HAVING fired off the blank cartridges prepared for them in the Crown Lands Department, Mr. PAEDRE's organs have re-treated ignominiously, and the defence of the Coz job has been turned into a rout. In such a case as this silence is significant. It is the silence, not of gold, but of brass. The London organ, it is true, feebly remarks that Mr. Con " is content, and it is quite clear to anyone who chooses to look into the matter that the Ontario Government has much the best of the bargain." Mr. Con has not been at all modest in his demands, and he seems to have obtained all that he asked for. If he were not content under such circumstances he would be a drawing card as a curiosity. As for the Government, inasmuch as its main object in life appears to be the purchase of support, from one point of view it may be said to have the best of the bar-

gain—at the country's expense.

We have already pointed out the singular and suspicious nature of the return brought down by the Government, but there are other circumstances connected with it which call for notice. It will be remembered that the return was not laid on the table until the last working day of the session, six weeks after it was ordered The member who asked for it, Mr. Wood, of North Hastings, then found it to be incomplete, and wanting in most essentia complete, and wanting in most essential information. At the meeting of the Printing Committee on the following day an order was passed that the return should be printed, with the omissions supplied, and distributed. The report of the committee was adopted by the House, which was prorogued on that day, and the members left for their homes. Since that time Mr. Wood has heard nothing of the return, except through the press.

except through the press.

From a letter of his published in the Belleville Intelligencer of Saturday last, it appears that about the beginning of last week he wrote to the Queen's Printer asking the cause of the delay. The reply, which could not have been written earlier than Wednesday of the same week, stated that the printing staff had been busily en-gaged on other work, but that he might expect the return in about two weeks. On the same day The Man learned that it was already printed, and, on the Thursday, obtained one on application at the distribution office. This is the return which has been commented on in these dumns, and it is, as far as can be learned entical with that laid on the table, and contains the same omissions. The facts above stated may be briefly summarized

as follows:

1. The return, ordered by the House, was withheld till the last minute.

2. When brought down it was found to be incomplete, and silent as to certain particulars definitely asked for. 3. The order of the Printing Committee that it should be printed, with omissions supplied, has been disobeyed.

4. The order of the same committee that it should be distributed has been dis-

form, and was to be had at the distribu-tion office last week, and yet the gentle-man most interested in it was informed that it would not be ready for two weeks.

The very fact that such strenuous efforts have been made to suppress information that the House has ordered to be given is of itself sufficient to throw the gravest of itself sufficient to throw the graves suspicion on the whole transaction. Beyond that the facts that have leaked out substantiate all that has been said in these columns upon the subject. The silence of the organs is not to be wondered at.

INOPPORTUNE TREASON.

As we have pointed out on several occa sions, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has not openly and frankly declared for independ ence. He has only hinted at it : set afloat "food for thought" (not "werry fillin' at "the price") about it; caused some of the party organs to discuss it; and left the general impression that when independence is wanted, he is the man to be looked to an a leader. The caution of his chief organ is comical in the extreme. It excites the contempt of some of its own friends, as is elsewhere pointed out.

Probably no political discussion was ever started at a more inopportune moment, as the Grit party will find out. It was started at a time when every Loyalist pulse in Canada was beating more swiftly in anticipation of the celebration of those historical memories which make every Canadian proud. When every Loyalist in the Dominion was remembering, with prideful elevation of mind, the part which his ancestors took, in either repelling the invasion of Canada, or in exhibiting, by rare and loyal sacrifices, the strength of their devotion to the British Crown; at must be a constant reproach to him, flings among the people a proposition that they should consider the fitness of becoming separate from England. The audacity of the thing is great; its unwisdom is greater

The proposition comes to us surrounded The proposition comes to us surrounded by a group of suspicious witnesses and supporters. It is accompanied by the declaration that Sir Richard does not think the Canadians care for liberty; and that they do not greatly love their new Dominion. It is followed by Mr. LAURIER'S declaration in Montreal that his people lack patriotism too—in his opinion. It is endorsed by such organs as are most given to attempts at destroying

ame of mind.
The insult will be resented in the pro way; not by broken windows or broke heads; but by such a steadily blowin breeze of contempt for Messrs. Carr wrigar, Blake, Mowar, and the rest, a will teach them the lesson that their par in the future of Canada is small and mean in the future of Canada is small and mean. Not in vain have several generations of honest men and loyal gentlemen lived and died in faithfulness to British traditions and in loyalty to the British Crown. And we believe in the existence of a generation of men and women who in all sincerity hold that old faith and live in that old loyalty, and for the preservation of the integrity of the Empire will see to it that they shall not live in vain.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY'S

EACH Assembly brings its new work, while at the same time work that may be termed old asks for attention. There are boards and committees of Assembly from whom reports are expected every year. At the meeting which began in this city yesterday representatives were heard from all the colleges belonging to the Church, from Halifax on the East to Manitoba on the West. The college question having engaged public attention o such an extent during the past few onths, it will not be surprising if in the asembly a voice is heard upon a subject which is more easily spoken upon than satisfactorily adjusted.

The foreign mission work of the Church is likely to occupy the attention of the Assembly in a marked way this year. The access of the foreign work in some of the fields superintended by the Presbyterian Church in Canada is notable. This is particularly the case in the China mission. The year just closed is eventful too from the number of new missionaries sent out. But missionary operations among the heathen have their serious difficulties. It is what might be expected that in a field such as India serious complications should block the way to uninterrupted progress. In the columns of The Main some time ago appeared a correspondence, extracts from the Indian press, which revealed until the deeting, of the might Empire. So, But missionary operations among the swhat might be expected that in a held such as India serious complications should block the way to uninterrupted progress. In the columns of The Man some time ago appeared a correspondence, extracts from the Indian press, which revealed unpleasant opposition to the Canadian mis-sionaries from the native chiefs. H. H. Ma-HARAJAH HOLKAR has taken strong exception to the continuance of the mission wor in any form in the city of Indore, which is in any form in the city of Indore, which is the headquarters of the Canadian mission. His opposition has led to correspondence between the mission and the British authorities. And from the peculiarities of that distant field the Foreign Mission Committee and the General Assembly are confronted with a difficult task.

At the last Assembly the subject which took precedence was one connected with the home missionary work. The General Assembly in London, after long and earnest deliberation, gave instructions to its Home Mission Committees to take into consideration the whole subject of ministerial support, to bring the subject before

ial support, to bring the subject before the presbyteries and congregations in the Church, with a view to increase the annucome of each minister to a minimum \$750 and a manse. The Assembly thi year will meet to hear of this work on the part of the Home Committee having been uccessfully performed. The augmentates sheme has been faunched. Success marked it thus far. This subject will gage the interested attention of approaching Assembly. The new sche will be sent down, with success crowning its inception, to be tested by the Church through time.

Among the stirring subjects to be brought before this Assembly will be one in the shape of an appeal, another through an overture. The appeal is from the Presbytery of Kingston. A member of that Presbytery some time ago united in matrimony a man and the sister of his deceased mony a man and the sister of his deceased wife. Certain brethren took exception to this act of the minister, and moved in the direction of rebuke. The majority in Presbytery contending that Biblical exeges does not warrant a condemnation of such union, and seeing that there is no such union, and seeing that there is no consensus of opinion as to the validity or non-validity of such unions, moreover, taking into consideration the fact the sub-ject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is awaiting settlement by the Assem-bly, held it would be unwise to rebuke or ly, held it would be unwise to reduce ensure, and voted accordingly, ninority in Presbytery appealed to synod of Toroato and Kingston. Synod sustained the Presbytery, minority now appeal to the Assembly. The The minority now appeal to the Assemboverture is from the Ottawa Pre overture is from the Ottawa Presbytery, and asks the Assembly to take into conand asks the Assembly to take into consideration the excesses of party politics, and "to adopt such measures as may be "deemed most effectual to abate the evil "and develop a more calm and judicial spirit in the community with regard to "all public questions." The subjects outlined, along with many others, will afford abundance of work for the discretion and talont of the approaching Assembly. talent of the approaching Assembly.

BISHOP ROGERS AND SIR CHARLES

TUPPBR. We publish elsewhere a letter from Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, to Sir. CHARLES TUPPER. It is such a letter as every Bishop in Canada, who knows anything of the history of public men and parties in this country, would cordialy join in. Bishop Rogers is well known in thethree Lower Provinces; and where ever he is known he is loved for his paternal character, his blameless life, his solid learning, his amisbility, and his modesty. There are scattered over the Dominio men still young who declare that from his lips they learned much they can never forget; who remember with pleasure the keenness of his love for literature and his taste for poetry; and who can never re-call without emotion the sweetness of his praises and the gentle dignity of his re-

He remembers well—as who does not in those provinces — the fight which the Conservative Party and its leaders—including many Orangemen—made for Catholic rights, and the loyal aid which Catholics rendered to the Conservative Party and cause. It can never be with any other feeling than one of pained amazement that any man with a lease below.

any other feeling than one of pained amazement that any man, with a knowledge of the fierceness of the hatred with which the Liberals pursued the Catholic faith and name, can behold an alliance between any Catholics and the Liberal Party.

The testimony of Bishop Rozens to the personal merit and public career of Sir Charles Tupper is such testimony as will outweigh tons of rubbishy rhetoric and reckless abuse by partisan writers. It is not only his own testimony, but it recalls also the fact, so well known to us, that Sir Charles Tupper was she personal friend CHARLES TUPPER was the personal frie and, so far as alliance was possible public affairs, the ally of Archbial Community, who was not only an able to the probably one of the ablest but

this continent ever saw. The fact is worth recalling now. It is not forgotten, but its memory is a little dim with years.

CONFEDERATION.

THE progress of Canada since Confeder ion has been great. The only period of gnation was that which signalized the. ion of Mr. MACKENZIE. The organ of the Grit party has now discovered that Confederation is a failure. The reason for alleging such a discovery is that the Conservative party is now in power. In 1877, when its own friends were, unfortunately for the country, at the helm, the same eccentric journal discovered that Confedera-tion was a huge success, and that nothing could, in the future, impair that success. Its words on these occasions present a ludi

Globe, July 2, 1877. Globe June 2 1881 Globe, July 2, 1877.

Everyone acknowings that Canadian confederation has been great success, and the venture are new pady to confess that ne plan was a viseone, and that the result has entill the most atguine could have nitioipated.

The different prosinces are doing a large not every growing bustings among themselves itself at the general exceptional advantages for each of the control of the dreamed of.

All our provinces will some be connected and bound together by the firm bonds of an inter-occanio rallway.

The second decade of Canada's existence begins in eircumstances full of happy angury, and promises to be crowned with great and most gratifying success. Before it closes to difficulties and our Pacific railway will in all likelihood be approaching completion.

The future is full of

mighty Empire, &c.

Everyone is willing to acknowledge that there is "dissatisfaction and discontent there is "dissatisfaction and discontent there is "dissatisfaction and discontent wand unrest," but Sir Richard Carrwander said the other evening that it was among the members of the Reform party. Everyone will acknowledge that there is a feeling of "disappointment and anxiety," but it is among the members of the Reform party. They are disappointed at not getting into power before this, and they are anxieus to know whether there is any chance of their being able to do so any chance of their being able to do so again. Sir RIGHARD CARTWRIGHT is "help-"ing to accomplish the destiny of the "mighty Empire, &c." by stirring up an Independence agitation. Oan it be that he has neglected to cultivate "what is "stall the transfer of the stall the transfer of the stall transfer of the really true, manly, moral, intelligent, and religious?" We fear it can.

M'LAREN V. CALDWELL.

Ir seems impossible for the Opposition papers to discuss the case of McLaren v. Caldwell without misrepresenting the political effect of it. For private purposes, that is so far as private rights are concerned, the decision of the Privy Council is certainly a triumph for Caldwell. But, so far as the action of the Dominion Government is concerned, the case does not in any way injuriously affect it.

the Streams bill he did so on perfectly legitimate grounds, and those grounds are as good to-day as they were in 1880. He believed that Mr. McLaren had private rights which the Streams bill was intended rights which the Streams bill was intended to injure. His justfication for so believing was, and is, that the Vice-Chancellor had so decided, and that a case had previously been decided in the same direction. The Supreme Court of the Dominion, at a subsequent date, sustained his view by a unanimous decision in McLaren's favour. It was notorious that that the Streams' bill was a partisan measure. It was notorious that the bill was passed while the case was before the courts. It was notorious that the offer was passed while the case was before the courts. It was notorious that the offer of compensation by the terms of the bill was tricky and insufficient. And Sir John Macdonald was actually forced to disallow the Act, by the strong consensus of opinion on the bench in favour of McLiarun's claims.

The bench was divided as follows: The bench was divided as follows:

For McLaren's view—Vice-Chancellor
Proudfoot, Chief Justice Ritchie, Chief
Justice Hagarty, Judge A. Wilson, Judge
Gwynne, Judge Henry, Judge Strong, Chief
Justice Draper, Chief Justice Richards, Judge
J. Wilson, Judge Galt, Judge Fournier, Judge
Taschereau.

For Caldwell's view—Chief Justice Spragge,
Judge Patterson, and Judge Morrison.
Under these circumstances, if Sir John
MacDonald had not disallowed the bill he
would have been acting in contempt of the

MacDonald had not disallowed the bill he would have been acting in contempt of the whole weight of judicial authority in Canada, and would have shown a feebleness in defending private rights, as defined by our own courts, which would have been remarkable. He was forced to disallow the bill by every consideration of public duty. And each time the bill was sent to him the duty became more imperative.

Now look at the Local Government's position. The Privy Council has decided that Mollanen had no private rights, and that in effect the legislation previous to the Streams bill was sufficient. Therefore the Streams bill was sufficient. Therefore the Streams bill was sufficient, and dishonest interference with the due course of justice. It is now seen to be quite unnecessary for any purpose. And if we reflect that it was introduced for dishonest and partisan purposes, we think we honest and partisan purposes, we think we have indicated all the necessary reasons for the continued disallowance of the Act.

RECIPROCITY. CANADA has done quite enough-all that the can, or will, for the present do-in the affair of Reciprocity. Any propositions that the United States may have to make will, of course, be entertained. We do not look for an early precipitation of negotiations, and we believe that the people of Canada at present want nothing so little as they want Reciprocity. The National Policy is not a failure. If it has failed, the rumour of its failure has not reached

It is a very noteworthy fact that every American journal which discusses the question confesses that Reciprocity would be a very good thing for their people. We do not notice that they ever contemplate the possibility of Canada gaining anything by the arrangement. All the tracks lend

Under these circumstances we venture to advise caution on the part of our rulers.

One of the gentlemen engaged in forwarding the proposition at Washington confesses that he obtained his view of Canadian commercial feeling from Mr. Goldwin Smith. We entertain a profound respect for the American gentleman's tribute to intellect in thus accepting Mr. Smith's views; but we venture to say that he might as well take Mr. Ruskin's views on commerce, or Mr. Arnold's views on religion, as truly English. Mr. Goldwin Smith is of opinion that there is in Canada a large body of opinion in favour of closer commercial union with the United States. We have yet to make that discovery.

discovery.

The abolition of the treaty of 1854 in 1866 left Canada with the channels of her 1866 left Canada with the channels of her trade suddenly choked. A very energetic effort was necessary to provide new channels to new markets. In the struggle many men went down: many forms of business were injured. The remembrance of these things lingers still. It is not the ention of our people that that shall

happen a second time.

Our own National Policy has taught us that we can do without a Reciprocity Treaty. It has employed capital and labour, and created a great number of new industries. It is the desire of American manufacturers to relieve our business men of the neces-sity for doing so much business. It is not the intention of our business men to enter-tain that view. It is the notion of some other Americans, not uninspired perhaps by Mr. Goldwin Smith's Continental Policy, that political union would follow commercial union. We do not think we will, on our part, tolerate the experiment. We are not fond of offering advice to Government, for we do not think that Governments should be dictated to by the But we advise caution. The advocacy of Reciprocity is just now confined to three classes of persons; 1st, those Americans who want our markets; 2nd, those Canadians who hate the National Policy and the Federation; and 3rd, those who wish for annexation. In our opin these classes are all very imperfect ex-ponents of Canadian national or commercial feeling. They come to us asking tribute and national humiliation. Our ad-vice is, to throw them into the well.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It looks as if Mr. Laurier wants to defeat the Conservative party, by driving Sir Richard back into its ranks.

Jay Gould is alleged to have lost by the fall in stocks during the past year. \$21,642,-It is stated that one hundred and eight of

the Southern delegates who are in favour of Arthur are office-holders. The Chicago gathering will have some of the features of a Reform convention. Cuba is for sale. If Sir Richard Cartwright

s so heartily tired of the British yoke he should buy that island and set up as an inde-pendent monarch. Besides free trade would work there admirably. The climate is hot, and the inhabitants require neither heavy clothes nor heavy food.

Mr. Waters, M.P.P., says that he is not an admirer of large majorities. He thinks that Mr. Mowat's majority is a much healthier one than if it were twice as large. It was very wrong then of poor Mr. Mowat to strive so earnestly at the last election to thrust a larger, and consequently more sickly majority on the province.

In his speech at Guelph Mr. Paterson, M.P., said :- "Mr. Innes and himself had to fight the battles of Reform in a House where the task seemed almost hopeless."
Mr. Paterson might have mentioned that
"Mr. Innes and himself" received some slight
assistance from Mr. Blake and expend other most hopeless. Where, oh i where is that great Liberal reaction," of which so much was heard ashort time ago.

The American tariff changes of 1883 in cluded an increase of 121 per cent. on textile nachinery. The result, according to Col. machinery. The result, according to Col. Shaw, the American consul at Manchester, has been a falling off by fifty per cent. on the exports of machinery from Lancashire to the United States. This has been followed by an increase in the American textile machinery manufacturing industry and a reduction by five per cent. in prices. Home competition and an enlarged market are the parents of low prices.

"When a poor miserable clerk pilfers fifty cents from his employer's till the offence is called stealing. But when a bank official steals \$1,260,000 it is called a 'shortage.'"—Grit Paper.

True. And when a poor man puts and person's name to a cheque his prosecution for forgery is regarded as justifiable. But if one of the leaders of the Grit party forges and defrands an old friend of \$500 his prosecution is described by his equally honest partisans as a "petty annoyance."

The Ottawa Grit organ is evidently the opinion that its party is in a bad way.

It says:—

"A boldly affirmative policy backed by aggressivoness and audacious attacks upon Tory strongholds must win. There is no reason for regarding any constituency as hopeless of being carried or redeemed by the Liberals. Faint heart never won fair lady, and sheer dogged pluck has carried many an apparently fainting cause to victory."

The "aggressiveness and audacious attacks" have certainly not been lacking, but they have had no policy to back up. This is the explanation of the faintness, quite as real as apparent, which characterizes the cause.

In the year 1874 a Canadian paper spoke In the year 1874 a Canadian paper spoke as follows:—

"The advocacy of Canadian independence touches every individual in the Dominion in all his dearest and most important relations. It puts all his material, social, and religions interests into possible jeopardy, and, at the least, into a condition of manifest uncertainty. It cannot even be discussed without implying that there is no present national feeling, and not even present national prejudice."

The paper in question was then, and is still, published in Toronto, and it is the organ of the Reform party. atil, published in Toronto, and it is the organ of the Reform party.

The Hamilton Spectator recently suffered a

severe less in the destruction by fire of its building and plant. With commendable building and plant. With commendable enterprise the management has since acquired and fitted up in the most complete style one of the finest buildings in that city as a printing and publishing office. The establishment is now one that the proprietors may well be proud of. It is an ornament to the city of Hamilton, and to Canadian journalism. The MAIL extends its congratulations to the Spectator on its progress and prosperity. It is one of our most welcome exchanges, and, being a staunch advocate of Liberal-Conservative principles, it is a journal whose opinions are freely quoted and widely respected.

Toronto, and doubtless other offices, are soon to be delivered from the intolerable nuisance of rallway whistling which makes night and day hideous. The committee of the Privy Council last week gave the rail-

MANITOBA RESOLUTIONS.

Reply by the Norquay Government to the Dominion.

TOO HASTY CONCLUSIONS.

Statement of Provincial Claims From Local Point of View.

FORGETFULNESS OF NATIONAL INTERESTS.

Amendment of the Reply on Maturer Con

The following is an almost verbatim copy of the reply of the Manitoba Government to the proposals of the Dominion Government made through the delegates to Ottawa. Annexed

INTRODUCTORY. Whereas this House, having fully considered the propositions of the Federal Government, regrete that the Federal Government have not seen fit to accede to the requests of this House, as presented by its delegates. THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is evident that the spirit of "The British North America Act" is that each province admitted into Confederation, as well as those originally confederated, should be placed of the same status, more especially with reference to the control of the public lands within each province being vested in such province. This was carried out in the instrument British and province of British was carried out in the instrument British and province. This was carried out in the instance of Prince Edward island, which had no public lands, but was allowed the sum of \$800,000 to en but was allowed the sum of \$800,000 to en-able her to acquire lands held by private par-ties within the province; but in Manitoba on its admission into Confederation there were public lands, and they should have become vested in the province, as was the case in the other provinces of the Dominion. THE ORIGINAL PUBCHASE.

The repetition of the statement, that the Ane repetition of the statement, that the Dominion Government having purchased at a large price in cash all the rights, titles, and interests of the Hudson's Bay Company in and to the territory out of which the Province of Manitoba has been formed entitles them to consider Manitoba as having a different status in Confederation from the other provinces, is invidious, and this House feels that the time has arrived when the refeels that the time has arrived when the repetition of such a statement should cease—
so far as the Hudson Bay Company is concerned. They never established any claim to
a title to the lands, except those to which
Lord Selkirk had extinguished the Indian
title, and which were subsequently repurchased from his successors by the Hudson's Bay Company. On the contrary, the
settlers at Point du Chien settled there under
the Homestead law adopted by the Council
of Assiniboia, irrespective of the Hudson's
Bay Company. Bay Company.

HUDSON'S BAY TITLE The extinction of the Hudson's Bay title cannot be viewed by this House is any other light than that of the purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company of certain rights which were held by that company to the detriment of the people of Canada, and which were extinguished by the Government thereof in the same way that in the other provinces that have extinguished other rights created they have extinguished other rights created in former ages, and which obstructed the progress and development of the people.

CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, a line running from one end of the Dominion to the other, is an enterprise of a wholly national character, and the expenses connected therewith should be borne by the Dominion. Although its construction was one of the conditions upon which the Province of British Columbia entered Confederation, that province was not called upon to contribute in any way towards its construction, but on she contrary was interested in the right of way aud for the land covering an area of twenty miles on each side of the line. Thus, in the case of in each side of the line. Thus, in the case of British Columbia, the province does not only receive a similar benefit to what Manitoba is receiving, but in addition receives compensa-tion for the right of way as previously stated.

LOCAL BAILWAYS. As to local railways, had Manitob possessed of the territory, she would have been able to subsidize their construction,

HOMESTEADS AND EDUCATION. This province has already offered to redeem svery pledge given by the Federal authori-ties in respect to the setting apart of free homesteads to all coming settlers, and for the education of their children. INADEQUATE COMPENSATION.

The proposal that this province shall become possessed of only the swamp lands, together with the grant of \$45,000 a year, is not acceptable to this Legislature as a compensation for the equitable claim that this province has always preferred to all the lands thereof.

SCHOOL LANDS.

As to the school lands, the House can only reiterate the arguments already advanced in favour of their control being vested in the province. The grant of 150,000 acres as an endowment to the University of Manitoba is considered by this House advisable, and should the province become possessed of her public lands, pledges itself to carry out that proposition.

THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT. In reference to the allowance of capital on a population of 150,000 souls, instead of 17,000, as previously fixed, this House is of opinion that the same is a step in the right direction, and only regrets that there is no assurance given that the same will be allowed on increased population as may be ascertained decennially. This being the only source to which the province could look for a revenue to meet its increasing requirements, this Legislature is of opinion that the same should not be limited to 150,000 souls, but should be adjusted decennially as urged by the delegates.

OHARTERING LOCAL BAILWAYS.

Although admitting that this province has committed itself not to exercise any legislative powers in reference to chartering railways which would conflict with the Canadian Pacific Railway Act within the added territory, this House is nevertheless of opinion that this concession does not affect the exercise of that right within the limits of Manitobs, as it existed previous to the extension, and insist that they should be left to the full exercise of all her powers to charter local railways from one point to another CHARTERING LOCAL BAILWAYS. local railways from one point to anoth within the old province, and in the add-territory north of the fifteen mile limit.

THE PER CAPITA ALLOWANCE. The proposal to adjust the 80 cents a-head grant on a quinquennial census is received with satisfaction, and should the Dominion deem it advisable to increase the maximum number allowed the respective provinces on which the 80 cents a-head is to be paid, the Province of Manitoba insists that her claims shall not be overlooked in the general adjustment. AID TO LOCAL BAILWAYS.

The assurance of the earnest desire of the Dominion Government to extend railway facilities in Manitoba and the North-West is received with satisfaction, and the opinion of this House is, should the province obtain control of its public lands, the same could be advantageously supplemented by a modification of the terms upon which lands have been granted in aid of the railways referred to, by merely charging those railway companies with the cost of surveys and management of those lands. The difficulties encountered in raising money for the prosecution of these antesprime

induce this Legislature to strongly urge upon the Government the modification suggested THE TARSES.

With reference to this discussion this House begs to call the attention of the Privy Council to a report of a Select Committee appointed by this Legislature to enquire into the operation of the tariff on agricultural implements, lumber, canned fruits, etc., which is annexed thereto.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.

In reference to the extension of boundaries, this House is of opinion that were the same conceded and a grant of the lands included in the territory so added, handed over to the province a material benefit would be secured by having a seaport on Hudson's bay. There being no probability of any province being formed between Manitoba and Hudson's bay, this extension would not interfere with the rights or ambition of any other province, and it having been the channel through which for over two centuries access was obtained to this country, that territory naturally belongs to Manitoba.

It is obvious that the propositions made by

this country, that territory naturally belongs to Manitoba.

It is obvious that the propositions made by the Federal Government cannot be accepted as a settlement of the claims urged by the delegation charged with their submission at Ottowa; and while appreciating some of the concessions proposed, this House, with a sense of its responsibility to the people of this country, and having in view the best interests of this province, deems it its duty to decline the acceptance of the proposition for the reasons already adduced.

CONCLUSIONS. Therefore be it resolved. That an humble address be passed by this House to his Excellency the Governor-General, respectfully declining to accept the same, and again urging the views of this House, as expressed in the instructions given to the delegates on the occasion of their late mission to Ottawa, and that a committee composed of Mr. Speaker and of such members of this House as are members of the Executive Council be appointed to draft an address in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS. WINNIPEG, June 2 .- In the Legislature to-Winniped, June 2.—In the Legislature to-day the House went into Committee of the Whole on the reply to the proposition from Ottawa. The reply was adopted with unim-portant alterations, and an addition by Mr. Norquay to the last clause, that the Ottawa delegiase be empowered and instructed to receive and answer any further communica-tions on the subject, and should no modifica-tion to the terms be offered by the Federal Government in applicance of Government in supplement of the claims as proposed, then the committee be instructed to prepare for submission to the House at its next session a full statement of the province's case before its submission to England as adopted by the House on March 17th.

MUSKOKA ELECTION CASE.

Appeal to Remove Disqualification against Mr. Fauquier Argued. Appeal to Remove Disqualification against Mr. Fauquier Argued.

The appeal in the Muskoks proyincial election case was argued on Monday before the Court of Appeal and judgment was reserved. The court was composed of Chief Justice Hagarty, Justices of Appeal Burton and Morrison, and Mr. Justice Galt. The Muskoka election took place on the 13th of March, 1883, when Mr. F. G. Fauquier, the Conservative member, was duly elected over his opponent, Mr. Bettee, by a fair majority. A petition was entered by G. Paget and P. L. Mackenzie against the return of Mr. Fauquier, and on the trial which took place before Justices Patterson and Ferguson, the election was voided and the respondent disqualified. The present appeal is from that decision, being confined, however, to the question of disqualification, it being admitted that the election was properly set aside on the ground of corrupt practices by agents. The disqualification was rested upon the breach by the respondent of the provisions of, section 151 of the Election Act, by which it is made a corrupt act for the "candidate for the representation of any electoral district," or any other person, to "either provide or furnals drink or other entertainment at the expense of such candidate or other person to any meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting such election previous to or during such election or pay or promise or engage to pay for any such drink." Section 161 of the same

any such drink." Section 161 of the same Act disqualities the candidate so offending for eight years. Section 162 says:—"If it appears to the court or judges trying an election petition that an act constituting in law a corrupt practice was committed by a candidate, or with his knowledge and consent, but

with his knowledge and consent, but

WITHOUT ANY CORRUFT INTENT,
and in an ignorance which was involuntary
and excussible, and that the evidence
showed the candidate to have honestly
desired, and in good latth endeavoured, as far
as he could to have the election conducted
according to law, the candidate shall not be
subject to the penalties and disabilities
which he would but for this section incur
under the next preceding section." The only
charge against Mr. Fauquier personally was
treating at Comando Creek four days before
nomination. The learned judges at the trial
admitted that the acts of Mr. Fauquier were
done in ignorance, but could not agree that
they were involuntary and excussible within
the section, and they therefore pronounced
judgment for disqualification. The appeal of Mr. Fauquier is founded upon
the following objections:—1. The meeting, of electors in question was not
a meeting under section, 151, that
section relates to meetings of committees for
the promotion of the candidate's election, not
to public meetings of electors.

2. Before the alleged treating, the meeting
had been formally adjourned in another room,
and there was, therefore, no meeting to
treat, and section 161 was not transgressed.

3. In any event, the respondent is within
the exculpatory provisions of section 162.
(1) He was ignorant involuntarily and excusably of the provisions of section 161.
(2) The alleged treating was without any
corrupt intent. (3) The evidence shows

THE RESPONDENT HONESTLY DESIRED

and in good faith endeavoured as few at he WITHOUT ANY CORRUPT INTENT.

THE RESPONDENT HONESTLY DESIRED and in good faith endeavoured as far as he could to have the election conducted accord-

and in good rath endeavoured as lar as necould to have the election conducted according to law.

The learned judges have assumed that all
the suspicious circumstances connected with
Mr. Shields presence in the riding are to be
laid at the door of Mr. Fanquier. As to this
it is admitted on the evidence that not one
corrupt act is proved against Mr. Shields,
and even if this were otherwise Mr. Fanquier
is not shown to be connected with Shields,
or in any way responsible for anything
Shields may be charged with. This is the
legal position of the case, the evidence being
far too voluminous to set out with any
pretence of particularizing all the facts,
Messrs. C. Robinson, Q.C., H. Cameron, Q.
C., D. McCarthy, Q.G., and Frank Arnoldi
appeared for the appeal, and Messrs. J.
Bethune, Q.C., and W. Johnston supported
the judgment of the court below.

The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland has a membership of 178,105. The total income from all sources last year amounted to £397,288, being £18,570 more than the previous year. The Church collected from May, 1843, to December, 1883, the sum of £10,077,707. The Church is eminently pros-

Asy, 10-sa, to December, 1883, the mm of £10,077,707. The Church is eminently prosperous.

The Aberdeen Free Press tells of a Free Church minister in the Highlands who denounced the growing tendency in his region to disregard the sanctity of Sunday, and offered to give on the following morning a half crown to avery woman who should go home from church without talking about secular affairs. The men were to have a shilling. There were no takers, as no claimants called at the house on the following Monday.

The Old Catholics of Germany report 108 congregations, 35,000 enrolled adherents, one bithop, and 52 priests. During the ten years of the reform up to June last there had been 7,004 baptisms and 3,400 emfirmations, the amount of money contributed by the Old Catholics themselves being \$250,000. In Austria the cause has not died out, and that is nearly all that can be said for it—so great is the persecution to which the Government officials subject the converts.

ALGOMA

Grave Charges A

ARE THEY PROP

In the Court of Ap portant motion was a election case. The per turn of Mr. R. A. Lyo elect for that consti raised for consideration paragraphs complaint committed by mem Cabinet should or shou Mr. Justice Burton, s bers, had ordered out, and this w that decision. Messrs and E. Meek appeare Messrs. J. Bethune.

opposed it.
The paragraphs com spondent read as foile Adam Lyon was put in the said election of and still holding office Ontario, and the mem ernment, and more Oliver Mowat, the A said province, the Hothe Commissioner of C Arthur Sturgis of the said Hon. James You

of the said province i of promoting his ele them was guilty of illegal acts and practi of the said Robert Ad The said the Hon. (Timothy B. Pardee. or one of them, in ord of their said candid Adam Lyon, under

taking possession of electoral district which of what is known as t caused and procured o sioners to proceed to electoral district, and selves as the ostensi ment of the said pr pretence of seizing th district, or of protecti fictitious or imagina officials of the Govern Manitoba, the said employed under vario those who were relate slectors of the said dis AT HIGH AND EX the real purpose of th

electors and others be bribe and induce ther frain from voting age Adam Lyon at the sai The said Mowat, Young, or some or one aforesaid, and for the the electorate of the s as to secure the ret Adam Lyon at the sa tain moneys that had lative Assembly at under the head of "I expended in the said and "to derray expen repairs of colonization penses re Boundary Av other heads, to be co paid or spent under or another to or amor the said electoral di and for the purpose of for or to refrain from

Robert Adam Lvon The said Mowat, Young or some or one things and without a for such expenditure known as Barrie Islan Island in the said ele work was commenced to the holding of the ing the connection with the said Robert Adam Plummer was being your petitioner state struction of the sa

for the purpose OF CORRUPTI the electors of the s on the said island, k favour of the said Ro induce them to vot voting against him. and under divers of vances the said Mow Young, or some or bribe and to corrupt of the said district didate, the said Rob said district.

And that your pet that by reason of th and dealing of the Hardy, and Young, o and of the illegal practised by them that the pretended e said Robert Adam Ly and should be set Pardee, Hardy, and selves and by their a others on their beha were or was guilty the said election the said election

fair one and oug graphs were pertiner vere material to the the facts there set or lied on by the petit proved, and it could they would not be, avoided even withou to stand no evide given under any of t etition, and there stice. The charges

the issues raised, and simply because the na authority were thus in Mr. Justice GALT paragraphs were str were asked for under acts would have to Chief Justice HA

ELECTION WO and it was but rig should be allowed to other paragraphs wo The only question we the hon. gentlemen duced. Mr. McCarthy

the petitioner to be true and them ; then if he had corrupt acts surely h who were guilty of be one law as to the one for persons in wrong to strike out because they involve

men. Mr. Justice Burro men in question ha thority these paragr nserted. Mr. McCarthy r was from some suc order appealed from that the order of Mr.

be reversed. Mr. BETHUNE, Q.C. be varied by allow evidence of the fac

charges. Mr. Bethune ag Carthy objected s