TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
THE DAILY MAIL.

used advertisements on the third page given under their respective headings. THE WEEKLY MAIL. The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents pene of solid nonparell. le Strayed: 21 cents per word each i

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1883. WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of The Man 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.

FINANCE AT OTTAWA.

SEVERAL Grit organs, ignorantly discussing the guarantee given by the Government of three per cent. on the one hundred millions of the stock of the Canadia Pacific railway, assume that the authority for such an arrangement ought wholly to be found in the agreement between the Government and the company, and that if it is not found there the arrangement is without the authorization of Parliament. The fact is that the power of the Government to borrow money is given them by three Acts of Parliament, one of which expressly states that the Government may borrow money by means of terminable annuities. Under these Acts of Parliament the Government have proceeded. The arrangement is simply to borrow from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the sum of twenty-four and a half million of dollars, the principal and interest to be paid back in half yearly payments of one and a half million each, Loring the sum of twenty-tour and a sum of twenty-tour and sum of twenty-tour and

The position remains as we pointed in our last issue, but we are in a position to state that Mr. STEPHEN has made the necessary arrangements to deposit immediately fifteen millions of dollars; five mil lions are to be deposited within five months, and the balance to be arranged

for on perfect security.

The immediate results are, as we stated very favourable to all concerned. The company's stock, which is now large, and is the object of much inimical foreign conspiracy to damage it, will be stead greatly to the advantage of all Canadian securities. The balance of the stock remaining on hand will be more easily disposed of. The work of conof. The work of struction will go on with rapidity the date now set for the final completio of the railway being 1st May, 1886. The Government becomes in a measure a trus-tee for the stockholders for interest a three per cent. for ten years. But responsibility is set free from all risk by the deposit or loan of nearly thirty millions of dollars at four per cent which will enable the Governmen which will enable the Government to save all the trouble and expense and risks of putting loam on the market to retire its five-per-cents. From a busi-ness point of view the arrangement seems to us reasonable. It will have the ap-proval of all investors in Canadian securi-ties, since it tends to make all such securities more firm and valuable than ever

TRYING TO ESCAPE

On the 12th October we published a circular to the Catholic electors of Algoma which had been circulated by the agents of the Grit party as privately as possible was in every respect a very disgraceful election dodge. The organs of the Grit party were silent about it; not a word came from them, or any of them, till the 29th October, when the Toronto organ published, in the form of a despatch, a munication, dated October 21st, denying the bona fides of the circular, and trying to fasten the odium of its preparation and circulation on the Conservatives ! The dodge is much too plain, and has been tried too often by the Grit organ for it to be likely to succeed now. The coming elections, say in West Simcoe, may make that circular a dangerous boomerang for the Grit party.

In order to show just the sort of thing

it was we will expose once more the scheme of which it formed a part. Taking advan tage of the weakness and age of Mr. Beary, the former proprietor of the *Leader*, the Grits persuaded him to sign a circular con-

the former proprietor of the Leader, the Grits persuaded him to sign a circular containing such language as this:

"The faction in the Province of Quebec, roown as the French Bleus, seek to strength in themselves by weakening the influence of this great Province of Ontario. In former roars they openly sympathized with the rebel Riel, and now they find a willing tool in the Manitoba Norquay, the friend and former supporter of Riel. Yes, and these are the same veritable French Bleus who voted down our Orange bill of incorporation."

This was intended to excite the Orange feeling against the Catholics, who were represented as being, in Quebec and Mani-

out the following circular:
"To the Catholic Electors of Algoma

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

"To the Catholic Electors of Algoma:

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL]

"Fallow-Carrollos,—At the coming election it is of the utmost importance Roman Catholic electors of Algoma should bear in mind that the Mowat Government is the best friend of our beleved Church of any Government that has ever existed in Ontario.

"They have appropriated more of the public moneys of this province to the charitable institutions under the control of our beloved Church and to our Separate Schools than all of the other Governments of Upper Canada put together.

"They have persistently opposed the bill for Orange incorporation, and have procured it to be thrown out whenever introduced; and we have their solemin promise that, while the Government lasts, that detestable measure shall never be placed on the statute books of this province.

"We have received satisfactory assurances that Mr. Lyon only supported the Orange Incorporation bill when he knew it could not be passed, and did so solely for the purpose of keeping the large number of Orangemen in your district quiet and of his side.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, and it is the secred duty of all good Catholics, to support Mr. Lyon, who has always been a faithful friend and stanch supporter of the Mowat Government.

"You are, therefore, required to use your vote and influence in Mr. Lyon's favour. It is the desire of our beloved bishops and clergy that you should do so to the utmost of your ability."

It is obvious that this was just the thing to capture the votes of people who were

ort not so strong but in the same lin Muskoka by agents, one or two of whom were, however, so intoxicated with something stronger than holy zeal that they could not keep their pious documents pri

We offer the above precious epiatle to the electors of West Simone. It is a very awest specimen of the tactics of "a Chris-"tian politician." It shows that duplicity and conspiracy and reckless disregard for truth have been, and probably will be again, the familiar handmaids of the Mowar Government.

MR. G. W. ROSS.

On looking at the *Hansard* for last season we find that Mr. G. W. Ross was one of the most active orators. His oratorical exploits cover several columns of the index to the volumes; and it might without uncharity be said that the prolongation of the session was largely due to his loquacity. He evidently had a presentiment that he was making his last speeches in the House, and was doing his best to exhaust every available topic. He knew he was illegally sitting as member

space" which the Grit organ devoted to Mr. Ross's trial and unseating yesterday was really touching. It was the refinement of reticence. Mr. Ross was un-seated for bribery by his agents. The rapid manner in which Mr. Ross' lawyers

Mr. Ross was sitting there by virtue open and unblushing and clumsy corrup-tion, and his speeches were a hypocritical insult to the credulity of the House.

When Mr. CASGRAIN'S bill was before

the House last session Mr. Ross was in violently virtue as state. Listen to this Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved in amend-

wiolently virtuous state. Listen to this:

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole House, with instructions to insert the following clause:

"Clause 4. Whoseever, for the purpose of assisting in any election to the Parliament of Canada, while performing any such contract or awaiting payment in respect of any such contract, subscribes, furnishes, gives, or promises to give or turnish sny sum of money or consideration whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, by himself or by the agency of another person on his behalf, to any person whomsoever, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable, at the discretion of the court, to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars, together with imprisonment for a term of not less than one month and not more than twelve mouths; and in default of payment of the penalty so incurred, the offender shall be imprisoned for a further term of twelve months, unless such penalty be sooner paid."

What an exceedingly enthusiastic Man of Virtue was Mr. G. W. Ross!

As the discussion proceeded Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who are men of some little standing in the

who are men of some little standing in the country, were so wicked as to oppose Mr. Casgrain's bill. Mr. Ross said:

"Are these the hon, gentlemen who are sworn to stand up in the defence of the political influence of the community and the purity of elections, and who raise such pleas as these in order, forsooth, that their friends, and perhaps their assistants, for all I know, may be protected?"

may be protected?"

What an exceedingly eloquent purist and patriot was this Mr. G. W. Ross!

Finally, having scorched the contractors with his indignant rhetoric and scorned the First Minister with his [biting sarcasm, he concluded as follows:

"I have great pleasure in supporting this resolution; and I hope the House will see that rigid measures are adopted for correcting all attempts to corrupt the electors, and for maintaining the purity of our elections for all time to come."

What a pious preacher of political purity.

What a pious preacher of political purity was Mr. G. W. Ross!

Mr. G. W. (GEORGE WASHINGTON, we believe,) Ross is one of Mr. Mowar's school inspectors. It is his blessed privilege to go about talking to school teachers and making speeches to the children (in which singular nominatives very often get a strange fancy for plural verbs), and generally raising the "tone" of our squeational

strange fancy for plural verbs), and generally raising the "tone" of our educational system. In our school books it has become the fashion to quote the speeches of prominent men' and give the history and constitution of this country. We venture humbly to suggest that in the next book of reading lessons which it may please Mr. Hardy's refined literary taste to authorise there should be published a section from the law about electoral corruption, the quotations we have made from Mr. Ross's speech last session, and the decision of the judge in the case of George Washingron Ross, of West Middlesex, corruptionist.

"We love," says Mark Twain, "to "hear the old travellers talk; we love to "hear them rant and lie and perjure "themselves." We, also, love to hear the Oid Grits talk, to hear them rant and cant and perjure themselves. When Timorny Anglin turns up the whites of his eyes at "Tory corruption," while his capacions.

breeches pocket is bulging with illegal contract-money, and revenges himself for exposure by going behind a fence to shoot at Sir John Macdonald; and when George Washington Ross offers an insult to the Fremier and Mr. McCarthy for their alleged sympathy for corruption, while his own seat was obtained by scandalously corrupt means, and his presence in Parliament is a scandal—then we say we have a certain enjoyment in thinking that whatever damage auch men may do to their own party, they are powerless to effect ours, and they have made corruption so humiliating and dangerous that their example is a warning and not an encouragement to that form of public offence.

ABOUT THE INDIANS.

In his frantic endeavours to cook up another free advertisement for the mem bers of the party who are interested in sending settlers to the alkaline lands of Dakota, rather than to Canada, Mr. DAVID Mills has hit upon the expedient of setting affeat the rumours that the Indians of our North-West are not in a quiet state. An article he has recently written represents the Aborigines as becoming demoral ized, and alleges that their managementh has been conducted, not with the public good in view, but for the purpose of puting money into the pockets of politic

hacks.

The entire story is wanting in truth
Here is a specimen quotation from it:

"So far as the Indian branch is concerne

for the means of subsistence."

As the political peculiarities of the author of the story are known, a bare denial of it is sufficient proof of its inaccuracy. But when we produce evidence in contradiction of it the testimony of the observing, able, trustworthy, and non-partisan Dr. Maclean, Bishop of Saskatchewan, the wretchedness of the varn is established beyond doubt. Dr. Maclean said at Battleford the other day to a public audience:—

AN UNFAIR ARTICLE.

THE Grit organ published yesterday an article which we deem very unfair to the Governor-General, very unfair to a large section of our people, and very ungracious as well as very ungrammatical. The open ing sentences were as follows :

"The Marquis of Lausdowne is now fair ly installed in the position of Governor-General. Although the Irish people of Canada at first generally disapproved of the appointment to that high office of one whom they had learned to regard as a harsh land-lord, he has on his landing been required with the respect due to his position."

harsh landlord. Some libellers in Chicago started such a story: but that story was promptly put at rest by the evidence of one of the priests of Lord Lansdown's

3. Lord Lansdowne has been received on landing, not only with "the respect" due to his position," but with a reasonable degree of enthusiasm and with the friendly regard of every educated man in this country without regard to party

We read again : We read again:

"We hope that long before his term of office expires Canadians of all classes, creeds, and nationalities will have reason to respect and esteem him for his worth as a man and his faithful discharge of his duties. For many days to come he will be bored with addresses couched in the language of fulsome eulogy, but these will not have the effect of misleading him as to what is expected of him as a constitutional Governor."

1. Lord Lansbowne may confidently expect that long hefore. "his town of "foresteen" is the contract of the contract o

"expires"; nay, very speedily indeed, all classes, creeds, and nationalities will respect and esteem him.

2. He will not feel himself "bored" by

addresses. People must express their respects and their loyalty in some fashion; the fashion of an address is customary, convenient, and respectful; it enables the people and the Governor-General to express clearly their sentiments and put them on record in a public way. There is no other convenient way of arriving at the same desirable end.

Again we read:—

Again we read:

"The head of the house of Lansdowne, it may be assumed, will at all times be content to act within constitutional limits; but unless his predecessor has taken pains to let him know how matters now stand he will be surprised, perhaps, to find how greatly those limits have been narrowed in Canada of late. Should he act with the prudence which he will find necessary, he need not fear being held accountable by the people of Canada for anything his Ministers adviso."

1. Lord Lansbowne will not find that the limits of his constitutional action have

most gross and unfair way. We will leave it to the smiling inoredulity of the public. Finally we read:

"That the Marquis of Lansdowne will be ten

EXCLSSIVE EXECUTION. "Bribery is a great crime whenever and wherever committed. "It is executed by all true Liberals."—Ghe of gan of Saturday.

So we have heard. But then some per ple have such an odd way of execrating. Now a late leader of the Reform party execrated bribery to the tune of \$30,000 in South Ontario, and returned to Toronto, to commit his executions to paper, coupled with a request to his friends to come down handsomely in order that a big push might be successfully made in the outlying constituencies.

Mr. Malcolm Colif Cameron is a persistent execrator of bribery. He spent from \$10,000 to \$14,000 in one election, and the judges of the Superior Court who heard the appeal against the decision of the election court in this case, said : " Had "the respondent been found guilty of "personal bribery we should have sus"tained the judgment." Mr. W. Kerr, of West Northumberland, execuated so systematically in 1874, that he had his bribery

lengthy one. It contains the names of both the high and the lowly in the Reform party. Even the leader of the party was accused in Parliament of the offence of holding a seat which he knew to have been purchased for him. Forty members of the party have had to surrender their seats for execrating bribery too loudly and practising it too persistently during the past few years, and besides that a number have been disqualified. It is curious that such been disqualified. It is curious that such determined execrators of bribery should so frequently be found guilty of the crime they denounce, but the phenomenon is explained by the fact that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. If our Reform friends, instead of contenting them; selves with execrating bribery, would go a step further and eschew it, they would relieve the election course of much labour

had as many " cries" against the National Policy as they have had speakers on the hustings, or members in the House of Com-

They said that everybody would go into manufacturing, and polices would be low. In a short time they were crying out that nobody was going into manufacturing at all, and no "tall chimnies" were arising. Now they are contending that everybody

has been manufacturing, and prices are going to be high.

They said it would be impossible with protection to raise a revenue; but the revenue has been raised; and now they say protection has raised too much reve-

Sir Richard Cartwright was always promising (and always falling) to raise a "steady moderate surplus." In the first year of Sir Leonard Tilley's administration of our financial affairs they him for not having a surplus; b they are contending that surpluses are evil things to be avoided by all means!

They contended with bitterness that the manufacturers would make enormous profits and become Cotton Lords, Sugar Lords, Rubber Lords, and so on. It has Lords, Rubber Lords, and so on. It has been seen plainly that manufacturers have not made enormous profits; and now we are told for a change that protection is a bane and not a boon to the manufacturers!

They proclaimed at various times that protection was a curse; that free trade was impossible; that moderate protection was possible; that "vested interests" (meaning of course Cotton and Sugar Lords' was possible; that "vested interests" (meaning of course Cotton and Sugar Lords' investments) would have to be "re-"spected"; and now they are again raising a purely free trade cry against any sort of protection.

We read:

Should he act with the prudence which he will find necessary, he need not fear being held accountable by the people of Canada for anything his Ministers advise."

1. Lord Landbowne will not find that the limits of his constitutional action have been in any way narrowed of late. The despatch of Sir Michael Hicks Beach in the Letellier case was simply an explanation of the constitution. It did not add to, alter, or take from the power of the Governor-General or the responsibility of Ministers.

2. The people of Canada are not accuatemed to closely hold their Governors re-

2. The people of Canada are not accuatemed to closely hold their Governors responsible for the advice of their Ministers.

Lord Lansdowne is probably aware, without instructions that might be deemed obstrusive from a journal not endowed with constitutional authority to offer them, that he will need to be prudent. Prudence is the first principle of statesmanship.

Again we read:

"It was said that going farther than they ever ventured to go with his immediate predecessors, the chiefs of the Government, rendered insolent by repeated successes would go so far as to take into their own hands—through an officer who has been spoken of as an inspector of guests—the control of his table, and dictate who should be invited and who should be excluded from Ridean hall; but they will not, it is to be hoped, venture so far."

This seems to us to be a ridiculous, if not malicious, bit of invention either made out of the whole cloth or exaggerated in a fair. The fall in stocks is only temporary affair. The fall in stocks is only temporary affair. The fall in stocks is only temporary.

would doubt. Dr. Maclean said at Battleford the other day to a public audience:—

"I am thankful to find a decided improvement among the Indians throughout the
country. The persevering efforts of the Government to train them to habite of industry
are evidently in the fair way of being
crowned with success. The establishment of
industrial schools for the training of Indiana
children is, I feel sure, a step that will be
followed by the very best results."

It would be a good thing for Canada ff
the section of land in Dakota so numincently donated to Mr. Pardre by some
grateful land speculator there could be removed to the north of the 49th parallel.

The Cook of course exercates
bribery. His exercations can be heard
from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They
save deep with loud, and othey have an
thought of a treature.

Mr. H. H. Cook of course exercates
bribery. His exercations can be heard
from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They
are deep with loud, and othey have an
thought of land. Of course everybody
credits these Munchausen stories. At the
thonest ring about them because they could
from a man thoughout them because they could
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are made of lard. Of course overly could
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the same of lard. Of course overly could
from the Atlantic to the Cook of France and that cigars
are deep will loud, and othey
that Autwe

sprung up between Hon. David Mills and Mr. J. David Edgar. Mr. Mills was the last to have the floor, and this is his produc-

"We've whooped it up. Matilda Jane,
And emptied out the trank;
It's your's to keep—it's empty,
We're on a fearful drunk."

The atory is briefly this. The hero had poured whiskey into his trunk instead of into a bottle, and had invited his friends to drink. At the conclusion of the libations the hero gives yent to his feelings in the beautiful and manifing words quoted above. Mr. Mills is evidently a master of the art of constructing. Bacchianalian songs. His political leader, at present unable to confer upon him any other appointment, should make him party lapreate.

Here are two very interesting extracts.

Lennox case.

There appears to be an abundant absence of charity in the one case, and a plentiful supply of it in the other. However, charity should commence at home, and that is no doubt the reason why the Reform party is charitable to Mr. Ross and uncharitable to the Premier.

Tory papers have been saying that Mr. G.

W. Ross has been unseated for bribery in West Middlesex, When we point out that there was no bribery in West Middlesex; that the judge did not give a proper decision in the case, that there was no election trial in West Middlesex, that there is no such a place as West Middlesex, and that there is no such person a Mr. G. W. Ross, the public can see how baseless the story is. The whole thing is a weak invention of the Tory enemy. Besides, the Tories are corrupt, wicked, base, immoral, low, mean, contemptible and so on, themselves, and if Mr. Ross or his agents did bribe they did not violate the law more openly than did their opponents. Mr. Ross is a great and good man. We are glad he is unseated. His withdrawal from Parliament for bribery just shows how wicked and corrupt Sir John Macdonald is.—Edstorial for a Grit Paper. the judge did not give a proper decision in the

the West Simcoe election forthwith. In the first place Brigadier Pattullo and his army should be ordered to the scene of the conflict. Stationed at Collingwood with full demijohus, stationed at Collingwood with full demijohns, these celebrities would do great execution and would defend that town from the determined attempts of the Norquay and the Mousseau to capture it. Specimens of vegetables and so forth to be shown at the next Toronto Exhibition should be collected and paid for at once. It would also be well to endeavour to have constant. paid for at once. It would also be well to endeavour to buy over two or three newspapers to support the Reform Government. A few colonization roads laid out in various directions might also help the cause of Liberalism. After these preliminaries have been seen to, Mr. Phelps should be sent round with copies of that circular of Mr. Mowat's in which it is promised that "that detestable measure,"—the Orange Incorporation bill—"shall never disgrace the statute book of this Province so long as the present Government holds office." Then, of course, it must be arranged that the hallot-boxes will go astray—except in places where Reformers are strong. If these precautionary measures are taken the Algoma fraud will be duplicated.

various set of subjects, and knows how to appeal to them all. His facility for complimenting the various religious bodies is indi-cated in the following extract from an account

cated in the following extract from an account of the recent proceedings at Szegedin;—
"The Emperor listened patiently to the often long and elaborate addresses, and made appropriate replies. To Cardinal von Haynald, the leader of the Roman Catholic clergy, he expressed a firm belief that their zealous prayers and the confidence in Providence instilled into the population had done much towards the recovery of the town. To M. Angelios, the Patriarch of the Orthodox Servian Church in Huugary, he expressed his thanks for the assurances of loyalty offered, and his confidence that he could recken on this loyalty in the future. He further expressed thanks for the Patriarch's past exertions, and assured him that his Church might still be sure of his protection. The representatives of the Lutheran and Reformed confessions were assured of special royal protection. To the Israelitish community, his Majesty expressed his astisfaction at the brotherly harmony in which the numerous Israelites in the town and neighbourhood lived with their fellow-citizens. He recommended them as their highest duty to pre-

THE DAKOTA DRUMMERS.

protection is out of favour with our people, let it consider the history of protection in the United States. It has survived a god many panies and much, agitation. Let Professor Thourson be our withes:

"Nine times us one hundred years the "American people have changed their "financial policy, sometimes carried from protection towards free trade by the "influence of specious theories, but as often driven back to the boiley of provide in the periods of longest continuation," ance in any policy are the protection by hard experience. The "two parieds of longest continuation," ance in any policy are the protection in any policy are the growing and the protection in the period in which we are now it was the first of the growing protection in the protection in the protection is period within followed the Government (1789-1801) and the protection is period in which we are now it was the protection in the p

companies are succeeding very well.

Nevertheless in accordance with the

Nevertueless in accordance with the UNFATRIOTIC POLICY to which the Opposition have committed themselves in a vain hope of success in thwarting the Government plans for attracting a large immigration, the Globe and other organs continually make just such reckless and untruthful statements as that quoted by the Iron Age. When examined, what does the statement of the Globe amount to? Simply that the disposal of two millions of acres of land in Manitoba and the North-West to colonization companies has resulted in driving settlers away from Manitoba and the North-West, This statement of the Globe ignores the patent fact of the millions upon millions of good land in Manitoba and the North-West open to the settler in all directions.

the North-West open to the settler in all directions.

The same "unquestionable (!) authority" is quoted by the Iron Age as proving that more emigrants have gone out of Manitoba than there have been immigrants during the year. The records of the Department of Agriculture completely disprove the assertion. Nothing of the kind has happened. Equally absurd is the statement that the emigrants from Manitoba have.

not published by the Iron Age to influence any Canadian, who knows as well as Hardy, Pandee, or any other Dakotan, that the cold of the north-western territories of the United States no highly recommended by the Iron Age is no less great than that of the north-west territories of Canada.

It cannot be that people leave the North-West of Canada for the United States because of the greater liberality of the land laws of the north-western territories of the United States. Even the Iron Age has not "brass" enough to make that assertion. It "brass" enough to make that assertion. It is reserved for the Globe and other unpatriotic organs of the Opposition to

MAKE COMPARISONS between the United States and Canada's land laws to the detriment of the latter and to the serious injury of the truth of the case. The fact is that Canada's North-West land

policy is far away more liberal than the land policy is the north-western territories of the United States.

Not to co into details, the broad lines of Canada's land policy are much better for the settler than those of the United States.

Canada grants to every actual settler a free homestead and a pre-amytion addition.

Canada grants to every actual settler a free homestead and a pre-emption adjoining. In the United States a homestead and pre-emption cannot adjoin and cannot be held at the same time.

In Canada "pre-emption" is the right to purchase a lot adjoining a free grant when the homesteader is entitled to his free patent. In the United States "pre-emption" means the right to purchase a homestead lot after living on it and improving it for not less than twelve months. months.

In Canada a man can get

In Canada a man can get

TWO HOMESTEADS

and pre-emptions. In the United States only one can be obtained. In Canada the condition of ownership is three years' settlement and cultivation. In the United States the term is five years.

In Canada a youth of 18 years of age has the right to a homestead and pre-emption. In the United States he must be 21 years old. For young men, therefore, Canada is three years ahead of the United States.

In the United States no person who is owner of 320 acres in any State or territory can obtain a homestead. In Canada the only condition for securing homestead and pre-emption is that the man shall actually reside on the land. He may own lands in other places without that fact preventing him obtaining his free grant and pre-emption.

Under these circumstance for the Globe to mislead people by praising the United States and condemning Canada's land rolley in comparison therewith is most unpatriotic as well as most inaccurate. Canada may widen her policy still more with benefit to herself. But as compared with the land policy is light compared with darkness, liberality as contrasted with niggardliness.

North Wellington Teachers' Association does not approve of the present system of education, still it is considered preferable to a return to the old system. South Wellington decided to express no opinion in the matter.

In a thoughtful and carefully prepared paper on "The Means and End of Education," read before the West Huron Teachers' Association at their last meeting by Mr. R. E. Brown, he expressed the opinion that our present system of education was not by any means practical enough.

"We can only give," said a thoughtful divine, "what we have; but this we are giving every hour. Virtue and vice speak continually from every pore. The teacher teaches a lesson above the lesson of the books; she teaches hereelf. This lesson the pupil retains long after the other is forgotten.

RELIGIOUS.

After a pause of six years Dean Howson has decided to proceed with the restoration of Chester cathedral.

Rev. Mr. Jamieson is preparing to go to Formosa as the second missionary from the Capadian Presbyte rian Church.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Begg, the most conspicuous figure in the Free Church of Scotland for many years.

The congregation of the McNab street Prebyterian church Hamilton have decided by

or power to appoint a successor to Bisanop Colenso, at Natal.

Right Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, late Bisanop of
Huron, is about to publish a literal translation
and critical analysis of the Uld Testament in its
original language.

Monsignor Capel declared in a sermon that
what the Roman Catholic Church here needs is
"a little higher social standing." That is "one
of the things most wanted."

Rev. Manly Benson, of Brantford, has accepted the call of the Bloor street Methodist church,
Toronto, subject to the action of the Transfer
Committee and Stationing Committee.

Rev. Mr. Beatty, pastor of the Presbyterian
church. Port Hope, has received a unanimous
call to become pastor of St. Andrew's church at
Orangey'ille. A salary of \$1.200 has been offered.

The site for the location of the new Methodist
university at Chattanooga was purchased for
\$30,000. The main building, which will be erected first, will cost not less than \$50,000 and willbe ready for the reception of students in September, 1884.

The annual revenue of St. Paul's cathedral,
London, is now \$125,000. Of this sum \$10,000 is
paid to the Dean, and \$5,000 to each of the three
canons in residence. The maintenance of worship in the cathedral, independent of the
stipends to the clergy, costs \$11,000 a year.

The death of Dr. Hatfield leaves the American Prebyterian Church in an anomalous position. It has neither moderator, nor stated clerk,
nor treasurer, of its general assembly. This is
believed to be the first instance of the death of a
moderator while in office, and is certainly the
first of a man holding so many important positions.

The Protestant Enisconal Convention at Phila-

mittee is to make a thorough and exhaustive report for the consideration of the next General Convention.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter as assistant bishop of the diocese of New York took place on Saturday last at Grace church. The ceremonial was probably the most imposing that has ever taken place at a consecration of a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, forty bishops and over six hundred olergymen taking part.

Rev. G. M. Milligan goes to Detroit to preach on November 4th the anniversary sermons, celebrating the forty-escond year of the existence of the congregation of which he was pastur for over seven years before coming to Toronto. The church having lately rid itself of debt wishes this anniversary to be one of special interest. Rev. Mr. Diokie, Mr. Milligan's successor in Detroit, will occupy the pulpit of old St. Andrew's on November 4th.

Frederick Hose, rector of Dunstable, England, who died a few weeks ago at the age of St. had been the incumbent of that parish for nearly forty years, and possessed another and a special claim to remembrance. It was through his efforts that a sum of \$60,000 was raised for the restoration of the Priory church in which Cranmer pronounced the divorce between Heary VIII, and Queen Catharine.

The Christian Guardian speaks as follows of Very Rev. Dean Baldwin, Bishop-elect of Huron:

— The Bishop-elect is a man of devoted piety and zeal, most earnest in Christian work of every kind, a faithful and eloquent preacher and platform speaker, and a warm advocate of total abstinence and propibition. He will make a most efficient Bishop. Theologically, Dean Baldwin is a moderate Calvinist, but he has always been most genial and liberal in his intercourse with ministers of all evangelical Churches—a man of a most catholic Christian spirit."

The Sacramento, Cal., Presbytery recently passed the following resolution;— Whereas, the divorce scandals having become alarmingly numerous and flagrant; and believing also that no divorce with ministers of all

will be entitled, 'Catholio, the Essential Qui and Necessary Mark of the True Church, appeal to the Protestant Episcopal Conven now in session.' The pamphlet was suggested by the recent discussion in the Episcopal ovention in regard to the title 'Protesta Episcopal, whether or not it should be change o 'Holy Catholio,'"

NOTES OF SP Hanlan has ordered a new a dock, of Boston.
Sullivan is willing to spar any man in the world, for \$5,0
Wm. Elliott, the oarsman, is on a match with Bubear, the 1

on a match with Bubear, the I to regain his lost laurela.

Teemer, the Pittsburg so row Weisgerber for any amothe latter can scrape together.

The Wallace Ross-Courtney definitely settled. It may be next year, and likely will.

Joe Coburn offers to match Jem Mace for a \$1,000 to \$ rounds, scientific points or end. The race between Courtney been declared off, the backer to agree as to the course. T to agree as to the course. have been expected. Woodward, the man who is

eat two quails per day for two commercial traveller. When those who bet against him feat will hedge.
Next year's Alleghany baseh lives, will cost about \$17,000. who have signed for next sbeen advanced, and the clu among the men.

Jein Goode, the English be Kilrain, a pugilist of Somervi round glove fight at Boston The men were very evenly fight was a draw. L. N. Terdermeyer, who was American continent with a wh start from 'Frisco on a simi spring in company with S. Gi intend to walk to New York. the one thousand yards' cl Scotland was held in the Fir ming bath at the Dundee Sw on Oct. 3, and was won by Dundee.
Articles have been signed Lanra Saigerman and Mis. The for a mile race for the "lad championship of England," to Eastbourne on Wednesday nex

are \$500.

The salaries of prominent b tion pitchers are stated a Keefe, \$2,000; Mathews, \$2 \$1,800; Weaver, \$1,700; W Henderson, \$1,500; Mullane, Ginnis, \$1,200; Mullane, Ginnis, \$1,200. Harry Street, of New Yor Howard, of Harlem, had a figh morning for \$200. The men rounds. Howard gave up i round. The fight lasted Three hundred people were pr Waliace Ross and Charles signed the articles for that the It will take place next week at decided upon later. The stake to be \$2,000, and James F amateur sculler, is putting up Hanlan has left the \$2,000 densburg at the office of Tur Farm, New York, to bind a ma with any oarsman in the wo occur after his return from will wager \$5,000 that he will

record.

Edward Hanlan is in Boston had a new boat built. He leave cisco on Friday, and there row on the 29th November with champion of the Pacific Slope main in California for a month for Australia.

Mitchell says he is coming be in January to whip any man was treated. That's what he journey for, but contented

journey for, but contented scooping in the ducats. May bring Tug Wilson over again twan—with his tongue.

Charles Rowell, the pedest friend and backer, Peter Dury New York on Sunday, on the Liverpool. Rowell appears health, and says he intends meffort to gain the six-days' ped pionship of the world.

Mand S. is cosy and snug at ters in Chester park. Capt. Sther, and Bair is steering her a belief that Maud S. can trot ins is not at all impossible, and is not at all impossible, and do it than buy Jay Eye See. New interest in two-year-old States will be aroused by the American Jockey Club and M Association in raising the weight from 110 to 118 lbs. The dela ing post, which have almost lof racing, were due the lightor putting boys on to do men's J. W. Dykes, of Wardsville self champion draught-playe writes :- "I hereby challenge

> Anderson's rules of the game."
> In one day a guest at Stack estate of the Duke of Westmins landshire, Scotland, is reporte ed a salmon of 14 lbs. from the shot three brace of grouse in moor, winding up by riding f into Reay forest, where he suced two stags, their united we st. This lucky man backed the Cesarewitch on that same On Thursday fortnight a was made by Keenan's Fran making 2.11 with the runne driven double. The reports is "unknown horse." This is little bay is very well known, a reputation for himself. A a reputation for himself. A matched against Jay Eye See. monstrous. He has the reputs a fast scorer and a splendid hel Abraham, son of Daniel Lami A desperate fight took place of Birmingham lately between pagilists. The men quarrelled a Saturday night, but stopped continue the fight later on, found for both. They fought street for three-quarters of an adjustment made in a page 1999.

champion draught-player of play me a match at dranghts (and wins to count,) for \$500

pionship of the world. The played in Detroit, and to be

policeman made his appearancipals were got away, the crow to "do for" the officer if he in Wales, bandsman of the 7th Private Buchanan, of the 22nd gersoll. The distance was 200 yards, position off-hand. Wal 27 points; 500 yards. 28 points Buchanan—200 yards. 27 points; 500 yards, 28 point 19 points. Buchanan—200 ya 500 yards, 18 points; 600 ya Total—Buchanan, 65; Wale thus taking the wealth by 9 po The New York Clipper Davis, the inventive sculler of has ordered of W. H. Ruddor scull shells, to be built after ple by him, and fitted with the app designed to aid oarsmen. Showever, Mike's inventions of enable the ambitious scul nearer the object next the hear one—to beat Ned Hallan, who

on his own powers for success. During a late swimming mer ford, England, J. Norton, a co swimming under water compet been under the surface about to minutes, suddenly sank. A r in ordinary clothes, dived into amidst great excitement they dagain. Ultimately, G. W. B adford Clab, brought the swimmer to the surface. It hour to restore him. He com-hadebe n trying to stay under

was evident. Some Orillia sportsmen, Packet, lately came across a while out hunting. After noiselessly as possible, and wi close range, hunter No. 1 ragun and discharged both barra. and discharged both barn and discharged both barn ing they did not fly away, tents of another pair of h lst. By this time No. 1 l ech loader) and a third pair