The Meekly Mail TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PATD.

Give Post-office address in full. Address THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, TERMS OF ADVEBTISING.

THE DAILY MAIL.

Companies, and similar institutions. 15 " Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines ill be charged as 10-line advertisements. Special contract rates of definite periods of ms will be made known on application. Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 its sech insertion.

rtisements at all times to be subjudied the Managing Director of THE right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors infisions in legal or any other advertisement anage further than the amount received b on for such advertisements. Cuts for adver-ements must be mounted on solid

THE WEEKLY MAIL. te of ordinary advertising is 25 cents per

Let,

THE WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circ

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for he receipt of subscriptions and advertisements MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. rencois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent, HALIFAX, N. S.-197 Hollis street. H. A. namings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance HAMILTON-05 James street north. Lance-eld Bros. Agents. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond street, corner of arling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-39 Union Square, Brentano's dterary Emporium.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881. AN EASY LESSON IN POLITICS. THOSE who imagine that two swallows make a very perfect summer are entitled to rejoice in the victories in East North-umberland and Carleton as indications of the rehabilitation of the Grit party. We are not quite so confident of the Liberal success. It is the custom among French naval historians to make much of chance victories over the English navy, such as the mischance of BENBOW; but history dwells chiefly on Trafalgar. The same class of writers point with pride to occasional victories over the British in the Peninsular campaign; but history dwells chiefly on Waterloo. And our "Liberal" friends may hug the delusive incidents of the two victories indicated above; but the people of Canada remember mainly the great victory of 1878. The Opposition ahiefly on Waterloo. And our "Liberal" great victory of 1878. The Opposition municipal councils are elected to dischar certain functions, and, on the whole, have still an immense lee-way to recover before they can hope to cope with forces so much their superior, in the ranks of the

the Assembly, to the exclusion of the great mass of the electors, would be clean out of the way. Nor would the change national party. Many months ago we pointed out the absurdity of supposing that the present Administration could hope to carry on the absurdity of supposing that the present Administration could hope to carry on the government of the country without losing

protection, and when it was in Oppos again encouraged and rejoiced in a sign that could be seized on as an evid of the inferiority of our country an its progress to national decay. all things our all things considered we must four but and moderate figures of increase in the decade now closed. We append some of the tables of the last census to enable our readers to make comparisons when the reurns come in :

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES. As already noted, Mr. BLAKE, in his

since the United Kingdom would then

and also formulated, not in a vague, but in an intelligible way. It need hardly be said that the *Bystander* is opposed to any plan of this description ; yet it has also a scheme of constitutional

POPULATION OF CHIEF CITIES AND ABOVE 5,000 INHABITANTS, Montreal speech, once more advocated imperial federation, without apparently taking into account the momentous revolual..... tion it would effect not only in the con-stitution of the Mother Country, but in the position of the colonies. It is clear that the first result would be the dismember-Ottawa.....
 London.
 14,669

 London.
 11,555

 Kingston.
 13,743

 Brantford.
 6,251

 St. Catharines.
 6,284

 Trois Rivières.
 6,058

 Belleville.
 6,252
ment of the United Kingdom. Once lay down the principle that local affairs should be managed by Local Legislatures, and it surely follows that three ought to be eville.... established forthwith, one at London, icton...... one at Dublin, and the third at Edin-Thatham burgh. If this were not done the scheme would want symmetry, and the colonies would be as hadly off as ever,

POPULATION BY PROVINCES. Ontario......1,620,851

since the United Kingdom would then occupy the same position in the Imperial Councils as Prussia does in those of Germany. The result would be, not a gain, but a loss in parliamentary efficiency. Moreover, if the colonies are to have a voice in the affairs of peace and war, they must contribute their quota in men and money to the military and naval establishments. Would Canada and Aus-tralis be willing to accept this arrange-ment? If not, there is no need for further discussion. Certainly the colonies in the southern ocean would plead that they are not exposed to any darger from invasion, and refuse peremptorily to contribute to-wards wars in the northern hemisphere. If something must be done, as Mr. BLAKE insists, that something should be practical, and also formulated, not in a vague, but in an intelligible way. HOUSES OCCUPIED. Ontario..... 286.018
 Quebec.
 180,615

 Nova Scotia.
 43,579

 New Brunswick.
 62,501
572.713 OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE BT CLASSES.

AGGREGATE VALUE OF INDUSTRIES.

yet it has also a scheme of constitutional change which one is somewhat singular in character. In the first place, a bold inno-vation is proposed in the representative system, by a scheme of "graded election." Instead of voting at municipal, legislative, and parliamentary elections, the people are only to be permitted, if we understand our contents of the scheme It is on such points as these of course that the public will seek for information after the taking of the present census.

THE REVENUE.

greeable expansion. The returns for farch are as follows : 1880. 1881

This cannot be otherwise than satisfactory to the Ministry. The anticipations of a handsome surplus will probably be more than realized. The account stands at pre-sent as follows for the year so far as it has

been comparatively dull months, and the best quarter of the year is yet to come. The increases over the same months in the previous year are as follows : discharge them remarkably well; but to submit to them the choice of members of

December

members.

nd in the American factor they are orderly, sober-livin s, and patient, and, not be The French Canadians in the States as many, and are probably increasing. We can not believe that there is the III-feelin against them that is alleged; but if the is they will soon learn it, and then the will be less ambitious of venturing ov-the border. Meantime, greater and great numbers are being employed at home eac year. The large families of the Provin of Quebee lave always found an outlet i in the St numbers are being employed at home each year. The large families of the Province of Quebec have always found an outlet in the States, and always will do so. But it is simply dishonest to make out what is of yearly occurrence to be an ab-normal dimaster, due to the po-licy that has checked, instead of stimulating, the exodus. Let anyone imagine what the exodus. Let anyone imagine what the exodus from Canada would be if Mr. MACHENZIE'S policy was now ruling Ganada; if our sugar refineries were shut up; if our cotton mills were shut or running half time; if our shoe factories were struggling against slaughter-ing; and if at the same time our people were being made to pay the taxes which Mr. MACHENZIE proposed to put on them —after the elections 1 It would be simply frightful. A real depopulation would take place in many districts. And a very gen-eral bankruptoy would cause the exodus to be of a somewhat different class from Lower Province servant guils or French-Canadian factory hands. The business men, the skilled artisans, the heads of families would be going instead. Happily that is not so.

that is not so.

BONESTY AND ECONOMY.

It is exceedingly unfortunate for the organs of Opposition opinion that politics has its traditions and the public keeps the faculty of memory unimpaired. If parties could start newly every session, and newspapers take a new line in every issue, our Opposition friends would certainly have fine opportunities for exercising their un-questioned talents for change, and their acquired contempt for consistency. But fate has ordered it otherwise. Traditions exist; and people resent tergiversation in either men or newspapers. It is only with amusement, therefore, that we read the

amosement, therefore, that we read the following in the Opposition organ: "Doubtless both farmer and lumberma will hereafter be found determined that their industries shall not be subjected to the impose tion of any Oustoms tariff, save that which is necessary to produce a national revenue of sufficient size to support an honest and econo mical Government." is chiefly forensic, and we famey that, n withstanding all the objections which n be urged against Lord SALISBUAY, claims are too weighty to be ignored.

There are two points suggested here: 1. The tariff which is to be adopted by the "next Government ;" and 2. The kind of Government that

adopt and administer it. As to the kind of revenue affected

at present by the so-called Liberals, there is a decided vagueness about it. Nobody has so far ventured it Nobody has so far ventured to give us an idea of what it is to be. A "revenue tariff," as it is called, must be a tariff that will mise a revenue. Therefore it must be a tariff that will not allow of deficits. Therefore it must be higher than Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S tariff. There-fore all those who have been advocating a return to that tariff are dishonest and deceptive persons. Mr. CHARLTON has been frank enough to tell us that under the next Government the taxes will have to the as high somewit, opieven a little highen? Mr. Brance admits that the posi-tion, as regula a reduction of taxation, is " complicated." It is obvious then that were earnest and good men, according to tion, is regards a reduction of taxation, is "complicated." It is obvious then that the "revenue" taxiff of the next Govern-ment (which will arise with the next

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881. they are merely paying off the theologians in their own coin; and it is deeply to be regretted that it ever issued from the mint. Step by step, science has been compelled to struggle with dogmatism, and now, having gained what it considers a vantage-ground, it has imbibed, in turn, the same mischievous spirit. Yet between religion and science there can be no conflict, so long as each pursues its own way in peace. The timidity of professed Christians, be-sides demonstrating their want of true faith, has emboldened the scientist, and he now takes the aggressive. Out of an ingenious and probably half-true hypothesis, modern science has woven a philosophy and a somewhat bald sort of religion. Now, it was first the intolerance dent of recovery is in nine cases out of ten a favourable sign ; whilst always kills. There is one Lordship's favour, he comes of a stock. His grandfather lived to ninety, and his father was not much more than a decade younger at the time of his decease. It is true that neither of the Earl's immediate progenitors passed through a troubled life. His grandfather had made a fortune before he was a married, and had only to turn his money over to make it increase. His father was a book-worm, seldom out of his library i lived calmly, or rather vegetated, in the dust of old books. But although Earl Braconserised has seen a great deal of wear and tear ; yet so have others, such as WERNINGTON, Rus-SELL, BROUGHAR, LYNDHURST, and others who nevertheless overpased the eightics. Moreover, notwithstanding his epicemean tastes, he appears to have nutred his vitality on system. In addition to that, he possesses some traits of character which of themselvesconduce to longevity. There can beno greater contrast than between the ner-vous impatience—not to say fretunes ety, and his father was

philosophy and a somewhat bald sort of religion. Now, it was first the intolerance of theology, then its elastic spirit of casu-istry and instability in the face of the foe, which have wrought all the mischief. The doctrine of evolution is no new one, for it was held by Christian fathers and scholas-tic divines centuries before Mr. DARWIN came into the world. As Prof. WILKINSON admits in the Contemporary Review, scien-tific men "must be content to recognize "its value as a probable hypothesis, and its "incalculable valueas a working one." The "missing link" between the anthropoid apes and man is not forthcoming, either from actual life or from the strata ; and so vous impatience—not to say fretfulness— of Mr. GLADSTONE and the imperiurbable stoicism of Lord BEACONSTIELD. What-ever the cause—and it doubtless arises ever the cause—and it doubtless arises from temperament—the ex-Premier is never put out, and appears, on the surface at all events, equal to any fortune. His enemies will of course attribute this to his cynical contempt for public opinien; but we are not just now concerned with the cause of the fact so much as with the fact itself. A few weeks ago the London Spectator, a Liberal journal, pointed out this difference between the two leaders, and attributed to Mr. Grapsrows's irrita-bility the palpable advantage poissessed by apes and man is not forthcoming, either from actual life or from the strata; and so long as that is the case, we are quite justi-fied in pronouncing the descent of man on the Darwinian system unproven, and in all probability unprovable. There is nothing to prevent the acceptance of the general evolution principle; indeed, it opens out a view of the Divine order and working in many respects grander than any other. If many respects grander than any other. If science would not be so much given to posi-tive assertion, and theology to shrieking, there need be no conflict at all. and attributed to Mr. GLADSTONE'S MILA-bility the palpable advantage possessed by his senior and opponent. Aryan excitable-ness, the latter would say, is no match for Oriental resignation to destiny. Atallevents, it is matter for general congra-tulation that Earl BEACONSTELE has not yet

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Opposition organs are unanimously of tulation that Earl BEACONSTILLD has not succumbed to the weight of years. I death, whatever verdict may ultimately passed upon his romantic career, we leave a void not easy to fill. He has b the opinion that seven seats gained by the Government since 1878 are not nearly so numerous as two seats lost within the same period. Their arithmetic is as elastic as their extravagantly eulogized and mercileas condemned ; but few will deny that he It is pleasing to find Reformers testifying

-unconsciously though it may be-to the value of the National Policy. One of the solitary figure in the long roll of Er a solitary incure in the long roll of Er lish Premiers—one whose like was new seen before, nor will probably arise agai Of course, under the croumstances, was proper that the Conservatives allow set their house in order and prepare i the worst. At the same time not mu reliance is to be placed in the rumon Earl CARENS is an able man, yet his shill is chiefly forensic, and we famey that m last to come forward and make known his willingness to be ruined by the tariff is Mr. A. T. Wood, of Hamilton, who is one of the directors of the new cotton mills company now applying for incorporation.

The Grit press is jubilant over the succe of the party in East Northumberland and Carleton. As Barham says, "When a little heart is full, a little sets it off," and the jubilation over a gain of two seats as against a loss of seven does not seem to have great justification. If this be the reaction, it is like Hetty's baby in "Adam Bede"—" Such a little one." LATELY we have had occasion to protest

against rigid dogmatism in theology. The imposition of purely intellectual beliefs in A correspondent of an esteemed contemporary writes :- " I assure you I have little rethe place of faith, scripturally defined, can scarcely be called the besetting sin of the spect for those Canadians who see so much of spect for those Canadians who see so much of good on this side, and so little at home. I must confess I am ashamed of the Rochester papers. The *Herald* has a new dress, and is much more presentable now. I like it best, though it is the smallest but one of our daily papers. The Toronto MAIL is a splendid paper. For good cheap reading matter you certainly are ahead of us." present age. So far as it retains power it has come down as a heritage from centuries gone by. It is not pretended that the men who penned existing creeds and confessions were inspired. That they

obtained, but the costs amounted to two, hundred and sixteen pounds, leaving the poor woman but eighty-four pounds out of her hardly gained three hundred to establish her-self in her new home. Lord Coleridge, on hearing of the facts, which came incidentally before him a few days ago, very aptly said, "It appears as if Chancery, to prevent any one from being hurt, sometimes takes care that nobody should get any good." Things are not quite so bad in the Canadian courts, but they are bad enough, and it often happens that the poor client finds himself pretty well shorn before he escapes from the hands of tha fraternity. In the " Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle" their lights, is not disputed by anyone as tar as we know. They claimed the right to it is claimed that Fulton borrowed his idea of the steamboat from a Scotch emigrant named The Globe says that the first duty of the give their interpretation of Holy Writ, which they had a perfect right to do. Perthe steamboat from a Scotch emigrant named John Bell, who had become familiarized with it while in the employ a Mr. Miller, of Dum-frieschire, who had unsuccessfully devoted his life and fortune to the project, and who died banksupt and broken-hearted because of his failure to achieve his purpose. Our Yankee-cousins will, of course, deny the validity of this claim, but it seems well founded. Government is to "reverse their foolish fiscal policy." Mr. Huntington says that that haps, at the time, there was nothing for it, but to make them authoritative. Yet it olicy, or its like, must be continued in by must not be forgotten that the Reformed Churches, by their very existence, were a standing protest against the imposition of The Walkerton Telescope says, in reference partisans disagree the leader of the party is in danger of losing the influence which be-longs to him by right of his position. In the language of a very pure Reformer, addressed to a Reformer who was not then deemed so to a brutal insinuation made against Sir Charles Tupper by one of its political allies, that "there is no doubt that Sir Charles Tup that "there is no doubt that Sir Charles Tup-per was seriously ill, and there is as little doubt that he went to Europe on the advice of his physicians. There is nothing to be gained by thus slandering an opponent." The *Telescope* does its party some service by this protest, which we trust will not be allowed to pass nnheeded by those who have elicited it. very pure, Mr. Blake "had better speak now." When he raised the standard of re now." When he raised the standard of re-volt against the dictatorship a few years ago the rebellion was put down within the his-torical "ninety days" of President Lincoln. The conditions are reversed. The rebels are now the rulers of former days. We shall see if the old dictatorship is successfully revived, or if the new leader rests himself upon the support of the protectionist wing of his party. The signs all indicate that he must make his choice, and quickly. The Kingston British Whig has struck the golden mean between protection and free trade in the shape of a revenue tariff. In other The Halifax Herald thinks that the Grits words, it gives up free trade simpliciter as words, it gives up free trade simpliciter as being virtually impracticable so far as Canada is concerned, and impliedly therefore un-sound in principle. We are glad to see even this much of common sense in the Whig's ut-terances on the question, but a little consid-eration will, we think, convince our contem-porary that he has missed the true mean by exactly the difference between a revenue tariff and the National Policy. ought to be proud of the result in Carleton ecause : "The Grit tactics were so admirable. They "The Grit tactics were so admirable. They organized and canvassed secretly ; kept their candidate in the background until a late day, and then successfully attempted to create the impression among Ministerialists that they had no expectation of winning, thus disarm-ing the friends of the Government. The Grit falsehoods about the syndicate contract, in-crease of taxation, mortgaging every man's farm, etc., had taken root in the burntland districts and no especial effort was made te-dig them up." The Globe made an untrue statement about Hon. John O'Connor. The statement was corrected in Parliament, but repeated with a professed belief in its truth the next day. professed belief in its truth the next day. Mr. O'Connor gave a more explicit denial yesterday in a letter to the Globe, the editor of which intimates that Mr. O'Connor must receive the benefit of his denial, but "before a parliamentary committee further interroga-tories may be put." The Globe is trying to kill Mr. O'Connor politically in order that it may write on his tombstone. "Done to death by slanderous tongues." The attempt, like many others of the same kind, will fall ; and as to a parliamentary committee, the remains of the Reform party now in Parliament will never ask for it. In short, our friends by the sounding sea were over-confident, while the opponents of the over-confident, while the opponents of the N. P. "kept their candidate in the back-ground." A Grit candidate is a good man to keep in the background. His being there adds to the perspective. At the same time our friends everywhere should organize so that the Grit candidate may be left in the background, not only during the canvasa, but upon election day. The slanders concerning the syndicate go without mentioning. The best way to meet there is by producing the terms of the bargain. Mr. Blake will not attempt to deny that which he has admit-ted'in the House of Commons. never ask for it. A Michigan legislator attempted to settle the drink difficulty by introducing a bill exacting a license fee from all purchasers of intoxi-cants. The majority of his fellow-members Sidney Smith knew a man who spoke disrespectfully of the equator, and we have cants. The majority of his fellow-members waxed funny at the expense of hinself and his measure. One member proposed to con-vert the license certificate into a species of moral liver pad by requiring the license to be printed upon cardboard twelve inches square in red, white, and blue colours, and hung in some conspicuous position on the person. The prohibitionists voted against the bill, Mr. Ladu explaining that none could give ad-hesion to the principle of license, however specious might appear the reasons therefor. Only fifteen of the representatives favoured the bill, which was rejected. just made the acquaintance of a Scotch news-paper which speaks slightingly of the kilt. Had it been any other than a Scotch news-paper we should have hesitated to note it, but coming from the Glasgow *Herald* the following is well worthy of reproduction: following is well workly of reproduction: "It is remarkable that we may spend weeks in the Highlands without once meet-ing with the Highland dress. A real High-lander laughs if asked why he does not wear it, and says that it was invented by the Lon-don tailors, and would cost him twenty pounds, whereas he can buy an ordinary suit for five or six. It is only seen on English-men, or on those lairds who spend half the year out of Scotland, and on the servants and gillies whom they dress up in it. The fact is that in former days all the Highland gentry who could afford it wore the trews, and those who could afford it wore the trews, and those who could afford it wore the trews, and those who could afford it wore the trews, and those who could afford it wore the trews, and those who could not wrapped their legs in rags or haybands, and twisted their blankets about them in the most becoming way they could. Some even wore a shirt beneath the blanket, which blanket was used at night as their only bed-covering. The possession of a pair of trews was then a mark of gentility." The Socialists of Brooklyn and Chicago are agitating against the payment of rent, on the ground that rent, in any shape, is a robbery. In Chicago, at a meeting held last Sunday, it In Chicago, at a meeting held last Sunday, it was resolved to form an anti-rent organiza-tion, and it was suggested that it would be a good thing if the cholera would carry off all the landlords. Rent day is by no means the happiest day in any tenant's experience, but a good householder should not grudge a small pittance to keep the landlord from starvation. In some American cities, New York, Brook-lyn, and Chicago notably, rents are terriby high, in view of which a struggle for a re-duction or against an increase might be rea-comble. But the aim of the Brooklyn and The same writer contends that "the kilt is only preserved in the army to please fops and romantic ladies. The best of it is, not one man in a Highland regiment probably ever wore it in his life till he entered the British ranks as a private." After this-the delage, whows, in win, power, and contage. Now, although these will certainly not cure bronchial asthms, they unquestionably exert a powerful influence upon the conditional tions favourable to convalescence. True upon the conditions favourable to convalescence. True upon the Christian conscience, is the aniagonism between theology and science. The mistakes committed, on both sides, but, unless the cable rumour be unfounded, he has come to the conclusion that his term of life is not yet at an end. We know soo little of the full effect of the mind upon the body that it is not in the power of any physician or physiologist to set bounds to it. One thing is certain, that to be confi-Work will be resumed about the mid of this month on Section 15 of the Can Pacific railway, the section formally away by the Whitehead contract, which was to the Whitebead contract, which was taken the hands of the contractors by the Gov-nment. The work remaining to be done naists of filling and ballasting. About five indred men and two steam shovels will be aployed. It is intended to complete this ork this summer and elso to finish the bal-

SPORTS AND PAS

AQUATICS. WALLACE ROSS. WALLACE ROSS. ST. JOHN, N.B., April 2. --Ne received from Halifax, N.S., tha Association decline to notice Ro as they did not receive "official" Ross told a reporter that if he w ful in arranging a race with other carsmen named, he would lenge to Hanlan for a race for \$ are diverted as the sector of \$ and he (Ross) does not want any time or distance either at start on is confident of his ability to def in the world, but before challer he is anxious to wipe out his defe as well as silence the brag of

Courtney.

TRICKETT'S NEXT RAC

Edward Trickett, the Austra has made a match to row a race with the first of the state of the stat coast skiffs not exceeding 18 fee be clinch-built in not less than a side, the wings to be built. The course is to be from two twenty-five yards apart off Coo to the Royal Pier, Southampton, is to be rowed according to the by the Oxford-Cambridge boat by the Oxford-Cambridge boat r pilot-boats. Kirby is a native o ton, is twenty-nine years old, 6 inches high, and weighs 154 has a good local reputation, and 1 a number of south-coast regatts pairs, and skiffs. Trickett in friend in New York says he t win, and that he will almost afterwards sail for New York t Charles Reed's offer to prepare Saratoga Lake during the summ Saratoga Lake during the summ pected that he will meet Walla f he does. a hard and' well-cor looked for. It is thought not a that Riley, Hosmer, and even want a trial with the ex-champi It is thought not a

TURF.

RONTO.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE TO BE BUN

Mr. Patteson has received a le Governor-General's secretary the welcome information that Plate of 1881 is to be run fo Plate of 1881 is to be run for This concession is doubtless in to be accepted as a recognition of parture in racing which is propromoters of the Ontario Jock his Excellency's patronage, w sure, could not be bestowed on a ject. If other towns, solicitous ject. If other towns, solicitous our, are disappointed, they shou that this plate was in 1960 g Prince of Wales to Toronto, an was then no notion whatever o being made what the Parliame then was, a perambulating insti companying, the secretary's desp of regulations and conditions. for horses "foaled, raised, and t newince which have never me province, which have never propublic money;" to carry weight all entry money in addition to guineas to go to the win is nothing, however, to 1 club giving a prize to horse, and we hope to see this or as it cannot help having a m effect on the number of entrie will be run at the Woodbine Pa will be run at the woodome ration Day, under the authority of Jockey Club, who are thus gu good send off." Entries will scrutinized, and any endeavour scrutinized, and any endeavour imported stock may as well b abandoned—though such things ed, we know. On the last occ race being run at Toronto it Mary L., afterwards disqualified Norah B., an unfortunate com the field then assembled, gallant made the best name for himself of our turf history; but of all Queen's Platers the palm must Nettie, who was undoubtedly a machine the best name for himself

the present Ministers' possible successors, and that "sugar reliners and other manufac-turers" need fear no change in that respect. Mr. Charlton ditto, "When regues fall out est men come by their own,"

Canadian article. Here the doctrine

Canadian article. Here the tooth of the prices a double stock of arguments. If the prices of home manufactured articles rise they say :

a double stock of arguments. If the prices of home manufactured articles rise they say : "We told you so; the manufacturers under your inightous tariff are robbing the poor dear consumers." If, as a result of competi-tion, there is a fall in prices, they can with equal apparent sincerity take another line, and say: "Just as we predicted; the com-petition and over-production which your iniquitous tariff has caused are running the poor dear manufacturers." There is nothing

poor dear manufacturers." There is nothing like predicting all round the compass, for in that case one prophecy at least must be verified.

The Belleville Ontonio unblishes a lott

The Belleville Ontario publishes a letter containing the following paragraph : "'A good story is being told (for truth) of out friend Cochrane, who has been going the rounds arm and arm with Mr. Kennedy, Bright and early Mr. C. was on hand, and as soon as the polls were open he was the first man to record his vote. The returning officer being somewhat anyions to know how Mr.

being somewhat anxious to know how Mr. C. would vote, examined very closely the ballots, and to his surprise found the first one dropped in to be a blank, he not voting at all. Our Catholic friends are feeling very indignant about the matter and so they may."

The Intelligencer denounces this statement as

a gratuitous libel upon both Mr. Cochrane

and the returning officer, the latter of whom must have committed perjury if it is true. After this we can have no hesitation in be-lieving the stories told of the tactics pursued during the canvass to compass Mr. Kennedy's

Herr Most, who was arrested in London the other day for proposing the assassination of the Emperor of Germany, is evidently a

of the Emperor of Germany, is evidently a bloodthirsty writer. The issue of his paper, the Freiheid, the day after the assassination of the Czar, appeared with a red border round the front page. The first article was headed, in large capitals, "At Last !" and begins thus, "Triumph 1 Triumph 1 1 The word of the poet has been fulfilled. One of the most abominable tyrants of Europe, who has long been appointed for destruction, and who, knowing this, had, in his wild ven-geance, doomed untold heroes and heroines of the Russian people to death or imprisonment --the Emperor of Russia--is no more." A similar strain of exultation ran through the remainder of the paper. A paragraph in the same journal, referring to the Mansion House outrage, speaks of the package of gunpowder as having been placed theys by an unknown hand, the word "unknown" being signifi-cantly placed between inverted commas.

Litigation in Chancery is just as expensive a luxury in England to day as it was when Dickens wrote his celebrated satire. Re-

cently a frugal servant girl, being about to emigrate to New Zealand, made application to obtain possession of three hundred pounds which she had saved and allowed her em-

which she had saved and allowed her em-ployers to place in the hands of trustees. The trustees were perfectly willing to surren-der the money, but required the consent of the Master of the Rolls. A friendly suit was instituted and the necessary permission was obtained, but the costs amounted to two.

all. Our Catholic friends are recting in indignant about the matter, and so they may

es have

 Invested
 Number
 Total

 Province.
 Capital.
 Employed.
 Product.

 Ontario...\$37,574,010
 87,281.
 \$114,706,799

 Quebec....28,071,868
 66,714
 77,205,182

 N. Bruns 5078,170.
 10.000
 10.000
17.367.687 12,338,105 The revenue continues to exhibit

20,718 21,545 15,826 12,407 8,107 7,864 7,570 7,305 6,878

5,114 5,162

wick.... 5,976,176 18.353 N. Scotia., 6,041,966 15,595 \$77,964,020 187,942 \$221,617,778

five political years. That three years crushed, and we should have the scruting de liste with a vengeance. Partyism five political years. That three years crushed, and we should have depend before a reverse has taken place, that the Government should in these three years have now so many and the partisan majority would elect the in these three years have now so many seats from the enemy and saved so many and the partisan majority would elect the entire representation of a county, city, of its own vacant constituencies, was simply an unprecedented thing in the political history of Canada. That two seats should have been lost, under the peculiar circumstances affecting the recent contesta is not a very more should be a regular ticket of Ministers for which the majority would vote, as they now do practically tests, is not so very remarkable. It is of course a gratifying circumstance to the Opposition ; it enables them to prove their existence. We quite sympathise with their rejoicing; we can understand that in a time of dearth even a biscuit and a glass of water may encourge and sustain the victims of famine. But when the biscuit is eaten and the water drank, a long time may still intervene before prosperity and square meals become the natural order of the day.

the day. The present Government has lost two seats. It can afford to lose a dozen. It can spare a score, and yet leave the Oppo-sition in a minority. Yet the present Par-liament is likely to close with a majority for the Government larger in all probabil-ity than Mr. MACKENZIE was able to com-mend in his third ware of office. to settled belief in the permanence of Min-stries. The Ministries of ALTHORY and GREY, the Ministry of GLADSTONE, the Ministry of BEACONSFIELD-all crumbled in time. Ours will doubtless crumble too ; time. Ours will doubtless crumble too; but not so soon as the Opposition imagine. The refusal of the present Government to give places to its friends at the expense of Grit office-holders has caused the loss of some friends. The strict and stern en-forcement of Customs laws has caused the loss of others. The rigid exclusion of all attempts at land speculation has, no doubt, irritated others. In every branch of the public service there has been such a tightening of the reims as has seemed too sharp to some who, ob-serving and perhaps suffering from the practices of the late Government, believed themselves entitled to some "considerathemselves entitled to some "considera-tion." No doubt some constituencies have not received the full benefit they expected from the National Policy. No have not received the full benefit they expected from the National Policy. No doubt the enormous circulation of Grit literature—full of falsehood, as we have proved—has had a small effect on various places. (And putting all these things to-gether, we can admit a moderate ground

gether, we can admit a moderate ground for suspecting that we may lose some con-stituencies at the elections. But all that admission being made for the sake of argument—yet for the Oppo-sition what hope remains ? Absolutely none, and their leaders know it. They cannot reduce the taxation—they frankly cannot reduce the taxation—they frankly tell us so; and Mr. Снавиток says it may be higher still. They cannot abandon the Pacific railway scheme—that is admitted. But they can abandon the Na-tional Policy—and probably would do so. Against this abandonment every business interest in this country would protest with all its political strength, and the business interests are as much and the business interests are as much Grit as Tory. People do not forget the five years of needless agony which they suffered from 1873 to 1878. The great business centres and all the innumerable ousiness centres and all the innumerable ocalities connected with them must fight and will fight against the alteration of a hich has given them prosperity ers, the agrifor despair. The miners, the agri-rists, and the manufacturers in a next body will say "nay" to all the lications of an Opposition which, r it was a Government, refused to ider the just claims of industry to

tem. The rights of minorities tacket of Ministers for which the majority would vote, as they now do practically when they give the Premier's selection their confidence. We may perhaps mis-understood the *Bystander's* proposal; if not, we must be excused for saying that it seems impracticable and indefensible on any recognized theory of popular govern-

THE CENSUS. THE present census of Canada will, of

course, be more or less affected by the depression which began in 1873 and continued till 1879. During that time our aggregate trade, for instance, had creased by nearly \$50,000,000, our industries were all more or less in a state of struggle or decay, and our people were leaving our shores in great numbers. There can be very little doubt we imagine that if the revival of trade in the United States had begun in 1876. 1877, or early in 1878, there would have

rate of progress from 1861 to 1871 has been maintained from 1871 to 1881. Both periods had certain marked condi-tions of trade which affected the progress of the country. In the first period there was the unnatural and transitory stimulus afforded by the American war. This gave an impetus to trade which was most bene-ficial to this country. Then there followed the short period of depression consequent on the abrogation of the Reciprosity Treaty, which checked the prosperity of Canada for a time. But by the time the census was taken in 1871 this had been recovered from, and the wave of prosperity

census was taken in 1871 this had been recovered from, and the wave of prosperity had begun to roll in. The next period, of which the census will be immediately takenf began with two years of our greatest prosperity. In 1872 and 1873 the trade of Canada reached the highest point it has yet attained. But then there followed the period of depression them 1874 to 1000 nual out-go of those who go away for half the year and remain at home the other half; the servant girls; the operatives in demand from Lower Canada—all these are without discrimination put down as emi-grants, and we are told that the country is being drained of its people. There is no word of explanation of the exodus at all, or of the character of it. One explana-tion has indeed been given, and we quote it as a peculiar specimen of Grit opinion. It is from the Globe's correspondence from Montreal : yet attained. But then there followed the period of depression from 1874 to 1879, during which trade, population, wealth, and enterprise diminished with rapidity. But in 1880, and as much of 1881 as has gone by, there has been a revival of prosperity is every direction; but not sufficient to bring up our wealth and population to the level of 1873, we would imagine. The rapid settlement of the North-West may prove an important factor in the new census; but of course much North-West may prove an important factor in the new census; but of course much of the population of the new provinces has been drained from the elder provinces, ad-ding nothing to the total population, but al-tering the aspect of provincial statistics in a probably appreciable degree. The com-ing census will therefore give us figures that will not in all points submit them-selves to the customary forms of compariselves to the customary forms of compari-son. No doubt the increase of the

Montreal : "The fact is that the French-Canadians in the New England States and New York, Il-linois, Michigan, and Indiana are to the native workingmen what the Clinnese are to the den-izens of the Pacific slope. The Working-men's Union of Chicago, a very powerful or-ganization, has protested very streamously against the further introduction of the French-Canadian labourer, and should the excodus go on as it has done for the past four months, it would not be surprising to hear of French-Canadian labour being made the basis of riots' fully as bad as any of those which have sought to extirpate the heathen Chinee."

ment (which will arise with the next generation) will not be less " burden-" some" than the present tariff, and that taxation under it will not be less. On that point, therefore, the whole Opposition policy is deceptive, dishonest, and un-fortunate. Of course we may expect that April, May, and June will give more than the average revenue of the other months. The Finance

But we are told that the revenue tariff Minister's revised estimates for the current year are as follows : desired is to be one that will sup-port an honest and economical Governport an honest and economical Govern-ment. Now, we hope that the next Govern-ment may be honest and economical. But men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles ; and honesty and economy can by no means be the essential characteristics of any Government of which Mr. BLAKE and Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT are mem-bers. The Canadian public have had the chance of observing the Grit party in Op-position, in power, and in Opposition again, for the past ten years and more. The re-sults of public observation have not been favourable. Thus, as an Opposition in the first confederation period, the Grit party opposed bitterly the whole scheme of the Pacific railway as arranged with British Columbia. But as a Government, with every chance of abandoning the terms, they adopted them, boasted of them, and carried them out m their own way with boundless extravagance. As an Opposition again, year are as ionows : Revised estimate of receipts......\$27,586,000 Revised estimate of expenditure...25,573,394 Revised estimate of surplus......2,012,606 Figures like the above go a long way in consoling a Government for the loss of two seats, out of a majority of nearly ninety members THE "EXODUS" AGAIN. THE opening of spring business is the signal for a renewal of the " exodus" outcry by the Opposition press. Of course people are going to the States, and people are coming from the States, just as people will soon be going to Europe and coming whil soon be going to hurope and coming from Europe. And the Opposition are again magnifying the outgoing numbers, while quite concealing the number of those who are returning from the States or are coming in from the Old World. Over sixty adopted them, boasted of them, and carried them out in their own way with boundless extravagance. As an Opposition again, they have exhibited a shifty dishonesty in their opinions from year to year regarding the Pacific railway and the way of building it, the public lands and the way of building it, the public lands and the way of dispos-ing of them, and the quantity and quality of those lands. We do not need to go into particulars, having during the session made particulars in these matters our constant topics. The public, we believe, fully ap-preciates the "honesty" of the Grit party. As to their "economy" but little need be said. On recent occasions we have shown that the late Government, after solemn pledges of "economy," increased the public expenditure from a little over \$22,000,000, for which Sir LEONABD THEFF was responsible in 1873-4, to an estimate of \$26,000,000 and over in 1874-5, partly in order to gratify their taste for ex-penditure, and partly to make it appear that the previous Government had left them a burdensome legacy of business en-gagements. The addition of over \$40,-000,000 to the public debt, by men who were pledged to economy, was rather a sad staire on their pledges ; and it disentitles them now to talk of their merits as econo-mits. Our "Liberal" friends will have to cut thousand persons came into Canada last year. Probably at least eighty thousand will come in this year. But who ever heard the Opposition papers boasting of this in-crease of population ? Not a line ever ap-peared in any Opposition paper recognizing. peared in any Opposition paper recognizing the influx. Now the official American figures (which are simply a caricature of statistics) of the "exodus" are not much greater than the *bona fide* influx of popula-tion; yet what a hubbub has been raised; what speeches have been made; what endless articles have been written in recognition of the "denomulation" of what endless articles have been written —in recognition of the "depopulation" of the country, the "crushing effect of the "N. P.," and other like samples of Op-position wit, and Opposition honesty. We had thought that the discussions of the session, the report of Mr. Lowe, the speeches of Hon. Mr. Pore, and the

speeches of Hon. Mr. FOFE, and the figures that we published, would have checked the absurd outcry of the Opposi-tion. But it renews itself with the spring then mowths of the season. The among other growths of the season. The mercantile people going for goods ; the travellers returning after a visit ; the an-nual out-go of those who go away for half

Our "Liberal" friends will have to cut the chain of tradition and confuse the pub-lic mind very much before they can hope to pose with success before they can hope the only "honest" and the sole "econo-"mical" party.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS. THERE will be a general sense of relief everywhere within the bounds of the Empire at the tidings that there is some prospect of Lord BAACONSFIELD's recovery. He is a strong believer, as the world knows, in will, power, and courage. Now, although these will certainly not cure bronchial asthma, they unquestionably

standing protest against the imposition of dogmas by any human authority. The right of private judgment was the salicht principle which lay at the root of the Re-formation both on the Continent and in Britain. Indeed, without admitting it, the religious upheaval of the sixteenth century would have been without meaning. It was it-self a revolt against authority in the nature of religion ; and therefore there could be no halting-place, logically, between compre-hension in its widest sense—a generous ad-mission of inevitable differences of opinion within the Church—and a return to the system theoretically repudiated. Unfortunately, most of the Reformed Ohurches chose the latter alternative. Whilst rejecting emphatically the princi-ple which was the basis of the old Church, they adopted its methods. The rebels

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

ple which was the basis of the old Church, they adopted its methods. The rebels against authority themselves imposed a heavier yoke than that which meither they nor their fathers were able to bear. The love of metaphysical definition and dog-matic precision which influenced them led to the concoction of symbols and forma-laries which contained much that was un-demonstrable by Scripture, and still more that was absolutely beyond the scope of human reason. There certainly is no warranty in the sacred volume for any such tests of Christian orthodoxy. The practice warranty in the sacred volume for any such tests of Christian orthodoxy. The practice of the primitive Church is embaimed in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles ; who authorized any man or body of men to contract the limit of Christian fellow-ship, to the exclusion of those whom their Lord and His authorized successors had not excluded ? It was against the tendency to tighten the theological bands that Minrox protested vehemently at the height of the dogmatic fever. To him it appeared of evil omen that the very men who had ostensibly relieved the Church of one bur-den should so soon impose another more galling and onerous.

galling and onerous. But there was some excuse for those who, in the time of the Tudors and the who, in the time of the Tudors and the Commonwealth, were unable to extricate themselves from the time-worn ruts. No such defence can be offered now for those who, in the light of the nineteenth cen-tury, still persist in following their ex-ample, and clinging to their untenable definitions. The superstitious reverence for articles and confessions is one of the strangest phenomena of the day. When we hear men urging that anything may be made out of the Bible in the way of doctrine, we cannot help thinking that these ultra-Protestants have unconsciously adopted the old mediaval couplet--"" This " is the book where each his dogma " finds." If Scripture gives an uncertain sound about merely intellectual proposi-tions, is it not a clear proof that they were not intended to be the foundation of the Christian faith i And if it be silent,

a large conness won in a large held o market track when Col. Jeny kept the course, but though now at the stud she has not produced good as herself. The 1st July date than the 24th May, as you time to ripen, and need not recei ried treatment which has ruise ried treatment which has ruine promising colts. When the spr as it is this season, it is absoluted to fit a green horse for racing so anniversary of Her Majesty's bir

CRICKET.

MEETING OF THE ONTARIO A On Monday the first annual m Ontario Cricket Association we Rossin house, the attendance Rossin house, the attendance ughly representative one. T business of the meeting was the of the rules, and several radical made, which will no doubt ten local interest in the variou encourage the practice of the gar One of the most important to the the province into districts in w rious clubs will compete against e fore the winner finally enters f gionship. This will prevent a clu pionship. This will prevent a cl barred from further competition defeat, and it is expected will t the average playing. Other min factory changes were also made, a ciation adjourned after doing a

racehorse. The daughter

ANSWERS TO COERESPON

W. H. C., Demorestville.vertising columns. BRANTFORD.—In Sutherland land, Jan. 11, 1815.

work.

ENGINEER, Hamilton.-Georg was born on June 9th, 1781. M. E. M., Lakefield, Ont.-I necticut. No answers by mail. E. H., London, Ont.-Lo 3,254,260; Canada, 3,485,761. H. C. M., Brantford.-Yes, city in the county of Armagh, SUBSCRIBER .- Mr. U. Boddy, is secretary of the Ontario Po

B., Thedford .- If she is her admission into one of the protic asylums.

C. S., Barrie.—2 mins. 43 sec John Keen, at Wolverhampton, 23, 1877, with a flying start. R. R., Port Hope.-At who Manitoba and the North-Wes mometer occasionally falls to for A. McFALL, Thornhill.---V Minister of Agriculture at have not the information you se JOCKEY, Woodstock.--Kitche weight was 40 lbs. when he won Cup on the Duke of Richmond's

BAY MARE, Oakville .- Put h Volunteer, owned by Mr. Burge stock. A better hitch could no desired.

RICHARD HUDSON, Brock population of New York city in ing to the census taken in th 813,669.

PED, Detroit.—The first co Astley belt now held by Row March 18th to 23rd inclusive, Agricultural Hall, London. I won with a record of 520[‡] mile of Chester, being second with Rowell, "Blower" Brown, and were all among the eighteen con

WM. SMITH, Florence, On mare that is troubled with it lice ; a white scurf raises when ed ; it troubles most in the ma the hind legs. Several patche fallen out. The mare has been She has been in this way for weaths. Answer — There is veterinary surgeon, Mr. Dunb

the Christian faith ? And if it be sile the Christian faith ? And if it be shent, or ambiguous in its utterances, where are the credentials of those who assume the right to propound a supplementary revela-tion ? The very fact that Christianity is not dogmatic—that it teaches religion but not theology—cuts the ground from be-neath the feet of those who give a fore-most place to the latter