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Literary porium. TORONTO, THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1881

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

THE speech of the Premier on Monday probably marks the keynote of the present debate. The country will be glad to learn that the Premier, though not in perfect health, was apparently as energetic and forcible as he has been at any time during the past seven years. There was a proper dignity in the manner in which he put aside all the Opposition's factious references to the Pacific slander. The country has deliberated upon and decided all those questions, and he is to-day stronger than ever in the confidence of his countrymen. In the presence of graver matters and less personal themes, these petty assaults are powerless, and the Premier proudly brushed his defamers away.

been stained with obtrusive partisanship. The history of the Pacific rail-The Pacific railway question has been beway has often been told, yet, told in fore the country for ten years in every the manner of Sir JOHN MACDONshape which it was possible for such a ALD, it assumes a more important asscheme to assume. Private enterprise and pect. The serious nature of the bar-gain made with British Columbia, and the public enterprise have up to this date exerted and almost exhausted themselves in still more serious nature of the bargain made with Lord CARNARVON, have never the effort to bring about a favourable fulbeen quite fully appreciated by the present filment of the bargain with British Colum-Opposition. The manner in which Sir JOHN MACDONALD put it deserves the bia and the CARNARVON. terms. Public attention of the country. Two Govern- opinion and parliamentary opinion, as wit-ments had committed themselves to the nessed in the speech of every Opposition building of the railway. Two Govern- member this session, with the exception of ments had fully understood that it was at Sir ALBERT SMITH, had at length united in as one of their most sanctimonious supthe declaration that the Pacific railway first necessity, and of great magnitude. could and should only be built by a private The first Government failed for reasons which are well understood, and probably no greater misfortune has occurred in ernment. Every capitalist in Canada has ection with the Pacific railway long been aware of this. Every capitalist than the defeat of that Government. Five years have been lost Government in 1874 passed an Act taking to the North-West, and nine years power to charter a company to build the have been gained by the United States in consequence of that ever-to-be-regretted known that in 1877 Mr. MACKENZIE event offered 54.000.000 acres of land, \$30.000. Mr. MACKENZIE's dealings with the 000 in money, and a guarantee of 4 per Pacific railway are equally well known to the public. The late Government failed cent. for 25 years on any sum above \$10,000 per mile that the company night with its own plans to build the line as a name. Every capitalist in . Canada has Government work, and failed also in its known since last summer that the preattempt to obtain private capital to do it sent Government was negotiating with with, although terms were offered more private persons to build the road. eral than those of 1873, which latter For weeks and months past the press of had been curiously enough denounced by the Opposition has been declaring that the one section of the Government party as Premier was endeavouring to "rope in" ruinous, and derided by another as too low. Canadian capitalists, who all refused to The Premier has disposed of one charge have anything to do with it. the want of notice to capitalists. weeks Parliament and the public have had the terms of the new contract before them, His own speech last summer was sufficient notice to all concerned, and Mr. BLAKE's and a considerable agitation has been interference at this stage of the debate only revealed the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE raised for and against the contract. Nevertheless, with all these years of himself has held that his speech of 1873 was sufficient notice of his policy. He discussion, all these public opportunities, all these months of notice, and all these also disposed of the charge that not enough weeks of agitation, no Canadian capitalfreedom was given to Parliament. When ists of standing have attempted to under-Mr. BLAKE (impelled by an apparent passion for more knock-downs) was intake this great public work. But now. at passion for more knock-downs, the index duced to interpose, he found himself face two or three days' notice, a company men propose to undertake a work which to face with Mr. MACKENZIE's declaration three Governments have staggered unin 1875, that, in regard to the CARNARVON der, which all capitalists have hitherterms, he had no powers to ask from Parto refused, and which requires the strongest capital to carry out. This, liament. All Parliament had to do was we say, stamps the new proposition with the stamp of factiousness. Mr. BLAKE to accept the terms. Mr. BLAKE did well not to contest this point. Hansard was read to him, and of those tablets confesses that he had this proposition in there is no denying and no erasing. his pocket before it was handed to the The Premier's statement of the action of his Government in this matter will com-Government. The Opposition speakers in the discussion of the past two days have mend itself to the country. From the been bursting out with little gleeful hints | with ent that the Government last sumannounced that they were negotiating Opposition press have had the contents of with capitalists there was no protest but the document committed to them as one one against the action. There was no of the weapons of this campaign. This, question as to the authority of the Gov-ernment. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, we say, fastens the charge of factiousness on all who have had a hand in this peculiar last summer, after his return from Mani scheme. toba, declared his hope that the Govern-Now let us see what it is that is offered. ment might make a good bargain. Every First we are told that the subsidy is reduced to \$22,000.000 and 22,000,000 capitalist in Canada had good and suffi cient notice of the intention of the Govacres of land. Wonderful reduction ! ernment to build the road with private The whole Opposition, have been shoutcapital, and therefore all who had any in-tention to do so might have joined ing for weeks that \$20,000,000 and 25,-000,000 acres as a subsidy was going together in an attempt to do so. But after receiving notice in 1874, notice in 1877, notice in 1879, to absolutely ruin the whole country, or plunge it at least into debt for a century ; and yet the saviours of Canada and notice in 1880, none of these now pro only propose to take off \$3,000,000 ! How much national safety is there in \$3,000,-000, even if we add 3,000,000 acres of sessedly anxious Grit capitalists came for ward to deal with this matter. And what is the reason of this? To our mind it is land 1 We assume that the company wants abvious. The Opposition see plainly that to have the work already done or conif the Canada Pacific railway goes on untracted for, and then how does the matter er the Government's contract, the last stand on the figures of the Opposition ? Cash \$22,000,000, land 44,000,000, Governhope of Grit opposition in Canada will be gone forever. Therefore it is, as the Pregone forever. Therefore it is, as the Prement work \$30,000,000 ; total \$96,000,-000. How much national safety is there and discreditable rival offer from a jealous in that? Compare it with even the inimiclique has been suddenly flung on the table cal statement of the present contract as fol-lows : Cash subsidy \$25,000,000, land by men who have no hope that it will be accepted, who know that it ought not to 50,000,000, Government work \$30,000,000; be accepted, but who think that it affords total \$105,000,000. them a chance to disturb the public mind, and furnishes a possible nucleus for future The new syndicate give up the claims to exemption of their lands and materials, and so on, about which the Opposition As the Premier said, and said with perfect have had so much to say, and well they propriety, the course of he Opposition has been characterized by tragedy, comedy, and farce during the session. All might, for as business men they know right well that those exemptions are worth little or nothing. But the best is behind. The

and a state of the second

three forms of dramatic opposition have new syndicate give the Government the option, we are told, of abandoning the eastern section and the western section, and they will build the Sault Ste. Marie line, been received with the same common hiss of disapproval. The new syndicate, completes the representation - It is the farce. Sir JOHN MACDONALD was severe, but not too severe, on the men who form the new Wonderful liberality ! The Government-are to have the option of breaking the national faith with British Columbia on avndicate. Their conduct has laid them open to this severity. They have effect one side, and of abandoning the national tually stirred up the memories of previous conspiracies, and they have suggested the danger that would arise if men who have character of the work on the other, putting the whole future trade of the West control of an American corporation, which, under the Government's plan, will be com-pletely checked. All that the new syndi-cate want to get hold of is the control of shown that they can conspire against a strong Government in order to get a contract had once the power to conapire for selfish purposes against a weak Govern-ment if they had the contract. When Sir the prairie section. We commend them for their shrewdness, though some may despise them for greed. What the Govern-John Macdonald denounced the new syndi-cate's offer as a fraud he did what we have ment want is to get a company that will done, what thousands of men have done already, and he will tind himself endorsed allow itself to be bound to do justice to British Columbia in the west and to preby the common sense of the country. When the Premier comes to the comparison of serve the national character of the line in the east. The Opposition in times past made out the two contracts he points out in a very very clearly that the running of the road striking manner the fact that the new was to be a very expensive undertaking. syndicate's offer contains several sections The present Government have already got rid of this, but the new syndicate wish which the Opposition had denounced in advance as "swindling," "robbery," and "ruinous." It is quite obvious, now, as Sir

ew syndicate are not so

the Government.

orthern continent.

That the new syndicate is making an offer

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

them to resume it. We may say in conclusion one word as JOHN MACDONALD pointed out, that the to the company. It is composed of men of respectable standing, some of whom have considerable means, some small, new syndicate's proposition is simply to abandon all the difficult yet necessary sections, and to get the prairie section, which is the cheapest, at the most protitand some simply no means at all. do not care to assume the responsi-bility of financial criticism, but we venable rate. Sir JOHN MACDONALD was fully justified in denouncing it as an "impudent" ture to say that all men of business offer. It looks, also, as the Premier points experience will agree with us in think-ing that outside of their own businesses they have hardly the control of capital sufficient out, like a fraudulent offer, for while in the Government's contract the company are bound to build the railway, as fully as for this undertaking. If they failed, and the Government are bound to pay the they might do so, half of them might find money, in the new offer, while the Gov-ernment are bound to pay the money the their own business too much to handle. Their ruin would be an injury to the bound to build country. But the syndicate which has come to terms with the Government comthe road. Who changed the language, who advised the change, and why it was prises capitalists of Canada, the United States, England, and France. It is as strong changed, are questions which at once sugas such a company can be. On every ground gest themselves to every reader. These little straws show which way the breeze of Opwe object to this new syndicate. It is not position blows, and to suggest that there is, financially strong. It is circumstantially a conspiracy. It is politically a piece of to use a common expression, an Ethiopian in the Opposition fence. Whether Mr. partisan effrontery. Dr. JOHNSON said of a certain leg of mutton that it was ill-killed, ill-kept, <u>ill</u>-dressed, ill-cooked, and w it or not we shall not say. may have been humbugged himself, but we fear he is not ignorant of the meaning tasted badly. This new proposition was ill-conceived, ill-prepared, ill-considered, the paper, a copy of which was handed to and ill-proposed.

MR. CANUCK'S CONTRACT.

which is anti-national, which is suggestive of treason to British Columbia, which is Mr. CANUCK was the favourite nephew opposed to British interests, and which of old Mr. JOHN BULL, from whom he contains suspicious alterations suggestive of fraud, are facts which Sir JOHN MACreceived, at a tender age, the gift of a large but comparatively unimproved tract DONALD dwells on with great force. His of land. Young CANUCK would have been views may not commend themselves to the unworthy of the bequest had he not disgentlemen who seem to be acting in the inerests of the United States railways and of played a desire to improve the princely United States trade ; but they will be enproperty, and he therefore gave instrucdorsed by every man who has an interest tions to his steward, one MACDONEWELL, in the future of Canada, not merely as a to consolidate and open up the various nation but as a great bulwark of British power, influence, and commerce on this sections of the estate by building roads and bridges from the cleared and settled

sections to the more remote and outlying farms, which were very sparsely tenanted IT needed but the proceedings in Parliaowing to the difficulties of communication. ment on Friday to emphasize with full force MACDONEWELL set to work with alacrity to all the objections we have before raised to carry out his instructions, and soon enlisted the new syndicate's propositions, and to give the sympathy of a large majority of the leada colour of fraud to what had previously ing men of each section. Malcontents, however, were not wanting, who viewed with a jealous eve the favour with which the steward was regarded by both proprietor and tenants, and who counselled together how they might best destroy Mac-DONEWELL and his friends. Chief among the conspirators were MACGRUMBLER and QUAKE. Both of these men were loud and ong professors of religion. They prided themselves upon being better than the rest of the human race, and were never done talking about their own virtue and morality. Notwithstanding all this they did not refrain from "fighting the devil with fire."

failed, the conspirators approached Mr. CANUOR, protesting that the steward's con-tract with the company was a bad one for the estate, and that they could do much better if they had a chance. Mr. CANUCK naturally replied that he had given them live years' chance, and that they had done nothing but harm. He said that years had taught him wis-dom, and that he was not prepared to re-peat the mistake which he had made when he accepted QUARE and MACORUMENTER as the perfect men which they had represent-ed themselves to be. Then QUARE and MACORUMELER incited their friends to ten-dor for the work, which tender Mr. Ca-suck received with a sarcastic smile, say-ing, "I have prayed for this. For sen "long years I have desired you to send in a tender, and here it is. The trains must "be very slow up your way. Peradven-"ture the postmaster was bury reading "the registered letters, else I might have "received your favour a few years sconer." It never rains but it pours. Your ten-der is too high. I have received, and am still receiving, better offars from other parties. Why, the editor of the Hog's Hollow Reformer writes me that "be used high the road for nothing and take his pay in cordwood. But "I cannot accert even his kind "offer. Both in equity and haw I am "bound not to permit the figures of the "haracter and feesibility thereot." So the work was done upon the terms of MACORINE the work was done upon the terms of Marbonswell's bargain, and Mr. Canvox and his tenantry never forgot the faithful-ness and energy of the old steward. This is the true story of Mr. Caroox's contract. Those who read it can " point "the moral and adorn the tale " quite as well as we can.

> OPENING OF THE ONTABIO LEGIS-LATURE.

THE second session of the fourth Parliament of Ontario was opened on the 13th inst. with the usual formalities. The speech put into the hands of his Honour was unusually lengthy and not unusually interesting. Its authors made the most of their ' ha'porth of bread," but there was not even the Falstaffian "deal of sack" to eke out the scanty meal. It is scarcely worth while to examine in detail the various paragraphs of the deliverance, as they promise very little, and as it is a wellknown fact that the Provincial Government eldom or never perform even the little which they promise. Through the veil of words in which they have shrouded their present intentions is clearly discernible one purpose, and that is the embarrassment of the Federal Government by every means in their limited power. The allusion to the boundary question is couched in the language of partisanship, and cannot pos-sibly affect the decision of the powers who have that large subject under tion, and who are devoting to it the atten-tion that it deserves. When reference was made to the prosperous condition of the country meaning singles and glances were exchanged upon all sides, and more than one listener murmured in his neigh-bour's ear the cabalistic letters "N. P." The predicted ruin that was to follow an ncrease of the tariff has not come. It is so conspicuous by its absence that even the members of Mr. Mowar's Ministry have not the hardihood to pretend that have not the hardihood to pretend that they can detect its presence. We con-gratulate the country and the Ottawa Gov-ernment upon the fact that so much is tacitly and unwillingly admitted by the bitterest Grits in this province. Of practical legislation very little is fore-shadowed. The abortive judicature bill of last session will be reinforduced with

of last session will be reintroduced, with

CARPENTER remarks, a deliverance from cuistence. Responsibility either in mat-ters of life or worship has no meaning. Man should be "enlightened," but there is no cause shown why he should be so. The wisest and purest suffer the most, and has after death follows, not the judgment, but has the high on which shrouds in formatic, but has is of the highest importance that legisla-tive responsibility should be strongly im-pressed upon Ministers. The long vaca-tions and short sessions give them great power, and this will be doubled if the sys-tem of biennial meetings be adopted. Under Mr. Mowar, the office of Cabinet Minister has assumed as automatic chast Under Mr. Mowar, the office of Cabinet Minister has assumed an autocratic char-acter which is decidedly unhealthy from a constitutional point of view. With a large majority in the Assembly during two Legis-latures, Ministers have seased to look upon themselves as responsible to anybody. It is the duty of the House, irrespective of party, to assert its authority; and in no sphere can it be vindicated with greater propriety than in the Department of Education. The wisest and purest suffer the most, and after death follows, not the judgment, but annihilation, which shrouds in forgetfulness the high and the low, the good and the evil, alike. Borness inculcates purity and self-denial, but suggests no motive for it but the propriety of freeing oneself from ignorance. Perfect charity is the crowning virtue, but it also is without any moral sanction. To be good is to be wise, to be wise is to be unhappy, and there is the

THE NORTH-WEST EXPERIMENT. Norming can be more marked, and few hings could be more amusing, than the comparisons made by the Opposition be-tween the present state of Ireland and the probable state of the North-West. The fondness of these people for the compari-son in question is so obvious, and the reason of the fondness so plain, that we do not need to axpose it, even for the purpose motive for high and pure aspirations, the spiritual strength imparted to those who strive and act " as seeing Him who is in-" visible" are wanting. The corpse of re-ligion is there, pale, cold, and haggard ; but the life has fied. BUDDEA was an of laughing at it. In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird, and in vain is the support of a class sought by palpable misrepresentations of the state of exemplary man, so far as we can decipher his character on the moss-grown monument public affairs. There is absolutely no oint of semblance between the condition of myth ; but CHRIST is a living figuresound of semblance optimized condition of if Ireland and the probable condition of the North-West. In Ireland, it may be, the North-West. In Ireland. being who lived and taught, suffered and died, for and amongst men. BUDDHA went out from the world, like ARTHUR on it often is the cruel interest of the land-lord to increase the size of his tenants. In decrease the number of his tenants. In Ireland rents may be high and land a pilgrimage to the happy land ; CHRIST remained in it until He had perfected his Ireland rents may be high and land scarce. In Ireland the purchase of land may be difficult, and legal expenses a shameful tax on the transfer of property. work on Calvary, and, lifted on the cross, drew all men unto Him. BUDDHA was an ethicist in short, like a SOCRATES touched shameful tax on the transfer of property. Ireland may be overpopulated by people with a hunger for land. In Ireland there is a demand for peasant proprietorship which, long unsatiafied, has produced something like a rebellion. But, manifestly, there is nothing of all this to fear in the North-West. The Government still retains at least three-fourths of all the valuable lands for its own purposed, and eap crue them area in free with mysticism. CHRIST was the Divine revelation in person, whose mission it was to bring life and immortality to light in the Gospel.

The return of the Commissioner of Public Works for 1880 shows that \$522,000 has been been spent on the Central Price on capital account, \$120,000 on the Mercer Reformatory, and \$198,000 on the Agricultural College and fourths of all the valuable lands for its own purposes, and can give them away in free grants if it pleases. The syndicate is a landlord that will be only too willing to decrease the size of its holdings and in-crease the number of its tenants, and make the tenure of settlers permanent. In fact the present scheme opens up a first grand competimity for the astablish Mr. Bentley, the Brazilian consul, has, appears, been successful in forming in London a company for the purpose of establishing steam communication between Canada and Brazil, for which the Canadian subsidy is

EDITORIAL NOTES

inst grand opportunity for the establish ment under favourable circumstances of the long-looked for great experiment of till available peasant proprietors. A joint system of immigration will be adopted, the pre-liminaries of which are being settled. Once the contract is ratified the work Our debt is of some use. It is, according the Boston Herald, an argument against annexation. But it is no argument, the Herald says, against a reciprocity treaty, which would be advantageous to both countries. Taking care of oneself appears to make your rivals respect you, and court your friendship. will begin. Then in the North-West the peasant proprietor may begin his career under favouring circumstances. His land will be a free gift, or a cheap purchase. There will be no high legal expenses of transfer. There will be no rack-renting, no renting at all. There will be no There are rumours of a third syndicate. We call upon the leader of the Opposition to talk against time until next week, when the question as to compensation for unexhaust-ed improvements, as all the improvements will be the proprietor's own. The land-lord class will not exist, save, as in the terms of the latest scheme will be formulated. If he is sincere, he will do this. At present we are only in a position to guess that their offer will be much more favourable than the tender of either of the other combinations. case of the syndicate, where there are bondholders who will be only too willing bondholders who will be only too willing to sell their lands, and sell them on rea-sonable terms. In fact there is not a sin-gle point of resemblance, as we have said, in the cases between which our imagina-tive friends of the Opposition find such close likeness. Mr. MACENTIS would have given away 52,000,000 acres of land to the company that he advertised for in 1877; or more than double the area given to the syndicate; yet neither Mr. Ross nor Mr. Chartran found any diment re-A journal hitherto very friendly to Mr. Blake, the Montreal Star, says that "there is a half of suspicion " about the prairie sec-tion syndicate. It trusts that the suspicion is unfounded, but feels constrained to admit that " there is not wanting evidence that the rival scheme was conceived in insincerity and porn in deception. We fear the new syndicate is the progeny of political ex-ignicies."

to the syndicate ; yet neither Mr. Ross nor Mr. CHARLTON found any dismal re-semblance between the "serfs" of Ireland Dun, Wiman & Co. give the return of failures in the Dominion as follows : and the "serfs" of the possible com-pany. We have treated the subject too se-riously perhane, but since our Onnexition Number. 1876...... 1,728

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delegate and representative in Canada of the Paris committee. It is a high mark of com-fidence, richly deserved by Mr. Wurtele. The nominations of Messrs. Chapleau, Wur-tele, and Workman, the Montreal directors, and of Messrs. Paquet, Thibaudean, and Boudet, the Quebec directors, are ratified. Mr. Edmond Barbeau is the Montreal ad-ministrator, and Mr. Boudet the Quebec ad-ministrator. Mr. D. Girouard, M.P., is the advocate of the institution in Montreal, and Mr. Morisette at Quebec. A million has delegate and representative in Canada of the Mr. Morisette at Quebec. A een paid up.

The St. John Sun says that in 1874 the nanufacturing interests of that city had an invested capital of \$7,966,000, and there were wise is to be unhappy, and there is the end of it. The religion of Curner is the artipodes of this futile philosophical dream. We are bound to be good and to do good, because we are the creatures of one whose name, symbolizes goodness. We are to do His will because we are responsible to Him, not merely to save our souls, but because the perfection of nature requires that we should strive to be like Him. Buddhism holds the casket of dry precept, but the soul of spiritual life has escaped from its keeping. The instinct of worship, the motive for high and pure aspirations, the spiritual strength imparted to those who 10,197 operatives. In 1878 the invested canital amounted to \$5,730,000, and the number of hands was 6,344. Under the new tariff, says our contemporary, "dying industries have revived. Old industries are greatly a:have revived. Old industries are greatly ex-tended. New industries have sprung mto being. Thousands who were idle have found employment. Wages have improved. Short time has become full time and over-time. Importers have become manufacturers; and in thousands of instances the money of the country, instead of going to maintain foreign workshops is retained in the country and exworkshops, is retained in the country and ex pended among our own people."

In England as in Canada the party of all the virtues is, according to its own preachings, the Liberals, but there as here investiga tion shows that they are as deep in the mire of corruption, and deeper, than their op-ponents. At the last general election that hotbed of goodness, the Reform Club, it is stated had a quarter of a million pounds sterling at its disposal, with which it helped to buy the electorate and force its miends into power. It is with biting sarcasm that one Conservative writer remarks apropos of the new Corrupt Practices bill proposed to be introduced by the Liberal Ministry, "They bought what they wanted, and now, being penniless, they wish to prevent other from resorting to the same shop."

Our trade with the Mother Country, which Reformers said the new tariff would ruin, is still flourishing. The following are the import returns of textile fabrics up to the 30th November last :---VALUES.

1879. £127.139 QUANTITIES. 1879. Yards. 1880. Yards. Carpets.... Woollen and worsted manu-factures..... Cotion goods........... Linen goods...... 815,900 1,190,800 9.696,000 30.242,200 4,801,500 14,176,100 36,519,600 7,489,700

The Stratford Times says that Mr. James frow, M.P., recently held a meeting in a Shakespeare tavern. There were about thirty people in the meeting room and as many mor the bar-room. One of the latter applied Mr. D. D. Hay, M. P. P., for a corkscrew, an article which Mr. Hay declared he did not possess, but he offered in lieu thereof a tract upon the abominable character of the water on the Dawson route. Mr. Trow delivered n the Dawson route. an oration in Welsh, which was much admira by the editor of the Grit county organ, and Mr. James Fisher, M.A., the twice defeated of North Perth, gave one of his popular gym-nastic exhibitions. Messrs. Trow and Fisher have carefully avoided holding a meeting in the county town, where they reside. They have no confidence in the gullibility of their near neighbours.

The Paeific railway schemes stand as follows :

ALLAN CHARTER.

Cash subsidy	\$109,000,000
	139,000,000
MR. MACKENZIE'S ACT OF 1	874.
55,940,000 acres lanti at \$2	111.880.000
Cash subsidy, \$10,000 per mile	29,779,000
Government guarantee on \$7,500	The Difference
per mile at 4 per cent	20,977,500

DOMINION PARLIAME (Continued from Third Page.)

Howland, to approve of it. It is dr

the purpose of enabling the most tin

sign the document, knowin is safe. It was "heads tails you lose." Those who co themselves with this expected th present Government must and would to the first contract, and therefore a new ernment would take its place ; and m friend would take the place which unworthily occupy a place which his dual ability and individual zeal and ex-for his party would enable him to They knew what his policy would be has declared it so recently that I do not he can change it. To be sure he can cha tween 1880 and 1881, but then in the the change would be so rapid that a hon. friend's versatility of talent not allow him to change so as that. Well, I will come new offer, and what is the first prop The company also hereby offers, event of the Government desiring draw from the proposed constructio eastern section, that t shall reduce the said subsidy land by the amount apportioned by t eastern section of the railway under th paragraph of this proposal." Now, the men who made that tender did not in build this Lake Superior section, becau believed that the present Government insist upon the Lake Superior section buikt. They hoped we would be defer the profier of a second syndicate that the hon. gentlemen opposite come in, and in that event the event of the Government's of to withdraw from the proposed const the vould dait for computed const they would do it for so much less and the other clauses convince me convince every man that this contr "politically drawn," that this was a plot, and that these men, some means, some of less, and some of no forfeiting, some of ress, and some of non-could not by any possibility run a ch forfeiting, single sixpence, either by b the Lake Superior section, or running it years afterwards. The next section follows :-- "In the event of the Gove desiring to withdraw the said eastern from construction, the company hereb to construct within three years, and own, and operate as a part of the Pacific railway a branch line from Sou Bay, Lake Nipissing, to Sault Ste. It is so clear that he who runs may Now, sir, the 21st clause. The relate constituency and the province which I sent, and I call the attention to it of m colleague in the representation of Vict "In the event of the Government des postpone or withdraw from the const of the western section of the said raily tending from Kamloops to Port Mood shall be at liberty to do so." Ther again. No chance for a road running t the sea from Yale. The hon, gentlem Blakel is against a mile of railway heig Blake) is against a mile of railway bein postpone or withdraw from the const by the company hereunder of the w portion of the central section of the sa way "-that is to say, the first contra build from Kamloops to Emory's Bar. is under contract now, but the remain miles from Kamloops through the Mountains to Jasper House is the roug any portion of the country. I go on, the western 450 miles thereof, as me in the ninth clause of this proposal, pany offer to reduce the in money and lands by the apportioned to the said westerly miles." That is, the first clause of with the Lake Superior section. Th clause provides for the building of th Ste. Marie road. The third clause that the Government may give up th ing of the line from Emory's bar Moody; and the fourth section gives

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1881.

orters phrased it, and they accepted large entributions both at home and abroad for the purpose of making a "big push" to push MACDONEWELL out of his place. In company liberally subsidized by the Govthis work they were assisted by a military man, Col. PFDESTRIAN, who had never fought anything except "the tiger," but who bled freely at the poclet in the cause Canada has long known that the late of MACGRUMBLER and QUAKE. ine. Every capitalist in Canada has long The conspirators discovered that the teward had also been receiving contributions, which had been distributed amongst

the leading tenants to stimulate them in the great work which Mr. CANUCK desired o have carried out. An interloper from a neighbouring estate, chagrined at the steward's refusal to give him lucrative employment, leagued himself with Mac-GRUMBLER and QUAKE, and charged MACDONEWELL with corruptly abusing, for his own benefit, the trust reposed in him. Mr. CANUCE, being young and inexperienced, and not suspecting that the hypocritical MACGRUMBLER and QUAKE For five had been guilty of more corrupt acts than the steward, became quite excited ; but he would not have dismissed his old servant even then had not many of the representative tenants been bribed to lift up their voices against him, and to declare that MAC-GRUMBLEE and QUAKE were men of the most severe purity. The upshot was that MACGEUMBLEE was installed in MAC-DONEWELL'S place, with QUAKE as his deputy and adviser. The works on the estate were stopped, but the new incumbent declared that he would continue them on a new and better plan. He engaged one FROSTER to build a road in a sterile ravine : where no road was required, and which had to ebe abandoned. From another of his fellow-conspirators he purchased an hotel at which no guest had ever sojourned. He caused which to be dug, in an out-of-the-way place, a large pit, which was afterwards filled up sawdust. He sent a large of what they could say if they would. The and expensive consignment of and expensive consignment of ma-terial to the uttermost end of the estate, and left it there, remarking that that part of the property was of very little value. The tenants complained because no improvements were being made. and the new steward paid a lawyer six thousand dollars to go out and palaver them. But they believed not the lawyer, and cried out with loud voices : "Go to ! 'Give us back MACDONEWELL!" From

these and many other occurrences Mr. CANUCE gathered that he had made a mistake, and when the term of MACGRUMBLER's engagement expired a renewal thereof was denied him. He and his friends were dismissed in great humiliation, and the tenantry burned tar in honour of the event, and to fumigate the place. which was "rank and smelled to heaven." The old steward, being re-instated, im-mediately resumed the great work which

Mr. CANUCK so earnestly desired to see accomplished. MACGRUMBLER and QUAKE had long and vainly endeavoured to form a company who would assume the task in consideration of liberal inducements, but MACDONEWELL succeeded in ments, but MACDONEWELL succeeded in forming such a company at once. In the meantime MACGRUMPLER and QUAKE had quarrelled, as such allies always do. QUAKE persuaded those conspirators who had lost their places and their pay that their loss was due to MACGRUMPLER's bad management. So it came to pass that MACGRUMPLER was degraded to the second rank, and that QUAKE was made chief of the malcontents. Finding that MACDONE. WELL was about to succeed where they had

Id all and and deep

what results we will not venture to predict; but it is safe to say that there is a considerable feeling against it among many of the legal profession. The municipal and school laws will of course be tinkered as usual, and the proposed new Parliamentary buildings will be talked over again, let us hope with better results than followed the ill-considered steps already taken. The session promises to be even more than usually tame and uninteresting, which is saying a good deal. We must not look to Mr. Mowar for bold legislation or needed reform. The most that we can hope is that, in eking out his sparse resource may do as little as possible, and do that little as quickly as he can.

----THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

It is not usual, in a speech from the that Roman philosophers living after Throne, to introduce for puffing purposes CHRIST had uttered moral precepts as elethe report of a Minister. The Ontario vated as some of His. The elevation and Premier was possibly hard put to it for a purity of sentiment evidenced by these paragraph to fill up, with the semblance of ethicists proved what might be done by matter, his wordy document. Still, there the light of Nature. This was, of course, appears to be a suspicion, in the wording of the light of Nature. This was, of course, a mere begging of the question; because if the light of Nature, when pure and stainless, be the fight of Gon wherever it is found, there could be nothing surprising in a coincidence between the Divine Word recorded in Scripture, and that inscribed upon the fightly tablets of the heart. It would be singular indeed, and go far to show that theism is a fallacy, if the purer spirit everywhere did not speak the same this particular paragraph, of an attempt to wave off any detailed criticism of the conduct of the Education Department. It has always been our desire to avoid introducing either personality or partisanship into the subject of public instruction, and if the Govern-ment members who elsewhere have ex-pressed their dissent from some of the Minister's measures will only do their spirit everywhere did not speak the same moral language and enforce the same prac-tical admonitions. So far from the fact being a disproof of the Divine origin of duty, there is no reason why the subjects which must come ander the notice of the our religion, it is a presumption in our religion, it is a presumption in its favour. Brahmanism has been pressed lately into the same service. The Vedas and other sacred books of Hinduiam have been thoroughly sifted, and out of the count-less bushels of extravagant chaff and fable some solid grains of wheat have been win-nowed. Now it appears to be the turn of Buddhism, and Mr. EDWIN ARNOLD has entered the field as a translator of one of its Scriptures. In the Ninstenth Century Prof. ESTLIN CARPENTER treats of the parallelisms between sayings of BUDBHA House should not be ventilated in a dis-passionate way. That Mr. CROOKS has committed some grave errors we are firmly convinced; but, if he will only listen to reason even at late hour, no one will be harsh in dealing with past mistakes. too

the same time, we insist upon it, as a condition precedent, that any reform he pro-poses to introduce shall be substantial. poses to introduce shall be substantial. There must be no paltering with the pub-lio—no pretence at reconstruction where nothing earnest is in contemplation. Mr. MEREDITH referred to the entire subject in his speech on Friday, and very properly announced his determination to insist upon full and free discussion of what has transpired during the recess. The Premier was not equally candid ; but for that there may have been present reasons he could not disclose at the moment. The leader of the Opposition may be trusted to the fullest extent. He has shown himself entirely free from the spirit of factious-ness, notably in educational matters, and will no doubt prosecute his gnquiries and

Prof. ESTLIN CARPENTER treats of the parallelisms between sayings of BUDEMA and sayings of CHRIST. They are some-times exceedingly striking in their similar-ity. The modern rationalist theory is that, by some means or other, our Saviour learned them after the flight into Egypt. The Professor shows, at length and in the observest manner, that Buddhism had no contact with Alexandrian civilization until centuries after the Christian era. The worship of KRISHNA, referred to in the "Iliad of India," translated by Mr. ARNOLS, did not arise until the fifth or sixth century. A French writer strives to identify CHRIST with KRISHNA, traces his morality to BUDDHA, and makes the purity and trinity of Gon's immortality and future reward and punishment faint copies of Brahmanism. Now these coincidences both in moral and dogma simply confirm the Scriptural account of the Divine dealings with humanity. In the early dawn of rational life more the more the term of the term of the stripture of the Divine dealings with will no doubt prosecute his enquiries and shape his course temperately and with discretion. But he has a duty to per-form to the public in the matter of the University appointments and of the Central Committee which he will certain-ly declime to shirk. Personal hostility to the Minister of Education there is none,

and hand and

account of the Divine dealings with humanity. In the early dawn of rational life upon the earth there was a revelation common to the race, and each of the old faiths that have lingered is a false re-script of it, tarnished by man's device and futile imaginings. What is Buddhism that it should inspire? It inculcates noble maxims; to what end? Some of the soblest are said to have received divine honours. It has no God. Its hope of de-

1877. riends take it so seriously we have com-1878..... 1,697 But we might have done nothing more than laugh—as perhaps they do them-selves when they make the comparison. 1,902 So that, after all, the new tariff is not playing the havoe Sir Richard prophesied.

The Galt Reformer says :-THE SCIENCE OF RELIGIONS.

"It will cost Ontario at least forty millions of dollars in hard cash for its share of the Pacific railway swindle." Or late years creditable progress ha een made in the study of ancient, and especially of Oriental, faiths. When Sir Perhaps our excellent contemporary

A mount. \$25,517.000

25,523,000

23,908,000

29,347,000

7.988.000

come down to details. The cash subsidy is WILLIAM JONES was patiently investigating Indian literature early in the last century, \$25,000,000, and the cost of the completed sections, according to the engineers, will be \$28,000,000; in all \$53,000,000. Ontario rationalism drew its weapons chiefly from the stoical philosophy of Greece and Rome. loes not pay forty-fifty-thirds of the revenue The maxims of SENECA, EPICLETUS, and The United States business failures for 1880

ANTONINE were in great favour. It was were more than two-thirds of what they were deemed sufficient if it were only proved in 1879, and the press of the country point to In 1879, and the press of the country point to them as the best proof of extraordinary pros-perity. Our failures for last year were less than one-half what they were in the previous twelve months. The logical conclusions are that, comparatively, we have made more pro-gress in the year of grace just past towards a healthy commercial condition than even our neighbours.

For years past the Canada Southern railway has been under the control of the New York Central Railway Company, Mr. W. H. York Central Hallway Company, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt being president of both roads, but it was only the other day that the line really became amalgamated with the New York Central, the company owning the latter road having leased the Canadian line. The neces-sary legal papers, it is stated, have been signed, and the stock will be guaranteed at five per cent., the same as the bonds.

Commander Cheyne has not abandoned his proposed Polar expedition, as has been reported. On the contrary he declares he i

ported. On the contrary he declares he is determined to carry it out, and in order to do so asks that the very modest sum of £10,000 shall be raised. He suggests that England shall find £5,000, America £2,000, Denmark £1,500, and Canada £1,500. It may be that there are sufficient people in the Dominion in-perested in the far off idy regions to raise a fund of \$7,500, but we are afraid it will be alow work obtaining it. slow work obtaining it.

There is at least one patriotic Grit in the country. The Mitchell Advocate says :-- "A few days ago an out-and-out Reformer, who is a leading man in the township of Hibbert, and has been a member of the Municipal Council, was asked to sign a petition demand-ing changes in the agreement, but he refused, his answer being ' that he did not consider it without wise or muticipits to those obtained in the way of men who were endeavouring carry out a great work, and in such a way, believed, as was for the best interests of t country."

After the tremendous agitation by those wonderfully popular agitators the Opposition members, after that grand firing up of the popular heart to which such frequent referpopular heart to which such frequent refer-nose has been made by the Opposition, the grand total of signers of the petitions scattered broadcast over the country amounts to a mean 7,000. As there are 653,000 voters in the Dominion, the Government has still a large majority of voters at its back. That only 7,000 persons have signed the petitions is an indication that even their own party will not sign the petitions, will not in fact "enthuse" a cent's worth.

A cable from Paris states that the Oredit Ponsier is definitely constituted. Baron Joubert is elected president, and Mr. Chap-hea vice-president. Mr. Wurtele is appointed

\$189 897 500 VOTE OF PARLIAMENT 1879, ASSENTED TO WITH-OUT OPPOSITION. One hundred millions of acres of land in North-West at \$2 an acre.....\$200,000,000 PROPOSAL NOW BEFORE PARLIAMENT. \$103,000,000

Some reasons for rejecting any proposals from a new or any subsequent syndicate :--(1.) The present and the late Government were desirous that the road should be constructed by a private company, and inducements were offered, but without avail. (2.) The present Government was therefore, in the interest of the country, compelled to make proposals to the present syndicate, which were accepted. (3.) The new syndicate, having learned the terms of the agreement, now offer to undertake the work for what they believe to be on more favourable terms to the country ; but they do not offer any excuse for not having applied for the work in the first not having applied for the work in the first instance. (4.) Should the Government ac-cept this offer, would they consider that the Government would be justified in accepting a further proposal from another syndicate which, having learned their terms, would be willing to do the work on terms still more favourable to the country, and so on as to other and future syndicates created in like manner ? (5.) In private life, when parties advertise for tenders for a work, and, failing to get any, give the work, or agree to give the work, to contractors whose attention has been invited specially to it, it would be dis-honourable and illegal to entertain and accept tenders for a less price from third parties who have ascertained the prices which such parties (owing to the inaction of the third partie were compelled to agree to pay for it. (6 The "bona fides" therefore between the Go

ernment and the syndicate must be preserved. In the House of Commons on Wednesday Sir Charles Tupper laid the following letter on the table :--

" OTTAWA, Dec. 16, 1880. "SIR .- With reference to the objections "Sne,-With reference to the description in that have been raised to the Pacific railway con-the third clause of the Pacific railway conthe third clause of the Pacific railway con-tract of the approximate standard named in that clause, we beg to state that when the contract was framed it was not considered that there was any difference of importance between the time of the original construction of the Union Pacific and the date of the Allan contract. We are therefore prepared to agree on behalf of the syndicate that the description of the standard shall be con-strued as applying to the Union Pacific rail-way as it was in February, 1873, so that the obligations of the company will virtually be obligations of the company will virtually be the same as if that date were substituted in the clause in question for the words 'as the same was when first constructed.' We have no hesitation in agreeing to this construction, as it is obvious that our interest will lead up to construct the railway in a substantial ma ner with steel rails and efficient equipment, and our reason for desiring that a standard should be named was not in any degree to enable us to construct an inferior ra merely to protect us from captious or arbi-trary criticism. "We have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servants, "Your obedient servants, "DUNCAN MCINTYER, "INO, S. KENNEUY, "R. B. ANGUS, "On behalf of the Pacific railroad contrac-

tors. " The Hon. the Secretary of State for Can

of the Opposition. They cannot go be their pledged policy. This offer is in tender for the prairie section of the ro paying section; the easiest section; the est section; the most profitable section est section ; the most products a section that will be built not only in sively, but that will pay whenever pop in and population will folle comes in, and population will follo building of the road. And this whole s which was ostgasibly to assume the re bility of building and running the line from Lake Nipissing to the Ocean, is simply an impudent to build the prairie section, and to a means of political friends, who whe means of political friends, who whe get in power will grant them all the and allow them to confine their exe their responsibilities, and all the lia for the future to building an easy road the prairies, connecting with the An system of railways, and carrying aw trade of the North-West by one o American channels, to the utter ruin great policy under which the Dom anada has been created, to the utter our hopes of being a great nation to the ruin of our prospects of ting possession of the Pacific trad ing possession of the facine trad connecting Asia with Eugland by a r passing through the dominions of En It is as easy as rolling off a log to run way across the prairies and work it, bu is an endeavour to deprive this coun deprive Ontario, to deprive Quebec, prive the Maritime Provinces, of all tion by railway with the North-West. Mr. ANGLIN-Hear, hear. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-The gentleman says "hear, hear." am proud to say that if our is carried out the steamers landing at] will discharge us freight and emigrant a British railway, which will go t Quebec and through Ontario to the Fa on British territory, under the British under Canadian laws, and without any of either the immigrant being delud seduced away from his allegiance or h

anything west of Jaspe

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is the policy Government to build all these sections the pledged policy of the Opposit wipe them out. It is, I say, the pledged of the Ourosition. They cannot go h

posed residence in Canada, or the coming from England or from being subjected to the possible prohi toms regulations of a foreign Hence it is anite is quite clear that gentlemen are safe, as safe as a cherry. would be under no obligation to bui very expensive portions of the road. would be relieved for ten years of r any portion of the road that would n Canada might whistle for those counce canada migut whistlefor those connect her own territory, but the people would nally see that the colonies would gradu severed from each other, that we show come a bundle of sticks as we were without a binding cord, and that we full her the second similar that we fall hopeless, powerless, and aimless i hands of the neighbouring Republic. consider what this offer is. These gen are going to build the prairie road for S against our \$10,000, and they i mile against our \$10,000, and they a corresponding reduction in the quan land. But you must remember that if is a reduction in the quantity of lan land will be right alongside the railway prairie. They will get all the land w *3 most valuable. It has been variou calated as worth \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2, and \$1 is easily close that if the various raise is a set of the se is quite clear that if the prairie section to be built all the land will be take the immediate vicinity of the railway if the whole is built much land will be taken far away from the and will be taken far away from the at diminished value. George Stephe must take the land where they can They can only get some 11,000,000 au Winnipeg to lasper House, and the reu if the 25,000,000 acres they must fu where. In order to make it worth a worth anything at all, they must