The Weekly Mail.

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public indignation was fierce against these three points of Ministerial policy, and session is over and done, and what have been the results? The Pacific against, but by the common confession of all reasonable men, the petitions were a failure—a failure in point of promptitude and in point of the number of sig-natures. All that the Opposition could do was done to stimulate public feeling against the Pacific railway bargain. Public meetings, wild editorial articles, wild speeches in Parliament, were all brought public indignation up to the petitioning point, but it was in vain. Petitions came a tithe of the voting population. From that point of view the Opposition was a

olicy in the House, while even some of was conducted even within the most pronounced opponents of that policy tried to hedge on the question, and came out as the champions of the manufacturers. In that respect also we think the policy of the Opposition was a failure. A people that were being "robbed" and "ruined" and "taxed" would have found way of approaching the Government by petition had the charge been true in any

Finally, what became of the opposition to the land regulations? During the late summer and winter wewere told again and again that the whole North-West was protesting against the policy of the Government. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT found much indignation in these Westers much indignation in those Western wilds when he visited them on the look out for an investment. But during the whole session not a petition was presented from the North-West. Nor was a protest made that

North-West. Nor was a protest made that we can recall against the regulations adopted by the Government.

Thus, in three prominent planks of the Ministerial policy, the whole fabric of Opposition tumbled to pieces, or tremble now that we touch them. We leave the public, who are keen to catch the true aspect of political questions, to judge if we are not right in assuming that a policy under which people rest with such quiescence is not such a bad policy after all.

EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE Ir would be difficult for the present Op-

position to point out a single event of the session which would justify them in claiming that the opinion of the country was changing in their fayour. But it is not so hard for the Government to find reasons for feeling satisfied. We will give one or two "modern instances" in point. Here, for instance, is Mr. Amyor's telegram after

the election in Bellechasse:

"Your Pacific policy and national tariff was approved by thirty-two majority in Bellechasse, a Liberal county. I am elected as your supporter."

been held by a Rouge, who was unseated for "human devices," and disqualified, pour encourager les autres.

"That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be Resolved, That the expenditure for the year 1878 was \$23,503,158,—That the expenditure for the year 1880 me.

be meld by a Ronge, who was unseaded for "human devices," and disqualified, pour encourage les autres.

Here is Mr. Othor's talegram:

"Though sick and confined to my bed for the season for the season of the seas Here is Mr. Omon's telegram:

"Though sick and confined to my bed for two or three weeks, I was elected by my friends as one of your supporters."

It is rather amusing that the Opposition should endeavour to prove that Mr. Omon was elected by bribery, and that \$7,000 was subscribed by "the party" for the purposes of the election. What we wonder at, in this regard, is the extraordinary fact that a Government so unpopular, so condemned, so repudiated, should find any "party" willing to subscribe so much money for one of its candidates. Our argument is of no value, of course, as the

e of the Strathroy Conservative Asso-tion, as follows:

"Moved by Alexander Johnston, Esq., flayor of Strathroy, and seconded by Colonel English, That the Conservatives of West Middlesex in their annual meeting assembled neartily endorse the policy advocated by Sir John Macdonald and the action of the majority in the present Dominion Parliament." "THOMAS A. KEEPER, JOHN ARNOLD, "Secretary. President."

These are no isolated instances. In Ontario, as in Quebec and other provinces, the public feeling is awake and strong ir favour of the Government. It is not in political contests and in political organizadorsed, but in every home of industry and every acre of farm land in Canada.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

No one will be disposed to begrudge the Opposition such material for exultation as they may glean from the late contest in East Northumberland. After having lost seven or eight seats in the Commons it is natural that they should crow over the recovery of one. At the same time we protest distinctly against the pretence that the result shows anything so far as popular confidence in the Government is conserned. The election was fought out most emphatically on national and sectarian grounds, not at all upon the great political ssues before the country. The Opposition has been endeavouring to enmesh the Catholic voters there as elsewhere; but so soon as there was a Catholic to oppose all the rusty weapons in use in years gone by were brought into requisition. Mr. KENNEDY was made the victim of the grossest slanders because he was an Irishman and a Catholic. The very party which has refused to do justice to the THREE ASPECTS OF THE SESSION.

DURING the past six months three questions were discussed in the Opposition press with great vehemence, and not a little ability, namely, the Pacific railway, the National Policy, and the North-West land regulations. We were told that public indignation was fierce against these forward of the great and not an account of the Irish Catholics was a hollow sham, for no Reform candidate has been set forward of the great and nationality saves. three points of Ministerial policy, and that public feeling would have a vent in some unmistakable manner. Well, the Catholic vote under false pretences. The Opposition journals affect to deny that any effort was made in East North-

umberland to arouse sectarian prejudice railway scheme alone was petitioned We have facts at hand to prove the con-We have facts at hand to prove the contrary. Let us give one example. Before us lies a copy of a circular addressed to a large number of estimable ladies in the riding. Its great aim was to prejudice the Protestants, and more especially those of the Canada Methodist Church, against Mr. Kennedy. In this precious missive, addressed, as we have remarked, to ladies, the Conservative candidate was accused of language which cannot be reproduced in these columns. bear on the one point of bringing the ublic indignation up to the petitioning cannot be reproduced in these columns. He was further charged with having seemed"—whatever that may mean—to rejoice at the loss of life at Ridgeway, and with being drunken and profane. Now with being drunken and these accusations were not made in the light of day, but circulated surreptitiously light of day, but circulated surreptitiously light of day, but circulated they would do the Again, the National Policy was bitterly sondemned. During the year all sorts of applosions were threatened by the Opposition press as likely to arise during the session of Parlament, but not a single petition was presented against the National Cartweigh where it was supposed they would do the most harm. The libels contained in this ingenious circular were scandalously untrue, but they accomplished their purpose. Moreover the ordinary church agencies were turned to account, and canvassing in the background as much as possible.

> temperate and disloyal, with the final charge to crown the indictment of being "a miserable Irish Papist." The National Policy and the railway syndicate had exceedingly little to do with the issue. The Conservative candidate was, as a matter of fact, defeated mainly and substantially because he was an Irishman and a Catholic. The organ talks of ignominy in connection with this solitary paragraph at the polls during the control of the con with this solitary reverse at the polls dur-ing half the lifetime of a Parliament. It is right; but the disgrace attaches to the victors, not to the vanquished. No more disgraceful canvass was ever conducted than that of the so-called Liberals of East Northumberland. The Hon. Mr. Bowell and Grand Master MERRICK, at whom the Globe sneers, did their duty by rising superior to national and sectarian prejudices, and striving to lay before the electrons rate what were the only true issues befor it. It was reserved for the Liberal foes o Orangeism and the false friends of Irish Catholicism to resort to the despicable stratagem of hounding down an honour-able man because of his nationality and religion.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S

MOTION. AFTER making a speech on the budget which he himself declared was imperfect, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT probably felt bound to make another effort in a financial way before the conclusion of the session. The rush of events in the past few days of the Parliament prevented us from giving any attention to the amendment which he made, and which he can hardly claim was successful. It is always well to give Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT the full benefit of his language, it is so suggestive of its own refutation. The amendment he moved was as follows :-

year only \$64,000, and that even that to the estimated expenditure, ould remain a probable surplus of

That it was unfair not to give the

3. That part of the expenditure for which the Opposition blamed the Government is due to the action of the late Government, who added at least \$1,250,000 to account of interest on debt and sinking

4. That the increased capital expenditure was due to the railways and public works, for which any Government must have been responsible; that the increased expenditure chargeable to income was for public works also from which an increased revenue might reasonably be expected, as from the canals and Intercolonial railway; and that after all, taking the real population into account, the actual taxation per head was less than in 1875-6.

Mr. Rykert's calculations were as complete and apt as usual: for the member for Lincoln is a man who deals with matters in a very thorough fashion. He presented the comparative merits of the expenditures of the two Governments in a form which admits of being tabled, as we proceed to show:

CHARGEABLE TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND. Estimated expenditure 1881-2... \$26,189,896 Estimated expenditure 1878-9... 23,699,078 Excess in 1881-82..... \$2,489,823

EXPLANATION OF INCREASE. Management.
Census
Public works. Ocean and rivers..... Indians.... Public works (chargeable to capi-

That is Mr. RYKERT's calculation and explanation, and he is by no means given to inacouracy in his figures. He adds other calculations of considerable value, among others one which we will quote. "Comparing," says Mr. RYKERT, "the ordinary and controllable expenditure of the first three years under Grit rule, and the past three years under Conservative rule, we find that in 1373-4 the ordinary expenditure was \$8,324,076; in 1874-5, it was \$7,868,690; in 1875-6, it was "it was \$7,868,690; in 1875-6, it was "\$8,569,774; showing a total of \$24,762,"540; while in 1878-9 it was \$6,941,577;
"in 1879-80, \$6,963,852; and in 1880-1,
"\$7,718,968; or a total of \$21,624,397,
"thus showing a difference in favour of this Government of \$3,138,143." These figures perhaps are a little wearisome after three mouths of financial discussion, but they are valuable for all that, and will necessarily come up again in the course of necessarily come up again in the course of these discussions, as the Opposition insist on their misrepresentations of facts, and the necessity arises for exposing them.

OPPOSITION LACK OF MEMORY. WHEN we read in Opposition journals echoes more or less faint, and applause more or less feeble, of Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT's diatribes against the alleged extravagance of the Administration, we are driven to ask it the Opposition imagine that the people of Canada lack the faculty of memory. On no other ground can we account for the absurd way in which they put Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT forward as the champion of their financial criticisms. We shall indicate to them some very good reasons why they should keep Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT

In 1873-4, the expenditure of Sir John Macdonald's Government as alleged by Sir Richard Cartwright was \$23,316,316. That was not accurate, inasmuch as the following sums should be deducted as improperly charged against the expenditure of a Government which was only four months of that year in power. There was in the of that year in power. There was in the first place \$69,330 of Customs refunds of former years, which was taken from the public chest under suspicious circumstances to be paid to a considerable railway corporation. Then there was \$545,625 which was voted for capital expenditure for the Intercolonial, but which was put to revenue account in order to swell the estimates against Sir Leonard Tillex. Then there was the sum of \$407,868 for the Dawson route which should have gone to capital account in that should have gone to capital account in that year, and which was afterwards put to acoount of capital as part of the Pacific railway expenditure. These sums amount to \$1,021,823, which should be deducted from the \$23,316,316, leaving the actual expenditure for 1873-4, for which Sir John MACDONALD'S Government was responsible, at the sum of \$22,294,493. That being ed, let us see how Sir RICHARD

In 1874-5, on the ground that the ex-In 1874-5, on the ground that the expenditures of the previous year, which he had grossly exaggerated in the way we have stated, were large, and on other grounds, he asked for \$3,000,000 of extra taxation. This, he said, would make him all right financially. He then introduced his estimates, which to this day are something of a mystary, and which are something of a mystery, and which ran up with supplementary estimates to between \$26,000,000 and \$27,000,000. His expenditure in that year was \$1,417,678 more than that for which Sir LEONARD TILLEY was responsible. And in that year he added \$1,546,241 to the public debt on account of the Pacific railway alone, and \$11,420,110 altogether. And this though he had steeped himself to the lips in

r LEONARD TILLEY had to

actual expenditure of the previous Government. And the deficit of the year would but for the change in the tariff, have been \$3,200,000; and was actually \$1,937,999. Now to sum up: Sir Richard Carrwright, who now shricks "extravagance!" at a Minister who sees himself in face of \$3,500,000 of surpluses, expended the sum of \$7,503,230 in his five years over and above the largest expenditure of his predecessors. decessors. He added over \$40,000,000 to the public debt, the interest on which is now included in the expenditure he denounces. And he was responsible for \$7,-688,951 of deficits. He had added \$3,-500,000 to the public taxation. And all this in the face of the most solemn pledges of economy and the most vehement assaults on the previous Government's extravagance. Yet this gentleman now has the courage to charge Sir Leonard Tilley with over-expenditure and extravagance. We fancy the public will enjoy the joke. We hope Sir Richard has sufficient humour to laugh at himself.

THE PROPAGANDISM OF FALSE HOOD.

WE read in some of the Opposition papers that the literature circulated during the session by the toiling Grit members is 'doing good work" among the people. If there be any virtue in bales of speeches and bundles of pamphlets, certainly the Opposition should derive some small bene-fit from the profuse manner in which these documents were scattered to all the corners of the Dominion. But we wish to call the attention of the public to some very serious objections to the statements made in the speeches and fly-sheets mentioned. Putting aside the minor details on which arguments against the Pacific railway project were founded, we shall mention some of the prominent points on which the Grit literature is knowingly suffice.

In the first place Mr. BLAKE's speech as gone out in tens of thousands. It contains, among other things, two serious arguments: One devoted to showing that arguments: One devoted to showing that the company may, under their agreement, build a sham railway, a thing of shreds and patches, and then claim their subsidy in virtue of this fraud. But no one reading Mr. Blake's speech will be in a position to learn the real truth, viz, that the company have in an official letter bound themselves not to do anything of the kind; have set up a recognised good standard of construction; and have pointed out that it is their interest to build not a bad road but a good one. Insomuch as Mr. Blake's speech does not contain this fact in any peech does not contain this fact in any shape, it is false and misleading, and dis-oreditable alike to him and to those who

creditable alike to him and to those who circulate it with his concurrence.

In the second place, Mr. Blake's speech contains an argument based on the supposition that the company are entitled to earn, if they can, ten per cent. on the whole cost of the road, including the subsidy in land and money, before the Government can interfere to reduce the tolls of the road. Mr. Blake is untrue; it never was true in any sense; and an Act of Parliament has been passed to explain the meaning of the contract and to guard against any such danger. Moreover, when this explanation was made, Mr. Blake declared that in that to the contract—the whole contract—would be removed. And Senator Scorr, the be removed. And Senator Scorr, leader refethe Opposition in the Senator precisely the same observe Finally to make the whole thing per Gears the Premier stated in the I was to be the power, as it was to that it was in the power, as it was the intention, of the Government to regulate the tolls from time to time as the railway was built till its final construction. But no one reading Mr. BLAKE'S speech or any other Opposition document will be able to learn these things. Therefore to that extent these documents are false and misleading, and discreditable to those who are girculating them.

irculating them.

In the third place, the documents in que tion, so profusely scattered, contain elaborate calculations to show that the value of the exemption of certain iron materials from duty was equal to \$300,000 per annum, and in all at least \$3,000,000 to the company. But the Finance Minister's calcu-lation, which had previously been handed by the Minister of Railways to the chiefs of Opposition, is that the total value of these exemptions is only about \$163,000. And no one reading any of the Grit circulars will be able to get the slightest hint of this fact. Therefore to this extent again these documents are false and misleading, and discreditable to those who circulate them.

discreditable to those who circulate them.

More than this we might say; more instances we might give; but more we need not give to show that the Opposition have been circulating and still are circulating false information to the people, poisoning so far as they can the fountains of public contributions.

ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT. It is quite evident that, sooner or later. some relief must be given to the Imperial House of Commons. Obstruction has not caused all the mischief, but only accentuated it. Long before Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues began to play their mischieyous pranks the trouble became apparent, and it has grown more serious year after year. It stands to reason that such should be the case. No legislative body in the world could by any possibility discharge all the duties which are thrown he had steeped himself to the lips in promises of economy.

In 1875-6 he expended \$2,152,979 more than the largest expenditure of the previous Government, though he talked of the necessity for prudence in expenditure, and told the people they would have to make sacrifices to build the Pacific railway. He added \$3,346,567 to the public debt on account of the Pacific railway and \$10,499,850 to the total public debt. In that year he had a deficit of \$1,900,785. And this was in the face of the fact that he had promised a reasonable surplus on the operations of the year.

In 1876-7 the expenditure of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was \$1,223,908 more than the highest expenditure of Sir LEONARD TILLEY. He added \$1,691,149 to the capital debt on account of the upon the Commons in five or six months.

"hands of secondary and local authorit" will confer a blessing upon his count "which will entitle him to be reckon "among the benefactors of his time." Whether the coming man will proto be the Premier or not remai to be seen. It is said that he has in contemplation a County Government by which, of course, is a step in the right of rection. But more is still required. The local bodies may be allowed a liberal me sure of jurisdiction; still that of itself where the still required is the spectator remarks, a vast smount as the Spectator remarks, a vast smount special legislation which might be render unnecessary by the passage of generates to be administered and applied trustworthy boards or tribunals. Clear some remedy must be found, unless the Acts to be administered and applied by trustworthy boards or tribunals. Clearly some remedy must be found, unless Englishmen are to reconcile themselves to the admission that their parliamentary system has broken down. A representative body is not only valuable, but indispensable under a free constitution; but it cannot do everything, and when its duties overtax the physical and mental power of its constituent members, there is pressing need for a change. Perhaps obstruction may after all have done some good by sharpening the ingenuity of those whose task it is to devise a remedy. We may congratulate ourselves, at all events, that things are managed better in this Dominion. CHRISTIANITY AND POSITIVISM.

THE remarks made in this journal last week on creeds and confessions appear to have displeased at least two of our own friends. It is, of course, unfortunate that this should be the case, yet they should, in fairness, concede to us the same right of private judgment they claim for themselves. The article in question was evoked by an exceedingly spiteful attack upon a liberal-minded scholar, who simply pleaded for greater latitude in matters of religious opinion, especially such matters as fall within the category of " mysteries " into which it is vain to pry, and which lie beyond the legitimate scope of human defini-tion. They were not good men, but fallen angels, who, according to MILTON, engaged in theological disquisition on subjects too high for them, " in endless mazes lost." Our complaint was not levelled especially at any particular Church, as one of our correspondents seems to suppose. If it appeared to be so, it was because the assailant belonged to a denomination, and posed as one apparently speaking with authority. The Mair, ha too many good and valued friends in all the Churches to wound heedlessly the feelings of any in the Presbyterian or any othe community. ings of any in the Presbyterian or any othe communion. Our correspondents forge however, that some of the ablest of the Soo tish Church clergy, both in Britain and it Canada, are thoroughly at one with a upon this subject. What they and we of ject to is not a substantial basis of Christia faith, which is essential to any religion which deserves the name, but to the multiplication of dogmatic assertions about abstruse matters beyond human comprehension, and in many cases and many cases.

deny altogether that rigid dogmatis religion. On the contrary, it is the if ful cause of the declension in both of ful cause of the declension in both cases. Show us an instance of religious deadness anywhere in one century, and we will point out the cause of it in the iron-bound creeds of the one immediately preceding. It is not the loosening of the chains which has always caused the rebound, but the forging and fastening of them on. It is when the theological iron has entered into men's souls that, along with the untenable creeds, all faith, and in the end all morality, go by the board. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in England, France, and Germany were the legitimate fruits of the dogmatism which ushered them in. Most certainly Christianity would not be a religion at all without some visible and substantial foundation for faith, and there it is for us in Him who anity would not be a religion at all with-out some visible and substantial foundation for faith, and there it is for us in Him who was dead, and is alive again, and now liveth for evermore. It is only when man begins to formulate and construct his Athanasian creeds, his articles and confessions, claim-ing infallibility for them, and scattering comminations on all who refuse to assent to every jot and tittle, that religion is in peril. peril.
We are told that agnosticism has

We are told that agnosticism has no creed; but it should be added also that it has no religion. Christianity, as we find it in the Gospel, has only two formularies to which the name can be applifed: the summary of duty contained in the two rules laid down by the Saviour, and the expression of belief in Him. The one embraces the life, the other its conforming spirit. Together they constitute religion, as contrasted with theology. But agnosticism and materialism, whether scientific or philosophical, are creedless and faithless. There is a competifor which boasts of a cult, a divinity, and a profession of faith, of which that can hardly be said. Positivism is perhaps the most singular outcome of our age. Using the terminology of Christianity, it speaks of dependence upon a Superior Power, and yet acknowledges no God. It has a creed elaborate enough to satisfy the most punctilious theologian, a calendar of saints compared with which that of the Roman Catholic Church sinks into insignificance, a devotion which is as incomprehensible to all but the esoteric few as the fetish worship of the savage. And yet it is as deter-

"may at last find complete repose "for our efforts—peace within us, peace "amongst men," is a favourable specimen of the jargon of this singular school. But as Mr. Harrison takes pains to show, he is a firm believer in dogmatism. He says, as we would say, although from a faith in the duty of so doing, "Let those who will and "can love God and Christ, looking for a celestial crown; let them serve these." But let no one pretend to love or serve "the Infinite, or Evolution, or the idea "of Good. It is a farce." So we should certainly contend; but then, having waved both the Christian and the agnostic out of the way, what does he propose to substitute either for the vital religion or blank negation? A colossal being which he calls Humanity, which is neither you nor me, neither the circle of friends nor even the heroes of the race, but the whole seething mass of mankind, which has been, is, and is yet to be. In the worship of this monster of the imagination all devout aspirations are, to be satisfied, and the Church and priesthood are to surrender themselves to pious veneration of the intangible thing which hedignifies with the name of a Superior Being. Nothing can be more thoroughly dogmatic than the Positivist's methods. He also has his standards and his catechisms, with saint-days, liturgies, and all the paraphernalia of regular ecclesiasticism. Strangest of all, he is as sanguine of ultimate triumph as he is intolerant, and hopes, in the course of a millennium or so, to see man bowing down in mute reverence before his magnified image, the race. Such is the latest theology, and it has the merit of being carefully elaborated and magnificently certain of its own infallibility.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

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The Mercury is gratified to learn that the numerous industries of Guelph are to have an addition made to their number by the establishment of another organ factory. The Mercury has abandoned the belief that the N. P. would ruin the Royal City.

Quoth the London Advertiser :- " People have nothing to hope from the Opposition."

True, brother, true. If you keep right on arguing with us about by-elections you will soon become as veracious as a tombstone; and then we will buy you a George Washington hatchet.

eleven thousand words have been added to Wezcester's dictionary. When Mr. Blake gets hold of a copy of that dictionary his resolutions and amendments will lengthen out and stretch themselves over the land like the shadow of a church steeple in a mid-

The Port Hope Grit organ calls Mr. Timothy Coughlin, M.P., "a Fenian." There is not the slightest ground for any such imputation against that gentleman, who owes the representative position which he occupies to the votes of Protestants and Orangemen who have known him all his lite. The slander comes gracefully from an organ of the self-styled "Liberal" party.

Of the recent contest in East Northumber and the Montreal Herald says, among other foolish things, that, with the exception of Mr. Charlton, no outsider spoke on behalf of Mr. Crouter. This is severe upon that dark horse, Ald. Ryan, who boasts that he made six speeches in three days against Mr. Kennedy, and "killed the bear" himself. The Montreal organ should apologise for implying that Mr. Ryan's speeches were no speeches.

emains of the late registrar of Halton were

Repositor says that "the business for 1881 is certain to be fifty per cent. greater than that of 1880." This statement is in flat con-tradiction to the speech made in the House during the late session by the member for South Brant, who declared that the business of manufacturers was falling off. Mr. Pater-son should either make more accurate speeches or muzzle the local editor of his speeches home organ.

When Sir John Macdonald led her Majesty's loyal Opposition seat after seat was rede from the Government of the day. Since Mr. Blake became leader of the Opposition he has not gained a seat. On the contrary, he has lost Argenteuil, Brome, Bellechasse, Charlevoix, and East Hastings. We shall not waste time in pointing the moral and adorning the tale. That is Mr. Blake's business. He ought to attempt the feat at his Montreal banquet.

A Connecticut paper states that Dr. Robt. S. Ivee practised medicine in New Haven, Conn., more than a hundred years age, and hisson, grandson, and great-grandson, nephew, and grand-nephew have all followed the same profession in the same city, bringing the record down to the present day without interruption. This is a remarkable record, but if the same journal were to give us a record of the doctors' patients it might prove more remarkable still.

Some years ago a tourist through Arkansa Some years ago a tourist through Arkansas requested a leading lawyer to show him the State constitution. The legal light pulled out one of the drawers of his desk and produced a bowie-knife and a revolver. But Arkansas has reformed her constitution. Last week the Legislature passed a law making it a misdemeanour to sell in that State a dirk, bowie-knife, sword-cane, or brass knuckles, or pistol of any kind, except such as are used in the army or navy.

A medical practitioner whose professional lot had not been a very happy one chanced to be called in as family physician upon an to be ealled in as family physician upon an interesting occasion. Returning home next morning, he was enquired of as to the condition of his patients, and complaisantly replied:—"The mother is dead, and the child is dead, but I have pulled the old man through." The Grits, having lost everything else, are proud to state that they have pulled East Northumberland through. The law of compensation makes for the unfortunate, inasmuch as they are easily pleased. The Grit press is cackling over the solitary

Grit victory achieved since 1878 like a superannuated hen over one accidental chick from a nest full of eggs. The most amusing feaa nest full of eggs. The most amusing fea-tures of the rejoicing are the contortions of the London organ. A few days prior to the election the Advertiser said:—"There is no-thing so deceptive as a by-election, if it is judged as a barometer of public opinion." Now the same Solon says:—"The farmers of East Northumberland have pronounced their verdict upon the syndicate bargain." Our esteemed contemporary owes much to Provi-dence for being "fashioned holler!"

It will be remembered that the closing moments of the late session of Parliament were spent in the exchange of good-natured badinage, and that while Mr. Trow had the floor the Premier interjected the remark that "the Opposition make all the matakes." Mr. Trow continued, but by an error in trans-

ear has begun, information for emigrants urnished by those acquainted with the ountry must prove both interesting and ofitable. The Winnipeg Times gives the following estimate of the first year's needs of a family of settlers: Yoke of oxen.....

family over until they have raised something both for home consumption and sale.

The anti-liquor legislation of Kansas is ufficiently stringent character to delight the heart of the most thorough prohibitionist. Not only are all the ordinary forms of sale Not only are all the ordinary forms of sale and drinking prohibited, but even the use of sacramental wine is forbidden to the churches. In Lawrence last Sunday an Episcopal minister referred to this feature of the law. He said:—"The law absolutely forbids the use of wine in the sacrament, punishing the minister who so administers it with two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and shutting up the church itself as a public nuisance." But the reverend gentleman declared that while willing to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, he should also render unto God the things that are God's, and should continue to administer the Lord's supper at all risks. This law may be justly described as an outcome of prohibition gone mad.

gnorance or perversity that causes some Canadian papers to misrepresent and decry Canada. The Ottawa Free Press, for instance, writing of manufactories and manufacturing, says:—"We cannot use water-power as our neighbours do, simply because our rivers are ice-bound about half the year." Here are two misrepresentations made in one short two misrepresentations made in one short sentence. Everybody who knows anything knows that the winters are quite as severe in the eastern and north-western States as they are in Canada. In fact the winter just clossing has been more segure there than here. It ing has been more severe there than her is also the fact that many Canadian ma is also the fact that many canadian manufac-tories are run by water-power all the year round. When steam is called in to supplement water-power, it is because the water supply is insufficient during the hot and dry summer season. Our Ottawa contemporary's misstatement will be eagerly seized upon by the emigration agents and land speculators of the United States.

" It is a solemn thing to get married." said an old lady to her daughter. "But it is a deal solemner not to get married," was the rejoinder. It seems to be quite a solemn rejoinder. It seems to be quite a solemn thing to be married even in fun in the United States. In New York, some time ago, a young couple were married in the presence of a large party, as a scene in some private theatricals, and a legal friend of the parents notified them that the marriage was actual instead of fictitious. The case was taken through the several courts to the Supreme Court of the State, where they were untied, and received some good advice. The court explained that in the State of New York a man and a woman, who are competent to marry, may, without going

Teaching the noble red man how to delve and plough and sow and reap may not be the pleasant pastime which it looks to be from a safe distance. We have heard no complaints from our instructors in the North-West, but the United States officials represent the task as a difficult and disheartening one. The Indian's ponies are with infinite difficulty persuaded to wear a harness and pull a plough. The cornfield is marked out, and the young fellow is instructed how to hold and drive. When he is able to make a few furrows unassisted the white farmer goes off to teach some other agricultural aspirant. Then the sisters, cousins, and aunts of the industrious brave come from the village to taunt him for making a squaw of himself by doing squaw's work, and to offer him some of their garments as his proper apparel. The chances are that he forgets his team to make angry retorts to their sarcastic remarks, the ponies run away, the plough is broken, and he abandons the field to lead his old life, gorging himself with Government beef as long as his weekly rations last, and going hungry the rest of the time. But we have demonstrated in Canada that such difficulties are not insuperable, and there is no sufficient reason why our neighbours should find them so. the United States officials represent the task

When it suits the purpose of the moment the Opposition organs vigorously denounce the Orangemen as bigoted, but when facts arise which show that many members of the order are more liberal than their critics, the latter rail against the very liberality of which they profess to have a monopoly. Certain members of the Orange order, who are Conservatives in politics, having supported the nominee of their party in East Northumberland, are held up to scorn by Grit newspapers. There are Grit members of the order whom no reasonable being would expect to oppose the candidates of their party. Why, then, should life-long Conservatives like Messrs. Bowell and Merrick be abused by the "Laberal" press for acting upon their political convictions? The fact is that there is more unreasonable bigotry and narrow vindictive intolerance, political and religious, to be found in the Grit newspaper offices of this country than in the lodges of any society known to the people. Messrs. Bowell and Merrick are entitled to praise rather than to abuse for the part which they took in endeavouring to secure the election of a political ally, whose religious opinions were his private concern, but whose political views were public property. latter rail against the very liberality of which

OBITUARY.

James Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, aged 59, died at his hotel in New York on Monday from paralysis of the heart. He had been an invalid for years. He owned extensive estates in Scotland and England, and had been a traveller for years. He reached New York recently from the West.

WM. MOSTIN, M.D.

A telegram from Almonte conveys the sad intelligence of the death by drowning, either on Monday night or Tuesday morning, of Dr. Mostyn, formerly member of the Ontario Assembly tor North Lanark. The deceased gentleman was a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to Canada. He studied medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, and graduated as M.D. in 1858. He sat in the Local Legislature from 1875 to 1879. He has for years been president of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, and representative of the Rideau and Bathurst division in the Ontario Medical Council. He was D.D.G.M. for the Ottawa district in the Grand Lodge of Freemanness of WM. MOSTYN, M.D.

SPORTS AND PA

TURF. HOW BOB MOORE I Barrie Advance

Everyone hereabouts knew P. J. Moore's handsome and shorse; nor was his fame originity by any means, for he on the turf in many another I vince. Well, poor Bob has heat. Friday afternoon he br had to be put out of pain by had to be put out of pain by had been in particularly fine through the winter, and on his death was being exercised by his customary driver, Moore. The horse dashed of appearing to enjoy the prospec spurt, but had scarcely got do gait when the nigh hind leg gait when the nigh hind leg slush-covered ice, and the pool incurable cripple. It was a sthe noble animal standing ther big mournful eyes at the crowd though invoking pity in his gractured limb dangled helpi well-formed flank, and it scarces assurance of Vet. Bailey to contators that the break was bey that poor Bob was done for

nat poor Bob was done for. The horse was sired by I animal owned by Messrs. F an American for \$10,000. imported blood mare, at one Mr. Archibald Thompson. S an accident shortly after foaling. Bob was therefore brought up so to speak. Bob was rising t record was 2.34, but he gether eclipse this time before polder. A few years ago his ow had \$1,000 for him, while man of good horseflesh in town a grudged a few hundreds in o his master,

TROTTING TROTTING AT SHT SUTTON, March 25.—The se came off to-day, and as predic weather was all that could be first race was easily won by P as was also the first heat in th Norway Boy, Little Frank b Getting down to his work in heats he made the pace lively who won the third heat and in the same that the s First race, 3.00 trot.

Second race, open to all co

ttle Frank..... Time, 2.42. LACROSSI THE ORILLIA TOURN.

At the lacrosse tournamer Orillia on the 24th May a validis to be played for. The fi have signified their intention eams :— The Toronto Lacrosse Club. Gibson's celebrated team of

Indians.
The Royal Canadian Onond This tournament is being a formal opening of the new Orillia cricket and lacrosse amount of money has been explaying out of these ground said to be second to none in the

AQUATICS A CHALLENGE FROM WALL ST. JOHN, N.B., March 2 Telegraph to-morrow will publing challenge from Wallace Ro "As there has been a lot of the merits of Smith and myse to have it settled. I will row any distance he may name cassis, and allow him two each man to pay his own exp be allowed to name his own challenge will remain open sev Hosmer, of Boston, Reilly, of Courtney, of Union Springs, modated with the same terms. to me at St. John will receive

(Signed) "WALL Two new boats that are bein by Ruddick for Ross will be ith another of his shells. CALIFORNIA W BRITISH C SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 .-

between Stevenson, of Vallejo, of Victoria, B.C., was won be the latter capsizing in the twas rowed at Sancelito, a dis miles with a turn. There is crookedness. Stevenson's tim 58 sec. After his capsize, O with his shell until a boat rig he slowly rowed in. OXFORD AND CAMBR The names and latest weighterwood Oxford and Cambrid

lows :-Oxford. -R. H. J. Poole, Braseno Bow-R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose
P.R. A. Pinckney, Exeter...
P.A. R. Paterson, Trinity...
E. Buck, Hertford...
J. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter...
6-D. E. Brown, Hertford...
T.-J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen.
Stroke-L. R. West, New Inn H.
Coxswain-E. H. Lyon, Hertford

Cambridge. Bow-R. C. G. M. Gridley, Third 2-H. Sandford, Lady Margaret I 3-J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdale 4-P. W. Atkin, Jesus. 6-E. Lambert, Pembroke. 6-M. Hutchinson, Jesus. 7-C. W. Moore, Christ's. Stroke-E. C. Brooksbank, Trinit Coxswain-H. Woodhouse, Trinit

Coxwain—H. Woodhouse, Trini
Messrs. Swaddle & Winship,
on the Tyne, have been entrtwo new boats for the represe
two seats of learning. The Orbeen finished, and is of the folsions:—Length, 57 feet 10 incinches; height amidships, 9 r
at the stem, 8 inches, and height
6 inches. Long slides have bee
and the boat is a very credital. and the boat is a very creditab The Cambridge eight is 57 fd length, and all round is a qua lower than the Oxford boat.

The Sporting Life says:-"
strong and level. The crew a strong and level. The crew a loarsmen, but are getting well with judicious 'leaving alone, ally improve further." Bell's 'The Cambridge crew, after a water, are very backward in ing the day of the race is so a ford crew are still uneven, but being a powerful lot, and w faults they possess can be remeding is in skilful hands next we sarrive on tide water. The race arrive on tide water. The race about 8.30 a.m. Mr. Joseph M.P., will officiate as umpire. TRICKETT'S CHANC

A day or two ago I saw i American paper that Trickett to the States and trying his lu to the States and trying his lur purse races for professionals common during the ensuing sum is still resident here, and is, the challenges of the small fry him, virtually champion of This was once the proudest p able by a rowing man—what is sufficient for the ambitions of a until sound ousted sense and came into fashion. Champion would at the present time and pircumstances mean champion well; and so I have some reaso ing what has begone of poor