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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

WARNING.

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

MR. BLAKE AS A COMIC POLI-

TICIAN. THE older Mr. BLAKE gets, the more impossible it is to treat him seriously. We publish this morning his speech, necessarily condensed and translated into English on the railway subsidies. It will be found to be full of jokes, none of them good we regret to say-for we dote on a good joke and all of them are very artificial.

He begins with a confession-the only form of confession the honourable gentleman believes in we do him the justice of saying, for he has recently repudiated the "errors of Rome." He winds up with a resolution. But his resolution contradicts his confession, and his confession makes his resolution superfluous. His confession is that "the House had not sufficient in formation regarding the lines to be subassent to or an intelligent dissent from

That really means that he is sadly puzzled to know what to do in the circum stances; whether to attack the resolu-tions, or whether to accept them. But, all the same, after a two hours' excursion into the realms of finance and philosophy, he winds up by declaring that the subsi-dies, which he thinks are wrong, are yet

And made him that delirious man Whose fancy fuses old and new And flashes into false and true,

And weighs all without a plan. During all the session of the Local Legishis provincial friends have been screaming in shrill falsetto that the Doion was ruining the provinces by robcontrol over them. Now Mr. BLAKE goes back on his HARDYS and his PARDEES and declars that it is "proposed to sap the "independence of the Local Legislatures by leading them to look to the Federal favours, which it was not in accordance with the constitution that the Federal power should bestow." If the Local Government had it in their power just now to offer Mr. BLAKE a testimonial we strongly suspect it would take the form

He says that the policy of granting aid to provincial railways is open to objection but he wants more of such subsidies! He says that such subsidies lead the provinces into extravagances, but he demands more subsidies! He thinks that pian of giving these subsidier is destructive to provincial autonomy, but he demands more subsidies for Ontario! This is the very acme of glorious imbecility, the very roof and crown of ludicrous inconsistency. As we have said it is impossible to treat Mr. Blake with seriousness. If we offer him the funny-bone it is because it is the only joint that can in the least satisfy his newly developed faculty for political jocularity.

THE GRIT ORGAN AND THE SUBSIDIES.

THE Grit organ has made a discovery. It is that a new policy regarding railways has been forced on Parliament by that wicked statesman, Sir John MacDonald. Inasmuch as Mr. PARDEE old his best during the late session to force a similar view on the Legislature by declaring it to have been part of SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S and Mr. BLAKE's old policy, the Grit organ's sudden discovery of it is amusing. We read as follows in Mr. BLAKE's

"Perhaps this policy would not have been fastened upon the Dominion if the Macdonald Government had not thought it necessary to secure support in Quebec and Nova Scotia at the elections of 1882 by undertaking the construction of the St. Charles branch and by offering subsidies to other railroads in those provinces. Perhaps, having attained their purpose then, they would have gone no farther than to make such illusory offers of aid as were the majority of those made last year if the C. P. R. syndicate did not want that thirty millions, or if the Quebec Blens had not insisted on getting the \$12,000 a mile for the road from Ottawa to Quebec, and so much else as the price of their vote for the C. P. R. bill. We might but for this have drifted more slowly towards the policy of building or subventing local roads out of the Dominion Treasury, if this bargain had not been made with Quebec, but it might have been impossible to close the door which was opened in 1832."

question demanding specific treatment. 1. Mr. BLAKE was present during the ession of 1882. He duly considered the santing of these subsidies. He fully re-garized the importance of the precedent tey created. But where is his speech tainst the precedent? Where is his re-duction in Opposition? He made no such

speech. He offered no such resolution. He discussed the bearing of the details. But, as the general election was approaching, he did not say a word in opposition to the grants. We are not at all certain that the Grit organ exerted itself in opposition on the grants.

2. Mr. BLAKE'S OFGAN, and Mr. BLAKE 2. Mr. BLAKE'S organ, and Mr. BLAKE himself, were this very session willing to concede anything at all to the Quebec members if only they would support Mr. BLAKE—especially, of course, in his repudiation of "the errors of Rome" in connection with the repudiation of the malignancy of secret societies. The Quebec members could have had any terms from Mr. BLAKE. And the Crit crean offered members could have had any terms from Mr. Blake. And the Grit organ offered them any terms. If the offer had been accepted it would have necessitated, of course, like liberal grants to other provinces; and thus the principle which Mr. Blake denounces as dangerous—though in practice he is willing to accept it fully, and wants some more!—would have been imposed on the country.

The public will see that the Opposition organ and the Opposition leader are alike.

organ and the Opposition leader are alike in a tight place on this question. There is no course which does not lead them to confusion. There is no refuge from inconfusion. There is no refuge from inconsistency, and no escape from the conviction of dishonesty. The public will not therefore pay much heed to either the protests or the warnings of the Grit organ and its leader in regard to this matter. They raised no protest in 1882; Mr. Blake could only whimper, at some length, about the "want of information." In 1883 they raised no protest; Mr. Blake still protested, at considerable length, about "the want of information." And in 1884, while still complaining of And in 1884, while still complaining of "want of information," this precious statesman condemns the subsidies in one breath as dangerous, and in the next de-mands that they should be increased!

THE BPISODE IN THE SENATE.

- SENATOR POWER does not admire that appears in THE MAIL, and would be sorry, he says, to make Senator MacPHERson responsible for the paper. Well, Senator Power's name has appeared in THE MAIL now and then, in a friendly mood on our part ; we can in the future order our columns better in that respect. Shall we retaliate by saving that we should be sorry to make Senator Scott responsi ble for all Mr. Power's blunders and speeches. A gentleman who has mainly distinguished himself this session by perpetrating a bad joke (made in an impertinent manner), by inserting secretly the words "cheers and laughter" after his witticism, in the Senate Hansard, contrary to rule, ought not to challenge anything like a close comparison between his own efforts and those of THE MAIL.

-And in particular this gentleman ught not to chailenge the attention of the House and the country by making malicious insinuations against the Minister of the Interior when an apology and retraction have to follow with cruel emphasis on the boorish offence. Hon, Mr. Mac-PHERSON'S courtesy in the Speaker's chair, and his courtesy in the place of a Minister. have been placed by common consent as among the pleasantly accepted facts of the Senate's justory. And when Mr. Powers was guilty of the wanton outrage on the decencies of debate which we published in our last issue he violated not cally the dignity of the Senate but the will be the senate but the wanton. dies, which he thinks are wrong, are yet nity of the Senate, but the rules of comnot enough, and he wants more of them.

The demon of inconsistency has got hold the just indignation of the Minister; and the just indignation of the Minister; and the partons to arrow himself with these who, in regard to this rascally Grit con-spiracy, have forfeited all right to the consideration which gentlemen usually ex-tend to each other. We had hoped of the Grit party in Ontario had not affect ed their friends in the Senate ; but Sen ator Power hastens to undeceive us.

> -He took occasion of a debate on the North-West Territories Act to use the fellowing language:

"I notice that during recent investigation in Toronto, refer uses were made to certain appointments which had been promised to these offices, and I only hope that if this bill passes the Minister of the Interior will be more careful as to individual promises that he more careful as to individual promises that he makes in respect to registrarships out there. Of course after the disclaimer of the hon. Minister in the House I cannot believe that there was anything wrong intended, but I certainly hope that he will be more careful to see that promises of appointments to these vacant registrarships do not go astray in the way they have done."

This "honourable" gentleman puts in at the same time a sneer and his expression of disbelief in the truthfulness of his sneer. He professes to think that nothing is wrong, but insinuates that something is wrong. He uses the language of courtesy to cover his approach to a Minister—and then tries to stab him. When he is rebukad for his shocking and shameless attack he says—he did it very "quietly"! Of course he did! Assassination is always done as quietly as possible; and if political assassination can be accomplished by a sneer, which leaves the sneerer free, or course all the better for the crit

When the Minister had made what Mr. Power calls an "explanation"—but which reads to us very like a scathing and scornful denunciation of Mr. Power's had manners and bad faith, and the trickery and treachery of Mr. Powne's leader, Mr. BLAKE—then the offending Senator goes on to eat 'umble pie in this way :

Mr. Power—I hope the hen. gentle explanations will be accepted by the co with such a humiliating rock ahead of him was it worth Mr. Power's while to run amuck at THE MAIL and the Minis ter; to violate the ordinary decencies o life; to outrage the dignity of the Senate debates, and to insinuate a falsehood which he must have known to be such, and for which he was compelled so promptly to

-Mr. Power's leader in the Senate Mr. Scott (who also in the early part of the session expressed his want of con-fidence in our unoffending columns), could not support Mr. Power in this matter. He said ;

"I think it extremely unfortunate, and "I think it extremely unfortunate, and that the senior member from Halifax (Mr. Power) was ill-advised when he made any reference to the subject in the way he did. It does not meet with my approval, or, I am quite sure, with that of the Senate. I do not think this is the place for discussing local matters of this kind that have been introduced into the provincial politics of Optario."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Power will tak this lesson from his leader to heart, and will not exhibit himself in so indefensible and indecent an attitude. There is a class of Grits with whom no man with the ineither public controversy or private rela-tions; they are impossible persons. We

gain approach so dangerously near their

The Grit organs are not satisfie with Hon. Mr. Macpherson's "explanation;" they dislike his "fierce" indignation. We would hardly have forgive tion;" they dislike his "fierce" indignation. We would hardly have forgiven him if he had been anything else than fierce and indignant and aggressive on the occasion. A sneer is flung across the public floor at his public and personal nonour. He is expected to treat it quite calmly. Grits must not expect to be always merely despised. Sometimes they must get kicked; it does them good. We are glad that Mr. MACPHERSON did not abate one jot or tittle of the natural and righteous indignation he must have felt at the language of Mr. Power. When a man has felt the point of an assassin's knife, he is hardly to be blamed if he exhibits some signs of temper. When a man is calumniated, it is but natural to resent the calumny.

-Mr. MACPHERSON SAVS : Mr. Macpherson — The hon. gentleman knows very well that if I took no notice of

knows very well that if I took no notice of his quiet suggestion—

Mr. Power—Except to explain.

Mr. Macpherson—The result would be that articles would appear in to-morrow's Liberal papers to the effect that the hon. senior member for Halifax gave the Minister of the Interior an opportunity of explaining the letter in question, but he did not avail himself of it. As a gentleman behind he has just said: "A stab under the fifth rib can be given very quietly."

That is quite true. Every malignant Grit sheet in Canada would have accepted the Minister's silence as an evidence of guilt. Mr. Power would have preferred a calm "explanation" of his "quiet"

a calm "explanation" of his "quiet" insinuation. No doubt but he has yet to learn that a calumniator deserved only a drubbing : no explanation in the calumniant of the calumniant is the calumniant of the calumn a drubbing; no explanation is due to him.

Mr. Macpherson had already explained all that was necessary to explain; and no one, not even Mr. Power, certainly not his leader Mr. Scott, ven-

tured to question the veracity of the statement made by the Minister after Mr. Mowar's inexcusable speech in the Legis-lature. Instead of an explanation Mr. MACPHERSON gave Mr. Power the full benefit of a sound drubbing; the Grit leader in the House condemned Mr. Power, and not another Grit rose to de-

-The episode is of some value. shows the opinion entertained by leading Senators of the vile conspiracy hatched in Mr. Mowar's Council chamber and carried Mr. Mowar's Council chamber and carried out successfully by all his hired agents so far. It shows that any reference to the vile business by any Grit at Ottawa is looked on as bad policy by the party leaders, who are afraid of the business. Senator Power's indiscretion has revealed the unwillingness of his party leaders to discuss the affair. And their unwillingness is one of the few testimonies we have that there remains among them, some regard for the emains among them some regard for the decencies of life and some fear for breath of public contempt.

CATCHING THE PARLIAMENTARY CAT.

THE state of affairs at Ottawa; the plorable capture of Mr. BLAKE, and the incommonly happy result for the Premier. s us of some nursery rhymes which will fit the situation and do the reader no harm. They are as follows :

"The mice had met in council,
They all looked haggard and worn,
For the state of affairs was too terrible To be any longer borne! Not a family out of mourning. There was crape on every hat,

And done at once, to the cat An elderly member rose and said : It might be a possible thing To set the trap which they set for us— That one with the awful spring The suggestion was applauded Loudiy by one and all,

About ninety-five times too small. It was finally decided that one valorou mouse, whose name may in mouse-land have been Blake, should undertake the capture himself. He could do it, he said : he was sure of it; he had an inspiration! The other mice applauded the idea and winked at each other as they saw him venture forth to meet the feline enemy. He was quite brave about it, and went out of his hidingplace on his terrific errand. He did not return to dinner—they dined in the middle of the day; nor did he appear at tea. The other mice, the diminishing company who had suffered so much, were in "a state of "mind." And at this point we will take up the nursery story again for a conclusion

and a moral : nd a moral :—
"There was dreadful consternation Till someone at last said, 'Oh, He's not had time to do it Let's not prejudge him so!'
I believe in him; of course, I do, Said the nervous mouse, with a sigh, But that cat looks uncommonly happy,
And I wish I did know why!

The Cat, I regret to mention, And no message, letter, or telegram
Has come from that champion mouse;
The mice are a little discouraged,

The demand for crape goes on;
They feel they'd be happier if they knew
Where that champion mouse has gone."
The moral of this story is not as far to seek as the North Pole, nor so deep as one of Mr. Mills' discourses. It just amounts to this, that when the Grit mice want to capture Sir John MacDonald they will have to send out a smarter champion than Mr. BLAKE, and give him a better weapon than an amendment to one of Sir John's resolutions.

BAITING THE CLERGY WHENEVER the Grit organ gets into a religious" frame of mind-that is when it is unusually malignant and lapses from profanity into cant-it calls on all creation to witness its sincerity, and yells at "the " cleray" to quote its rant in their pulpits. The clergy" show a fine sense of the fit-

ness of things by not noticing the invitation.

In the exchange of pulpits the Grit organ is seldom asked to take a part. Its latest essay in hypocritical snivelling is devoted to some expressions of Principa GRANT, which we have not elsewhere seen. The organ replies to him as follows: "But we should be sorry to think that

there are not thousands of honest, upright Conservatives who are deeply grieved and mortified by the facts which they feel that they cannot call in question." Yes, there are at least hundreds of Conservatives who regret these events; men who have too long given a measure of support to Mr. Mowar on the ground that he was professedly honourable, and made a certain profession of practical Christian-ity. These men find at last that this "Christian politician" was bad enough to onnive at bribery, to concoct conspinacy, o encourage spies and informers, to lay raps by means of lies and talse pratences.

raudulent trick which is resented by every hristian man in Canada, and is condemned y every man having the commonest in-incts of honour.

The organ also says : "On the other hand, we should like Principal Grant to specify any words spoken or written by any representative man or newspaper on the Liberal side which course construed or twisted into anything lime exultation 'over the bribery plot recently brought to light."

All that Principal Grant has to do is to send the organ copies of the Globe from the 18th March to date, in order to exhibit the 18th March to date, in order to exhibit plenty of specimens of "exultation." All that Principal Grant would have to do would be to send in copies of the comic illustrated paper of the party, in which the true feeling of Mr. Mowar and his friends was indicated by the delighted manner in which they "jumped for joy" over the victims they had "trapped."

Again we read: Again we read :

"It is one thing to 'exult' in a crime against one's country, and a very different one to be pleased that that crime has been discovered and is in a fair way of being punished."

Let us suppose for a moment that Mr. BUNTING had discovered that Mr. MOWAT and his colleagues were conspiring to en-trap him into an illegal act, and that he had been quick enough to trip them and proceed against them, would the organ be likely to show such segard for "the coun-"try" as it does now? No one supposes it for a moment

"try" as it does now? No one supposes it for a moment.

"The clergy" are 'not likely to accept Globe invitations. They are not fond of Grit politics in their pulpits. The mixture of cant and cunning, of greasy profession, and grotesque self-glorification, which is patent in the Globe articles, is not one to the taste of any elergyman who is not likemunded with the Globe itself.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

More than a year ago a very influential putation of clergymen waited on Mr. Mowar to urge on him the more systematic and widespread reading of the Bible in the Public schools. The usual interest was manifested by the Premier but the usual delay has occurred. And the following letter, which has been communicated to the various members of the deputation gives the valuable policy of the Government:--

Copy. "TOBONTO, April 5th, 1884. "My DEAR SIR,—I have your letter of the 3rd. Something is to be done in the matter to which it refers; but the Minister of Education had been in office too short a time to deal at the recent session with this and other important school matters." "Yours truly, "O. J. Mowat."

This is the outcome of months of learned discussion and earnest endeavour, followed by a deputation, and then followed by a year of delay. Could not something have been done before Mr. Ross became a Min-ister? Was not the religiously-minded Mr. A. S. Hardy acting Minister for a time! Was Mr. Mowar powerless in his own Cabinet? Or were they all much too busy seeing how far they could go in reconciling the conflicting interests of Mr. Gage, who had subsidized Mr. Ross, and Mr. Nelson who had subsidized the Globe and roped in Mr. Mowar:

SIR JOHN "MACDONALD AND "THE BLACKMAILERS"

"BYSTANDER" is not always quite as generous to Sir John MacDonald as we think he ought to be; and sometimes he blames where we think he ought to praise; and misinterprets, without meaning to do so, the real aspect of affairs. Let us, for instance, quote the following :

instance, quote the following:

"The task of his political life has been to hold together a set of elements, national, religious, sectional, and personal, as motiey as the component patches of any 'crazy quilt,' and actuated, each of them, by paramount regard for its own interest. This task he has so far accomplished by his consummate address, by his assiduous study of the weaker points of character, and where corruption was indispensable, by corruption. It is more than doubtful whether anybody could have done better than he has done. His aims, if they have not been the loftiest, have always been public, and in the midst of daily temptation he has kept his own heart above pelf. Indeed, if he had not, he could scarcely have played so successfully upon the egotism and cupidity of other men. By giving the public interest the full benefit of his tact, knowledge, and strategy, he has probably done the ledge, and strategy, he has probably done the work for us as cheaply as it was possible to do it. Let it be written on his temb that he held out for the country against the black-mailers till the second bell had rung." The last sentence is, we think, a striking

instance of misinterpretation, as we shall endeavour to show.

1. Is a statesman or ruler never to give way? History holds in grateful remembrance the names of rulers who yielded to popular demands when the second bell had rung. MACAULAY embalms in stately and splendid periods the act of ELIZABETH in yielding to the demands of ELIZABETH in yielding to the demands of her subjects the repeal of the monopolies. History holds the Duke of Wellington in honour for yielding Catholic emancipation "when the second bell had rung." "Bystander" is a Peelite in, we believe, the true sense; and he does not condemn his chief for yielding Free Trade to an agitation that had rung three bells. Reform was conceded to a nation that had rung its "second bell." Mr. GLADSTONE yielded the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Land Acts. and is now engaged in and the Land Acts, and is now engaged in yielding again on the Franchise Act, when the second bell has rung. We do not need to prolong the illustrations; "Bystander can supply them from a richer treasury than ours.
2. Is it "blackmail" that Sir John Mac-

DONALD has yielded up? Was it yielding to blackmail when in 1869 he saved the to blackmail when in 1869 he saved the Union by concessions to Nova Scotia? The demands of that province were politically just and legally maintainable. They secured years of peace for the Dominion, and would have secured prosperity for the province but for its own wicked and corrupt Grit Local Government. Was it "blackmail" when Lord CARNAR-von gave an award to British Columbia which has necessitated the Pacific railway? Was the railway loan blackmail? And can it be said that the Pacific railway? Was the railway loan blackmail? And can it be said that the settlement of provincial grievances by the subsidising of provincial public works, which are for the public good, is "black-"mail?" We do not think so. Canada has already invested \$150,000.000 in railway subsidies, general, provincial and municipal. Ten millions more, to be spread over several years, is not so tremendous a concession. The settlement of grievances and the strengthening of the Dominion at such a price is a cheap accomplishment. Mr. BLAKE would have paid a higher price than that for the privilege of ruling the Dominion.

We will trust to the historian of the future to write on the tomb of Sir John Magnovally a uphlest epitaph, than that the strength of the supplies. A hall

ndeavour, of honours nobly won, o ower, popularity, and social prestige hould crystallise themselves into language that shall crown as with a garland th close of a great career.

A STORY AND ITS MORAL.

WE ask pardon of our contemporary the New York Tribune for stealing one of its very good things; but really the story is uite good enough to cover not only the ocratic party, but to cover up the Grit party here also. It is a tale of the experience a wholesale liquor dealer had a while ago with a well-dressed custome of dignified manners and pleasing address who said he would like to sample some gin as he intended purchasing a few barrels i he could find some that suited him. The dealer responded with alacrity, In the course of the next half hour the genteel customer managed to get outside of several "snifters," while he entertained the dealer with reminiscent of some excellent gin he had in 1837 which this reminded him of. At length he said he liked the gin very much, but wouldn't give his order just then he had one or two other matters to attend to and

would call again.

In the course of an hour or two, sure enough, he did come in again. This time he said he was going to buy a barrel of rin—only one—and would like to sample and select it. While this sampling was going on he repeated the same story about the gin of 1837 and managed to absorb three or four "corkers." Then he selected the barrel he liked best, and, remarking that he would presently come round with a carman, pay for it, and take it away

again departed.

An hour or two later he came in and said he had been disappointed in finding a carman, and consequently couldn't take the barrel away to-day, but the gin reminded him so much of that he had in 1837 that he thought he mustatake a gallon of it with him. of it with him anyway, and send for the rest the next day. Hehad forgotten which barrel it was, however, and would have to find it with a proof-glass. By this time the dealer had begun to comprehend that this was getting to be a transaction in which there was a great deal of sample for a very little sale. He accordingly stopped short and looked the genteel customer in the

"Look here, my venerable friend," said he, "do you want to buy any gin?" The genteel customer was somewhat taken aback by the shruptness of the question, but gathering himself answered confidently: "Why, yes, of course I do."

tired of hearing you smack your lips and talk about that gin of 1837. How

"much do you want?"

The genteel customer hesitated. "Well," said he, "if you can give me a few days "time on it, I would like"—drawing out small black bottle-" half a pint-in And the dealer didn't give him time-

didn't give him enough to get outdoors.

The names being changed the story will stand for the people of Canada and the Grit party. That precious party is always BLAKE or Mowat, to the people to make big professions of a desire for "reform;" reform in the election laws, reform in expenditure, reform in public morals, reform of the Senate, and so on. But someho the pretentious persons never come down to business. They dabbled in Government from 1874 to 1878, but they never made any good attempts at reform. They have been dabbling in Opposition since shallow pretences of a wish for "lashins" of "reform"; reform of the tariff; reform of the constituencies; reform of the Pacific railway policy; and so on. But whenever the people get mad and rise up shouting, "Say, you venerable humbugs, 'do you want any reform?" the answer always is, in stuttering confusion, "Well, "if you can give us a few years to think of "it—we'd like—half a pint—in this." On reflection we do not think we need add anything to the above story by way of moral.

DEATH OF CHARLES READE.

ONE of the foremost novelists of this half One of the foremost novelists of this half of the nineteenth century has departed. Charles Reade is no more, The vibrous, belligerent, benevolent, and brilliant man has become silent at last. For some years he has not been as much before the public as formerly; and in all probability the younger generation, the people say under thirty, are not as familiar with his books as their elders, and in this respect the elders have the advantage.

age. Charles Reade's books have a combination of advantages. They had plots, which modern novels too often lack. They had a very marked, original, and brilliant style, and most modern novels read as if written by the same person, on the same machine. They had also elaborate atudies of character, a fulness of incident, and not a line of padding above most of the novels presented to us now. In his studies of female character he was, it seems to us, very acute: if at times a little too ingenious that was because he attributed to the sex a variety of faculties and a complexity of emotions which are rarely found, but which can be found, and were therefore proper He made his work as a novelist serves the He made his work as a novelest serves the purposes of social improvement. The state of the prisons, and of the asylums, the conditions of penal servitude, the combinations of workmen, the technical education of women, &c., these were among the topics be treated; and his studies were made with great elaboration. His power of pictures que writing was very great; witness the gorious seafight in 'Hard witness the groups seafight in 'Hard seafight.

power of picturesque writing was very great; witness the giorious sea fight in "Hard Cash," the island scenes in "Foul Play," the picture-scene in "Peg Woffington," and several scenes in "Griffith Gaunt." At times, as in the "Terrible Temptation" and in "Griffith Gaunt," he was open to the charge of coarseness, but he defended himself valuantly from his critics. We can do the younger generation no better service, in this kind, than sending them to read "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," and "Hard Cash."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has extended the franchise in municipal elections to widows and unmarried women.

It seems that the Silver Islet mine, which has been for some years the most celebrated of Canadian mines, is at lest exhausted. It will be closed finally on May 1st, and a general exodus of the inhabitants of the island is

On Thursday last Brooklyn celebrated its semi-centennial. Fifty years ago on that day the charter, which conferred on the village of Brooklyn the rights of a city, went into effect. In that time its population has in-creased from sixteen thousand to six hundred

The Irish "bull" is an article that is often very spurious. Anyone who makes a bad joke is apt to palm it off on "an Irishman." But the following are youched for by an English paper as having been committed as a recent Dublis meature.

vexed Irish land question, the speaker said—
"The country is overrun by absentee landlords," and after a magnificent percration,
delivered from the tub on which he was
standing, he said, "I tell you the cup of old
Ireland's misery is overflowing; aye, and it's
not full yet."

The sheriff of Essex has at last issued a cirllar giving a description of the escaped murlerer Callaghan, which will be sent to all police offices in the States. This should have been done weeks ago. The only reward of-fered for his recapture is the pakery one of \$500 by the Ontario Government.

The party who absconded from the neighourhood of Tavistock, and was cleverly capsured by Detective Bluett in Nebraska, will not recognize himself when he returns. When he departed on his visit to the west his name was Zehr; a few days ago it seems ts have become Clzehr, and yesterday an exchange had it Clezeher. He need not be surprised to fine himself a Cæsar by the time he reaches his anxious friends.

THE MAIL lately referred to a resolution passed by the Reform Association of Mc-Killop, and intimated that the locality was unknown to it. The Mitchell Advocate comes to the rescue and gives us the following in-

"McKillop is a township in the county of Huron. It is settled by some of the best Irish blood in Canada, and although once a Grit stronghold it gave the Conservative candidate upwards of one hundred majority at the election of February, 1883."

In a statement made to a reporter of the Halifax Herald, the captain of the Daniel Steinmann said :-

"I cannot account for how I managed to get so out of my course, except on the follow-ing grounds:—We had had foggy weather for several days previous to the accident, on the last two of which I had been unable to take any observations whatever; added to this there must have been an exceedingly strong easterly current, and my compasses have been subject to some attraction.

The foggy weather is of constant occurrence of the current we know nothing, but the variation of the compass has long been a familiar topic. There has been nothing in the evidence to show that the captain or other officer violated duty in any direction.

Mr. Mills' organ has suddenly develope nto an illustrated paper, and bids fair to rival the Globe. Saturday's issue contained several wonderful efforts in this direction. A contemporary asserts that the picture on the first page represented the editor. It is particu-larly noticeable that full justice was done to his cheek, and that the hoofs were pared down to a fine point. The alleged illustration of the building, in which the paper i printed, reminds us of a picture of the Cin innati Court-house after the fire, or of gridiron struck by lightning. The public was not informed as to which of the staff was im-mortalized on the fifth page.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent impr ently stated the other day that the report of Senator Macpherson's speech would be suppressed or mutilated in the Hansard. The Ottawa Grit organ contained the follow-

We are assured by the official reporter of the Senate that the report of the debate on the Toronto conspiracy, which took place in the Senate last week, has not been curtailed in the slightest degree, or even altered in any way to affect the sense, but will appear in the regular way in the Senate debates. The delay in publication is due to the fact that the printer has had unusually beavy reports to issue of late, and has not the facilities to cope with such a sudden and unusual mass of

The New York Times finds a parallel to the Cincinnati riot in ancient history. In the year 51 B.C., a hotly-contested election was pending at Rome, in which T. A. Milo and P. Clodius were candidates on opposing tickets. A collision occurred between the supporters of each, in the course of which Clodius was wounded and took refuge in a Clodius was wounded and took refuge in a hotel. He was dragged out by order of Milo and summarily killed. When the body reached Rome an indignation meeting was held, speeches were delivered by prominent wire-pullers, and appropriate resolutions adopted. At the instigation of a county official of some sort a bon-fire was lit in the court-room, which was fed by the judicial bench, the tables, and chairs, the law-library, and the corpsa. The court-house itself was bench, the tables, and chairs, the law-library, and the corpse. The court-house itself was eventually consumed. Mile was tried, and although he had retained all the leading counsel of the city, Cicero among them, was sentenced to exile. All attempts to fix the jury were futile. The *Times* points the moral as follows:

"It may be interesting to add that the R. man Republic ceased to exist, and that the Roman Empire was firmly established twenty-four years after these occurrences."

The following paragraph from the New York Dial is a fair comment upon the state of affairs which Mr. Charlton's bill was call culated to encourage :-

"Blackmail is one of those social enorm ties that it is exceedingly difficult to get at.
Where there is some fire to cause the smoke. 'squeal.' Where absolutely innocent persons are victimized, they submit to the robbery in silence, thinking that appearance in court and being hazed by shameless criminal lawyers is making bad worse. It is a public duty, however, to bring blackmailers to condition with the condition of the condition with the conditi dign punishment. A society for prosecuting blackmailers would not be a bad idea. Two

Our neighbours are waking up to a realiza tion of the importance of preserving their forests. A bill has been introduced at Washington by Mr. Edmunds to provide for the establishment of perpetual forest reservations at the head waters of the Missouri and Col-umbia rivers. The subject is one which must sooner or later engage the attention of our own legislators. It is the opinion of many that the time has even now come to take ac-tion. The ravages of axe, saw, and fire are rapidly denuding the country of the protecting shades of the great forests.

One of the distinguished and noble-minde gitators of the North-West, Mr. W. M Smith, better known as "Billy Smith," is at present "agitating" for payment of his little ecount. He has rendered it to the Town Council of Portage la Prairie in the following

convention in Winnipeg, in the interest of the town :-

I am hard up and want to buy some seed wheat."

The account was laid over for future consideration. William should have been more explicit as to the \$2.95%. If it was expended in stimulating the "horny-handed" Bailer and his following to renewed exertions, the Portageites will want to know it. A rigid investigation should be instituted as to the expenditure of the half cent. If the "interests of the town "have been sacrificed through the exercise of false economy, and the winholding of an extra half cent, an exam should be made of Mr. Smith. It is possible to the exercise of the exercise of

RELIGIOUS.

The Bishop of Niagara, Dr. Fuller, is again The next Methodist Œcumenical Conference is expected to be held in 1887. In 1871 the number of pative Protestant teachers in India was 2,291; in 1887 it was 4,345, having almost doubled.

Rev. Father Gearin, ordained priest at Thoroid a few days ago by Archbishop Lynch, has been appointed assistant to Rev. Father McCann, at Brockton.

The Free Church of Elgin, Scotland, wilf be the first in that denomination to introduce an organ. The Free College church of Glasgow has also resolved to erect one. Monsignor Capel has been obliged to cancel his lecture engagements on account of the injury done his voice by constant usage. He will remain in New York for the present.

The centenary medal of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, will bear Bishop As-bury's face on one side and Bishop Pierce's, or the senior bishop in 1884, on the other side What Sunday is to Christians Monday is to the Greeks, Tuesday to the Persians, Wednesday to the Assyrians, Thursday to the Egyptians, Friday to the Turks, and Saturday to the Jews and seventh day Baptists.

The Rev. Dr. B. Hawley has presented to the American Methodist Historical Society the original manuscript of the sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D., at the

Recently, when excavating and preparing the foundations of the new St. Swithin's church, Lincoln, the workmen came upon a perfect Roman altar, which has been carefully preserved. It is of very early date and is quite a curiosity.

According to the latest returns there are in the American Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, 2,666,968 enrolled members, including probationers, and adding all the various branches of Methodism, the grand total reaches 3,943,875. The Northern Presbyterian Church of the

United States has passed resolutions in rela-tion to the Southern body which are regarded as being a most decisive step towards healing the differences existing between the two branches since the war.

The Synod of Toronto and Kingston held its final session at Belleville on the 10th. The Synod dismissed the appeal for the censure of Rev. Mr. Gallagher for marrying a man to his deceased wife's sister. An appeal was taken to the General Assembly.

The ordination of Nicholas Bjerring, received in the Greek Church, has been recog-nized as valid by the New York Presbytery, and he is now in full communion with that body. Father Bjerring was for years pastor of the Greek church in New York.

It is stated that during the present century 150,000,000 copies of the Bible have been printed in 226 different languages. The United States contributes annually \$75,000. 000 for sustaining the churches and ministry and \$31,000,000 for other benevolent pur

Rev. Dr. Cochran, who goes to Japan in a few months, has made an appeal for stand-ard books and scientific instruments for use in the collegiate institution which is now in course of erection, and to be opened by him early in December. Uniform series of Wesley Fletcher, or Watson's whole works are asked

All matters between our Canadian and English Conferences, growing out of Metho-dist union, have been happily adjusted. The English Executive of the Bible Christian Church recommend that, if agreeable to all parties concerned, the names of the superanuated brethren be retained on the minutes of the English Conference.

of the English Conference.

The Synod journal of the Anglican diocese of Huron shows that that diocese has made substantial progress since 1871. In that year there were 92 clergymen, 149 churches, 110 Sunday schools, and 4,390 communicants, with an offering for missions of \$10,022. In 1883 the clergy had increased to 140, the churches to 207, the Sunday schools to 166, the communicants to 8,910, and the offering for missions to \$16,597.

Babbi Moses of Milmanhees and his house.

Rabbi Moses, of Milwaukee, and his bro-ther, a rabbi of Louisville, are the joint editors of an expargated edition of the Pentateuch. It is called "A school and family edition of It is called "A school and family edition of the Bible," being prepared after the manner of the editions of Shakespeare used in schools and seminaries. The King James version is generally followed, new readings being introduced only where they seem imperatively called for, but all the generalogies, wars, and naughty doings of the Hebrew worthies are dropped out altogether or covered in a very brief and general way. The ancient scandal about Joseph and Mrs. Captain Potiphar is dismissed with the statement that the lady made certain unjust statements in regard to the young Jewish adventurer. Rabbi Moses thinks there is need for his work.

thinks there is need for his work, thinks there is need for his work.

Mr. Spurgeon, with characteristic plainness and vigour, said in a recent sermon:

"When a man gets to cutting down sin, paring down depravity, and making little of future punishment, let him no longer preach to you. Some modern divines whittle away the gospel to a small end of nothing. They make our divine Lord to be a sort of blessed nobody; they bring down salvation to mere salvability, make certainties into probabilities, and treat verities as mere opinions. As for me, I believe in the colossal; a need deep as hell and a grace high as heaven. I believe in a pit that is bottomless and a heaven that is topless. I believe in an infinite God and an infinite atonement, infinite love and neercy; an everlasting covenan infinite God and an infinite atonement, infinite love and mercy; an everlasting over-ant ordered in all things and sure, of which the substance and reality is an infinite Christ,"

The Mennonite method of choosing a parish minister was illustrated at Weaverland, Lancaster county, Pa., last week. Twenty candidates stood before two bishops and their retinue of clergymen. Twenty books with clasps exactly alike were laid on the table, one in front of each man. A bishop arose and approached the candidates, opening book after book. In the eleventh was found a slip of paper with the words, Ein Diener des Wort, and the corresponding man was declared the choice of the congregation. No investigating committees sent in diaguise to neighboursing towns to "size up" the most popular preacher in each and devise plans for seducing him from his charge; no congregation divided on rival candidates, no jockying, no driving of bad bargains. All left to chance—and Providence. Happy, happy Mennon-The Mennonite method of choosing a parish -and Providence, Happy, happy Mennonites! American Congregationalists have rec

American Congregationalists have recently drawn up a new creed. The New York Evangelist says it "is a model of brevity, conciseness, and accuracy of definition, simplicity and depth of statement. It is essentially an irenic creed, the foreganner of irenic creeds in other denominations, which will take the place after awhile of the polemic creeds of the seventeenth century. The new creed is a long ways inside of the system of doctrine we propose for ourselves, but it contains about all that it is wise to impose upon others in this nineteenth century of our era. It is nearer the consensus of Christendom than any other symbol save the Apostles' Creed. It will prove a tower of strength to the denomination which now raises it upon their banners. Joseph Cook fiercely opposes and denounces the new creed, on the ground of its omissions—especially its not condemning probation in a future state. He accuses the orthodox members of the committee with yielding everything to the new-light members. Joseph Cook never was and is not now a clergyman of any denomination. He is and has been all along a layman, a member, not a minister, of the Congregationalist body. not a minister, of the Congregationalist body.

not a minister, of the Congregationalist body.

The body of Richard R. Lippencott, a member of the Twenty-fourth, New Jersey, volunteers, which was buried at Haddoufield in 1881, was exhumed last week by the G.A.R. post, to which he beionged, for interment in the soldiers lot, was found to be completely petrified. The outlines of the limbs, head, and face, were almost perfect, and the figsh as hard as granite. The body, when stripped of the clothing, looked like a weather-beaten etone clanks.

A TALK WIT

His Religious Views Dr. Irvin B. Tenny, a highly-cultured gentlem has been visiting for som here, is, perhaps, the only saw El Mehdi, says the Said Dr. Tenny recently 1878, before he was hear province, and I shall neve impression he made upo evening, while I was neas with Rufoh, my interprethen a man of, I should jethirty-four, and, althoug feet high, he was so spare have weighed over 130 plexion was dark olive. plexion was dark olive, and his eyes deep set bearing was severe, and t that intangible something about the man. He was white tunic that left the and fell from a belt at t the feet. Around his hea

tunic.

"He gave a keen gland costume and then assivated the assivation of the costume and the "I had never seen a and was rather embarras say. Finally, in sheer Rufoh to tell him that I sea, where we have no p the interpreter; 'I am t of the mouthpiece of the "That Allah will give belongs to them.'
"The prophet scrutini surmising that he might

sent there to pump he views, I changed the char What is man's greatest "From the phase tha lieve the prophet underst was man's greatest tend and answered:
"To gratify his vanit

dering a moment he said "'Selfishness."
"These struck me as ra humbug pagan seer to ente what he considered the and country.
"There is one God, people,' he said; 'we wi 'There are several

the world, I suggested. but they come at last to "Where do you hold Deity?' I ventured.
"The prophet looked exclaimed in a loud ton benefit of the crowd:— "'I am with him alw am he! At this the crowd o

ing loud cries, and a threw themselves upon t silent for a moment, and of questions.

Where does my lor

Across the wate
times as far as from here at a venture.
"The prophet ponder

"This rather stunne pointed up to the sky a was reversed it would b ocean. A flash of integes and he nodded grat" How many people country " country?

" Millions and millions are the country?

" The prophet evident deep-dyed falsehood a wave of his hand that

an end. Turning then dressed them in a dull, grew louder and louder and sudden breaks, whigether, and closing his a trance. While he wa extraordinary proceeding clutched my sleeve and

AN ANCIE

Copy of the "Caledoni A very old and curio to Mr. Hallam, chairm Board, recently, to be of the library. It is a Mercury, published in on Tuesday, January 8 quently over 223 year paper is faded and yell tolerably fair state donor is Mr. Malcolm sion for a very long tin the affairs now in sgits a survey of Forraign tains items of news Europe, the dates of w of time it took the ne days. The news from 20th, 1660; Rome. Dec. 31st; and fr under date of Monday, scription is given of "Lord Marquesse of Mo Hay, of Dalgety, who for their prowes and to king and country." Aft it says:- "The trunck coffined was covered w

black velvet cloath, tal

carried by the noble ea

Linlithgow, Seaford, these honourable fam

accompanied with a bo

OF NOBILITY

to the number of 200 they came to the place under which they set ceremonies were infinite acclamatio great volleys of sho panie, s and thunde the castle." After ref the article conclude which is our great tained so much know to be juggled out of notion of specious pre siest clown of our n with content smile at and the good old car blasphemers, rumper archical vermin in somewhere else than land." The docume dress written on it:

at Livingstone & Gi
Bridge, Edinburgh."

The Library Boar dress written on it : handsomely bound to be viewed by v permission from the

> I came across a other night. You nothing? Nor did I unt to me and explained. kranz masquerade. the Academy of Music ways is when the au notable dancing. A of the numerous tables The waiter started at whiskey, and none other Torrido was not the tion of fiery liquid is one which he was a was a professional dr leading whiskey ma business to order th whiskey in public p dressed, middle-aged competent judge of be to hold a considerable ing his gentleman.