TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879.

MINISTERS AND MINISTERS. has it, that no less than three Dominion lation and deposits, and the circumthere for a new loan, and his mission has been attended with marked success. is a very delicate and most important one. Whether they will succeed or not, time will tell; but it is quite certain that what between overcoming British pre-judices against Canadian railway schemes, and fighting the base attacks on Canadian credit which appear in certain English journals known to be inspired by the Opposition in this country, the three Ministers have their hands full. three Ministers have their hands full.

If our Reform contemporaries want to work up a first-class case of Ministerial neglect of duty, we recommend deposits was reduced in two months by neglect of duty, we recommend deposits was reduced in two months by them to the Ontario Cabinet. Two \$1,741,984, leaving as a liability under years ago Mr. Mowar declared that five this head of only \$1,492,781 on the Ministers could not possibly attend to the public business of the Province, and created a sixth portfolio. But what did inet. with the exception of Mr. FRASER, who visited Europe to recruit his their Departments and took the stump for the MACKENZIE

ness was left to take care of itself. This year, Mr. MACKENZIE does not require their assistance, but Ministers are quite exhausted after the session's work and the Local campaign, and we believe we are within the mark in saying that on no occasion since the 5th June has there been a quorum of the Executive Council present in this city. Mr. Wood is away with his Honour and party spying out the newly and visiting M. Cauchon. Mr. HARDY is in England. Mr. PARDER is sometimes at Sarnia, and sometimes at Orchard Beach, but never in the Crown Lands Department. Mr. CROOKS is in England, and Mr. Mowat has had seabathing at Murray Bay, "under con-'sideration" for some time, and an Oxford paper says he is booked for a tested their capability to meet their eafortnight's fishing in that county in the gagements. Suspension was in each fall. This, however, we do not believe, case the natural result of advances made fall. This, however, we do not believe. The idea of Mr. Mowat going a fishing is altogether too absurd. He is too numane a man to impale the writhing worm on the hook, and far too honest a politician to beguile the gentle trout ever, absurd. Our telegraphic reports of with a hogus fiv. The only Minister the run on the Montreal City and with a bogus fly. The only Minister who sticks at his post is Mr. FRASER: and, when we come to think of it, perhaps there is no necessity for his five positors, who are of a class easily exeagues being on hand, since he is the

Government. They spent the whole

summer in this work, and public busi-

"located with safety, and not to hold
"the land along the railway for specu"lative purposes." So oracularly says our King street contemporary, and then | will not, however, affect Ontario in any it declares "that what should have been done was to throw open the line of land for settlement from the line of "remarkable punctuality, exceeding in this respect payments made on the same "railway outwards, and if any price date for many years past. A good was to be put on the land it ought to have been a very small one." The Globe is very wise. If no price is to be engagements. There is, undoubtedly, increased confidence among our manuput on the land, how can the Pacific Railway be built? The present Governand additional employment has already ment found a falling revenue and heavy been afforded to the working classes. annual deficits left them as a legacy by There is, therefore, an excellent prosthe Mackenzie Government. They also found themselves committed to a in our banking institutions, the advancevery large expenditure in the construction of the Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's Landing and Selkirk. They believed that it was necessary to of Quebec. push on the railway as a colonization road from Winnipeg westward, and decided to place 100 miles of that section under contract. In doing this and in carrying the railway into the vast wheat of the fertile belt, the are the main factors. lands are the main If they have no appreciable value, then the line cannot be built. But they have great intrinsic value, which the construction of the road will convert into a direct money value. As regards the settler, our contemporary way the land is comparatively useless to him. Without the market which the road will create, his crop is useless to him except for the purpose of bare with it unless to burn it for fuel as they have done with corn in the Western States. The Government, as we under- sures cutting down the number of tavstates. The Government, as we understand their regulations, grant 80 acres as a homestead to settlers within the railway belt, and allow them to pre-empt 80 acres more, to be paid for at a price to be hereafter fixed. The Mackenzie Government allowed land to be taken up by times and great national proposition. ernment allowed land to be taken up by settlers on the route north of Lake reached £147,288,000. Since then, their action would retard settlement.

The question is in a nutshell. With-

out the lands, the railway cannot be are the only practicable means of treatthis matter is an advance upon the search shows how vast the question is, American system, combining free settle- and how difficult it is to deal with it. The ment with the utilization of the lands by | Committee listened to the arguments of allowing the settlers to acquire an addi- the advocates of free trade in liquor. tional tract of 80 acres on paying for it and paid special attention to the views a price equivalent in a small degree to of the prohibitionists; and came to the the enhanced value given to it by the conclusion that the middle course, viz. construction of the railway; and thus the sale of liquor under legislative reby giving the lands a cash value, creating striction, was the only practicable one. a capital for the construction of the

THE BANK FAILURES. THE recent announcements of the ailure of three Canadian banking institutions are, no doubt, calculated to disturb the public mind, especially in quarters where the means of correctly estimating their importance are not Our Reform contemporaries think it easily accessible. A close examination "simply disgraceful," as one of them, of the status of these banks, their circu-Ministers should be absent in England stances under which they suspended, at the present time. If Sir John Mac- will, however, demonstrate the innocu-DONALD, Sir LEONARD TILLEY, and Sir CHARLES TUPPER were away on a plear which has occurred in Montreal. None sure trip, we believe the majority of the of the institutions belonged to the firstpeople would say they had earned a little rest and recreation. Since September last the three gentlemen named have gone through no small amount of work, and they are not so young as they once the september however, that however, that were. It so happens, however, that ally Montreal establishments and had their visit to England is purely one of each case disaster was anticipated by the business. The Minister of Finance went there for a new loan, and his mission Manager, as the rapid curtailof the bank's operations The Minister of Railways has gone to lay the Pacitic railway policy before the Imperial authorities, and his two colleagues will aid him in the task, which transferring agencies to other institu-tions, and to realize assets. The object sought to be attained was to diminish the business to the smallest limits com-patible with realising sufficient profit to defray the expenses of liquidation, and thus, as far as possible, save the stock-holders. This policy was steadily pur-sued from the opening of the present year until the doors of the bank were finally

we see last year? Why the whole Cab- same process of contraction characterized the last days of the Exchange Bank. The deposits and circulation according to an estimate of the General Manager, stood at \$900,000 on the day of its suspension, as compared with \$1,243,830 at the annual meeting on the 14th ult. The proportions of the Ville the Exchange. This French-Canadian concern was deemed shaky from its inception, and was on several occasions reported to be in difficulties. Its circulation, which is confined to that Province. amounts to only \$275,000, while the deposits do not exceed \$300,000. No surprise was felt by financial men at the suspension of any of these three banks, and, indeed, the events were discounted in advance.

The present position of our banking

institutions does not afford the slightest ground for alarm. The failure of the Consolidated caused a certain amount of public uneasiness in Montreal, which, reverting on weak and sickly institutions, on insufficient security and on property which could not be readily realised when pressure was put upon the banks. To say there is a banking crisis is, how-District Savings Bank undoubtedly indicate a feeling of alarm among the deis diminished when it is rer "Should be to fill the North-West with settlers as rapidly as they can be prevails, and as delay inevitably occurs

THE LIQUOR QUESTION. THE report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Intemperance has just been issued, and it would be well if it were circulated freely in the counties where it is proposed to introdace the Scott Act. This Committee was appointed in December, 1876, and closed its labours in March last. Durwill probably admit that without a rail- ing that period the evidence of physiologists, magistrates, police officers, and other persons interested in the suppression or extension of the liquor traffic. subsistence. Plant a settler in the Little | was taken at great length, and the re-Saskatchewan; let him raise 2,000 port was founded on this testimony. bushels of wheat; and what can he do Nearly all the witnesses favoured restrictive legislation, the various mea-Manitoba, at prices to be afterwards owing in the main to the depression in fixed. The present Government have trade, it has been reduced by £5,000, modified this plan in the interests of the 000, but it still exceeds £142,000,000. settler, and have taken the line on the The report says that legislation best route south of Lake Manitoba. The has been powerless to produce any perprice per acre of the lands on the Red after weighing the evidence and enquirliver, yet the Globe did not see that ing into the working of the liquor traffic "off," and for two hours in the even-

companies, the profits going to the treasury of the municipality. This sys-tem has had a trial of fifteen years in Sweden, and is now in vogue in all the Swedish towns except Lund, and in many towns in Norway. Mr. CHAMBER LAIN, one of the members for Birmingham, has a scheme based on the Gothenburg system ; he would substitute the mun cipality itself for the company to which in Sweden the municipality lets its licences. The Committee in what is probably the most important paragraph in their re-port, recommend "that legislative facili-"ties should be afforded for the adop-"tion of either of these schemes, or of some modification of them :" in other words, that local option as to the regulation of the traffic should be granted Thus, of the three possible modes of dealing with the liquor trade—free trade, prohibition and regulation—the two first are held to be impracticable; the third mode alone remains. The report also urges the principle of moral suasion, and hints that the churches should combine in a grand effort to put lown drunkenness and its concomitant abominations by educating the moral sentiment of the community.

THE WEAKNESS OF OPPOSI-

sonable. Few Governments could, with Marie Bank were even more diminutive the best intentions and the happiest opthan its unfortunate Montreal associate, the Exchange. This French-Canadian day. Activity in ill doing has its are overdoing the thing. Once a month, now, a scandal might be hinted, or even charged; and a happy combination of favourable circumstances might give a decidedly dark colouring to the new "outrage." But a daily scandal, we are convinced, is unwise, and, if persisted in, the usefulness scandal, as an Opposition weapon, will be completely gone, and our Grit friends will be without arms in the pre-

sence of the enemy.

The unwisdom of this give-usthis-day-our-daily-slander policy can perhaps be accounted for on a very reasonable ground. The "our corres-"pondent" is responsible for a good deal of it; and as Reform journals are not over nice in the choice of their cited in regard to the safety of their savings. The gravity of the anin their declarations. Sydney Smith be carried west in greater quantities savings. The gravity of the announcement that two hundred peone wished of one of his enemies that than before. There has been in fact no he might be preached to death by mild apposition at all except in some silly We could hardly wish for our memies so shocking an end as to be ied to death by stupid correspondents. But that appears to be the fate that the Reform party is preparing for itself in this country. Public credulity is considerable of course; but it is not without end; and it will quite refuse to believe that a new slander can be successfully discovered for every issue of the

> THE AMERICANS AND THE FISHERIES.

uestion, that every move made, and every despatch written, is but a new mistake leading to new mortification. ment of the people of Ontario to a posi-States, during the past half century, has and to be dependent on the meaning of the new investigations treaty has acknowledged their value. Every American lawyer has admit-ted British rights. Every American statesman of the first-class has left on record some opinion of case, an important International Commission awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 as the price of twelve years' use of the fisheries by the American fishermen. Better testimony to right and to value could not be obtained or desired for the protection of any man's private property. But the United States authori ties do not appear satisfied. They still imply by their conduct a belief that a half century of advice and admissions from their own lawyers and statesmen have been all foolishness and deceit; and that the fisheries are not so valuable MACKENZIE Government fixed \$5 as the ceptible decrease of drunkenness; and after all. In the happy hope of being lowed. M. Joly is not a resigning poliable to stultify half a century of statesproper number and sort of fishermen is built; without the railway, the lands are valueless. Which then is the true policy? To let them lie fallow and unhour earlier than at present; that the active population by giving the settlers an outlet to their products? The railways in the United States are built by grants of public lands. The St. Paul to speak of the Halifax Commissioners, and Pacific railway, for instance, holds ing for consumption "on," the prealerge extent of lands valued at from \$4 mises; and that the magistrates should rance and imbedility. As a result of \$12 per acre, and yet settlers are greater circumspection in this conviction, the American fishermen, glad to go in and purchase them. The granting licences. This meagre result to show their confidence in the new expolicy of the present Government in of two years of investigation and re- perts, will at once abandon British ed by a majority however small : but i waters as barren and profitless, and be- is plain the end is near. take themselves to their own teeming shores, where, as everyone knows, their habits of fishing have left them an inexhaustible supply of the finest fish in the world.

We quite understand the desire of the United States authorities to escape the

law. Professor Leone Levi submitted a report from a British consul in that State, in which the writer said that after a residence there of nearly fourteen years, he had no hesitation in declaring that, with the exception of some tisolated villages, the Maine prohibition law has been a failure; that the actual good it may have produced has been more or less counter balanced by the hypocrisy and consequent demoralization of a very large class, who, though nominally and politically prohibitionists, are not consistent in their conduct, and of which I have daily proofs. Evidence was also taken with regard to the Gothenburg system, by which the traffic is conducted under the control of local companies, the profits going to the treasury of the municipality. This system has had a trial of fifteen wears in ladge. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for nothing. The United States Government has it advantage can be secured for aclustion. And the sum that it set can easily be worked honesty and ordinary scientific know-ledge. The United States Government will then be able to be better informed concerning the extent of the British waters occupied by their fishermen, the means of fishing adopted by these, and the damage done by their occupation. An increase of knowledge will be an increase of wisdom for the United States

THE RIVER DU LOUP RAILWAY PURCHASE

the River du Loup section of the Grand Trunk railway has been signed, and the road will be taken possession of in the course of this week. Provision was made for the purchase during the past session; and money voted to the extent of \$1,500,000. The road will be speedily placed in the best running order, and the communications between the Upper and Lower Provinces made more rapid and certain and more subject to the centrol of the Government, which has now command of 687 miles of railway from Halifax to Quebec. The necessity TION.

The great weakness of the present Opposition, as represented in its press, is its evident determination to have a new second of the present of the opposition during the session. The proposition to acquire the road was made in the least resision of the least Police of the least P new scandal every day. This is unrea-last session of the last Parliament by Mr. Mackenzie, but the negotiations were not completed before that limits; and there must of necessity be consideration and examination, an days on which Ministers absolutely do nothing at all; and it is not impossible that on some two or three days in the year the present Clear days in the year the present Clear days in the stated. The present Clear days in the stated the traffic of the branch read year the present Government might actually happen to do something popular and proper. We are therefore this coming winter if some such arrange-strongly of opinion that the Opposition Once a will be hailed with gratification by the Lower Provinces, and both political even more largely a work of benefit to the west, for it is, and must be, in in-creasing degree, the great channel of conveyance of western products to the Lower Provinces. Hitherto, indeed, it was almost altogether a benefit to the west, as under the conditions of trade attempted to be made perpetual by the late Government there was very little return freight from the east. The new arrangement will increase the rapidity by which western products can be carried, while the new tariff is demon ting that eastern products can and will newspaper paragraphs in Grit journals, and the completion of the bargain will be hailed with almost universal approbation. Since the question of the rapid

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Dominion is just now greatly intereste and will in the future be more interest

On Tuesday night M. Joly was sus tained by a majority of two in the di-THE United States has so bad a case vision on M. CHAPLEAU'S vote of want n regard to every aspect of the fisheries of confidence in the Government's railway policy. A few days ago the Administration was beaten on a motion of no great importance, but afterwards sus-The latest news is that an energetic tained by a majority of four. To be attempt is being made to discover, by compelled to withdraw the only im neans of experts, whether the United portant measures of the session, not been deceived by its own fishermen, slim and unstable majority which may its own fishery officers, its own statesmen, disappear at any time, must be a sore and its own lawyers! That in effect is trial to the Premier who boasted, when he went to the country after the coup d'etat, the meaning of the new investigations into the value of the fisheries, which have just been ordered. For a whole century the fisheries of the colonies which now form the Dominion were considered to be of great value. For half a century the United States by treaty has acknowledged their value. programme of the Government. Every American Government has been compelled to recognize British rights. ment; and M. Joly calculated that he carried the Province, and his Federal allies were sustained in September, they could be prevailed on to come to his aid a similar character. And the whole body of Eastern American fishermen with an easy loan. He contrived with have shown, by their determination to fish in our waters, their opinion of the extreme value of the fishing grounds of disaster befel his Ottawa allies, and the Canada. To crown and complete the well-laid scheme went aglee. M. Joly cannot extricate the Province from its financial embarrassments, as he promised to do, without assistance from the Ottawa Government, and that is out of the question. His policy of economy has not been successful, and noreover, it has created intense dissatis faction among his ravenous followers Nothing remains for him, L'Evenement thinks, but to confess his inability to carry out his pledges, and to go to the country with an entirely new platform. Senator FABRE's friendly advice to the Premier will probably not be tician : and although his friends boasted men, vessels with experts are being only a few days ago that the Province sent out to examine the business of would sustain him handsomely if he fishing in British waters. If only the again went to the polls, he evidently not very sanguine his own political reputation. We are sat-isfied the Administration will be treated with the utmost fair play by the new Lieut.-Governor, who

A special reports the discovery of rich nineral veins in Northern Light lake, in the region of the north shore of Lake Sperior. It is a supposed continuation Islet. Three veins have been exposed, 14 the sate of index under registative restriction, was the only practicable one. Important evidence was given with reference to the working of the Maine grounds. But we can hardly be expecsively seven dollars given by the surface, and the specimens assay forty-nine dollars gold and fifty-seven dollars silver per toa.

his advisers so long as they are sustain

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our protective tariff undoubtedly nips American manufacturers. It is not surprising, therefore, to find Western journals advocating reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion. The Chicago Times urges that Mr. Evarts should open negotiations with the British Government not only on the fishery question, but also to obtain unrestricted commercial relations between Canada and the Republic. The Times thinks there is not much recent the Times thinks there is not much reason to doubt that Congress could be easily prevailed upon to accept a treaty of this kind, if it were once put in shape for ratification, although the Pennsylvania ooal monopolists and a few narrow-headed pine-land owners would of course make

The Halifax Herald has consulted the Custom House returns at that port from the 15th March, when the new tariff came into operation, to the 31st July, a period into operation, to the 31st July, a period of four months, and compared the results as to sugar importations with the corresponding period of 1878. The result is startling. Under Reform rule the quantity imported during the four months of last year was 2,611,271 pounds, of the value of \$99,782, as compared with 9,535,313 pounds, valued at \$262,187 during the last four months. The difference in value indicated above, gives but a faint idea of the effect of the new policy, for the low prices of sugar in the West Indies during the past year have caused the increase of value to be THE agreement as to the purchase of year have caused the increase of value to be altogether disproportionate to the increase

> A vigorous discussion is going on in A vigorous discussion is going on in some American papers with regard to Canadian educational institutions. They are trying to account for the fact that hundreds of American lads attend Canadian schools and colleges. One writer says the reason is that the Canadian colleges have dreds of American lads attend Canadian schools and colleges. One writer says the reason is that the Canadian colleges have better instructors and a higher curriculum. One writer says:—"A proof that Canadian colleges, in regard to learning, are better than American institutions, may be found in the fact that all students going to Canada are invariably placed in classes Canada are invariably placed in classes lower than the ones they attended while in the States, and there, instead of becoming shining lights, they are frequently found at the end, and are regarded as examples of polished ignorance." On the whole, the disputants agree in commending Canadian colleges.

The attention of English tenant farmers is being directed to Canada as an emigration field. The Liverpool Courier points out that weeks before Lord Derby suggested that there were openings in new counstated, the traffic of the branch road from River du Loup to Point Levis could not have been carried out with safety this coming winter if some such arrangement had not been made. The result will be hailed with gratification by the Lower Provinces, and both political parties will gladly acquiesce in the wisdom of the acquisition. But it is not to the Lower Provinces alone that the purchase is a benefit. The Intercolonial is even more largely a work of benefit to gration has not been very strong so far, but there are abundant signs that the exclusion of the acquisition. But it is not to the Lower Provinces alone that the purchase is a benefit. The Intercolonial is even more largely a work of benefit to gration has not been very strong so far, but there are abundant signs that the exclusion with a suggrated will greatly increase in volume before many months have elapsed. The Courier mentions that great anxiety is now manifested with respect to the amount of success which those who have already come to this country are likely to accompt come to this country are likely to accom-plish. A tone of confidence is reported among the emigrants themselves. There is every prospect that a considerable propor-tion of the English tenant farmers who will leave the shores of the mother country will settle in the Dominion and assist in its agricultural development.

A correspondent of the London Times advances a novel weather theory. He has another in alternate waves of nearly equal length. Not that this equality of duration is quite absolute, or that the wave of one period is exactly the fac-simile of that of a corresponding period at an earlier or a later time, but there is enough of regularity and uniformity about the waves to make the family likeness clearly discernible to any eye that looks for it. These periods extend over three whole years for each, and the following simple rules will enable any one to work out the several cycles of years for himself:—1. When the number representing any given year is transit of freight is one in which the still, the acquisition of the River du Loup line is certainly a long step in the oyotes of years for himself:—1. When the number representing any given year is even and exactly divisible by three, that year is the middle one of three cold and wet summers. 2. When the number representing the year is odd and divisible by three, then that year is the middle of a triad of dry and hot summers. This theory does not work in Canada. Let triad of dry and hot summers, theory does not work in Canada.

by three, but it certainly was not the middle of a triad of cold and wet summers. Loud complaints come from the North-West respecting the manner in which the treaty payments are made to the Indiana by the Government agents. The Selkirk Inter-Ocean gives a couple of instances. Inter-Ocean gives a couple of instances. It appears that the agent making the payments in the Lake Winnipeg district arranged matters so that he and a trader, who had chartered a steamer, should outstrip the general body of traders and make the payments and sell goods in a secluded spot. This manœuvre was successfully carried out by the agent commencing to pay at four o'clock one afternoon and continuing throughout the night. Another case occurred at Selkirk. The regular traders assembled on an island designated as the place where the annuities would be distributed. The agent arrived on a tug, with a favourite trader on board, visited the island, and gathered the Indians on the island, and gathered the Indians on board, and then made the payments. The trader, of course, conducted a brisk and profitable business. There is a strong feeling in the North-West that these tricks practised by Indian agents under the late Dominion Government should be pro-hibited, as the invariable result is that worthless goods at exorbitant palmed off upon the red men.

Emigrants to Manitoba have to run the gauntlet of land drummers acting for American railway and other companies, The advantages of Dakota and Minnesota are painted in bright colours, but the fact is carefully concealed that in consequence of the issue of enormous amounts of sible to ascertain whether the seller has a good title to the property which he seeks to dispose of. Under the different treaties which have been made with various Indian tribes and bands for the extinction of their titles in Minnesota it was usual for the Indians to make provision for their half-breed relatives in the form of scrip for land, sometimes applicable only to a par-ticular section in the ceded territory, and sometimes of general application to any part of the public domain. Under these part of the public domain. Order tasse provisions extensive frauds have been prac-tised; a great deal of scrip having been issued to parties having no claim to it, and even in the names of parties having no exstence. It was manufactured by wholesale by certain experts having confederates in the United States land offices and in the Interior Department, and a considerable part of the best pine lands and much agricultural land has been plastered over with this fraudulent scrip which was purchased

The Mark Lane Express of the 28th ult. takes a very gloomy view of the harvest prospects in Great Britain and the Continent. It says :- "The unfortunate farmers of our own and other countries are the chief victims of the catastrophe. Next to them, perhaps, their labourers will stand in the order of suffering, and it is to be feared that many industrious men will be thrown out of employment during the great agricultural crisis that is now inevitable. But in the cases of workmen who

are forced by the stress of bad times to emigrate, there is often the comfort of feeling that necessity to them is the mother of better fortune than they could have enjoyed if times had been prosperous. The labourer sees employment slacken here and goes where he may work for himself and earn a competency. He never sinks below his status, unless he stops where there is no work for him long enough to become a pauper. The farmer, on the become a pauper. The farmer, on the other hand, may lose his all in a season so utterly bad as the present one, and he will then be in a worse position than the labourer, as he not only loses a position and comforts to which he has been accustomed, but he is less able to get a living as man without capital in the

five miles from Fort Frances, for settlement. The lots front the river, are ten chains in width, and have a depth of two miles. Each settler will be allowed to homestead one of these lots and to preempt the adjoining lot if vacant. The site of the calculus are represented by the party. for the colony is pronounced by the party sent up to examine it as an excellent one. | been secretary of the reform Association for some years, and probably that fact prevailed with Mr. Mowat. Communication with the outside markets promises to be easy; the soil is capable of growing almost anything; game is plentiful, and building material can be got in any quantity. The only drawback to the place seems to be that the sweet singing mosquitoes have got possession of the two townships, and threaten to dispute the territory inch by inch with the incention. ritory inch by inch, with the incoming settlers. Mosquitoes, however, are not, as has hitherto been supposed, only for orna-ment. If a farmer in Florida is to be believed, they have a field of usefulness. quitoes have no such soothing powers. Perhaps those of Rainy Lake may turn out to be of the Florida species, however.

farmer possesses over his brother in England is the facility afforded for the purchase and transfer of land. Ontario farms are almost always in the market, and their titles can be transferred with little difficulty and trifling expense. But very seldom does a piece of land come into the seldom does a piece of land come into the market in the British Isles, and when it does, it is so entangled in a net of deeds, wills, mortgages and leases, that a poor man cannot afford to pay for the inquiry which must be made before the title can be called good. For example, in December, 1877, a farmer of small means bought in England three acres of glebe land, with a tithe-rent charge of \$75 a year, and had to pay over \$580 for the examination, establishment and transfer of the title. establishment and transfer of the title. But, under the land laws, it is almost impossible for the tenant farmer to purchase land. In view of the severe competition between American and British farm pro-ducts, the land question has assumed increased proportions in the public mind, and an effort will be made to obtain a considerable modification of the existing laws. Their effect may be seen in the distribution of the land. In England and Wales there are, in round numbers, 37,250,000 acres, and 17,500,000 acres, or nearly onehalf, are owned by 4,500 persons. Three of these persons own 420,000 acres. In Scotland there are 19,000,000 acres, of which 9,400,000 are owned by 70 persons. The Duke of Sutherland owns 1,326,000 acres in Scotland, and nine-tenths of Scotland's area are in the hands of less studied the subject for thirty years, and finds that dry and wet seasons succeed one that dry and wet seasons succeed one that dry and wet seasons succeed one two-thirds by less than 2,000.

> as a farmer remarked recently, "all tops and no bottoms." The American competition in agricultural products is beginning to be realized to the full much of the American produce almost the consumer thus cutdirectly reaches the consumer, thus cut-ting out many of the "middlemen" who come between the English producer and consumer. This is particularly true of meat; but even better methods might be devised for placing American cheese, but-ter, hams, fruits, &c., so as to totally avoid the "middlemen." This question avoid the "middlemen." This question of "middlemen." is being agitated, and it is probable that the English system of handling produce will finally be totally abolished as regards American articles. In the long era of England's prosperity little that the hardest action to the concern, containing the information that the long era of England's prosperity little attention has been paid to the manner in which foreign products could be speedily and cheaply distributed to the consumer. It will hardly be believed that in a country so densely populated, and where competi-tion is so keen, wholesale and retail dealers in farm produce in England make double the profits that dealers make in America. The Colonel says the agitation against free trade is becoming more marked every day, and the farmers and manufacturers will, before long, protest at the polls against a system which discriminates against themselves. Landowners too, suffer in consequence of lowered rents, and they will give their co-operation.

An English correspondent writes to us

regarding the opportunity that is afforded ties of England, where there is a dense will contribute to the well-being of his Newcastle possesses many advantages as a port of landing. A regular line of steamers has been established between the United States and the Tyne. Are advantaged in though it proves injurious to the interests of the few, is the maxim of the wise legislator. But certain men will never admit the wisdom of this later. States and the Tyne. An experimental cargo of oxen has arrived in the Tyne from the Republic. The animals were landed at
Tyne dock, a distance of seven miles from
Purgative Pellets, because Newcastle; were sold by auction alive, and then slaughtered there on account of the Cattle Diseases' Act now in force against the United States. They brought about 9s. per stone of 14 lbs. Canadian stock, however, would be allowed to enter direct into Newcastle live cattle market, and would be sold by private bargain alongside of English animals, the prices for which at present are from 10s. to 10s. 6d. per stone for prime oxen and 10s. to 11s. 6d. per stone for sheep. These prices can be relied upon, and so steady is the demand that they do not fluctuate more than about a cent per lb. at any one time. Such is not the case with Liverpool, owing to its being the receptacle for all the live stock from the southern counties of Ireland, nearly all the dead meat from the United States, and the bulk of the live stock from both the United States and Canada. The first objection may also, for the most part of the year, apply to Glasgow, only unlike Liverpool it receives the chief part of its supplies from the northern counties of Ireland instead of the southern and it also commands all the northern pro-vinces of Scotland. The dues at Axminster Quay are light compared with others, being in all 2s. per head for cattle, and 2½d. each for sheep, while the cost of tran-sit by rail to London is about 15s. per beast and 2s. for sheep. With regard to return freights for vessels, they could al-ways be supplied with iron and chemicals With regard to

THE CITY RECORD.

A Toronto firm has proposed to establish as works at Lindsay. The Hanlan Club has dissolved, and the champion will now manage his own affairs;
Nineteenth annual convention of the
Ontario Teachers' Association is in progress, There is a large attendance, Arrangements for the Toronte Exhibition

are fast nearing completion. The Gover-nor-General and the Princess Louise will arrive in the city on Friday, Sept. 5th, and on the afternoon of that day they will formally open the exhibition. Rev. Henry Baldwin, D.D., son of the late Canon Baldwin, has signified his willingness to accept the incumbency of the The Canadian Colonization and Aid Society of London have fixed upon two townships on Rainy River, about thirtybut will be here early in Sept

The corner stone of a new Presbyterian church was laid on luesday attention on Denison avenue, being the last of a series of six sacred edifices for the same denominated in the six sacred edifices for the same denominated in the six sacred edifices for the same denominated in the six sacred edifices for the same denominated in the six sacred edifices for the same denominated in the six sacred edifices for the same denominated in the six sacred edificient in the six sacred edification in the six sacred edificient in the six sacred edification in the six sacred edificient in the six sacred edification

nation that have been erected in the city during the last four and a half years. The building is to cost \$16,000, and will have seating capacity for one thousand people. THE PIONEERS OG HOUSE.-The logs for use in the erection of the Yo Pioneers' house on the Exhibition grounds, have arrived at Parkdale. The work of putting the timbers into position will take place on Thursday, and the Pioneers are to perform the task.

SUDDEN DEATH. -Sarah Level, aged SUDDEN DEATH.—Sarah Level, aged nineteen years, died very suddenly on Tuesday morning at the home of her mother, near the Roman Catholic cemetery, Yonge street. It appears that the deceased visited the city about ten o'clock to make some purchases. On her arrival home, about noon, she retired to her bedroom, An important advantage that a Canadian on the floor of which she was a few minutes afterwards found dead. The deceased did not complain of being ill either before leaving for the city or after her return home. Coroner Armstrong was notified, and opened an enquiry at O'Halloran's hote on Tuesday night. The mother of the deceased stated that her daughter had en. joyed excellent health during the past two years. The Coroner considered it neces. sary to adjourn the investigation till Thursday evening, so that a post mortem

could be made. A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER VICTIMISED. —A commercial traveller named Morrison, and hailing from this city, was victimised the other day at Gananoque, by what is known as the lock trick. While strolling through the streets, he was accosted by a man who engaged him in conversation. A few minutes after a peddler came along, and handed the traveller a lock, which he said had a secret way of operating. The peddler then left the two for a few minutes, peddler then left the two for a few minutes, and while he was away the lock was examined and found to work very easily. On the owner's return, the man who had first accosted the traveller remarked that anybody could open the lock, whereupon the supposed peddler offered to bet \$20 that neither of the two could open it. Of course sharper No. I had no money and course, sharper No. 1 had no money, and the result was that the traveller was in duced to bet \$5. The lock was then tried, but the Torontonian could now do nothing with it, and he discovered that he had been victimised by two accomplished

EVADING THE CUSTOMS DUTIES.-The Chicago Tribune publishes a short account of how certain Toronto merchants have been carrying on an illegal trade in laces, silks, etc., with their American consins. A postmaster in Grundy county, Ill., be-came suspicious of packages and letters Manchester, and formerly representing the Toronto P. O. mark. Considering the Toronto P. O. mark. Cons can farm produce trade. He states that the hay orop is a failure, and that the cost of keeping stock during the winter will prove almost ruinous. Grain will not yield half a crop, it being rank in growth, while a continuance of wet weather will entail even more serious results. Potatoes are in a bad state and likely to rot, being, against delivering mail matter from this city without first subjecting it to careful

GINNER IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. Samuel George Ginner, who was arrested in this city last week and taken to in this city last week and taken to Woodville, was recently placed on trial. The complainants were Messrs. A. C. Campbell & Co., of that village, who charged Ginner with having fraudulently obtained eleven kegs of butter. The evitors when that Ginner purchased concern, containing the information that the butter had been sold for eight cents per pound. Commission and freight ex-penses being deducted from this, the To-ronto men forwarded to Messrs. Campbell & Co. a thirty day note for the amount. Not liking the manner in which they had been treated, a member of that firm came on to this city and had an unpleasant in-terview with the officers of the company. A lawyer was consulted, and Ginner's ar-rest followed. Messrs. Arch. Carmichael and E. R. Irish, the justices before whom Ginner was brought, considered that the charge was sustained, and the prisoner was committed to Lindsay gaol to await his

A Wise Legislator.

He is successful because he has the Canadian shippers of live stock to open up a profitable trade with the north-east couninfluence on the side of measures which influence on the side of measures whic lator. But certain men will never admit the wisdom of this doctrine, any more than some selfish private practitioners will admit the superlative value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Plessant have injured their practice. Of course, bitters, a few powders and a prescription, when one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a bottle of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, both costing but \$1.25, will accomplish the same resul viz :- Cleanse the liver and blood, regulate and tone the stomach, and impart a health-ful action to the bowels and kidneys.

> been steadily gaining in popularity, until now it is recognized as being the premier journal of Ontario.—Aurora Conservative. Returns of the arrivals and departures of ocean going vessels at Quebec and Mont-real indicate the revolution that is taking place in the carrying trade. number of sailing vessels at Quebec showed a decline of 283 this season, the steamers increased 15 per cent in number and 17 per cent in tonnage. Except for some peculiar purposes, the recent improvement in marine engines and the great cheapness of running steamers arising from the economy in coal produced by these improvements, have made the sailing ship almost as much

The Mail, during the past few years, has

have made the sailing ship almost as much a thing of the past as a mail stage Steamers will, moreover, soon be constructed of steel. The excess in the falling off of foreign as compared with British tonnage was still more remarkable. The British eclined by only about 13 per cent., the foreign by nearly 33 per cent. This, at all events, shows that the British retain their

THE VICEREGAL T

A PRESENT FOR THE POOR.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 9.—Before ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 9.—Before this departure this morning, the Govingeneral received an address from the Andrew's Society, to which he made formal reply. The Mayor received a from the Governor-General's Secutanting the citizens through him for enthusiastic reception accorded his I enthusiastic reception accorded his I lency and the Princess. The Mayor received \$500 as a joint offering from Marquis and Princess to be distrib FREDERICTON IN EXPECTANCY.

FREDERICTON IN EXPECTANCY.

FREDERICTON, N.B., Aug. 9.—Fred ton has been full of strangers and chowing with excitement over the adverse the viceregal party to the capital train brought a party from Woodstock the upper St. John. These were augment in the afternoon by a party from six nearly town in a steamer, while the court in the afternoon by a party from six is below town in a steamer, while the coun people flocked to the city in count numbers. As early as two o'clock pe began to gather on the banks of the ri and the crowd extended over a mile do Two steamers, with Sabbath school of ren, went down to meet the party, after proceeding six miles, returned the steamer having their Excellencies board. At Gagetown, by request, the sailed close to the landing, and the Mar and Princess appeared on deck. As steamer passed the wharf at that po there were cheers from a vast crowd had collected, and it was the same at every settlement. A salute of twenty-one a was fired as the viceregal steamer reach a bend in the river, about a mile below city, and this was answered by

ARRIVAL AT THE PROVINCIAL CAPITA When the steamer reached the lane her Royal Highness and the Marquis ceeded to the stern. Two pipers stated on the wharf then played "The Cabells are coming," until the party step on to the wharf. As they advanced to court of romour from the 71st Batt. her Royal Highness and the Marquis men came to the present, and cheers up from the large assemblage. Their cellencies bowed their acknowledgeme frequently, and left as the demonstration sed in fervour, stepping into a ca

A STATE DINNER was given to-night at Government Hor was given to night at Government Hou There were present his Excellency, Princess Louise, Governor Chandler alady, Mrs. DeWinton, the Metropolitan Canada, the Chief Justice, Judge W more and Mrs. Wetmore, the President the Executive Council, the Attorney-Geral, the Provincial Secretary and last the Chief Commissioner of Princess and Chief Commissioner of Chief Chief Commissioner of Chief Chie eral, the Provincial Secretary and lather Chief Commissioner of Pul Works, the Solicitor-General, the Speal and lady, Hon. D. L. Harrington a lady, Hon. Wm. E. Perley, Mayor Grory, the Warden of York County, Lieu Col. Maunsell and lady, Lieut. Col. Manne, Capt. Perley, Hon. Mr. Adan The Surveyor-General was too ill to

FREDERICTON, N.B., Aug. 11.—At to clock this morning his Excellency a her Royal Highness left Government Hou and proceeded to the Normal School but ing. The Marquis and Princess were much the Superintendent. on the steps by the Superintendent Education, Mr. Theodore H. Rand, a introduced. All the lower rooms of building were then visited, and both building were then visited, and both in Excellency and the Princess express satisfaction with the general appearanc of the building. On the secon floor the principals were collect in their general robes, and both the Prince and Marquis conversed pleasantly with the schera and principals of the school. teachers and principals of the school. M Rand invited his Excellency and her Roy Highness to sign their names in the visitor party then accended to the large exhibit room, where the young ladies who att made a brief speech expressing his grepleasure at being present.

NEW BRUNSWICK UNIVERSITY. When the party was passing Mr. Samu W. Babbitt's residence a number of litt girls marched out and presented their E: cellencies with five bouquets of beautifut flowers. The Marquis and Princess stor ped and spoke to the ladies on the doc steps, thanking them for their kindness At the University, Prof. Jack, president was first presented, and afterwards Dr. Bailey, Dr. Harrison, Prof. Rivet, and the members of the Senate, the Chie Justice, Judge Fisher, Hon. David Wark and Dr. Atherton. Dr. Jack regretted that the students were away from the institution and the Marynia said; the work. that the students were away from the in stitution, and the Marquis said it would have afforded him pleasure to have me them. The library, museum, students reading-room and apparatus were nex visited. The Marquis expressed great in terest in the samples of albertite, coal, and other minerals of the Province shown in the museum. When the building had been explored the party proceeded to

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING. there immense crowds of people were colored. The interior of the building was ally decorated for the occasion, the daily decorated for the occasion, the daily of the occasion. ing especially fine. In the galler upper end of the building the scho were seated, and over their hear ppeared the motto, "God Bless our meen." Just as the hands of the clock ere on two, the viceregal party drove up the door, alighted, and entered the They were escorted by the building. They were escorted by Mayor and City Council to the dais. one was crowded with people, and it was cossible to maintain perfect order, but the addresses were all read clearly the addresses were all read clearly and distinctly they could be heard in almost all parts of the building. His Worthip Mayor Gregory stepped in front of his Excellency and her Royal Highness and read an address from the City Council, to which his Excellency replied. Then Mr. William McBean, Warden of the County of Kent read an address the best of the county of Kent read an address the best of the county of Kent read an address the best of the county of Kent read an address the best of the county of Kent read an address the best of the county of Kent read an address the best of the county of Kent read an address the county of the c nty of Kent, read an address, to which

is Excellency replied. The members of ooth City and County Councils were preented, and the proceedings terminated. DEPARTURE FROM FREDERICTON. FREDERICTON, N.B., Aug. 12.—By uarter to nine this morning a great num-ber of people had assembled in the vicinity of Sherman's wharf, anxious to have anther look, perhaps the last they will ever lave, of the Princess, who by her gracious and pleasing manners during her stay in the city has made herself so beloved by At ten minutes to nine a guard of onour under command of Capt. Cropley, eaded by the band of the 71st battalion, hed down Queen street, and took up ir position on the wharf. The steamer as gay with flags and the standard of old agland was unfurled from the highest agiand was unfurled from the niguest as pole. At ten minutes past nine, the axid Weston moved away from the axid Weston moved away from the axid was three hearty cheers, rf, the people gave three hearty cheers, the band rendered "Auld Lang d the band rendered "Auto ne" in a masterly manner. The Marand Princess remained upon the deck, bowed repeatedly to the crowds as-bled on the wharf and shore. Col.

panied the party to St. John CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR. The following letter was received by the layor from the Governor-General's Sec-etary, before the departure of the vice party this morning :-R SIR, -I am directed by his Excellency t

undred dollars as a joint gift from himself Royal Highness the Princess Louise to the the city on the Orasino of the Control o

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) J. DEWINTON, RETURN TO ST. JOHN.

HN, N.B., Aug. 12.—At three lek this afternoon the viceregal party red at Indiantown in the steamer David ton, from Fredericton. The party on d consisted of the Governor-General, rincess, Major and Mrs. de Winton,