The Meekly Mail

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE exceeding tameness of the budget debate is sufficient evidence that the antitariff agitation has practically fallen dead. It is not so long since the Opposition began prematurely a crusade upon the National Policy ; every expedient, logical and statistical, rhetorical and sophistical, was stress from the Premier, do what it likes as to the future tenure of any man's pro-perty : but it has no right to alter the law, tried ; and now it is perfectly clear, after two years' trial of the system, that there is no murmur of discontent against it sufficiently loud to find an echo within the walls of Parliament. When the chief organ law declared to be his, unless it is prepared to give him adequate compensation. Mr. PARDEE pleaded that it would cost rudely charged the electors with blindness and gullibility for their course in 1878. and gullibility for their course in 1878, there is no doubt it was so sanguine as to the rights of riparian proprietors. Be it believe that it could continue the war until the next general election. And now, be-ne does not ask the Commissioner to buy yond all question, the people are eminently him out : all he asks is that he shall not satisfied with a fiscal policy which not be deprived of property declared to be his merely fosters industry, and enriches all under the law by an arbitrary measure of retroactive legislation. What the plaintiff desires is only to be let alone, under the protection of the courts. Mr. PARDEE, in effect, proposes to dissolve an injunction by Lill, before the case may been fairly ases by so doing, but find also that the duties, patriotically adjusted, enable the Government to pay its way. The CART-WRIGHT era of deficits has passed; and the Liberal-Conservative plan of lightening the permanent burden by meeting it as far as may be, out of current income prevails in its stead. The late Government abandoned office, leaving behind it not merely an accumulation of decits, but

duty adds nothing to the price under such the annual introduction of this umstances, it simply curtails the ring's fits, and saves the balance to Canada In the Commons, Mr. FLEMING tried to

complaint can be remedied at will. Mr. FRASEE knows well enough that the gen-eral Act does not confer the power neces-sary except at an exorbitant price. The make it appear, on Friday, that the farmer reaped nothing by having a larger demand for his grain than he could have had before sum total required would prove an exorfor his grain than he could have had before the National Policy was adopted. The price of wheat, he said, is regulated by the Liverpool market. Well, supposing that to be true—and it is only reasonably so, because the English price is only a register of the demand and supply through-out the world—how does that alter the state of facts? Does the hon gentleman protend to say that in increase in the num bitant tax upon the country lodges-gregating throughout the Dominion ether extortionate sum. A simple altogether extortionate sum. A simple provision that the mere registry of each lodge by the grand officers should consti-tute the incorporation of all subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction would be amply sufficient, and there is no reason why it should be refused merely because Mr. FRASER hates Orangeism. pretend to say that an increase in the num-ber of mouths to fill here on our own soil does not create an enlarged demand, and

THE CHANGE IN POLITICS.

as a necessary consequence, affect the world's demand in general for the benefit of the Canadian farmer in particular ? You cannot, as a matter of fact, benefit manu-Some time ago we pointed out the probability of a decay in politics in this facturers or artisans without also benefit-ting every other class, agricultural or comcountry. It was our opinion, and still is, that the country was entering on a promercial. The agitation against the National Policy has lingered longer, no doubt, than its still-born brother, the anti-syndicate longed period of Conservative administration, supported by the business and dead as labouring classes, irrespective of previous any factitious movement can be, and it will lie side by side with it in the grave politics. We are the more convinced of this on contemplating the scope and results of the debate on the budget so far. During the excitement of the Pacific rail-

FLOATABLE STREAMS.

century, have concurred in pronouncing

to be the law. On the very face of the Act

will stand, therefore, a palpable falsehood. The Ontario Legislature may, under

s authoritatively declared from the bench.

or to deprive any man of rights which that

igitation; but it is as certainly

ong before 1883.

way agitation and discussion the Opposi-WE commend the debate upon Mr. PARtion seemed to be wisely ignoring the National Policy as one of their weapons of DEE's bill to the careful consideration of our readers. The subject is not of itself offence against the Government. It was thought by their friends that they would an interesting one, but it involves a principle of momentous importance. The Commissioner of Crown Lands undertook take up the Pacific railway scheme and make that the main plank of their platform. It afforded very fine opportunities of exaggerated statement, bristled with "millions," and was suggestive of "taxto review the decisions of, the courts and to pronounce judgment upon them. He But failure occurred in that thereby exposed the weakness of his case. 'ation." direction. The people did not respond. The Commons was not shaken. The Senate The Ontario Assembly is not the constitutionally appointed arena for legal discuswas confident. The petitions were a fiasco. sion. We have a Court of Appeal in this The leaders of the Opposition in both province and a Supreme Court of the Do-. Houses were forced to admit that a great part of their objections was removed minion, and therefore any controversy explanations, which they might have regarding judicial utterances on the floor erstood before they made the exaggerof the House is not only improper but ated statements that the explanations grossly impertinent, more especially when aisposed a particular case is vet sub judice. There snappe Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT in his criticism is no justification for interference with the MCLAREN and CALDWELL case under service to his party. He restored the, hatred of the National Policy with which his party is filled to the front place in these circumstances. Should the higher court decide that the Vice-Chancellor's decision and the previous decisions are correct in law and equity, the Legislature will be the party programme. Henceforth the country has no hope that the Opposition deluded into pronouncing that never to have been the law which its authorized will give any aid to the industrial develop-ment of the Dominion. Every man who has invested a dollar on the faith of the exponents, during more than a quarter of

fession made, and a better proposition be-fore it. Parliament will have any difficulty in preferring a plan of building the road which will not be quite so completely un-der Grand Trunk influence. That excel-lent corporation, which has had so much from this country, is already sufficiently powerful. People do not ordinarily persist in impor-tuning the Legislature when their cause of powerful. MARKET FEES AND TOLLS.

MR. Wood's measure with regard to narket fees proves to be a very harmless one after all. The organ was badly in formed when it assailed this journal for urging that fees and tolls should stand or fall together. Defective inspiration often leads organists astray, and the Globe is no exception to the general rule. Taking it for granted that Mr. Mowar's Government lepends upon the rural constituencies for support, our contemporary rashly entered into the arena as the champion of aggrieved farmers. Now our policy is wide as the poles asunder from the organ's. We protest, and always have protested, against setting class, against class, or prevince against province. Any legitimate griev against province. Any legitimate griev-ance established by the agriculturist will be as freely exposed by us as any other requiring public protest and redress. The market fees are unquestionably a vexatious exaction, although we should hardly take the precise ground occupied by the Provincial Treasurer. The cities and towns have the expense cast upon them of erecting buildings. They must make streets, the wear and tear of which by farmers' waggons is consider-able; why, then, should a man, simply because he is a farmer, be exempt from payment of his share in the civic expendi-

Mr. Woon talked about the paltry privilege of backing up a waggon under the open sky : is that all the farmer gets ? If were, would he resort to town at all The Treasurer seems to think that each waggon should be housed at the municipality's expense, and perhaps the stabling of his horses ought also to be defrayed out of the fee-fund. All that the municipaliof. That plank therefore ties ask is that they shall have a fair equivalent for the sacrifice they are called upon to make. Both the farmer and on Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S budget did ill citizen are dependent one upon the service to his party. He restored the other, and therefore justice demands a policy of give and take as between them. The tolls are a grievance of which both have a right to complain ; but the farmer is usually a resident of the municipality which imposes them for maintain, ing the roads. Now the highway ought to be paid for by the county, as the streets National Policy, in any industry protocted are in the towns : and, supposing that and made prosperous by that policy, must see in Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT a personal principle recognized, both fees and folls should disappear simultaneously.' But so long as the latter are maintained we insist enemy, and in the Opposition an organized conspiracy against his private interests. We feel very strongly, of course, that Sir RICHARD and his friends will totally fail. upon it that it is the height of injustice to abolish the former. As a matter of fact, moreover, the market fees are not paid by Nothing is more remarkable in the history of the National Policy than the total lack farmer, but by the consumer of his goods, so that in every way the urban suffers for the benefit of the rural citizen. of agitation among the people who are said to be "robbed" in all direc-The third clause of the bill effectually tions. Not a public protest has been made this session. Not a petition has been presented asking for the repeal of isposes of the organ's arguments, and affords some relief to the towns. The fees are still to be levied in cities and towns so that policy. The Finance Minister has ong as the counties maintain tolls upon the roads within a distance not yet fixed. Mr. 9 Woop ought not, had no deputations to wait on him protest-ingly. The lobbies have not been filled, in our opinion, to make any hard and fast limit. A limit which would be as the Opposition said they would be, with people seeking amendments. It is very remarkable that a policy so "revolution quite adequate for a small town could not "ary," as it was called, should have, in so short a time, become so thoroughly ac-cepted by the public. And when Sir be so for cities like, Hamilton, Toronto,) or ary," as it was called, should have, in so short a time, become so thoroughly ac-cepted by the public. And when Sir Richard Carweight restored the hard of that policy to the place from which some sensible men in his party wished it drop-ped, he signed and sealed the fate of fins party, and deliberately excluded it, for the future, from all hope of return to power.

Ontario interests. It is all very well urge that because the Local Governme grants \$8,000 per mile, it, having provided the money, will sway the direc-torate. On the contrary, it is the monopole which works the line, by means that will prove supreme. The *Globe* says that whether the connection east be made at Manilla on the Whitby line or at Coldat Manilla on the Whitby line or at Cold-water on the Midland makes no difference, because one of these lines will then be because one of these lines will then be hostile to the monopoly. Could either of them afford to be so? Suppose, for ex-ample, the Whitby and Port Perry rail-way blocked at one end, and at the mercy of the Grand Trunk at the other, what redress could if obtain? None whatever. The only alternative would be humiliat-ing submission or bankruptcy. Mean-while the North-Western and Northern, which feed the trade of Hamilton and Toronto, would be entirely left out in the Toronto, would be entirely left out in the cold. Trade, which the organ admits would naturally flow to one or other of these cities, would be systematically diverted to Montreal and the east, by th gigantic monopoly, which had guaranteed the bonds of a company intended to con-serve the interests of Western Ontario. 'It is not necessary to refer to the shuffling and duplicity which have charac-

the east, and the sacrifice entirely

terized this sinister stroke of perverted dexterity. Col. COMBERLAND and the ready. Hon. FRANK SMITH have fully exposed the trickery of which Western Ontario has been made the victim. The petition of the Hamilton Board of Trade fully exposes locality in London called Eaton Square. A report quickly spread that a Fenian plot had been discovered to blow up the whole dis-trict. The old tin-pot was only one of a the entire plot, and its course will be fol lowed in Toronto at the first opportunity At the Railway Committee yesterday, Mr PARDEE offered, as a compromise, to claim seats for five Government directors -- office number of extraordinarily manufactured in-fernal machines that were to be used to scatter broadcast death and destruction. A battalion of detectives and police were told off to investigate the diabolical scheme, when it was found the whole story arose from the finding of the much battared and males seckers of course. The expedient would be of no avail. It is not the Government but the Grand Trunk which will have the working of the line, and it never gives something for nothing. It is a gross outfinding of the much-battered and useless piece of tin. The incident affords a fair inrage upon this province that such a scheme should have been entertained for a mo ment by its Government. It is the de sight into the terrified feeling and sense of liberate purpose of its devisers to deprive Toronto, Hamilton, and the west of ad-vantages they had secured by wise co-operation; and it is to the last degree great metropolis. two greatest railways, the Grand Trunk and surprising that a journal avowedly the for Great Western, is engaging attention in Engof monopoly can support a bill which aims a deadly blow at the interests of a land. This time it is said the overtures are made by the shareholders of the GreatWestern, who province whose champion it ostentatiously

THE TRANSVAAL DISASTER.

affects to be.

THE fews which we publish this week ust sadden all who value the pres tige of the British army, and sympathize with its struggles under dishearter ing circumstances. It has been repeatedly pointed out that England cannot afford a small war. Almost aff the great disasters which have overtaken the Mother Country have been caused by miserable conflicts like this one with the Boers. In Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, the dark spots upon her military annals are all of the same character. The South African wars, which Sir BARTLE FRERE is busy in defending, have been neither creditabl in their inception nor glorious in their progress. During the last few years more in one military reputation destroyed, and now a general of great skill and promise has perished on the field with

six hundred of his men. Tho scene of this latest reverse is in Natal. Sweeping round the north and interests seeing that the Mother Country re pels all overtures towards establishing community of commercial interests between them."

and preemitous. At Laing

lic opinion may turn to the right or to the left. They have already once changed their railway policy since the general elections, and are quite capable of changing it back again. tion, and, knowing when to leave well enough alone, the prospects are overwhelming that if will be a long time before they forsake it. The new Alliance has, therefore, a hard task before it—a task before the fulfilment of which it may be expected to wreck itself. Mr. D. D. Hay, M. P. P. for North Perth.

ONTABIO LEGISLAT

Mr. FRASER hoped the House

no hesitation in voting down the a the drift of which was to make o

general Act had a special bearing incorporation, which it had not.

The amendment was lost on

YRAS.-MOSSFS: Baskerville, Macn ray.-3. NATS.-Messrs. Appleby. A wrey Ballantyne, Baster, Bishop, Bonh Broder, Caldwell, Calvin, Cascader Cook, Creighton, Crooks, Deroche, J ris, Field, Fraser, Freeman, Free (Huron), Gibson (Hamilton), Grahan Hardy, Hawley, Hay, Hunter, Jelty, law, Lauder, Livingston, Lyon, Mc Kim, McMahon, Mack, Meredith, M ler, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Mow Nedon, Pardee, Patterson, Parkh Peck, Richardson, Robinson (Cardy son (Kent), Roberison (Halton), Ba Springer, Striker, Tooley, Waters, W

The original motion was then on the following division :--

Jeroche, Dryan, Jeroche, Dryan, J. Gibson (Huron), L. Gibson (Huron), Hardy

Robinson (Cardwell), Farnee, Fa en (Halton), Ross, Sinclair, Si Vaters, Watterworth, Wells, ield, Wood, Young-56.

touse for copies of all con tween the Government and any

UNION SCHOOL SECTIO

Mr. BRODER moved for an or

persons, referring to the dissolvin School Section No. 91, in the

Matilda, and School Section No.

township of Williamsburg, and, al

ence to the confirmation or quashi

aw passed by the council of the t datilda on 3rd of September, A.D.

olving such union school section

Mr. FERRIS moved, "That th

of the Ontario Sault Ste Marie Ran pany, presented to the House on inst., be now read by the Clerk at and that the rules af the House be

and leave given by the petitioners a further petition of the Ontario Marie Railway Company, praying of incorporation ; and that the pet ing been received, a bill may be for

troduced, entitled 'An Act to inco Ontario Sault Ste Marie Railway C

He said that the Board of Trade

viding a proper connecting link wi ada Pacific Railway in order to se

tack Facine Kailway in order to see share for Ontario of the trade of t West. The Dominion Governmen made the concession, and the Legis now appealed to to give an act of tion to a company which would give ince an interest in the trade of West

est. Mr. MEREDITH said that is

desirable to press the motion, bec was a feeling in the western port

province that the scheme was not terests. He therefore raised the order that the bill should be first

the Committee on Standing Order After a good deal of discussion.

not settle the point of order, Mr. MEREDITH said he would

jections if the motion were

The House adjourned at midnigh

THE EXPORT OF CAT

and in a month or so shipping sp

at a premium. A MAIL reporter t among the cattle men on Monday

them expressed fears that the

ket would not prove so satisfactory as it did last, but the majority

satisfied with the prospect.

there are between 3,000 and 4.0

feed, getting themselves into co

their long journey, which will about the middle of May. Certa tions upon the admission of foreign exist at ports of entry in Great B

they will, it is believed, be removed lst of March, and the highway to we again opened to exporters. The will not only include cattle, but sh largely handled. Canadian mutt proved agreeable to the English pa the firms have agents in the con-chasing cattle for the model.

chasing cattle for the spring dri will not be brought to the byres, h fed at the place of purchase for at

months yet. In conversation with was learned that the supply did no demand for grades and such classes as are suitable for the markets

ocean, and it was argued that

farmers realized that it was more

to breed cattle and sheep than t

Mr. FERRIS agreed to this.

stand till Tuesday.

had sought to get some con

SAULT STE. MARIE RAIL

Springer, Striker, Tooley, W Wells, Widdifield, Wood, Y

YEAS. Messrs. Boulter

Creighton, French, Joffy, Ke Meredith, Merrick, Miller, M. ris, Parkhill, Peck, Richardsa NAYS, - Messes, Appleby, A Bailantyne, Baskerville, Inx field, Caldwell, Cascaden,

e Mahon, Macmaster, airn, Near, Neelon, P.

raham, Har

YEAS .- Messrs, Baskerville, Macm

livision :---

(Continued from Third Pa

told the members of the Legislature the other At the present moment land agents are day that when at home he farmed from one to busy in Canada endeavouring to get farmers two hundred acres of land. In the great rôle of Cincinnatus Mr. Hay is good. It is much to be regretted that the bad quality of the water on the Dawson route prevented him from settling in that region. No hard-handed agriculturist, like the member for North Path and others to pull up stakes and journey hence to Dakota. Of course the territory is described as a very paradise for settlers, but the following telegram of Feb. 25th to a New York paper does not endorse the statements of the truthful agents :-- "A despatch from Sioux Falls, Dakota, describes a fuel famine North Perth, could be expected to take up land in a territory where corkscrews and appolinaris water are necessary to the irrigation of a farm. as prevailing in that region to an alarming extent, although no death from freezing is yet reported. Telegraph poles have been cut down and used as fuel, the public schools are The second session of the fourth Parliament of the province of Ontario is expected closed, and business generally suspended. No trains have reached the city for three by many of the members to come to a close No trans have reached the city for three days; and owing to the severe drifts they are not expected for several days to come. Re-ports from all the smaller towns in the vicinity say that the people are undergoing on Friday next. If this expectation is well on Friday next. If this expectation is well founded, quite a number of more or less im-portant measures must be included in the annual slaughter of the innocents. But of course the member for North Perth wants to get back to the farm of which he spoke so feelingly the other day. Already the Canada thistles feel the first thrills of restored anima-tion and the budget meats for the summamuch suffering for lack of fuel, corn being the only kind to be had. At Parker, Dakota, part of the railroad track was taken up, and the ties were burned." People who have mind for such a state of things are welcome tion, and the burdock pants for the summer campaign against our Listowel Cincinnatus. to it, but we imagine there are very few in Canada who will be beguiled by the stories of It is going to be an early spring, and it is time that the shovel, the hoe, the corkscrew, plausible and interested parties in the face of actual facts. and other agricultural implements were got

By their wild and untruthful denunciations of what they are pleased to style feudalism in the North-West, Opposition orators and gunpowder was thrown away the other day writers have placed weapons at the disposal of those inimical to the settlement of that country. Not only have the United States papers availed themselves of the advantage thus given them, but the Irish journals have not missed the opportunity to say a bad word of Canada. The Dublin Freeman's Journal denounces the Scheme of assisted emigration to this country as "a Pacific railway job," put up for the purpose of enticing the Irish people "into a snare," against which it warns them. Our Dublin contemporary says that those who "leave Ireland on the strength of the State emigration scheme to Canada will. ountry. Not only have the United States the State emigration scheme to Canada will, it appears, be flying from one class of tyranny and hardship to become the victims of ten asecurity which recently prevailed in the times worse. Anything crueller than such a conspiracy there could not be." Of course this is all nonsense of the worst kind, but it will have the same effect as though it were

gospel truth. Canadian journals and mem-bers of Parliament primarily responsible for the circulation of such damaging statement are deserving of the severest cer The Seaforth Expositor has been interviewing a former resident of McKillop, Mr. Wm.

are reported as dissatisfied with the rate of progress of their line compared with the Grand Trunk. The London World hears that the Stock Exchange element has already in view a board of able and experienced rail-Rae (now of Fargo, Dakota), who is at present on a visit to his old friends. The report way men to replace the present directors, of which Sir Henry Tyler, the Grand Trunk of the interview does not lack a Grit bias. chairman, is to be the presiding genius. "As Sir Henry," the World says, "is never of the interview does not lack a trit bias, in spite of which, however, it makes for rather than against the present Government's railway policy. Mr. Rae is represented as admitting that the handing over of the work known to refuse a good offer, there is little doubt he will take the office ; and it will then be for him to show that there can be the on the Canada Pacific to a company is the best thing that could be done for our Northsaving of £200,000 a year between the two companies which he and his friends have so often alleged could easily be made." West Territory, but he is still too good an Oppositionist not to contend that the condi-Oppositionist not to contend that the contract tions of the bargain are such as to "work disastrously." We doubt very much if this Apropos of a deputation from the Yorkdisastrously." We doubt very much if this gentleman's change of allegiance qualifies him as a more reliable authority upon Canadian shire Chambers of Commerce waiting upon Lord Kimberley on the 3rd inst., relative to as a more remaine authority upon Canadian interests than the chosen representatives of the Canadian people. Our doubt is confirmed when we find him boasting that railway ex-tension is much more rapid in his new home the Canadian tariff, the London Globe very correctly says :--- "Some of the prominent public men of the Dominion have, during the ast few years, urged a closer union of comthan in Manitoba and the North-West. This mercial interests between the Colony and the Mother Country, and there can be no is the very inequality which the Canadian Government is endeavouring to remove, and upon that endeavour Mr. Rae and his friends doubt the Canadians would be only too pleased that the latter should have larger benefits under the tariff than foreigners. But upon that endeavour Mr. Rae and dis intends on both sides of the line are suspicionsly eager to throw cold water. Even the *Expositor* does not accept Mr. Rae's statements at their face value, but advises intending emigrants from this province to go where the old flag floats. Would that all our Reform contem-England has turned a deaf ear to all suggestions in the direction of an Imperial Customs Union with her Colonies and Dependencies. We cannot be surprised, then, if these go their own way and think only of their own oraries saw fit to give similar con

Prospects of the Spring T. Major-General Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, Those engaged in the cattle expo are confident that the coming prove a lucrative one, and that the C. B., C. M. G., K. C. S. I., who was killed at the disastrous battle of Spitzkop in the reatly increase in bulk. preparing for the

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

maturing obligations unprovided for ; and now it is claimed that every trouble would have melted away before the benign influence of a bountiful harvest. Will those who make the allegation be so good as to indicate in what way the accumulated bur-den was to be sustained under the doctrinaire system ?

It is notorious that had Mr. MACKENZIE remained in office the fiscal rate must have been increased to meet the growing liabilities of the Dominion. Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT's importunities in the London money market would soon have wearied out capitalists, with the result that, unlike the unjust judge, they would have shaken off the suitor. Indeed, during the campaign of 1878 the ex-Finance Minister foreshadowed a higher fiscal rate of duty. The trouble with him was that, being bound hard and fast to an economic theory unsuited to the country's circumstances, he would have done more harm than good by enhancing the rate. His party had satisfied itself, or had been taught to accept the doctrine without ention of the Minister. quiry, that it would be better for Canada to be without industries than with them. and that instead of feeding our own people, consuming our own products of the tield and mine, it was our duty to pay tribute to Brother JONATHAN. The farmer, the tradesman, and the artisan can now see and feel for themselves the difference between doctrinaire theory and practical patriotism. It is urged that the country fourished in years gone by under a lower ascal rate than that adopted by the late Government, which is like and the cosmopolitan truisms, irrelevant. The English and colonial free-trader cannot be made to see that a low tariff at one period, or in one country, may be quite high enough, when, under altered circumstances, it will prove quite inadequate either for revenue or national purposes. The destruction of Canadian industries was not caused by lowering our own duties, but by not raising them to meet altered exigencies. The moment it became evident that the superior protection, the bounties and drawbacks, invogue in the States were stiffing commercial enterprise in the Do-minion, it became the duty of the Government to interpose on their behalf. And it was precisely here that Sir Rachard CARTWRIGHT proved his incompetency. He could not discern the signs of the times. To him a policy sanctioned by its adoption in England—a policy admirably adapted to a country mainly manufactur-ing—must be assumed to be beneficial for a new land under circumstances totally demonstrates totally

desparate. Evidently until the economists are prepared to recognize the fact that differen circumstances and varying times require separate consideration and treatment, their so-called science will never rise above the social characterism. At this moment in hubbub about the coal-tax—one of the fay appeal to seize upon a real grievance for master purposes. Does anyone suppose that the price of fuel would have been any cheaper without the tax than with a far does not gain advert to the general Act was in the gase perpose and controlled by the superior. The the price of fuel would have been any the contrary, that the mombers. Now the general Act was the is admitted to the citate he has body of mombers. Now the general Act does not make contrary to public works and server and the server in the price of the superior of the server more constant take the broad ground that the price of the superior of the server more constant the server the sale the broad ground that have passed into the pockets of the superior. This moments. We do not gain advert to the fuel take the broad ground that the gase people are as to say unking this contained, and the server more constant take the broad ground that the gase people are as to to say unking the gase people are as to to say unking the sale into the pockets of the fuel annoogolists 1. The mass who have massed contained the tax that with a sale the province the sale and the while y line to be onthous the result." The Palmerston Telegraph professes to any nonopolists 1. The mass who have sary means of incorporating the salority into long as all remains as the fuel to the subality, the result of that to a right to company. The fuel that to a right to company. The sale the is the sale of the salority company the ingene the to a right to company. The sale is the sale of the the sale the reading that the margin of extention, and they that a stream are of the count of that to a right to company. The sale the is the sale of the the sale take the sale the to any company the undertaken to guarantee the tax the sale to the sale the sale take the sale to the sale take the tax the sale take the tax the sale tat evel of chariatanism. At this moment the

former, pointed out in a clear, practical way what the effect of the measure would be. He, at all events, knew what he was talking about, and did not hesitate to warn the Government of "the kettle of fish they were preparing for themselve All that we have urged regarding the absurd inadequacy of the tolls pro-vision, the difficulty of lumbering operations under the provisions of the bill, the inevitable waste of water, precious on streams like the Mississippi, were all borne out by the honourable

djudicated upon. 10 10 sent lat sizaiene Mr. MILLER, of Muskoka, himself a Re-

s directed to the merits of the meamember. In sure. In the first place, it will be fact, only ignorance and self-interest, such as promp ted Mr. CALDWELL's indelicate interposition, can be blind to the serious mischief in contemplation. We have to repeat once again that there are no general nterests involved in the case. It is simbe the chief object of the gentlemen ply a job perpetrated by a pliant Minister to serve an obsequious follower. The special aim of the measure is boldly avowed, o that Mr. Mowar's unctuous plead ral interests" and total "impartiality," ings about its general scope were insincere

corporate the Northern, North-Western,

and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

and the attention of western business men

and disingenuous in the extreme. The Ministerial organ has never dared to meet the question on its merits, because, with all its assurance and hollow plausibility, it sees clearly the utterly indefensible posindeavouring to secure the interests of the It prated yesterday Grand Trunk railway. In the next place, of "tactious opposition;" is it factious to condemn a measure which bears a lie on its face? Is it factious to denounce a, bill the list of names given is such as must strike the mind of Parliament and the public with a great deal of force. They are a which deliberately enunciates the principle strong guarantee of honesty of intention that improvements which the law declares firmness of purpose, experience, wealth and ability. They overtop all other combinations, and by sheer force of weight and numbers they extinguish to be a man's property have never been his property? What proprietary rights, we should like to ask, will be safe, if the Ontario Legislature, at the bidding of a partisan, can declare them to be worthless? rivalry. And in order to give a complete The Globe thinks the best way is to leave the timber men alone as much as possible; guarantee of the sincerity of the intention to protect western interests, the cities of foronto and Hamilton and the county of that is also our opinion, and therefore we protest against Mr. PARDEE's interference Simcoe are awarded three places on the directorate. The rival company gives the Grand we process against the state of a vour the uncle of a nephew who has a vote in the House. Trunk two places. Nothing can be more liberal than the terms and conditions offered The province has a right to improve streams or not, as it thinks fit ; but it has to other companies as to traffic arrangements and running powers, and at th no right to legislate away the property of any man without adequate compensation. Had the river and creeks in question been same time to continue the guarantee of western interests. No such arrangements, which are sometimes deceptive, can be ratified except at a general meeting available at all before the improvements the case would have been slightly different. But Mr. McLAREN absolutely created them for floatable purposes; the judges declared of the shareholders. The new company binds itself strictly to levy the usual tolls and offer equal facilities to all other railthe works to be his property; and no Legisla ways. Backed by so strong a list of ture without committing a monstrous act of usurpation and confiscation can denames, having such objects in view, and acting in so frank and open a manner, the prive him of them. Thank heaven, if we company in question will probably find no have no Legislative Council, we have a difficulty in obtaining the Act of incorpora-Supreme Court and a Governor-General. tion it seeks. We are told in the Globe that Mr. Contractor in a property of the second strength of the second sec

THE ORANGE BILL. EDGAR was particularly careful in ap-Ir is most upfortunate that Mr. Mer. plying for the new charter "to guard all interests impartially." The RICK's bill to incorporate the Orang is at least humorous. To give the Grand Trunk two places on the directorate. should have been considered entirely from a sectarian point of view. The Premier with the confessed control of four, and the has himself supported a similar measure. wobable control of six, out of nine directors, was certainly a most "impartial" proceeding. This kind of "impartiality" i and no doubt would do so now did he not stand in awe of the Commissioner of apt to degenerate into weakness. It often Public Works. The general Act was insaves trouble to yield, but when submis-

hit upon which would be fairly equitable THE SAULTSTE. MARIE RAILWAY. to all concerned. " The bill requires some ELSEWHERE we publish a synopsis of the mendments, yet it is actually a step in the right direction. bill to be introduced in Parliament to in-

r _____ THE RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES.

The people of this province have been so accustomed to hear that their interests are persistently sacrificed, that the shuffle noticed that the object of the promoters of of the cards in the interest of the Grand the bill is frankly stated. There is no de- Trunk railway must have somewhat stage ceptive pretence about the proposal. The gered them., The Ontario and Pacific nterests of Ontario are especially stated to Junction Railway Company was primarily intended to secure to Midland Ontario. who desire to be incorporated. Un. | Toronto, and the western section of the der the specious pretence of "gene- province, a fair proportion, share and share alike, of the traffic from the North-West. it would have been easy to secure or at. Before the Pacific railway, in its entirety, tempt to secure, the local interests of had ceased to be anything but a dream Western Ontario, as under that same and a half repudiated promise, the purpose specious plea some other gentlemen are of the Ontario and Pacific Junction Company, as it afterwards became, was to con serve and consolidate provincial interests. The lines cast and west of Toronto were to be guaranteed equal rights. This city was to have no advantage over Hamilton; and the west was not to be permitted to overreach the east. All that Western Ontario.

demanded, was that, whather the Saults when his friends come into power at Ottawa line alone should be constructed or the sould be protected the day !--vested interests will be Pacific line throughout, there might be protected. Those of his friends in power in some guarantee that Ontario would have this province show no disposition to protect fair play in the arrangements. Four lines entered into the compact-the Hamilton and North-Western, the Northern, the Whitby and Port Perry, and the Midland. Thus impartial justice was secured to the whole of the country from Port Hope westward. The charter for the Junction line was renewed with the cordial approva of all parties, when the nonopolists ap-peared upon the scene. Abaudoning the projected road, they set about something entirely different, and palpably inconsistent with the original scheme. Toronto and Hamilton interests were to be summarily thrown overboard, the line to Lake Nipis sing definitively abandoned, and a new route to the Sault devised, with terminus, not ou the Canada Central, o connecting, in other words, with the Cana lian Pacific, but at a point on the Midland or the Whitby railway which would serve or the Whitby railway which would serve as a feeder to the Grand Trunk, pass by, far in their rear, the western cities, and so secure the business logitimately belong-ing to Hamilton and. Toronto for the east. A great deal has been said lately about railway monopolies by the chief organ, and yet we find it now advocating what it cornet and dars motif down to be a great

cannot, and dare not, dony to be a gross outrage upon Western Ontario. Why should two Grand Trunk directors have should two Grand Trunk directors have been forced upon the Junction railway board, unless for the purpose of controlling a line which was projected for purely pro-vincial purposes, declared to be indepen-dent, and kept independent until Messrs. EDGAR and Cox were manipulated by the Grand Trunk authorities ? The Globe en-

nriles from the frontier, and still furthe from Newcastle, the base of operations. To the left of the Neck is Spitzkop, an eminence which Sir GEORGE COLLEY strove to hold against an overwhelming force of Boers. The mmunition gave out, and the brave Highlanders had no resource but stones and th bayonet against an enemy well ammuni-tioned and in force. It would appear that the smallness of the beleaguered force was ccasioned by the impossibility of keeping the troops together on an advance in a rugged and difficult country such as the map shows it to be. When the tidings of the junction of the forces under Woon and Colley arrived it seemed natural to uppose that the last disaster had been endured. Unhappily, another and more serious one has followed closely upon its els, and England must again bewail the loss of hundreds of her brave sons in a miserable war for which she is in no way

Neck the last engagement was fought, some

responsible. EDITORIAL NOTES.

West of Chicago whole communities ar suffering from want of coal. Their sufferings are of course all due to the Canadian N. P. if we may believe Sir Richard Cartwright an his Toronto organ.

Mr. Charlton, the changeable, says that this province show no disposition to protect vested interests against Mr. Pardee's spolia-THE settlers in the south-eastern portion of

Dakota are suffering from a fuel famine, the result of the prolonged snow blockade. To uch straits have they been driven that they have been compelled to cut down the telegraph poles, tear up the railroad ties, and sacrifice their stocks of corn for fuel. This is even worse than coal at eight dollars a ton.

A correspondent suggests that the Govern ment should supplement the remuneration of. our volunteers of all ranks, after fifteen or twenty years' faithful service, by a grant of lands. He feels certain that such a system of reward for long service would ensure the competency and permanency of the personnel of the force, without entailing ional burdens on the national treasury

The St. Capharines News (Reform) is of the opinion that at there are unquestionably too nany exemptions from daxation, and the result is burdens grievous to be borne on thos least able to bear them." Still, our St Catharines contemporary is an enthusiastic supporter of the Ministry against which, it implies the serious charge of permitting this rievance to exist.

Roman Catholic clergy by his alliance with Rochefort, Victor Hugo, and the French Socialist element, has found it necessary to give it to be understood that the object of his mission to France is to enlist the aid and sympathy of the whole French nation, and not of any one section thereof. It is a little unfortunate for Mr. Parnell that is a little unfortunate for our, ranged that simultaneously with this announcement the Paris Intransigeant, his friend Rochefort's paper, should plumply come out with the statement that "Mr. Parnell has come again to Paris for the purpose of extending his relations with that portion of the Republican press which upholds the cause of the Home Rulers." Now, whom is one to believe-Mr. Parnell's French intimate and ally abroad, or his unknown Irish friend and supporter who constitutes himself his champion and apologist at home ? As education increases so do suicides.

An old tin-pot containing a few grains of

with some other rubbish in that aristocratic

The proposed fusion of the interests of our

east that is the natural deduction to be derived from a table of statistics furnished by Professor Bertillon. British people are generally believed to be among the most melancholy of the populations of the earth, but, according to these statistics, they must find solace in grumbling, for the percentage of self-slaughter appears to be less in Great Britain than in the majority of European countries, or in the United States. The Danes seem to be the most prone to suicide, though why it is difficult to understand. The professor says that in

It is reported from Washington that the

When Mr. Thomas Hughes was vaunting the superiority of Tennessee over Canada

as a field for colonization, there were a few facts concerning his favourite State which he neglected to set forth. Within the last two years ten men have been lynched in Spring-field, Tenn., two of whom, it is now believed, were innocent of the crime with which they were charged. So shocking has become the condition of affairs that a member of the Legislature has made a speech showing what the mevitable result of such a condition of things must be, and calling upon the Govof things must be, and calling upon the Gov-ernor and all the powers of the State to arrest and punish the perpetrators. The Memphis Appeal frankly declares, in an editorial referring to this resolution, that Tennessee has acquired an infamous reputa-tion; the State is engaged in an effort to attract inmigration from the North and from Europe, and has many inducements to offer; but "Tennessee may advertise its attractions but "Tennessce may advertise its attractions and give away its lands in vain if the per-

petrators of this Springfield outrage are not detected, convicted, and executed." The United States has made such rapid

progress under a protective tariff that the objects of the new Free Trade Congressional jects of the new Free Trade Congressional Alliance, just organized at Washington, pro-mise to be very difficult of accomplishment. These objects are the same as those of the Cobden Club, but the alliance propose to push them in a more aggressive spirit. It is in-tended in the first place to endeavour for unite in a solid party the advocates in Con-gress of a purely revenue tariff, who shall vote as a single body on all subjects affecting the tariff, affit shall maintain an agitation throughout the country. In the second place, it is proposed by means of speeches, public meetings, pamphlets, and letters to educate the people to a sense of the wrongs of pro-tection and the rights of free trade. Pro-gressive in everything else, Americans are conservative in one thing. By hard experi-ence they have learnt the value of protec-

MR. PARNELL having got himself into Transvaal the other day, was one of the most promising officers of his rank in the British army. He was the third son of Commander the Hon. George Francis Pomeroy-Colley of the Hon. George Planets 1 bullin, a brother of Ferney, in the county of Dublin, a brother of the fifth and an uncle of the sixth and prethe fifth and an uncle of the sixth and pre-sent Viscount Harberton of Kidare, in Ire-land. His grandmother, Mary Colley, the wife of the first Viscount Harberton, was a great-grandaunt of the first Duke of Welling-ton, and through this connection it was that about fifty years ago the father of General Colley added to his paternal name of Pomeroy the name of Colley. Sir George Pomeroy-Colley was born in 1835 and has consectiently Colley was born in 1835, and has consequently the army early in life, and served for a con-siderable time in India with the Second Regiment or Queen's Royals, of which he was Major when, in April, 1874, he was promoted to a colonelcy. He became a Major-General last year, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, which gave him his title as Sir George Pomeroy-Colley. He was one of the special friends of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is understood to At have declined the command in the Transvaal mainly from a wish not to interfere with the opportunity thereby given to Sir George. The London journals delighted in styling him the English Von Moltke, but in view of his management of the campaign in which he has now laid down his life, the nickname thus bestowed was, to say the least, a very doubtcompliment to the great German commander. In course of time, perhaps, English generals and English war authorities will fearn the lesson that with equal weapons and under the conditions of modern warfare, it can no longer be said, as the ancient schoolboy rhyme used to run :--Three skinny Frenchmen, two Portuguese, One jolly Englishman can lick all these."

Congressional committee on epidemic diseases

have reported favourably the bill authorizing

the appointment of a commission to enquire

into the adulteration of food in the United

to breed cattle and sneep than a grain, the supply from Canada equal in quality that bred in t Shippers claim that they are pa that leave a large margin of profit ducers, and cannot understand wh not go more extensively into cat and increase the resources of the Toronto is the headquarters of the Ontario, and all the shipments this be from Montreal, by the Dominio and Temperley lines of steamships ANSWERS TO CORRESPOND A DIRTY FARMER. -- I have a hor

een troubled with a bone spav ne vear. I tried blister. Wh one year. I tried blister. would you advise, and how and apply ? Would light work interf cure ?-Answer : Have your hors fired and blistered by a competent

S. W., Clarendon.-I have a ma with a sort of blue lice which sad her. In fact there are thousands keeping her in great agony. kind enough to prescribe a rem would be advisable mare clipped, and use a small of mercurial ointment. Apply a ve a time, and only over a small ext

VEGETINE is now prescribed i Scroula, and other diseases of the many of the best physicians, owing success in curing all diseases of the

Bristol's Sarsaparilla in conjunction with the PILLS sick may rely upon it, where used as directed on the cover, no di resist the combined searching a powers of these two GREAT REA

Ayer's Ague Cure is the only i existence which may be conside solute antidote for fever and kindred diseases. It not only mediate relief, but it eradicates the poison which produces the disea leaving any enervating or injurio is the case with many of the ague advertised.

"Tis sweet to court, but oh ! ho To court a girl and then not ge and speaking of bitters reminds n dock Blood Bitters is the most Bitters is the most popular of any medicine in the etens the stomach, and it disposition by tranquilizing the makes pure blood and cleans all tions, jogging every organ to a hear acting at once upon the Stor Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys, and tonic in the world. Sample Regular size, \$1.

States. The statements of the chemists called in by the committee reveal a terrible state of affairs in connection with the food supply of that country. Sugar, syrups, vine gar, pickles, canned vegetables, meats, and fruits, cream of tartar, confectionery, baking powders—these and scores of other articles of daily household use are reported as commonly

adulterated, always to a dishonest and some times to a dangerous degree. A New York paper thinks that in future careful people

paper thinks that in future careful people must abstain from eating anything but corn bread and eggs. Well, there are eggs and eggs. There are also eggs which can be atil-ized only at political meetings. But, though one were to grasp the secret of Dr. Tanner, and to abstain from eating altogether, one would still be in danger of being poisoned by one's ababardasher or thinks. one's haberdasher or tailor. One chemist, after reciting a long list of dietary horrors,

says :--"I have had large experience in the analy-"I have had large experience in the analy-sis of coloured poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms in Chicago. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed fo other parties. In one case a child nearly die

from wearing coloured stockings." It is admitted that the evil exists in Canada as well as in the United States, though not to so great an extent. The moral aspect of the case is rendered all the more repulsive by the reflection that these goods are vended, if not prepared, by wealthy and respected mem-bers of society, who hold high their heads in all the walks of life. If sumptuary legisla-tion is justifiable in connection with the liquor traffic, it is none the less desirable in the cases referred to. If our boasted civili-zation progresses at such a rate in this direc-tion, we may soon sigh for a return to the first principles of that olden time when "wild in woods the naked savage ran," in headthful independence of middlemen and drugs. from wearing coloured stockings.