# The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878. BUNCOMBE DISCUSSION OF SERIOUS QUESTION.

THE leading organ of the Government in this city discusses the trade question in the same spirit in which it has always been accustomed to "pitch in." Make a point right or wrong ; twist and turn and torture; raise a dust so that the rout of the Party in the field of argument may be concealed; such seem the guiding stars of the journalistic rhetoricians who grow frantic at the prospect that anything should be done for body rich. Canada. Yesterday the Globe took up its parable on the trade question, and its style of replying to Sir John Macdon- cease. Why, one cannot take up a paper ALD at the Amphitheatre is founded on the belief, not uncommon, that when one has a had course the column that the column that when one has a had course the column that the column has a bad cause the only thing that can bear him through is effrontery. Sir John Macdonald's statement that there John Macdonald's statement that there have been more insolvencies in Canada turer, and pointing out that owing to superiority in quality and cheapness, the than in the United States is said to be than in the United States is said to be Americans are beating the English in untrue. Yet if the writer is posted he the Australian market. The American must know that when failures were fol- Manufacturer, of July 19th, dwells with lowing each other like successive claps pride on the fact that in Europe, Asia, of thunder in proportion to the population, we had more failures in Canada, until on the eve of the passing of a bill which would have seriously interfered with people going into bankruptcy, and there was a rush to assign. Yet even with the unnatural addition thus brought about, the odds would be We are also told that it is not true that there is less depression and more hope for the future in the United States than in Canada. The only thing to do with such a statement is to characterize it as it deserves. In the States people are not hopeless, for know that as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow so surely will prosperity and confidence return. We in Canada have little ground for hope. If things go on as at present, neither a good harvest, nor a succession of good harvests, will restore prosperity. People choose, dishonestly or ignorantly, to forget that we have no such causes for de-United States, because thence the stapression as the States. We have not tistics are more to hand. Previous to ne legacies of a great civil war. We have not the pale remorse of a period of inflation and unexampled luxury and is the fairness of the comparison between Canada and the States from the point of view of those who contend that our fiscal system is on as sound a basis for the development of our wealth as theirs? The comparison is fair, and just, and cogent, and conclusive, when it is made to show how, notwithstanding their difficulties, Protection has enabled them to bear the load of an enormous debt, to swell revenue, to progress in all that adds to the comfort and dignity of

It is not true, we are told, that many Canadians are now leaving for the States. At this moment the exodus word now emphasized, and what becomes of the truth of the proposition? Thousands irs illustrate the truth of statistics which are at the command of the Globe and which show that the bone and sinew and bounding blood of the country its youth—are going across the line.
It is not true that Canadians have no confidence in the future of their coun-"try." No, indeed, it is not true. The men who on Tuesday night spoke from the platform in the Amphitheatre show-ed that they had the fullest confidence in the future of the Dominion. But those who, like the Globe, declare we cannot act as we must act if we are ever to become a nation—those are the persons who have no confidence in the future of Canada. The manufacturers have no confidence in its future if the present state of things be continued. Mr. Hay, the chairman of the meeting, has declared that he could not continue his business under present conditions. When he and brother manufacturers speak in this way, one answer never fails to be made, in ignorance and not in dishonesty, let us hope, namely, that he and others have made money here. Yes, but when did they make They made money during the reciprocity treaty. They made money in the years following the lapse of the reciprocity treaty up to 1873, when the results of the war in the States were equivalent to a protection to Canadian industries. One would think it was a pleasure to Mr. HAY, Messrs. GURNEY and others to leave life-long friends: to cry out for Protection: to bemoan existing circumstances; when in truth and in fact they have no reason, and are without cause of complaint. And where will Canadian workingmen and children be when, one by one, city after city, town after town, village after village, has shrunk and gone on the way to smaller things, if not to de-Where will the farmer and his market be? Why in Canada we have already ruins complete enough if not very venerable. A visitor to the village of Indiana, in Haldimand, where there was once every sign of prosperity and for hope, may see what if the present policy is maintained.

THE Globe, in trying to distort the another? Now we have often explained stead of requiring that there should be a general rise in the tariff, may rather necesstances. What is needed is a re-adjustment of the tariff in accordance with the Protectionist principle of fostering purchasing power of the country has to, but a reduction in, the burden of taxation. Nor does the gain of the country stop here. If a superior article is produced and sold for less money, the gain would of course be still more. effect of the tariff of 1842 in the United States was to lower the price of American bar iron from \$85 to \$75 per ton; English bar iron from \$70 \$57; Swedish from \$90 to \$77; American blistered steel from \$115 to \$95. Cotton osnaburgs fell from eight to ten cents per yard to 6½c. and 7½c.; 4 brown shirtings from 64c. and 84c. to 44 and  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; Domestic prints from 12\frac{1}{2}c. and 18c. to  $8\frac{1}{2}c$ . and  $12\frac{1}{2}c$ . Meanwhile the revenue went up from \$19,919,492 in 7841 to \$29,236,357 in 1844. Mr. CHARLTON puts the truth well in his

1824; British manufactures crushed out all efforts to establish factories in the 'all efforts to establish factories in the Republic; but the imposition of 25 per cent duty on foreign cottons had the effect, in a few years, not only of building up manufactories, but led to the production of an article, better in quality and lower in price than the Americans received from British manufactories before their own industries were established. In 1860 the United were established. In 1860 the United States were exporters of cottons, exporting nearly 10 per cent. of "whole amount manufactured. The same way with iron." "Is that," asks the Globe, "the policy which is to make everybody rich? the policy not which will make every-body rich, but make everybody that is ndustrious and skilful better off. We know no policy which can make every-

It is admitted by the Globe that the States are beating England in her own markets. But we are told this will without having evidence how wide and and South America the American horsecar fetches a higher price and is universally preferred to those of other manufacture. "The proprietor of a shop American cars were placed on the road of the Bombay Tramway Company the same number of English cars were introduced. Six months sufficed to prove the dearer American cars to be the most economical, and since then American cars have been used exclusively." And because Sir John MACDONALD points out such facts, the Annexationists and their friends ask him is he loval? The bearing of all this on the point of taxation itself, though indirect, is obvious and conclusive, while it directly shows the progress under protection of American manufactures, and how wealth is being brought into the We have constantly to refer to the

1871 the duty on pig iron brought into the United States was \$9 extravagance. How is it, then, that to \$7 per ton. Who gained by the redepression is so great with us? Where duction? The consumer, a Free Trader will cry. Not at all. It was the producer. The price of pig iron in the American market continued the same. About \$400,000 was thus lost to the Treasury. The reason of all this is very simple. The production of pig iron had been developed in the States, and when people export a given article to a country where the production of that article bas been brought to healthy Bureau of Statistics, the price of salt in thither may be stopped. But omit the the American market remained unaffected. The history of the production pestered any more with his nonsensical of American salt since the great Their Act of 1862 is full of instruction. mportation of salt into the States for was 14,000,000 bushels, yielding \$214,000 revenue. This was der the "revenue-reform" tariff. In 1871, under the highest rate of duty, the importation did not exceed 9,000,000 bushels, but instead of \$214,000 the revenue yielded was \$1,176,587. The quantity was 5,000,000 bushels less than the importation under the "rev-"enue-reform" tariff—the tariff the MILLSES and CARTWRIGHTS would have contemplated with rapture—but \$900, 000 more revenue was obtained. Did the consumer pay? Mr. FIELD, speaking ten years afterwards, pointed to the fact that the price of salt was less than What had taken place under in 1860. the high duty? The production of salt in the United States was more than to Mr. Samuel Platt. We were unable was unable to supply the markets of the seaboard with a single bushel, but in

> salt was sold in New York city. We might enumerate like facts from other industries How all this hears on the condition of labour, on that of the farmer and the mechanic, and, in a word, on the condition of the country at large, must be plain to the most ordinary capacity. The farmer has a near-by market. He has not to send his products to great distances. He gets his merchandise cheaper, and a better article as well. When we import manufactures we import food, food being one of the largest items in the cost of manufactures. the food be consumed at home, and the farmer will not have to go to the end of the world in search of a market : the demand for labour will keep our young men in Canada and increas impossible now, our population; while the wealth of a noble country will be indefinitely developed.

A WORD FROM THE OTHER SIDE. It is a lamentable fact that born Canadians to the number of nearly one-sixth many another village will be brought to the present population of this country, or 660,000 persons, are now permanently National Policy, asks how are we to settled in the United States. The numprotect one industry and not protect ber was 460,000 in 1870 : the American authorities claim that it has increased that protection to native industries, in- 200,000 in the past eight years. In fact if all the Canadian born people in the sitate a lowering of the tariff in some in- States could be repatriated to-day they to stop here. What claim he has upon tends furthest west? And another quesaltered circumstances, and inspired by have spent \$1,050,000 in securing 35,our industries. It is quite clear that if 000 immigrants from Europe. Suppos- has he ever filled any public posia higher duty on any given class of goods is followed by a fall in the price cost of catching and bringing him here, of such goods, and the revenue from imports is meanwhile swelled because the purchasing power of the country has immigrant is worth \$1,000, as American tariff is equivalent not to an accession to, but a reduction in the burden of and we have lost that sum, which is four times our national debt, and which would suffice to build at least six railways to the Pacific. If we count the children of these exiles, i. e. their increase in their adopted country, the Union, our loss

would be made more appalling.

A Canadian who with five and twenty housand of his countrymen is living in the State of Illinois, has written a remarkably able letter to a gentleman in Mont-real, which is published in La Minerve, on the present and future of Canada. After referring to the large and increasing emigration from Canada to the States

"What is the cause of it? There must be and there is a reason for it. I believe that the evils that afflict the Dominion arise speech on the 29th February, 1876, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, (Hansard, p. 313.) "Look at the progress "of the cotton trade in that country the United States] previous to the tal revision of the tariff to give ample pro-

s crushed out imposed under a wise and well-adjusted thories in the stories in the stories in the stories of your own; those imposed under your pre-

After elaborating over this point by quoting statistics which are already well known to our readers, the writer goes

"No country up to the present has pros-pered on a single industry, and Canada can-not prosper by agriculture only. Her ag-ricultural interests require a home market. That is what they have not now and what That is what they have not now and what they will never see, if you do not encourage home industries which make or constitute a home market. If you are all farmers, who is to buy? \* \* In proportion as the farming prosperity of other countries increases, the habitant who has to cross the Atlantic to get a market for the products of his farm and there to compete with almost the whole civilized world, will find the British markets so glutted with grain and cereals that by and bye farming in Canada will become unprofitable. What will he do then without home consumption? Without manufactures to encourage immi-Without manufactures to encourage immi-gration and keep the working classes will cripple him; and a few such set-backs ruin him. If the farmer can sell only half his produce at home, he can afford to risk the exportation of the other half without running the risk of com-plete ruin; but with no home market, ruin s bound to come in the long run. In Canada you have magnificent waterpower; you have coal, iron, and an in acture. "The proprietor of a shop which has sent ears to Europe, Asia, South America, and the isles of the sea, says that when the first dozen of

> prosperity.' In conclusion, the writer says: 'issue in your coming elections is Protection or Free Trade. What have you profited by Free Trade in the last With wise Government, truly National Policy, you will build up a great empire; without them, a vast solitude, a waste place."

### A SILLY DODGE. WE find the following in the Brantford Expositor:

HOW IT'S DONE " For ways that are dark commend us to the leaders and press of the Tory party. The following from the Buffalo Herald, explains how material is manufactured to suit the India rubber policy of the Protec-

tionists. It says:—
"'Some unknown individual in Clifford, Canada, has sent us for publicity an
article on Protection for that country. In his private letter to us, he says very conlished as an editorial. That done, it is to be copied into the different Conservative journals for the purpose of making the electors of Welland and other counties believe there is nothing like Protection and that the prosperity of the United States owing to a strictly protective tariff. A copied article like the one I send you will maturity, the people so exporting pay the duty. Again, a large reduction was Bunting, coming as it does from an Amerithe duty. Again, a large reduction was made on the 1st of August, 1872, in the duty on salt entering the United States; yet, as may be seen by the report of the nature from this Canadian fraud; and, whoever he is, we would distinctly wish him to know that it is not our desire to be

> Beyond doubt this is a silly dodge of some sharp Welland Reformer. It bears on its face evidence of its being a stupid on its face evidence of its being a stupid concoction. *Imprimis*, it is scarcely possible that anybody would write to the Buffalo *Herald* making such a request; certainly nobody who knows anything of the manner in which newspapers are conducted. Again "Clifford" is not in Welland. Thirdly there is no such paper, daily or otherwise, as the Buffalo

# EAST TORONTO.

At a small hole-and-corner meeting a little knot of people who call themselves seemly and scarcely decorous. Reformers have nominated Mr. EDWARD GALLEY as Grit candidate in opposition doubled in a decade. Before the Tariff to give a report of the proceedings of Act of 1861, the American manufacturer | these dark lantern gentlemen, inasmuch | ried it to that line. No fault can be as they deemed it necessary to their found with the determination to make cause to eject our reporter from their 1871 over 2,000,000 bushels of domestic ever, favours us with a report. A Dr. King, a resident of the Centre Division, acted as chairman, and Mr. ROBERT Toronto, acted as sponsor for the Grit nominee. As for the other gentlemen who were present, we do not desire it to be considered as in the least disrespectwhat antiquated friend Mr. WILLIAM way. That, however, may be our misof others who never make the slighest

impress upon affairs. It would not be easy to fancy anything more farcical than this miserable attempt of a few outsiders and nonentities to foist a Grit candidate upon East Toronto. The manner of the arbitrators does not go directly to thing is enough to damn it from the start. We are sure Mr. Platt will be a little surprised as well as greatly pleased to find that his opponent is Mr. Edward described as the head waters of that GALLEY. We have no doubt that a good many of the electors of East Toronto now asking themselves who Mr. EDWARD GALLEY is. We regret we may, nay must, become a question, cannot enlighten them much. He is a where is the head of Lake St. Joseph. cannot enlighten them much. He is a contractor and-well, we fear we have Is it at that part of the water which exwould equal in number the population of the electors of East Toronto remains to the Maritime Provinces. Since 1874 we be shown. Doubtless we shall have this interesting bit of information from the point of that water? We are here deal-Grit organs. Never, to our knowledge, never been associated with those railwelfare. We had heard Ald. HUGHE spoken of; we have reason to believe that Mr. Austin, President of the Dominion Bank, was hard pressed to be the Party's candidate; we know of other men having been approached. It looks as though Mr. GALLEY was the last resort; and we can only wonder that he has allowed himself to be made a cat's-paw of. If not a vain man he should retire from a contest which will only serve to show his amazing weakness in contrast to Mr. PLATT's great strength. His nomination is the purest

tion,

# WORKINGMEN'S MEETINGS.

It is absurd to argue, as one of the Grit speakers did in the Amphitheatre the

of the distinguished Liberal member for the distinguished Liberal member for Bristol, Mr. Morley, as chairman, and, in nearly all workingmen's movements in England the aid of prominent men in other walks of life, who sympathize with the object in view, is heartily welcomed. Meetings of workingmen may consider themselves for the time being in the position of hearing arguments on both sides; a jury, hearing arguments on both sides; but in England they have never encour-aged any hard and fast rule which would exclude their hearing on either side advo-cates taken from other ranks than their own. The Grit clique need not cry out before they are hurt; we dare warrant them that the Amphitheatre meetings will thing to say abundant opportunity for saying it, with a good margin left for such eloquence as we may be favoured with from other quarters.

### THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

No clearer statement of the results eached by the Congress of Berlin could be made than that given by Earl BEA-CONSFIELD in the House of Lords. The great interest attaching to this important speech induces us to publish it entire to-day. Those who have not had an opportunity of reading the Treaty itself will find in this speech not only a very clear exposition of its principal features out a running defence of the conduct of the British plenipotentiaries.

THE AWARD ON THE BOUND ARIES OF ONTARIO.

THE arbitrators appointed to deternine the boundaries of Ontario, on the north and the west, have got through their task with almost magical celerity. In less time than is usually spent in trying a case of crim. con., three arbirators have come to a decision on a case which one public man is said to have spent eighteen months in mastering, after the evidence had been carefully collected for his perusal; which depends upon a mass of evidence nearly as great as was piled up by Commissioners who had the Acadian boundary in hand during a period of seven years, and which it has hitherto been thought no decision on the western boundary has Grit one could master in less than a month, all the appearance of a compromise. though he should give his nights, as well as his days, to the effort. For such unlooked-for expedition there is, of course, but one explanation—for we must the idea which some are disposed to entertain of a pre-arranged decision—and that is that the evidence must have been in the hands of the arbitrators for considerable time before they entered officially on their duties. We can understand that it might have been very nconvenient for Sir Edward Thornton o spend a month at Ottawa, though he may have found it possible to give some time to the subject before he left Washington. The arbitrators merely met to hear the arguments of counsel. No doubt these arguments were upon have decided a case of such great im-

portance, involving the title to untold millions of acres of land—for it must be remembered that Ontario claimed all the way to the Rocky Mountains-without knowing mere about the evidence than they could learn from the speeches of counsel. A separate study of the case, by each arbitrator, before they met to compare notes, is, we venture to say, a wholly novel mode of procedure. And yet, unless the arbitrators pursued this method, they must have depended entirely upon the arguments of opposing counsel. The haste that has been shown is un-The reason for extending the boundary of Ontario to the south shore of

James' Bay may presumably be found in the fact that several commissions issued by the British Government carthat water the starting point. This little conclave. The Grit organ, how- part of the line, starting east of the 80th meridian, will include nearly the whole southern shore of the bay, and on the west side will turn the cor-JAFFRAY, Purveyor-General for the Party, and a resident also of Centre River. One object of the Commissioners evidently has been to find, as far as possible, a natural boundary; and with this view they have followed the tortuous course of the Albany to what is assumed ful to them, if we say that to be its source, Lake St. for the most part we do not Joseph, over a distance of twelve know who they are. Except our some- or thirteen degrees of longitude. In point of fact very little is known of HENDERSON and the rubicund RITCHIE | this country; and we would not underwe never heard of them before in muni- take to bet that the Albany has a course so long as given. The position of Lake
St. Joseph, we venture to say, has never ought to be more profitably employed. cipal or other politics or in any other so long as given. The position of Lake fortune, not their fault. They may be been determined; but this is a point of fortune, not their fault. They may be very worthy people, but so are thousands of others who power make the slighest which the official map used by the Comliquor which but feeds the unhealthy missioners was compiled were necessarily made from hearsay; there never appetite. Men are frequently in the having been any surveys on the greater part of the line. After leaving Lake St. Joseph, the line decided on by the

are unable to do so. the map showed to be the head of English voluntary isolation from river. By this means some possible uncertainty is avoided. But there is room for some future dispute even here. It disease being enabled to where is the easterly end Lake Seul? Is it the most easterly ing in the dark with vast distances of is of opinion that the primitive treatment which scarcely anything is known. English river has apparently a course over should be laid aside for this correction. ome ten degrees of longitude; but has it really so long a course? From the east end of Lake Seul, the line is to run manner as by Dr. Moore. He admits hrough the middle of the lake and of English River, to the intersection of "a ally drunk, but argues that they should true meridianal line drawn northerly be discharged when sober unless they from the international monument can be detained for a period long enough to mark the most northwesterly angle of the Lake promptly discharged "habitual" would of the Woods;" unless this be compelled in many cases to make an "of the Woods;" unless this be compelled in many cases to make an meridian line shall prove to be west of effort to sustain existence; being the point of junction of the two rivers, in which case the northern boundary line of Ontario is to continue down the middle of English River to the point where it enters Winnipeg River, and then go due west till it strikes the above meridianal line, which it is to follow to

We do not now raise the question whether either Ontario or the Dominion has any well-founded ground of com-

aries, the northern was by far the less important. Ontario has got full measure on that side, and been cut short, on the west, at the north-west angle of is evident, rests rather on acts of the Imperial Government than on priority of occupation. To make this clear, it will be necessary to say that the Dominion claimed that the western boundary was a line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi. This contention arose out of the construction of the Quebec Act, which, after taking the ancient boundary line to that point of junction, carried it "northward" to the Hudson's Bay territory. But, Ontario contended, northward does not here mean due north, and in this she was undoubtedly right, for a proclamation issued almost immediately after the passing of the Quebec Act, carried the line from the junction of these two rivers along the eastern bank of the Mississippi to its course, and this description was repeated in a commission to Governor CARLETON.
When we get to the head of the Mississippi we are still a considerable distance south of the boundary line between the States and Canada, and the question is where a meridian drawn from this head water would strike. It would certainly go west of the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, and it follows that Ontario has failed to obtain what she claimed on the strength of the official

priority of settlement by the French when they were masters of Canada. It s true that writers on International law lay it down as a rule that a nation taking possession of the shores of a country, as England did those of Hudson Bay, have a right to penetrate into the interior as far as the rivers extend; but, in addition to the fact that she more than once combatted this principle, England did not exercise this right supposing it to be a right-to occupy interior, but allowed the French t forestal them. The French were the first explorers, and in some sort occupiers, of the whole country west of Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and Ontario claimed to fall heir to the former dominion Ontario claimed to We are not surprised that this claim was not allowed. remains to be seen whether she has succeeded on the other ground on which she rested a less extensive claim—the right to extend as far west as the source of with a view to aiding Mr. Bunting's electo extend as far west as the source of the Mississippi. To us, we confess, the

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS. THE question, What is an habitual drunkard? would be answered by differreject as unworthy of the arbitrators ent individuals, we suppose, according to, as SAM WELLER phrases it, the 'taste and fancy" of the person interrogated. In the English army, we believe, a soldier who has been arraigned | titious means to secure his election. before the commanding officer for drunkenness four times in twelve months is DEATH OF THE APOSTOLIC liable to be tried by court-martial for 'habitual" drunkenness. It is assumed that a man who is known to have been roy, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada. intoxicated four times in a year has pro- which occurred at St. John's, Nfld., on bably been drunk on a number of occa- Sunday night, will be received by all classes the evidence; but it is difficult to sions when he escaped detection. He is, in this country with profound regret. His and likely to continue so so long as he is within the reach of alcoholic influences. Habitual drunkards may be looked upon as a kind of lunatics, meriting compulsory seclusion from the world for a longer of shorter period. But legislators are not prepared for this step. It is found necessary, indeed, to place under re-straint those who walk the streets in an intoxicated state. But the tippler who drinks himself into a condition of simple incapability is not detained, he can pay a fine, much longer than the time needful to sleep off the effect of his potations. But there are tipplers other than those who stagger about the streets, or revel in the gutters. These are the persons, women as well as men—"genteel" as well as vulgar—who privately tipple in their own houses or elsewhere. How this mania for drinking grows is, unfortunately, well known in many once happy The taste is acquired mi more readily than it is eradicated, and the danger may not be perceived till the victim is lost. It is pitiable to see in this sure descent women who have been good mothers, and who, to a certain point, have well fulfilled the duties of Never what is called "drunk, they are always in a maudlin condition. For a long period they may have been able to conceal their weakness, and have taken their gradually increasing sips in dangerous secrecy. But they ultimately lose the long-guarded self-respect, and surrender the bottle, slowly, it may be, but surely destroying their bodies and Often they are able at intervals to fess their course is wrong, but that they are impelled by an insatiable thirst for

same pitiable plight-men who would give worlds to free themselves from the thraldom of drink, but declare that they To people in these unhappy plights CAMERON, a member of the Imperial House of Commons, presents himself with a provision of habitual tipplers who wish to eradicate what many medical men assert to be themselves in licensed, inspected and properly controlled retreats where they will be subject to salutary discipline and healthy influences, and without temptations to indulge their old weakness. Dr. Moore, an Irish gaol physician of habitual drunkards is a mistake, and This theory has been advanced before the necessity of locking up those actuto afford hope of reclamation. deprived of the comforts of the prison for life in gaol, though a privation, must be more comfortable than the conditions many of these unfortunates have to endure outside. Moore thinks that if detained at all the incorrigible should be kept under prison the international boundary. All this is discipline and compulsory temperance for at least three months sufficiently simple on paper; we trust ance for at least and it may prove equally so on the ground, along the whole distance of this extendeven then a certificate of fitness for discharge should fitness from the governor, doctor. When set at required chaplain, and doctor. liberty it should be somewhat in the the new four per cent. loan, which is being

If they earned in prison more than was needed for their maintenance, the balance should be reserved for the time tentiaries or retreats during the period for which they are committed, but would have them liable to arrest if found at large before being properly discharged.

These ideas with respect to the

essentials of effectually with habitual intemperance are thus very similar to those of Dr. Cameron. Each proceeds on the principle that there is no cure without complete withdrawal from temptation for a period long enough to remove the morbid appetite, which may have been the growth of years. Punishment has failed most completely. Incorrigibles are committed and re-committed, time after time; falling lower and lower till death at last claims them. There are cases, however, where the voluntary principle of restraint Dr. Cameron proposes to legalize would prove inoperative, because very desirable tenants of the proposed "retreats" would decline to deprive themselves of the one thing for which they live, and through which they will surely die. It may seem an extreme step to enable the habitual drunkard's family or next of kin to be empowered to sign away his liberty, but if compulsory withdrawal from alcoholic influences is the only hope of cure, we Acts of the Imperial Government.

The further claim of Ontario to extend to the Rocky Mountains rested on the Theorem in the case of persons lower enforce in the case of persons lower down in the social scale. People in good circumstances will always manage to keep a plentiful supply of their to keep a plentiful supply of favourite drink conveniently have and so long as they can readily do this they are not at all likely to quit their intemperate practices. If such people are to be saved from themselves at all 1878. There is "a new issue they must be saved in spite of them-

### THE HEIGHT OF MEANNESS. We commented elsewhere upon a para-

graph, said by the Brantford Expositor to have appeared in the Buffalo Herald. to have appeared in the Buffalo Herald. readily to Glasgow people. So, also, It had reference to letters said to have Brown, though he could not make a been received by the editor of the Herald from a person in "Clifford," Canada, asking him to insert an article on Protection which was to be used by the Conservative tion for Welland. The whole thing was evidently a piece of miserable Grit concoction. We pointed out Grit concoction. We pointed out at the time that there is no such place in Canada as Clifford, and no such paper in Buffalo as the *Herald*; and yet some days after our exposition of the fraud the metropolitan organ of the Grit Party descends so low as to copy the paragraph and comment upon it as though it were true. This is indeed the height of meanness, more particularly as the Secretary of the Reform Association has already informed the conductors of the Grit oracle that Mr. Bunting needs the aid of no fac-

DELEGATE. The news of the death of Bishop Con-Excellency left Quebec for Newfor nearly six weeks ago, and was warmly received there by the people of St. John's. A month ago he was taken ill with violent inflammation of the lungs, but though he

rallied, and was at one time thought to have shaken off the attack, it has conquered him at last.

Dr. Conroy was undoubtly one of the most intellectual and ablest of the younger branch of the Irish Catholic hierarchy Ireland and Rome, and was accounted or of the most polished scholars in the Irish priesthood. He was ordained in Rome by Cardinal Patrizi in 1857, and returned to Dublin, where he worked hard at mission work, and as the secretary of Cardin len, to whom he was nearly related. In 1871 he was consecrated Bishop of Ardagh by his Eminence. His rapid advancement was not due, however, to the Cardinal's friendship so much as to deceased's splendid abilities and his renown as a master of organization and a Church diplomat. On the 10th April, 1877, he was appointed by the late Pontiff, Apostolic Delegate to Canada. His mission here, we are informed, was attended understood with great success, and it that the present Pope had higher honours in store for him. His time in Canada was chiefly spent in the Quebec dioceses, where his mission chiefly lay, although he twice visited Ontario, on one occasion officiating at the dedication of the new St. Pat rick's. Hamilton. His Excellency was a suave and courteous gentleman, and a finished pulpit orator.

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

Conundrum for Free Traders :- If employers are losing money, how are the ployed to receive their daily wages?

The great Reform Party which used boast all the talent as well as the morality is hard driven when it has to appeal to the ountry on a cab-hire policy.

While Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C., is running as a Grit candidate for the Dominion Government in Kent, he is pocketing a big fee from the Dominion Government at Ot-tawa. Perhaps the one fact explains the

Boston Traveller; "Every indication of the future tends to show a great expansion of our foreign commerce, and the progress of a vigorous competition with England and other European nations for manufacturing supremacy." And what is our out-

Robinson Crusoe tried Free Trade principles as described by Mr. Jury for some ears. His island was a cheap country to live in; there were no manufacturing centres breeding poverty, it was thinly populated, and all the wealth was in the 1-and yet Robinson wasn't happy.

England has Free Trade, therefore Free Trade must be good for Canada, although the circumstances of the two countries differ vastly. On the same cast-iron principle, why doesn't Mr. George Brown advocate an Established Church and the law of primogeniture? asks the Stratford

Mill Point Echo: "Give Canada to Canadians and England will not suffer by it, but on the contrary both will be largely benefited. Be loval to Canada and you can't fail to be loyal to Great Britain, for Canada is Britain's. There is a species of semi-barbarity in bowie-knifing one's own country's opportunities."

The Guelph Mercury remarks on the heavy home subscriptions in the States to character of twelve months ticket-of- taken up by the Americans themselves at of the city at the approaching general electrons themselves at of the city at the approaching general speakers did in the Amphitheatre the other night, that only workingmen should speak at workingmen's meetings. No such nonsense is entertained in England, where

only adopt Free Trade, close their fac-tories, and send their money, or more of it than they are now sending, to Europe to pay for imported goods, they would, according to the Free Trade doctrine, be far better off; but fortunately for themselves they know a trick worth two of that

"I hold out no inducement that we will in the slightest degree carry out Protec dealing tion," were the closing words of Mr. Cart wright's speech at Mill Haven, says to Napanee Standard. This ought to o vince Protectionist Reformers that must either vote for their Party their country; there is no hope promise.

The Englishman leaves his country be cause he is crowded out, for it is a small country. The Scotchman because his is bleak country. The Irishman becan there is a han scape harsh military and other laws Canadian, whose land is one of vast exten and great natural wealth, because his G ernment refuses to encourage him to sta

Kearney, the California agitator, is dently a pronounced Free Trader "Death to monopolies ; death to manuf turing wealth : death to the farmer wh seeks to make a fortune out of the soil death to every kind of tariff." Jury and Kearney would make an excel lent couple of pioneers in some new land

The Quebec Chronicle has made a dis covery. It is that "the forthcoming elec tions will, to some extent, be on a ne issue." We think so too : and we de say the Grits everywhere realize that the false issues and claptrap of five years as enough; and it is not one to Mr. Maclicie's liking either.

Mr. Huntington does not believe in home market. There are thousands speculators in Canada, yet none of the would touch his copper mine which he so gain with Canadian oil men, found a nd profitable market in the old cou Mr. Pardee's experience is very simila cases is foreign to the argument.

Excess of Canadian imports over ex ports : In 1874-5 In 1875-6..... 12,244,000

\$119,740,000 If an individual trader bought \$1,000,000 more than he sold in four years, even Mar Mackenzie would probably admit that his bankruptcy was only a question of time

At London on the 26th October, 1870. Mr. Mackenzie said :- "It was not right that legal gentlemen should be employed by the Government while they sat in Parliament, and were supposed to represent independent constituencies. The Reform party wanted to put it out of the power of any Government to wield an influence of this kind." Accordingly Mr. Mowat em-ploys Mr. Hodgins, M.P.P., as counsel on the Boundary Commission, while in order to secure for Kent a thoroughly independent o Mr. MacMahon

All visitors to the Mormon settlement in Utah prior to the influx of Gentiles haveborne witness to the wonderful prosperity of the Mormons. This could not be accounted for by their errors as to social relations. Ex-Governor Hendricks ac counts for it by "the fact that they pro duced all they consumed." The a tion of this principle, as far as poss The applic the secret of prosperity. It would lead to great diversity of production and would call forth all the inchoate wealth of Canada, while as we have shown would still flow in.

If an American cotton mill shuts down for repairs the fact is sure to be mention in the press despatches, and just as sur are we to see the fact cited by Grit paper here as a proof that Protection is a fa Only the other day the London Echo state that, owing to the prostrate condition the cotton trade (in England) the large nill-owning firm in the Blackburn had given notice that they will close the works. The organs of the stupid party The organs of the stupid par Canada are invited to say whether present very dull prospects in prove the failure of Free Trade.

Mr. Warren Rock, Q. C., of London was among the Reformers of that city who were invited to take a seat upon the platform at Mr. David Glass' recent meeting in that city. Mr. Rock declined in the fo lowing note, which is a master bit of sar-

"DEAR SIR .- I have received you letter inviting me to a seat on the platform to-morrow, on the occasion of the grand rally of your supporters. I feel that nature never intended me for an ornament, and besides, I will be much better em ployed at the time in my office attend to my business. You are therefore at 1 erty to place the chair intended for me the disposal of Col. John Walker, Murr Anderson, Hugh Macmahon, Q. osome better life-long Reformer.

"Yours respectfully, "WARREN ROCK.

Everybody knows that divorces are free quent and easily obtained in the States, but probably not many Canadians are aware that mutual agreements to separate, with a certain sanction of law, which are easier still, are also frequently resorted t Here is a recent instance, which we find the Buffalo Express of August 1st ticles of separation were yesterday the Erie County Clerk's office Martin Christman and Augustine Chr man, his wife. The contract states owing to many unhappy disputes an ferences, the married couple se mutually agree that hereafter never disturb or in any manner with each other; that one John agrees to settle all the contracted the wife to date: and the inquishes all his right, title and presents his wife with three hundred do lars, which is to be in full of all demands against him forever."

### POLITICAL NEWS. WESTMORELAND, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 1.-Mr. R. Chapman was nominated to-day by an Opposition convention, containing representatives from every parish of Westmoreland, to oppose Sir Albert Smith.

MONTREAL WEST. MONTREAL, Aug. 1.-Mr. M. H. Gault met a deputation of Conservative leaders to-day, and announced his intention of according to cepting the nomination to stand as the party candidate for the Western division

THE ENGLISH MAI

Liverpool Dates to July 25t

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The 135th annual Wesleyan Metho Conference has commenced at Bradf Dr. Rigg was elected president by votes, and Mr. M. C. Osborne secretary 241 votes. Five vacancies which had supplied in the election of the following The Revs. H. Pigott, of Italy, Dr. I G. S. Rowe, H. M. Harvard, and J Lockwood. The Rev. Dr. Rigg was Newcastle-upon-Tyne in father was a Wesleyan minister; his n was of Irish descent, and a war Clarke. Young Rigg was educate the Kingswood Wesleyan School Ministers Sons, and in 1845 entered the Wesleyan ministry. speedily began to make good use of his writing for the Watchman, the Lor Quarterly Review and for some lead American publications. He is the aut f several important works, and a contributor to the London (marterly Rev In 1868 he was appointed Principal of ster for the training of school teachers, he still holds that office. During the cation controversies in 1870 Dr. Riggs tan earnest and active part. He neit opposed denominational schools nor boschools, but sustained the mixed syst In the abstract he is a voluntary, and we prefer a system of self-supporting and collegiate institutions under general principles of legislation. President is a very able theologian, strongly opposed to sacramentarianism priestly claims. He has been prominer the Conference debates for many years, as a preacher is distinguished for theol cal truth and intellectual power. MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CANADIAN GEN Dr. Hardwicke has opened an i

Paddington on the body of an unknigentleman found dead at the British co ise. Praed street. Mr. Edmund clock on Wednesday evening, decease well-dressed man, entered the pre and engaged a bed, paying ls. d saying that he would go out and e quiet smoke. He returned at half-twelve, and witness showed him the room, and asked if he wished to be ca witness went to the room, and found lying in bed, dead. Police cons Walter Steer, 6 X R, said he was als Coroner's officer for Paddington parish received information of the death f the last witness, whom he acc panied to the coffee house, w he found the deceased as describ He found a small bottle, three-parts em containing laudanum. In the clothes pothere was a two shilling piece and a pof paper, on which was written, "Ch. H. Woodward Lindsay, Ontario, Canadalso a pocket-book containing some C dian postage-stamps and a card, on was the address, "Freemasons' Woolwich." On Saturday, witness Woolwich. On Saturday, and saw landlord, who said a gentleman, giving name of C. H. Woodward, had st there two days, and left behind him a a coat, and an umbrella. On searching luggage witness found four letters, of last March, from Toronto, and si "Florence," apparently from the of the deceased, and addresto Mr. C. H. Woodward Linds Ontario, Canada. There were also s ral portraits of a lady, and a pawn t for a gold hunter watch, dated July Walters £2 on this ticket." The me ion while in a stupor caused im. It was determined to adj the proceedings for a month, the corr and jurors being of opinion that with assistance of the Press the friends and lations would hear of the death and c municate with the officer (Mr. Stat Paddington-green police station. body as long as possible, and then if identified to cause it to be decently terred. The following is a description deceased:—Age about 30; height, 5; in.; full habit of body; hair, whish and moustache, rather dark; and

Committee of the whole House no u er have power to move more than either that the chairman do report pro or that the chairman do leave the nor to speak more than once to each s te motion; and that no member wh made one of those motions have now make the other on the same question. whenever any member shall have named by the Speaker, or by the chair of a committee of the whole House, a regarding the authority of the cha abusing the rules of the House, by sistently and wilfully obstructing the ness of the House or otherwise, the Spe or chairman may, after the member na shall, if he desire it, have been hear explanation for a period of time not ceeding ten minutes, put the quest no amendent or debate being allow "That such member be suspended the service of the house during the remain of that day's sitting." That when a mo f that day's sitting." That when a mo the adjournment of the House of debate, or for reporting progress in nittee, or for the Chairman's leaving chair, has been defeated by a majori not less than two to one and has been ported by a minority consisting of less twenty members, then if while the main question is still before the Hous Committee (as the case may be), and motion should be made for adjournmen reporting progress, or for the Chrirn leaving the chair, Mr. Speaker or the C man (as the case may be) may, if he t fit, instead of directing the "ayes" into one lobby and the "noes" int other, call upon the "ayes" to rise in places, and if the number of the "shall then appear to be less than twand if it also appear to Mr. Speaker of hairman (as the noes" exceed forty, the division ared to have been lost. THE SPARROWS IN NEW ZEALAND

OBSTRUCTION OF PARLIAMENTARY BUSIN

The report of the Select Committee

pointed to consider the best means of

oting the dispatch of public busin

the House of Commons recommends

Under the head of Auckland intellig Under the head of Auckland intellige the Mark Lane Express says:—"Singue enough the increased breadth of corn ghas brought the farmers and the promand supporters of the game laws—whice clude, along with all true sportsmen members of the Acclimatization Socie into almost deadly variance. The phese season opened on the 22nd of this meand although considerable quantitie birds were sent on that evening and ds were sent on that evening, and the butchers' and poulterers' shops price well, being disposed of at 6s a couple, the enormous bags that were confidence expected from the Waikatoo, Wairoa other districts in the interior, have been realized, and much disappoint and poisitive chagrin have been the re The settlers call the Acclimatization So a pack of noodles' for ever intro the pheasant at all, coupling its with that of the common house spar ich certainly has increased so rapid become a dreadful nuisance, and say can scarcely seed a field without rur the risk of every grain being eaten, in spite of the stringency of the ( Laws, which inflict a £10 fine for a bird killed out of the three months lice led out of the three months li cason, shoot, trap, and poison at all ons, to the very noticeable decrea to the very noticeable decrea eir numbers this year. The Societ e other hand, say that, even admitt certain amount of injury to seed corn destruction of grubs, caterpillars, a