## The Weekly Mail

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The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per ine of solid nonpareil.

Condensed Advertisements on First Page at rices given under their respective headings. TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1884.

WARNING.

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

MR. BLAKE'S FAILURE. "BYSTANDER," in The Week, puts into feliciteus phrases the failure of Mr. BEAKE :

"But Mr. BLAKE has certainly failed to "impress the country with any definite "idea of the better policy which, if he "were in power, he would pursue, and consequently he has failed to sustain public interest, once so intense, in his political fortunes. This is what people mean when they express disappoint "at his leadership, for his speaking, with-"out rising to eloquence in the highest sense, is uniformly good, though perhaps it somewhat exceeds in detail and lacks breadth."
There was a time when Mr. BLAKE

eloquent and could use language which really moved men's feelings. He did so in 1873 in the speech on the Pacific rail-way slander, but those who look back on that speech now reflect that it contained

friends. He has no really sincere support in the press. There is an obvious combination of PECKENIFF and MICAWBER with a faint touch of TURVEYDEOP, making itself felt in all his movements. literary taste is so bad that he does not see the infelicity of sentences so long that no one can follow them. And it is very clear that he goes down to Ottawa with a bag full of written speeches, which, as Mr. WORTH said, he delivers to the House in violation of rules. "Bystander" is correct enough in the remark that Mr. BLAKE's oratory "exceeds in detail and lacks "breadth." That also is, perhaps, the fault of the kaleidoscope, an instrument which no captain of a slip would feel safe

THE GLOBE'S "MR. B."

-In the once famous book of Milton and Cheadle on the North-West there figures a "Mr. B." who is devoted to ridicule and scorn as an impracticable dreamer in the midst of practical work, and an object of derision to men in a situation of proximate danger. In the Globe of yesterday there figures, in the editorial pages, a "Mr. B." who is intended no doubt to be Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, the leader of the Opposition. If familiarity is ever likely to breed contempt, in the victim of it, the Globe will have a bad quarter of an hour of it at the mouth and eyes of Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, leader of the Opposition, when he finds himself described simply as "Mr. B." He may be thankful perhaps that the organ stopped short of "NED," or even, horribile dieta, "NEDDY." We do not of course know what volcanic disturban may have caused an eruption of fat joc larity among "Mr. E." and his friend but it strikes us that this treatment of Hen. EDWARD BLAKE, leader of the Op position, as if he were a twin brother of "Joey Ragsrock" is likely to cause a coldness of feeling between the parties. "Mr. B!" Oh Jerusalem!

-Of course after a man's name has been mashed in that way, no other attri-bute is safe from profane, and probably dirty, handa. His political record is made

— If the opponents of Ontario wanted an argument against conside ing the provincial roads out of the running for aid, where would they look? They would look to Mr. Parber's railway resolution of last session and read as follows:

"7. That aid has been granted out of the public funds of the province to the railways sofieized and assumed by the Federal Pariament, to the extent of over six fullions of dollars, and by various of the municipalities

dollars, and by various of the municipalities of the province to the extent of over eight millions of dollars, by means of which grents the construction of such sailways was secured, and without which they would not have been built.

"8. That such aid was only granted to these railways on the faith and understanding that they would continue to be provincial railways under the control of the province; and that the assumption thereof by the Fedreral Parliament gives the province and the said municipalities a just claim to have the moneys so granted by them refunded by the Dominion.

"9. That the railways so seized and assumed by the Federal Parliament were and are local and provincial in their character, and as such were intended by the British North America Act to be subject to the excelusive control of the Provincial Lepislature; and this

Now this was very like the mood of Mr. Blake. The railways are not-for the seneral advantage of Canada'; they were intended to be purely provincial and local affairs; but if the Dominion Government presumes to protect human life and proparty in crowded centres and rural crossings, then the Dominion Government must pay back all the ruoney the railways cost us! "We are not entitled to the "money; the roads are local roads; but "if you meddle with our stupidity and "mismanagement we'll make you subsidize us"—that was the language, in effect, of Mr. Pardee. And in effect that too is the language of Mr. Blake. "The subsidies are dangerous; they are "likely to lead to curruption; they en "danger Provincial Independence; they "are subversive of the constitution; but "if there is going to be any subsidies you seemed to the sentence from it which justifies the descriptive enithet of the Globe. We do not imagine the organ will accept the challenge; because it is in the habit of declaring that any sort of criticism of the Archbishop is quite sure to be described in that way by an organ which now trades on his friendship, as formerly it traded on its bitter hostility to his race, his religion, his predecessors and their office. We will tust to the intelligence of the average reader to measure the "vileness" of our "abuse," and to test at the same time the sincerity of the Globe's temporary friendship for a man whom in private the organ's managers cordially hate, and who is shrewd enough to know it.

Next as to the letter itself. It is as follows: "if there is going to be any subsidies you "must give us our share." It is the language of a bandit regarding the divis-

"Mr. B." did not protest in 1882 when the first subsidies were given be-cause the chief of them were in Ontario; and there was going to be an election, "Mr. B" did not protest in 1883, because it was still a question of Ontario interests, and there had been an election. And in 1884, while Ontario interests have been generously treated, he protests against the grant of any money at all, but wants, or retends to want, more for Ontario. There is no election pending, and the election of 1882 is two, years away. He has time to alter his speech in *Hansard* or alter his policy before 1886.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND MR.

that speech now reflect that it contained mainly two powerful ingredients, personal hostility, which was concealed in lofty phrases and a poetical quotation, and personal pretensions to purity and disinterestedness which he dissipated when he accepted the office he had pledged himself solemnly forty-eight hours before to refuse. In 1874 he made one more attempt, at Aurora; but his life since has been a long effort to avoid the propositions he then laid down.

For some years past Mr. Blake has been degenerating with rapidity. He has given way to the demon of verbosity. He has succumbed to the temptations of the witnesses in the consequence of Mr. Meredith's crosspan; and the propositions of the witnesses in the letter which was used also in Muskoka. It was never in our possession till sont for publication by a correspondent. We not suppose of the witnesses in the letter which was used also in Muskoka. It was never in our possession till sont for publication by a correspondent. We not suppose of the witnesses in the letter which was used also in Muskoka. It was never in our possession till sont for publication by a correspondent. We never saw the original, but the organ does not deny that the copy produced is accorrect one. The circumstances under which examination of his conduct in Muskoka, Mr. Higgins addressed a letter to the Globs the next day, in which he stated that the Archbishop had not written him any letter to be used in the elections. either in Muskoka or North Ontario or East Simcoe. He said that the letter referred to was one bearing date September, 1882, and relating to the "Marmion con" troversy," and was a private communication.

A correspondent in another column re-

A correspondent in another column reopens the controversy; challenges the accuracy of Mr. Higgins' atatement; and
gives what we are assured is a correct copy
of a letter from Archbishop Lynch, dated
Dec. 9th, 1882, just before the February
elections, and used in the East Simcoe
elections. Our correspondent challenges
Mr. Higgins' veracity in a manner so
signal that it cannot be allowed to go by
without notice.

without notice.

The letter itself is a very singular specimen of archiepiscopal wisdom and dignity. It exhibits the Archbishop in the light of a partisan. It makes the astounding statement, the ridiculous statement, that if Orangemen were allowed to transfer land with less trouble (for that is the gist of the Orange demand) the Catholics rould have

with less trouble (for that is the gist of the Orange demand) the Catholics would have "to quit the country." The Archbishop did not believe this when he wrote it. Mr. Higgins did not believe it when he read it. No Catholic in Outario believes a word of it. Need, we characterize the statement with greater plainness?

The letter is a direct appeal to Catholics through Mr. Higgins to vote for Mr. Drury, says his Grace, they can stop at home! And then, with unconscious sarcasm, he adds what we cannot help calling a bit of oleaginous political immorality by a bit of oleaginous political immorality by saying that he would "be ashamed of "Oatholics changing politics for mean pur" poses" Why, the very thinghe was advising was indescribedly mean, but he does not seem to have suspected it! He denounce in effect the only class of menof whom hi the laity, the educated, cultivated, consistent, respectable, and respected body of Catholic Conservatives, as "so called

Catholics." He puts this letter into the hands o My dear Mr. Higgins" as the agent of an archbishop and the spokesman of a Church which claims with some justice to

ditty, hands. His political record is made the sport of equally olumay handling. The organ makes, its "Mr. B." pose as the opponent of all breaches of the original financial compact and especially of all socialled "bribery" by means of subsidies.

—Now this very "Mr. B." is the men who used Sandenth Machanist the constituencies of Ontario previous to the elections of 1872; and who rushed the resolutions for the distribution of the money through the Provincial Legislature with indecent flaste—as Mr. Ryker made plain to him at the time and in 1882 at Ottawa.

—This very "Mr. B." made no objection to the readjustment of the debts of the old provinces. He agreed to the subsidizing of the Canada Central. He did not protest against the subsidies of in 1882 when they were again discussed. And now in 1884, though he declares they are

ionst who love fair play and hate con-piracy, and detest clerical influence un-uly wielded in the political affairs of this

THE ORGAN'S ATTEMPT IN DE-

esterday intended to defend the Archbishop, or Mr. Higgins, or Mr. Mowar; or whether its object was simply to be more false and offensive, and of course more ill-bred, than usual. The result, however, of a more than commonly care ful effort in its usual style was, that nobody was defended at all; and as in a quarrel with a sweep one always expects soot, nobody will be surprised when the Globe writer shakes out his bag. As we like to be particular in replying to the Globe we shall proceed as usual point by point, so far as its tirade enables us to do.

----The first point is as regards our own as such were intended by the British North
America Act to be subject to the ecclusive control of the Provincial Legislature; and this
House submits that there was nothing in the
circumstances of the case to warrant the
claring of the said railways to be works for the
general advantage of Canada, that such declaration is promistent with the facts and
that the action of the Federal Parliament is a
violation of the spirit, and a perversion of the
purpose and language, of the British North
America Act.

Now this was very like the mood of
Mr. Blakk. The railways are not for the
sentence from it which justifies the desoriptive enithet of the Globe. We do
not imagine the organ will accept the
challence; because it is in the habit of
declaring that any sort of criticism of the Archbishop
affairs: but if the Dominion Government The first point is as regards our own anticle of Thursday morning. It is called a "torrent of the vilest abuse." With all due, humlity we submit it was not open to that objection. On the contrary, we entertain the opinion that the article in question exhibited moderation in tone, accuracy in statement, and as much of courtery to all parties as the

-Next as to the letter itself. It is

-Next as to the letter itself. It is as follows:

"St. Michael's Palace,
"Toronto, Dec. 9, 1882.

"My Drar Mr. Higgins,—We are now anxious to sustain the Mowat Government. If it go then we shall have Orange rampant, and we may as well quit the country. The first act of the new Government will be to incorporate the Orange order, and then, indeed, the Catholics will suffer. If Catholics do not wish to vote for Mr. Drury then they need not vote at all. I would be ashamed of Catholics changing politics for mean purposes, and some so-called Catholics are doing so, and playing into the hands of the Orangemen. Alas, there will always be traitors! You, I know, Mr. Higgins, will keep staunch.

"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) + JNo. Joseph Lynch,
"Archbishop of Toronto."

The "points" about this letter are it seems

"Areabishop of Toronto."
The "points" about his letter are it seems

Ist. Mr. Higgins said the only letter he received from the Archbishop was dated in September, 1882, and related to the

rect one. The circumstances under which it was obtained are simply that the Archbishop's chamberlain, or vicar, or legate, or messenger, call him what you will, got very drunk, talked too much, and lost his carelessly-handled document.

3rd. The letter reveals the fact that many Catholics were, in spite of the

many Catholics were, in spite of the "Marmion controversy," which had been so malignantly misrepresented to them, about abandoning the Reform party in disgust at its manifest corruption; the Archbishop is alarmed at this, as he points Archolahop is alarmed at this, as he points out that some "are doing so;" and then he makes the attempt to keep them at home or to compel them to vote for Mr. Drowy in East Simoce.

4th, If his Grace did not want his letter.

used in Muskoka then Mr. Higgins was acting dishonestly as well as drunkenly on acting dishonestly as well as drunkenly on the occasion. But the fact is that the letter was probably intended for a general campaign "password," more secret, more dishonest, more dangerous, and more de-ployable than any of the "signs" and "passwords" which the Archbishop so warmly denounces in the Orange Society or any other of the orders which are denounced even by Mr. Blake. The Archbishop entered with Mr. Higgins into a secret association to denvive electors into a secret association to deprive electors of the freedom of the franchise. Mr. Mowar completed it by disfranchising them in batches by withholding the polla

Next, as to the facts stated in the letter. They are very odd specimens of

archiepiscopal veracity.

1. "If it (the Government) go then we shall have Orange rampant, and we may as well quit the country?"

Now, was that true? All that the Orangemen want is, to have a legal status to be able to transfer their property without endless legal risk and expense. To give them this would be to quiet them. endless legal risk and expense. To give them this would be to quiet them, not to make them "rampant." The Archbishop is the best friend the Orangemen have, in one sense; he keeps them together and gives them a grievance by his ridiculous denunciations. Would the Catholics or the Archbishop have to "quit the country" in such a case? No one believes it. Even the Globe hints that the Archbishop "over-estimates the practical results which would follow from Orange logge. which would follow from (Orange) incor-

2nd. "The first act of the new Govern-

sider how it would fan passion, excite hostility, check an honourable change of opinion, and weaken the will of men who knew that the Conservative cause was the cause of honest men and good government. And when we reflect that a letter calculated to have that effect is a letter written by an Archbishop, and is full of glaring misstatements and inexcusable imputations, we think the public, Catholic and Protestant, will give us all credit for stating the case with a moderation which stating the case with a moderation which nothing in the situation entitles the obects of our criticism to receive at

Let anyone for a moment reflect on the scandalous character of the Arch-bishop's use of such language as "so-called "Catholies" towards the Catholic Conser-vatives of Ontario. At the very time he was writing that most uncharitable and unchristian letter, eight Catholics had ac-cepted nominations from the Conservative party, viz :

White, Essex, Clancy, W. Kent, Evanturei, Prescott, Robillard, Russell,

McLennan, Glengarry Baskerville, Ottawa, Devine, S. Renfrew, Murphy, N. Wellingto Does any houest man or any honest Osthelic dare to say that these men are only "so called Oatholics." Yet they were prepared to vote against the Government of Mr. Mowar, which the Archbishop was so anxious to sustain. At the present moment the Catholics in the House on each side are as follows: side are as follows :

We will not go the length of per criticism or insinuation; but will leave those who are in a position to judge to say which are the real and which the

Now, in conclusion, one word as to the "Marmion Controversy." The "Silly Season" is coming on, and the organ, which generally lacks topics, will be glad no doubt of a controversy. For the purpose of encouraging it, we say we will be willing to re-open that controversy. We repeat every opinion we expressed: every epithet we used: every position we took nearly two years ago. It is not our habit to avoid any sort of contest of this kind. In that controversy we had on our side every man of education in Ontario. We had on our side the whole of the educated Catholics. We had the support, we judge, of the wisest prelates and priests of that Church. We had no unfriendly animus. Our position was taken conscientiously. It was maintained with unafiaken firmness. The organ consciously misrepresents our language, distorts our opinions, and falsifies the facts of the case. We have nothing to regret, and positive to retract in regreat to that an any development of the American experiment anything to make us rejoice that the Robellion resulted in Independence.

"Perhaps but for some defect in the Colonial palicy of the Savars. England mights."

"Perhaps but for some defect in the Colonial palicy of the Savars. England mights." of the case. We have nothing to regret, and nothing to retract, in regard to that contsoversy. And we are ready to resume it now, and continue the discussion till every school boy in Canada shall be able to actually whistle the metres of WALFER

MR. HIGGINS'S LETTER.

In a letter to the Globe yesterday Mr. W. H. Higgins, of Whitby, says we have refused insertion to a letter he sent to this office in reply to recent articles. No letter from Mr. W. H. Higginshasever been received in this office : and the letter in the Globe is the first we have ever seen of his either in print or out of air. We should have published Mr. History, letter promptly, but no letter has been received, and we want some further evidence than his asser-We want some further system sent.

He also says: "I repeat the statement that the let-I got no letter dated 9th There was no such letter. of September was the only one. Your pra-tended letter of 9th December must therefore be a fabrication from beginning to end. I repeat this with all the emphasis of which I

Is it not a very singular thing that neither the Archbishop nor the Globs has so far denied that the letter which we published was genuine? It would cause us much pain, and of course much confusion; if we had been induced to publish a forged letter. But we have not done so. The letter we have published is a genuine document. Mr. Higgins is stating an untruth when he says he had no such letter, and we recent that it is never circular. and we repeat that it is very singular that his Grace has not denied the genuineness his Grace has not denied the genuineness of the document, or has not authorized the Grit organ to do so. It was a very simple matter. Two lines of type would have knocked the bottom out of our whole case.

Mr. Higgins also says he was robbed, in Muskoka, while he was sick in bed. Is it not very strange that he did not proceed against the robbers? An act so cruel deserved to be punished. Perhaps Mr. Higgins was too sick to know whether he was robbed or not. Perhaps he was too

was robbed or not. Perhaps he was too dreadfully ill to know what he said or what he did on the occasion. We assure him we know nothing of the affair; never knew he had a letter; never saw the letter; and did not know of its contents till they were communicated to us by the correspondent. When the correspondent

till they were communicated to us by the correspondent. When the correspondent sent us the letter, our duty was very clear. It was, to publish it; to point out the difference between the date and contents of the document and the evidence given by Mr. Higgins; and to show the inaccurate, misleading, and uncharitable contents of the letter.

Mr. Higgins says that Dr Slaven agreed with us, "in abuse of the archibishop." Neither The Mail nor. Dr. Slaven "abused" the Archbishop. Criticism is not "abuse;" condemnation is not "abuse;" and we never used any purely "abusive" language, nor we are sure did Dr. Slaven agreed with us, as did all the other Catholic conservative voters, and all the Catholic Conservative voters, and every educatedo Catholic in Ontario, in condemning his Grace's political use of a purely literary event, and in resenting his somewhat reckless utterpraces.

Grace's political use of a purely literary event, and in resenting his somewhat reckless utterances. We have not noticed that the Grit organ has accepted our challenge to re-open the discussion.

Mr. Higgins says that the letter we have published was 'manufactured in "The Mail office." The audacity of such a charge defeats itself. If we had tried such a trick initiant exposure would have been the result. His Grace would have instantly denied the authenticity of our fabrication. But he has not reserved. have instantly denied the authenticity of our fabrication. But he has not yet denied the authentitity of the one we published. The insahe character of the nersonal abuse, and the charges of forgery, &c., directed against The Mail, show that the parties in questics are very much out of temper. Now it is vulgar to get in a rage. It is unchristian to swear and foam at the mouth as Mr. Hregins does; but Mr. Hregins is, perhaps, only an imperfect Christian.

The fulsome adulation which the Globe and Mr. Hregins and all the Grit agents

Archbishop we enjoy immensely; so does his Grace. We are secretly tickled to think we have been the occasion of so much eulegy of the Archbishop. The "abuse" we are subject to does not disturb us, the parties who write it have not length of shot enough to reach the height of our utter indifference to them. But his Grace no doubt enjoys the praise he is getting. He may think it a little clumey and coarse, and perhaps a trifle hypocritical, and since his Grace is accustomed to the logical formulas of, say St. Thomas, he must necessarily prefer our style as a matter of taste. But all the same it is as well, in an emergency, to have even the Grit

an emergency, to have even the Grit dogs of the town with you than against you." as the saying is; and so his Grace reads his Globe and his Hrogins—when he has time—and thinks they mean well enough, but are still not up to his standard.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

THE phrase "Greater Britain" wa ovented by Sir CHARLES DILKE, in 1869, to give a title to his book. It has since been selected by propagandists to give form to an idea. The book is practically dead, to the average reader. The idea remains : Wandering between two worlds, one dead. The other powerless to be born."

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in an essay on Canada in the Contemporary Review, tells us that he does not much affect this phrase, "Greater Britain"; and probably he is right in thinking that it is too recklessly used and too often. The immediate occasion of his protest is the publication of Mr. Seziev's "Expansion of England," to which we had occasion some months ago to refer at some length. Mr. SMITH does not indulge in the dreams of the "expansionist" as he calls him; he has dreams of his own. He says :

"Standing on his historical island, the British expansionist sees all the other communities of the race revolving round him, and fancies that they neither have, nor ever will have, any relations but to him. He fondly imagines that it only owing to some unlucky defect in the old colonial pulicy that the United States did not remain for ever in colossal babyhood as an appendage of Great Britain."

The writer then goes on:

"Perhaps but for some defect in the Colonial policy of the Saxons, England might have remained an appendage of the old country on the Elbe? Surely it is conceivable that these young nations, under other stars, may be destined to live. A distinct, perhaps even a greater, life of their own, though they must always cherish their sneestral connection with old England, and will be sure to cherish it the more the greater they grow, because their greatness will reflect enhanced interest and importance on the land from which they spring."

Surely it is as legitimate, as logical, and as

Surely it is as legitimate, as logical, and as consistent with facts to dream of a once possible American Dominion, or to dream of a future United Empire, as to dream of their own" independent of the Empire 1
Once more we quote:

"Language, literature, intercourse, history, ansmitted habits, institutions and forms of transmitted habits, institutions and forms thought, are the agents which propagate whatever of old England it is possible or desirable to propagate over the young English sirable to propagate over the young English-speaking nations. The governorships do not propagate English sentiment: they propagate only aristocratic sentiment, and that only in the circle immediately around them, the mass of the people remaining entirely unaffected and democratic to the core."

The United States have our language, our literature, and our history,; they have a very close intercourse constantly increasing; but they are not English, and over them England has no hold—except upon that particular portion of them which is ridiculous at home and uneasy abroad. A good deal more is required to make up A good deal more is required to make up English sentiment and give a country to English sentiment and give a country to English the sentiment of the sentiment go much that many generations of English-men and Canadians have died beheving in. We entertain the belief that Canada will not, in the life of any man now living, alter the conditions of her national existence. If she does so, the alteration will ence. If she does so, the alteration will be violent: and no nation ever changed suddenly the course of its development without serious social injury. We do not affect greatly the words "United Empire" or "Imperial Federation." We believe strongly in the development of nations under Providential guidance; and the best future for Canada is a future of gradual growth, on the lines now laid down, and under the conditions that, at the present moment, give us all the freedom we need, and gives Great Britain all the authority sire cares to exercise.

BDITORIAL NOTES

It is asserted by Barnum that the white elephant of his rival showman Forepaugh is not the genuine article, but has been skil-fully calsomined. Forepaugh is indignant and offers to submit his animal to experts. This is very fair, and amongst the experts we desire to nominate our own Mr. Oliver Mowat, who, on the question of white-washing, can give valuable evidence.

Some time ago we published an Associated Press despatch from Harbour Grace, Naw-foundland, referring to the troubles then existing between the Protestants and Roman existing between the Protestants and Roman Catholics of that district, in which efforts were made by the person sending the despatch to throw all blame on the Orangemen. That news appeared in the usual way, and subsequently similar despatches were received, which were, however, suppressed, as they contained statements grossly libellous on the law-abiding Orangemen of Newfoundland. The despatch alluded to contained no comments by The MAIL, but was a false statement of the affair by a prejudiced news gatherer at Halifax, whence the despatch was telegraphed to the press.

neral to Lord Lorne, after Prince Francis of Mr. Higgins is, perhaps, only an imperfect Christian.

The fulsome adulation which the Globe and Mr. Higgins and all the Grit agents and press are just now pouring out on the rank than the son of a German eremity.

THE REAL CONSPIRATORS.

charitableness.

From the Ottawa Citisen.

The Globe and other Grit journals are still intent upon hounding Mr. Bunting to earth. The mere fact of many of his political friends having privately entertained him on his recent visit to Ottawa is commented upon and misrepresented as though the future of the entire Grit party depended upon attaining perfection in lying, slander, and uncharitableness. One paper stotices with much gusto that "none of the Toronto members were there." It so happens that Mr. Besty was present, that Mr. Rebert Hay was present, and that a previous engagement alone prevented Mr. Small being present. In the next place, snother journal says that very "few were in attendance." It so happens again that the recept in of Mr. Bunting was impromptu on one hour's notice having been given, the dining room of the Senate being limited in capacity. As to the guests being "timber limit" proprietors, we are not aware that Senator Plumb or Mr. Ouimet are either directly or indirectly inter-Ouimet are either directly or indirectly interested in "timber limits;" dor is Senator Turner or Mr. Macmillan, or Mr. McCarthy, or Mr. Hector Cameron, or Mr. Macmaster, or Mr. McCallum, or Mr. C. Tupper, or Mr. Bergeron or a score of others who were present. We may say that it is almost inhuman sent. We may say that it is almost inhuman to carry partisan passion to the extent engendered by the conspiracy against Mr. Bunting. The fact that there was a plot to ruin him, that there was a deep-laid scheme to destroy his influence and weaken the power of his newspaper must be patent to all now, whatever unities.

whatever opinion may have prevailed up to the day that the Dowlings, the McKims, the Balfours and the Carscadens gave their evi-dence. The magistrate committed all parties for trial; he was bound to do this, even on the

for trial; he was bound to do this, even on the elightest presumptive evidence—and whether or not he took an extreme view remains to be seen when the bills of indictment go before the Grand Jury.

But there, is another phase of the case that may yet occupy public attention. In fact, we think in the interest of morality, in the interest of justice, nothing should be left undone to lay before the public the actions of Messrs. Mowat, Pardee, Hardy, and Fraser in this transaction. If they, or some of them, were not guilty of conspiracy and collusion, then we fall to comprehend the legal-meaning of those phrases. Ewald, in his treatise on the British constitution, lays down that—

"Collusion" is a "decettful agreement or contract between two or more persons for the one to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose, so as to defraud a third person of his right. This collusion is either apparent when it shows itself on the face of the act, or which is more common, when it is

apparent when it shows itself on the face of the sot, or which is more common, when it is done in the dark or covered over with a show of bone-ty. It is a thing the law abhors; therefore, when found, it makes all things void dependent upon the same, though otherwise in themselves good."

What do we find in the case of some of the

What do we find in the case of some of the members who approached Mr. Bunting and others? Firstly, that they corruttly agreed with the Ministers of the Crown to act as though hostile to them. Secondly, that they went to Mr. Bunting, on the advice of Ministers of the Crown, and urged him to commit a dishonest act, and failing in their nefarious designs, urged their own honesty in order to destroy their victim. The law we are told abhors collusion, and collusion is not confined to mere commercial but to oriminal acts as well. We quote again, from the same author, whose opinions are based oriminal acts as well. We quote again, from the same author, whose opinions are based upon the statutory law of England, and what says he concerning "conspiracy?" This:—
"The term used for an unlawful confederacy to prejudice a third person. Formerly, and in its strict legal sense, it was used for an agreement of two or more faisely to prosecute another for felony, which is a crime not frequent now. There must be two at least to form a conspiracy, combinations or confederacies which are entered into for the purpose of wronging third persons, are of various natures, and consequently these offences bear different shades of guilt; but ordinarily speaking, all conspiracies, combinations, and confederacies are misdemenors punishable by fine and imprisonment."

some of his colleagues, but a vile conspiracy to destroy Mr. Bunting? Mr. Mowat, the Christian politician, from his place in the Legislature said he had been consulted, step by step, and that Dowling, McKim, and others removed assistance. others, reported regularly as to what was going on. Messrs. Fraser and Pardee urged these worthies to secure Mr. Bunting's signature—and all along the line an effort was made, which, had it been successful, would have ruined him for ever. The disgraceful plot partially succeeded—and it is for the future to vindicate the law in such a manner that consuming Ministers and characteristics. that conspiring Ministers and characteriess members of the Provincial Legislature may learn a lesson that will at least prove produc-tive of benefit to the public, by proving a warning to men "who prostitute their offices for the purpose of accomplishing the meanest possible designs.

A HISTORIC PARALLEL

He Went Out and Hanged Himself," but From the Dundas Standard. Considerable curiosity is felt as to the des-nation of the \$1,800 left in the hands of

tination of the \$1,800 left in the hands of the Speaker of the Legislature by Messrs. McKim and Balfour. The former's share of the plunder—\$1,000 has been attached by some of his Hamilton creditors, and should the courts decide in their favour the decision will confirm the contextion that the member for West Wellington's sale of himself was legally, as well as practically, completed.

A great many lawyers are of opinion that the manushee served on Mr. Speaker by Mc. A great many lawyers are of opinion that the yarnishee served on Mr. Speaker by Mc-Kim's creditors will not hold good, and that the thousand dollars obtained by that legislator from his partner in corruption will therefore go begging for an owner. There is but one precedent for the case, and a celebrated precedent it is. Judas was a willing brated precedent it is. Judas was a willing tool up to a certain point, when he was stricken by remorse. Then he returned to his corrupters with his bribe in his hands, but was repelled with that scorn which even the corruptionist always feels for his victim. Stung to the soul by the contempt of his partners in wickedness, the unhappy man cast the money upon the ground at the feet of the presiding priest—the Speaker, as it were—and went out and hanged himself. The leaders of the Jewish majority were puzzled to know what should be done with the thirty pieces. They refused to appropriate it to the public service, because it was the price of treachery, and it was accordingly deveted to the purchase of a potters' field, which is known even unto this day as "the field of blood."

day as "the field of blood."

When fear, or remorae, or something else smote the knees of Balfour and McKim, they cast their ill-gotten shekels into the palm of the presiding officer, who knows not what he shall do with them. Now, in every large city like Toronto there are frequent pauper burials, conducted cheaply and with scant courtesy, at the corporation's expense. Why could not Balfour and McKim's pieces of silver be devoted to purchasing and improving a corner in the cemetery for the interment ing a corner in the cemetery for the inte f such as die without money and without

SAMUEL HUME BLAKE. Motion to Strike Him Off the Roll of So licitors — Unprofessional Charge,

the other afternoon at Osgoode hall before Chancellor Boyd, Mr. J. A. Macdonell moved on petition for an order calling upon Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C., to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of solicitors should not be struck off the roll of solicitors for unprofess onal conduct. The petition on which the motion was based reads as follows:

—"The petition of John Alexander Macdonell, one of the solicitors of the High Court of Justice, sheweth as follows:—That he has reason to believe, and doth verily believe, that Samuel Hume Blake, some time styled the Hon Samuel Hume Blake, a solicitor of this court, has been guilty of conduct on becoming a solicitor of this court, who is by statute a gentleman. He makes this charge conscientiously, believing it to be true, and he prays that the conduct of the said Samuel

Hume Blake be enquired into, and that if the charge so preferred be proven to be true, the name of the Samuel Hume Blake be struck off the rolls of the High Court of Justice." An affidavit is also filed swearing that the petitioner believes his statement to be true.

Mr. Maddonett stated that he acted on the advice of counsel, and in moving is this way, followed what he believed to be the English practice in such cases. He said he had written to the Treasurer of the Law Society asking an investigation of the charges, and had received an official acknowledgment of his communication. Mr. Esten, the Secretary of the Law Society, had informed him that the matter was to be brought up before the Benchers in Convocation in May next.

The learned CHANCELLOR expressed an opinion that this motion had better stand until after the investigation before the Law Society, when it could be renewed, if the facts warranted it.

RELIGIOUS.

Bishop Cleary will arrive in Kingston about the middle of May. An English woman of wealth is erecting a

A universal conference of Young Men's Christian Associations is to be held at Berlin in August. The closing exercises of the Victoria College session of 1883-84 will take place on May 4th. 6th, and 7th.

The Transfer Committee of the western section of the Canada Methodist Church will meet in Toronto on May 5th.

On Tuesday, the 29th inst., the Augmentation Fund Committee of the Presbyte Church in Canada will meet at Kingston. The consecration of Dr. Ridding as bishop of the new diocese of Southwell will take place in Lincoln cathedral on the 1st of May.

The appointment of Rev. Canon Carmichael to the deanery of Montreal, in the place of Bishop Baldwin, has been confirmed by the bishop.

The oldest peer of Great Britain, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who recently attained his ninetieth year, is a minister of the Church

The Bishop of Peterboro', Dr. McGee, has so far recovered from his long and severe illness that he is expected shortly to resume his

The annual income of the Colonial and Continental Society of the English Church has increased from £6,000 in 1851 to £40,000 at the present time.

The Presbytery of Lehigh has elected Rev.
W. R. Templeton, coloured, moderator.
This is the first instance of the kind in the

Rev. Dr. Cochran has received three donations of books in response to his appeal for works for the library of the college which he is to establish in Japan.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened on Tuesday in New York to elect a number of missionary highors to fill responsive to the college which he is to establish in Japan.

bishops to fill vacancies.

The Churchman thinks a genuine bricabrac craze in the Lord's honour is threatened, and instances a \$50,000 ceiling in a church devoid of even a hint at sacred things.

Mr. Joseph Pool, of Leicetter, England, has left Mr. Spurgeon a large fortune. When his congregation gave him about \$50,000 he put it all in his benevolent work.

The third General Council of the Reformed Churches throughout the world will meet in Belfast, Ireland, on the 24th of June next,

The Bishop of Algoma has punchased a small steamer on the Clyde for his mission work, which he describes as a perfect beauty, She will be brought out on one of the Allan

line in May. A chair has been endowed for the Montreal Presbyterian College, to be called the Edward Mackay chair. The late Edward Mackay left to the college a bequest of \$10,000, Messrs, Hugb, Robert, and James Mackay have added \$40,000, thus making the \$50,000

necessary to endow the new chair.

The Rev. C. Gray, the vicar of Helmsley, in Yorkshire, England, recently substituted a sermon composed and delivered in the same parish 750 years before by St. Aldred, Abbot of Revault, for one of his own prefaced it with a few remarks on the history of the time when it was first spoken. The congregation was pleased. St. Aldred was a tutor of King David of Scotland, and became

court. The Waldensian Church in Italy has made The Waldensian Church in Italy has made considerable progress since 1848. It has now, scattered over the peninsula, 42 settled congregations, 35 mission stations and 165 regularly visited localities. There are 36 ordained ministers, 63 schoolmasters, and 16 colporteurs. The regular attendants are over six thousand; the occasional hearers, 37,000; the communicants, 6,000. There are 57 day schools, with about two thousand pupils, and 55 Sunday schools, with over two thousand scholars. It has a well appointed theological scholars. It has a well appointed theologica

scholars. It has a well appointed theological school in Florence,

The London Presbyterian says:—The committee on the Church's relations to the Westminster Confession of Faith have resolved to recommend to the Synod an alteration in the questions put to ministers and elders at ordination, which will bring them into line with those in use in some sister churches, and the preparation of a declaration, explaining the preparation of a declaration explaining the sense in which the Church holds the con fession. The proposal for the preparation of a short statement of fundamental doctrines expressing the living as well as the historical creed of the Church, was deferred till the Synod gave farther instructions, and dealt

with the proposals already adopted.

Assistant Bishop Potter, of New York, in "Ministerial Support," makes the suggestion that all bishops and clergy who have incomes that all bishops and clergy who have incomes rating over three thousand dollars a year shall contribute two and a half per cent. of their salaries towards a fund which shall be applied to aid those whose salaries do not amount to a thousand dollars a year. The New York Churchman, commenting on this proposition, says it is "the right word in the right place and at the right time." It adds that "it is the best test of a proper esprit de corps that could be applied to the entire ministry," and that "it might provoke a better spirit among the laity when they see the clergy faithful in responding to the sufferings of their own order."

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Arrogant Attitude Towards Invaders.

The Madrid press, and especially the military and naval journals, excite public opinion and push on their Government to assume a more arrogant attitude in Morecco. They plead for the assertion of the right of Spain to let her French neighbours in Oran and her Moorish opponents know that the conquest of Morocco is an event that will only be delayed until the military and naval resources of Spain can receive, from her restored finances and from her rapidly increasing revenue, enough impulse to justify the creation of a folonial empire on the African shore of the Straits of Gibraltar. Until that national aspiration can be realized, Spaniards effect as much jealously of the influence of BRITISH DIPLOMAGY AT TANGERS. Arrogant Attitude Towards Invaders.

effect as much jealously of the influence of RRITISH DIPLOMACY AT TANGIRES, and of the fact that two-thirds of the trade of Morocco is in British hands, as of the encroachments of France on the eastern and southern frontiers of Morocco. Spanish statesmen, indeed, are little aware that if the battle of Tel-el-Kebir had not cooled down Mohammedan fanaticism, rapidly growing in Morocco and on the frontiers of Algeria, in in the summer of 1882, 'a rising was on the point of breaking out that would infallibly have brought about a French expedition into Morocco, and a lasting occupation of Testan and Figuig by the Rrunch forces. The steady remonstrances of Sir John Drummond-Hay, at Tangiers, in 1882, greatly contributed to induce the Sultan to impress upon "sheikhs and cadis" all over his dominions the inexpediency of a collision with France and Spain, the nearest infidals in Morocco.

NOTES OF

A ladies' bicycle club ston this summer. The barbers of Bellevi A San Francisco despa ed from Sydney that a Trickett and Beach Edwin Bibby at 155 peged German champio Schmikt twice in thre minutes, Græco-Roman hall, New York, Thursd A Buffalo telegram say tournament at Tonawand of the Grand Army of the by J. Baker, of Tonawasix pounds of beans in for The London, Ont., battating the idea of having among themselves "Londons" and the " organized, and a third lantics," is being formed

James Quirk, Gus Ca dale, H. M. Johnson, G Kettleman, F. W. Stone Fred. Rogers, F. J. A Nulty, Fred. Harmon, a entered for the 100 yards pionship "race at Pittsh George W. Lee, who a to San Francisco, has reand with him Henry Pet sculler of California 15, when there will be John Wright wants

Toronto from one to t \$100 a side; first come, is room for some good di city. It is certain that two-mile run between sprint race can do. Mike Cleary weighed

on Friday night, when Ci out. The men had ju and no damage had been blows had been exchange a feint with his left right hand in, catchin point of the chin. The 21 secs., not 30 seco but becomes the shor

The Forest City Bicyc their programme for Ma It comprises a one-mile three-mile dash; a tw championship of Lond mile dash open to ti Club; a five-mile dash; mile junior race, and a ious to the races take place. Before leaving San I

Wm. Muldoon gave an ling matches in Californi years. None of the n first one with Donald all being under an "s result. Muldoon says t en exhibitions on the so \$40,000, of which h The San Francisco New -" Verily our atmosph shams-Muldoon and Anderson, Kittleman an lirty planet hold any r

The London Saturday on the late Ross-Bubea in point of mere physi lost ground, as compared world." The colonists better bred and better atmosphere, and are fr "material and moral di But it is also suppose men are becoming no actually worse than t is explained by the h

A great sensation l anglers in the south of quence of the Duke of having intimated th to the Court of Ses prevent the inhabitants in the Tweed for trout, have enjoyed from tim tain places near the to unusual interest, because if the duke is successi similar proceedings wi

With regard to his Charles Mitchell, Billy now weigh 148 pour heavy suit of winter cle off a pound of meat if I I doubt if I will weigh when I toe the scratchinches taller and twenty than I am; and yet, for you that I think he won with me. The match scientific points,' but y means. If he gets a good me out for his reputat a show at him I will not divide the gate money

will make us do our v

Prof. Richards, of Ya

in favour of college athle paper on the subject he and their remedies." never more than two h going and coming, and take the greatest amou athletic sports do not dents from study as the Banish athletics and y ance at the theatres a the temptations are gr ments less healthy the and river. Of the evils and injuries in competi Prof. Richards says: mind at this point the who are not athletes do that a slight injury, to ganic weakness, might culty. Such an issue should be examined

QUERIES AN

DISCOVERER, "Parkdi Crown reserve all mine tents of lands? or does carry with it the right to Patents of Crown lands veyance of the gold and the same are expressly Regulations affecting Dominion have recent Dominion Government on application to the N J. C., Ayton.—Qu.—"
house for a year and co
the year has expired
tenancy?" Ans.—He be he same terms as are

lease,
D. F. L. Gananoque
Act prohibit any person
liquors in his own house
ing in the Act prohibiti
or keeping wines or ohouse not for the purpo
suity will be for any pe I. E. L. C., Port Perry. —
marriage which took pi
five years, how shall
commission to England
the parties who perform
mony, and the records. D. E., Elma.—Qu.
take gravel from is
owner, for the nu sifor it? Ans.—The'c
or land at a price i
See Municipal Act.
A. L., Cakwood.—
A. L., Cakwood.—