TERMS OF ADVERTISING THE DAILY MAIL. ell line (12 lines make one inch.)
lvertising, each insertion... 10 cents in Special Notices col. 12;
on last page......... 15
on first page........... 35

ints each insertion.
Advertisements at all times to be subject to approve of the Managing Director of The Malirinting Company, who reserves to himself the ght to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or missions in legal or any other advertisements or Company do not hold themselves liable for amage further than the amount received by tom for such advertisements. Cuts for adversements must be mounted on solid metal books.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

THE WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation any paper published in the Dominion of

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES. THE MAIL has established branch offices for itollows:-MULTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. rancois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. inings, Agent. IAMILTON-52 James street north. Lanceon Don, ont.—Richmond street, corner of cling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. WEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentane's

THE PARTY OF PURITY.

It is extremely diverting to follow the Opposition organ m its attempts to vindiate for itself a title to excessive zeal for parliamentary and electoral purity. Until that party was tried and found wanting it could lay claim to any amount of disinterested patriotism, much as those who are act tempted reprove their less fortunate rethren of sin. The so-called Reformers ould easily make buncombe motions when out of office ostensibly to secure the indeendence of the House, because their real haracter had never been put to the test. The country certainly had to pay dearly or its experience of pharisaism in power. and the result was not edifying; nevertheess it has settled the " purity" vaunts of the party effectually. A quietus was sioners-five out of the seven-have riven to its zeal for legislative independnce the moment it had crossed the the law, with the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba. At the very moment when the party was protesting, with hands uplifted in well-simulated horror, in Parliament at the iniquity of permitting sheriffs and registrars to hold seats in the Commons, they were engaged in the purchase of a Minister of the Crown it Toronto, and arranging the reward of his perfidy in advance. We do not know what the organ thinks about it—and after all it is not of much consequence what it flects to think—but to most people the independence of Parliament is much more regiously imperilled by baits held out in other areas who hold officer out the United States, and the evidence, which, we are told in the report, confirms, from the official point of view in this country, the wisdom of adopting a similar system in Canada.

The change suggested is one that must necessarily have important and wide-reaching results if adopted and made the law of the land. We notice that the Commissioners advocate the legalization of the system they recommend, as they express a went of confidence, justified probably by evidence of some value, in the performance of any system administered by orders in Council. We might hesitate about going as far as the Commission goes in con-

independence of Parliament is much more eriously imperilled by baits held out in alternace than by the presence of a few alsoemen who hold offices, not at the pleasure of the Government, but during good behaviour.

It was when the purists attained office, however, that their real disposition was apposed. Whilst they had merely control wer the Ontario treasury and patronage there was ample evidence of what they comemplated on a larger scale at Ottawa. In this province, from the time the party of purity attained office, public legislation was invariably directed towards the substitutial rewarding of the Ottawa minority. The party here in fact acted as a minor Providence to the Opposition there. In the Commons they were always on the passes to secure the independence of Parliament. Nobody could affect greater lealousy for purity then they; the fleshoots of the Conservative Egypt were lateful to their righteous souls, so long as they could not dip their chop-sticis into them. But, having secured Ontario, the independence of Parliament might affely be violated without transgressing the letter of the statute. Every lawyer ment any possible pretext could be put forward was employed and paid by the province. Places were in fact made, and commissions and other employments were improvised, solely to reward those who provided as any possible pretext could be put forward was employed and paid by the province. Places were in fact made, and commissions and other employments were improvised, solely to reward those who provided as any possible of feets of such a system of the educational entire the party in the cause of purity that it was more profitable to be an unsuccessful candidate for the Commons than a member for any constituency in Ontario. All was more profitable to be an unsuccessful candidate for the Commons than a member for any constituency in Ontario. All this time the leaders of the Reform party were protesting against any connection between Ottawa and Toronto, and were

hesitated at adopting measures for simultaneous voting and the trials of controverted elections by the bench. They certainly did, but for the very obvious reason that they were unwilling to adopt new English precedents until they had been fairly tried across the water. The so-called Reformer is always in a hurry, and cannot learn to labour and to wait. No sooner does some one devise a novel scheme than he wants to put it in practice at once, without stopping to glean wisdom from experience. Of sourse it is open for him to say that Conservatives oppose what they merely check for the time; but the truth is the only safe and permanent merely check for the time; but the truth is the only safe and permanent improvements in constitutional machinery have been made by Conservatives, and made so soon as the facts warranted a change. The organ recapitulates a few measures, ultimately adopted by the matured wisdom of Conservative statesmanship; but will it be so good as to furnish its readers with the far larger list of silly Radicalisms solemnly formulated in Parliament during the last quarter of a century?

century? It is somewhat difficult to understand It is somewhat difficult to understand, at any rate, what simultaneous elections and the method of trying controverted elections have got to do with the independence of Parliament, as hedged about under the statute. Far more pertinent illustrations of the principle underlying the term may be found in the annals of the late House. One has only to mention the name of ANGLIN, Mr. MACKENZIE'S OWN Speaker, as an instance of negative instruction on this head. The "party of "purity" not only made him the first instruction on this head. The "party of "purity" not only made him the first Commoner, but connived at his receipt of public money as a printer. So anxious were they to vindicate the independence of Parliament that they bought the Speaker with the people's money! Holding elections on the same day may be a salutary change; but what was the practical benefit of it when, in order to secure the election of a Minister, the ballotbox was manipulated in Jacques Cartier by means of stage machinery? Need we name the redoubtable Walker, M. C. Cameron, H. H. Cook, or any other of the vindicators of parliamentary purity? To debauch the electorate is, we should suppose, a worse offence against should suppose, a worse offence against public morality than to have a sheriff or a registrar in the Commons. The palpable fact—and it is one of the stubbornest of facts ORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881 —remains that more corruption, less re-gard for public morality, less political integ-rity as distinguished from cantand pretence, were exhibited between 1873 and 1878 than during any other five years in the country's history; and when the organ again boasts of the party of purity, the all-convincing and convicting retort is —Look at your own record!

THE CIVIL SERVICE. On Tuesday, in the Senate and the Com mons, the report of the Civil Service Commissioners was laid on the table. It appears that only the report was tabled, the evidence taken by the Commission at Ottawa and in Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Moncton, St. John, and Halifax not being obtainable from the official printers. An instalment shows that the majority of the Commisadopted the English system of open com-

One very noticeable thing about this report is that this is the first time the outside service has been given anything like fair and favourable consideration. The grievances of that branch have been many. They are recognized in the report, and are now in a fair way to be remedied at no distant day. The propriety of having a strong representative of the outside service like Mr. MINGAYS on the Commission is apparent in the report, and this were protesting against any connection between Ottawa and Toronto, and were about as earnest in their protests in favour of provincial independence as about the independence of Parliament.

When Mr. MASKENER same to the surface, by a freak of fortune, in 1873, his party enjoyed the fulness of their opportunities. How did they use it? Simply by keeping the letter of the law and breaking its spirit. Was there any hungry and unfortunate supporter at Ottawa in want of employment and pay, he was immediately quartered on Toronto, and rice eras. A mutual system of give-und-take was established, and until September, 1878, the party lived in clover, clamorous as ever for the independence of Parliaments and Legislatures, and yet violating it in practice week after week. If a member of the Dominion House longed for a sop, he got a Crown Codnselship from the Local Government, and if an Ontario member, auxious to keep within the letter of the statute, were hungry, Mr. MACKENERS obligingly satisfied in m at the Dominion crib. Both Legislatures were thus independent taken per se, but the money voted by one was employed in the work of corrupting the other. That is the Reform practice as regards the independence of Parliament, and its theory, blatantly proclaimed by the organ, need not trouble us.

11 is objected that the Conservative side

up to have a change effected in the method of appointment to the public service, and as both parties are in a measure committed to a change, we doubt not the bulk of intelligent men will readily agree that the sconer the change is effected the better. We shall have occasion again to refer more particularly to the recommendations of the Commission.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. Those who have followed the course of provincial legislation during the past few years can scarcely join heartily in the organ's jubilations over the work of the past session. It is becoming more and more evident that under the Mowar regime the people's representatives are gradually sinking in public estimation. We were taken roundly to task for ven-

cated, but that they would do so-and-so, or refrain from doing it. In the Private Bills and Railway Committees the chair-Bills and Kailway Committees the chairmen have posed, not as parties to deliberation, but as dictators. The Globe appears to think this is a satisfactory condition of affairs; we do not believe the province will long be of its opinion. The curse of bureaucracy is upon Ontario, and it will soon be a serious question whether the forms of constitutional government are worth preserving after we have lost that

substance.
There is a Legislature elected, summoned and actually sitting during seven weeks at great expense; and yet the influence it has exercised upon the provincial statute-book might quite as well have been wielded book might quite as well have been wielded by the clerk or the sergeant-at-arms. Until the House assumes and wields practically the power entrusted to it, it is simply an expensive excrescence. Not a solitary law that we can call to mind has been passed this session which has not been previously sanctioned by the bureaucracy. It has, in point of fact, taken all legislative ower out of the hands of the people's presentatives, enlarged inordinately e functions of the executive, and par consequence, reduced responsible government to a farce. If Mr. Fraser can lord it over one committee, and Mr. Parder over another; if Mr. Crooks can PARDEE over another; if Mr. CROOKS can mix and muddle as he pleases in the Educational Department; if Mr. Mowar can make a revolution in the judiciary without even the pretence of proper deliberation in the House, why not dispense with the Legislature altogether? What is the use of it if the affairs of the province

worth preserving, after we have lost thef

nent which makes it a farce. When Morris endeavoured the other day to economize time, and thus restore, as far as practicable, the efficiency of the House, e was at once frowned down. The ires of bureaucracy has so far entered into the provincial vitals that any suggestion tending to elevate the constitutional position of the House is looked upon as impertinent. Members, said the organ, introduce measures which create confusion in the law; yet who is responsible for order-ly legislation but a Government pre-eminently dictatorial? The school law, referred to by the Globe, is a most unfortunate illustration; in fact no more fatal instance could be adduced per-lars of covernmental increasing haps of governmental incapacity, except perhaps the Municipal Act. The Government dictates, it does not take the sense of the Assembly. The people's representatives are not their masters, as upon constitutional theory they should be, but their retainers — moss-troopers for the most part. The tangled condition of the statute book is the fault of bungling and fussy Ministers alone, and the mischief will never be remedied until the Assembly asserts its dignity and justifies its existence by manly and unyielding independence.

THE SAULT LINE. THE course taken by Mr. PARDEE and his colleagues in this matter should open the eyes of Ontario electors to the serious dangers arising from bureaucracy. The Ontario Government, as matters stand, possessing a subservient majority in the Assembly, forms not merely an executive, but also a Legislature. So much was known already; but now, for the first time their power has taken the shape of an oligarchical dictatorship. For the first time in recent Canadian history, the Government has presumed to dictate, not nerely the terms upon which a company shall be incorporated, but the personnel of its directorate. The Ontario and Pacific Junction Company was organized for a definite purpose, and obtained a bonus to assist it in prosecuting that purpose. By a disingenuous stratagem the original a disingenuous stratagem the original compact has been abandoned, and a scheme which was originally designed at once to reconcile rival western interests and protect them against danger from the east was, under a bargain with the Grand Trunk, diverted from its purpose. The bonus voted avowedly to secure Western Ontario is to be used against it. The people of Hamilton and Toronto have been handed over, bound hand and foot, to the monopolists, and the only security left them is the forced appointment of a number of directors—all Government partisans—upon its board.

This, be it observed, has been done without any guarantee that the company. This, be it observed, has been done without any guarantee that the company will receive the bonus arbitrarily applied to other objects than those for which it was voted by the Legislature. The petitioners named their provisional directors; the Government has taken upon itself, as Mr. Pardee put it, to choose a directorate for the company. Thus the entire management of the corporation is placed in the hands of the Government. Now, it is hardly necessary to point out in what direction such high-handed proceedings tend. Under pretence of guaranteeing certain threatened interests, Mr. Mowar virtually undertakes the management of a private company. As a matter of fact, he cannot protect Toronto

before the country, and if the Ontario junta can claim, merely on the strength of its obsequious majority in the House, a representation of five on any directorate in the shape of patronage for its supporters? That is what it amounts to, if Mr.
PARDE'S announcements are to be taken
literally.

Now when it is considered that the

We were taken roundly to task for venturing upon the remark that the Senate of the Dominion was bound to concur in the deliberately expressed will of the Commons. To our minds there can be no tenable objection to a doctrine so palpably in accordance with the first principles of constitutional government. But what is to be said of a Legislature consisting of only one Chamber which suffers itself to be degraded into the position of a mere registrar of executive will? Ever since Mr. Mowar assumed the reins of power in Ontario the House has not been persuaded, but driven Deputations by scores have been treated to audiences, and assured, not that the Cabine' would introduce measures desired, or lend their aid in defeating others deprecated, but that they would do so-and-so, rule the province by a grinding policy of bureaucratic rule, under which all faithful and obsequious partisans may be assured of a livelihood at the expense of the

And yet these are the men who pose champions of Western Ontario on a rail-way board in which they will have no more power than they have pecuniary in terest. The directors nominated are mer placemen, representing nobody, effective or nothing save drawing their pay—quartered in fact upon the company against its wishes—and useless except to illustrate the officious bureaucracy of their masters. Does anybody suppose that they can interval a training any service of the company against the company against the company and the company against the company ag interpose a vete upon monopoly? If there be any simple enough to entertain the notion they have learned little from railnotion they have learned little from railway history. The transparent device of Mayor McMurrent is of a piece with the rest, although, doubtless, he thought it was a good stroke for the city of Toronto. Like others, he is egregiously deceived, and should have resisted the compromise even more strenuously than the original scheme. Taken as a whole, no more unjust instance of deliberate intermeddling on the part of Government has occurred during the life of this generation. The whole proceeding of this generation. The whole proceeding has been arbitrary, essentially bureaucratic dictatorial, and without the semblance of constitutional justification.

SHOULD Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY be happily spared to continue his entertaining ac-

what is the real significance of the movement? It affects to have for its obmovement? It anects to have for its object a revolution wrought out by constitutional means. Nobody, of course, denies that the most radical changes may be brought about peacefully, and by the strenuous and persistent exertion of moral influence. Such grievances as Ireland may influence. Such grievances as Ireland may legitimately complain of at this day may, and we trust will, be redressed without any resort to physical force. But one thing is clear, men cannot pretend to seek relief by constitutional means and affect distaste for violence, and, at the same time, put every obstacle in the way of the use of those means. Rebellion we can understand, and agitation is comprehensible. The latter is the safety-valve by which popular feeling expends itself, or at least gets rid of so much superfluous feeling as may not be more profitably expended. But the policy of obstruction was neither one thing nor the other. The leaders were too craven or too hopeless to take up one thing nor the other. The leaders were too craven or too hopeless to take up arms; and yet they were unwilling to await the result of constitutional action. The League affected to discourage agrarian outrages and lawless deeds of any sort, but, at the same time, was the too prolific parent of them mouth after month.

Now whatever may be the real like of

well-disposed Radical allies by a perversity of conduct unexampled in the annals of constitutional government.

And all this to what purpose? The outrages brought upon Ireland the Protection and Arms Acts; their persistent obstruction alienated not merely their English sympathizers, but dismembered their own party, and what have they got to show for it? The Irish tenant-farmer, in whose ostensible interests the League was organized, is panic-stricken; the leaders, whose physical courage, if it were only from a feeling of self-respect, should have been superficially kept up, are wandering about, self-banished exiles; and the country altogether has nothing to hope for, after all, except what it may secure from the sense of justice which not even natural

latest utterances there can be no doubt. The mask was boldly thrown aside and agrarian violence openly urged. Mr. Par-NELL apologizes for his rhetorical slips; Mr. Dillon, his comrade, counsels violence, even to the extreme of assassination, lence, even to the extreme of assassination, without qualification or reserve. It is hardly necessary to point the moral. The League agitation has been hellow and insincere throughout. It has lacked courage of the manly sort, and, whilst deluding the poor people of Ireland, and leading to the verge of rebellion, loses heart at the first alarm. Mr. PARNELL's intimacy with the French Communists, rather than with the French Liberals, shows the real calibre of the man.

THEOLOGICAL BICKERINGS.

THE age in which we live, in spite of all ssertions to the contrary, is eminently reassertion may appear to savour of sarcasm, but it is deliberately made in all seriouaness. Even the scepticism of the day is, in a sense, religious. Agnosticism differs from all other passing fashions of doubt in this, that it proclaims the sacredness of duty, laying stress upon the sacred obligation of the golden rule, whilst it deprives it of all yelficacious sanction by repudiating the efficacious sanction by repudiating the first. From an ethical point of view, like all the other schemes based upon utilitarianism, it lacks the modifying power—the spirit which alone can preserve humanity alive. As Mr. Lecky has pointed out, Mr. Mill the younger came very near to a reconciliation with his opponents by the concessions he made. He was as assertion may appear to savour of sarcasm, nearly as he could venture to be an intentional moralist, and yet he dared not take the last step. Singularly clear in his intellectual insight, Mr. Mill saw plainly enough that our moral principles lay deeper down in our nature than Benthamism had probed. It was obviously from no simple calculations about self-interest, no simple calculations about self-interest, no delicate balancing of pleasures in an individually adjusted balance, nay, not even from inherited prejudices or predilections, that the sense of right and wrong had sprung. Man, when unencumbered by philosophical theory, knows that "Thou shalt" is something entirely apart from it is expedient," and that to be able to make a shrewd calculation of agreemences. make a shrewd calculation of consequences is not necessarily to be a moral man. Utilitarianism as an inferior motive, where spirituality exerts no influence, may be a salutary power of police, but it is not morality in that higher sense which alone can be recognized by the religious man. He feels compelled to do right, apart from

results, because it is right to do so, and because being commanded by the Fountain of all Good it must be good to do it. Religion leaves consequences to Him who holds the threads of all mortal destiny in loor at Toronto. Indeed, on the very see of that first attempt of foil in the leaders were set in the man whose manly independence was afterwards rewarded, contrary to the sparit of the law, with the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba, At the very moment when the man whose has first attempt to introduce that practice in the use of it if the affairs of the province are to be actually conducted by a small committee of the Assembly, and the responsible to the Assembly, and the responsible to the same account of our own times, he must give so the use of it if the affairs of the province are to be actually conducted by a small committee of the Assembly, and the responsible to the same account of our own times, he must give so the use of it if the affairs of the province are to be actually conducted by a small committee of the Assembly, and the responsible to the same account of the singular national fiasco in which he has figured. As Mr. Parnell's first lieutenant, if may readily be credited that seepticism that the has occupied an exceedingly unthankful position. Indeed, nothing shows are supported by the practice in the throats of members on pain of for fetting their party allegiance?

It is certainly tar from our intention to hint at the abolition of the Assembly; but the United States, and the evidence, we do protest against a system of governtion now on the verge of collapse than the strange inconsistency evident between the McCarray of the "History" and the Mo-Carry of the History and the Mo-Carry of the House of Commons. We have heard more than one person express a doubt whether the calm, temperate, and impartial chronicler of recent years can be the member for Longford, who refused to the persistent instinct for worship, the longobey the summons to retire on a division, and was suspended with the rest of the recalcitrant Leaguers. One can only attribute it to that generous spirit of camaraderic which is eminently creditable to Irishmen everywhere. It is certainly impossible that an intelligent man could look with satisfaction upon the course of the persistent instinct for worship, the longing, hungering cry for a lost and forgotten Father, who is not far, if we only knew it, from every one of us. A cult which bows before the whitest sepulchre, on whose portals no confident "Resurgan" breathing the assurance of hope and immortality is inscribed, can heyer satisfaction upon the course of white it is full of rottenness only and dead men's hopes. But the very fixed the long-ing, hungering cry for a lost and forgotten Father, who is not far, if we only knew it, from every one of us. A cult which bows before the whitest sepulchre, on whose portals no confident "Resurgan" breathing the assurance of hope and immortality is inscribed, can heyer satisfaction upon the course of men's bones. But the very fact that so factitious and unsatisfying a creed could have attracted men of earnestness and culture proves that the age is distinctively religious. Indeed, taken into account the vicissitudes of a period so disturbed and transitional, we doubt whether any generation has been more deeply saturated with the essence of religion. Underlying even the essence of religion. Underlying even agnosticism there rests the germ of a faith not to be appeased by blank negations or the husks of doubt. All that is needed to set our generation ablaze with a glow of spirituality is less theology and more religion amongst professing Christians. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the twentieth century of our era should one with the most awarful arrival. open with the most powerful revival of faith known in Christondom since the primitive age of the Church. He reads with purblind vision the signs of the time who cannot see that the days of philosophical science and blank agnosticism are numbered. The bewildered gropings after truth are destined to be satisfied, and the spirit which ever and anon interposes will breathe upon the dead bones and they

shall live.

And yet the current theology, each sect but, at the same time, was the too prolific parent of them month after month.

Now, whatever may be the real ills of Ireland, it is obvious that if you are not going to take up arms against them there remains only the regular method of pressing them upon the attention of Parliament. The moment men assume an obstructive position, the only peaceable means at command are rendered useless. It is no use to urge that by stopping legislation remedial measures may be extorted, because the paralysis of all action involves absolute maction, even in the direction desired. The leaders of the League professed great dissatisfaction with Lord Beaconstield's Government. They entertained great hopes of the Liberal Cabinet, especially as the Radical wing was so largely increased by the elections of 1880. Yet the first thing they did was to obstruct every effort of Mr. Gladstone, to terrify the stable classes in England by renewed outrages, and to disgust even their well-disposed Radical allies by a perversity of conduct unexampled in the annals of constitutional government. in its separate tabernacle, lives as though all things would be as from the beginning. and spiritually they were still slumbering; but the moment for action had arrived, and although their dreams were not yet to be disturbed, there was no time for pause. At the present moment, in the face of revolutionary movements all about them, the Churches are asleep—not in the sense that they are inert, but that their active life is misapplied at the coming of a momentous crisis. The theological bickerings of the time partake of the character of somnambulism; apparently purposive ings of the time partake of the character of somnambulism; apparently purposive, they tend, in fact, to no permanently beneficial use. Battles over worn-out creeds and only half intelligible theological symbols are driving out the spirituality of the Christian Church. People project schemes of Church union, and yet, in order apparently to promote it, throw up ramparts everywhere, draw hostile lines of circumvallation, and plant theological ordnance all around them. Is that the proper method of convincing gainsavers.

ntarian and Zwinglian, Pres the other empty men vex their so entertain his own views about predestina-tion, ritual, or apostolic succession without perpetually rating him about them? Some people appear to imagine that theological polemics are the fulfilling of the law and the perfecting of the Gospel, and the faith will never regain its footing amongst men matil these disputants are convinced or until these disputants are convinced or

forwarded to some central office at the end of every week, there to be classified and digested. At the end of every fortnight a time the effects of the disease are shown in the death-rate, the epidemics may have

spread får beyond control.

There can be no doubt whatever of the value of data such as this plan proposes to procure. Without them we can form no adequate idea of the influence of the changes of the weather on health, or of the influence of locality. If we had had such data during the past month, we should perhaps have been better able to appreciate the effect of drinking the abominable water with which the city has been supplied. All who interest themselves in the public health recognize the necessity for the registration of diseases. In Norway, Sweden, and other countries the information gained in this way has been shown to be of very great value. In some countries be of very great value. In some countries the registration of contagious and infectious diseases is made compulsory. The medical profession seem to recognize the necessity for some such plan as that referred to, and they have shown a willingness to co-operate in it. The Canada Medical Association have taken the matter in hand, having already interviewed the Government, with respect to it. viewed the Government with respect to it, and, it would appear, with satisfactory

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Buffalo News announces "the death of Mrs. Blizzard." No wonder the weather has been fine for the last few days. But no doubt Mt. Blizzard still lives, and will let us hear from him before the end of the present month.

ing to learn that England's shipping is not on the decline. At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Shipping in London, the chairman reported that the English effective tenman reported that the English effective ten-nage at the present time is 16,000,000, while that of all other flags put together is only 11,000,000. The increasing activity of Eng-lish shipyards may be gathered from the fact that on the 31st of December, 1879, the tonnage under construction was but 430,000 tons, as compared with 695,000 tons at the end of

The Trenton Courier announces that the Conservatives of East Northumberland have selected Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Warkworth, selected Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of Warkworth, as their candidate for the representation of that riding, rendered vacant by the death of the late lamented Mr. Keeler. A correspondent speaks of Mr. Kennedy in glowing terms as an old resident, a successful merchant, and an honest politician. It is believed that he will make a strong and successful candidate, as he received the unanimous endorsation of the convention.

tion from Ireland to Canada are attracting attention, and appear in a fair way to bring forth good fruit. Advices from the land of trouble state that during the present year there can scarcely be a doubt the emigration of Irish families to Canada will probably be greater than it has ever been. Our corres-pondent asserts that the reports of the tenant farmers who visited Canada in 1879 and 1880, which have been widely circulated, are doing much good, and creating considerable interest among the class with whom they are likely to have the most influence.

A new and ingenious mode of swindling is

reported from Cincinnati, to which, as it might be attempted here in the future, it is worth while to direct attention. Glib-tongued worth while to direct attention. Glib-tongued individuals are going round varnishing front doors at prices ranging from 25 cents a door up to \$3 and \$4. In 24 hours the stuff evaporates and leaves the doors just as they were before. A lady paid one of the rascala \$5 for the work done on a door, and the next morning she had the same old door back again. Our housekeepers should be on the lookout against such enterprising seamps. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

The Ontario Government have practically abandoned the principle of Ministerial responsibility, substituting therefor the princi-ple of government by deputations. When ple of government by deputations. When the people see, as they now must, that that consideration which is refused to a claim upon its merits may be extorted by a display of numbers marshalled before a vacillating Cabinet, they will lose whatever respect for the Ministry they may have left, and appeal to the fears which they know to be so easily aroused. Thus it is that the control of affairs is passing away from a Government strong in everything save a desire and a determination to do right and fear not.

The London Free Press gives a harrowing account of the sufferings endured during the present winter by the Indians on the Sarnia reserve, who are represented as suffering every

proper method of convincing gainsayers, or of bringing back to faith and righteousness a world lying in wickedness? What are all the creeds, articles, and confessions in the world as compared with the world's treme told of winter and the scarcity of fuel.

us believe that fuel is more plentiful and cheaper in the United States than here, it is a fact that in some parts of the Union, even so far east as the Chicago district, fuel is at

The Grits professed great anxiety to have the writ issued for East Northumberland. but now that the writ is about to issue, they REGISTRATION OF DISEASES.

The plan for the registration of diseases to which we had occasion to draw attention some time ago has been brought before the Senate, and there is now, therefore, some prospect of the matter receiving that consideration which it deserves. The principal features of the plan may be briefly stated as follows: A supply of forms is to be sent to each physician willing to make returns, and these returns, which contain a record of the inception, progress, and termination of every case of disease reported, are to be forwarded to some central office at the end

tion to-day than she was two or three years

The re-vamped railway policy of the Ontario Government has been most successful in the creation of dissatisfaction, not only among those who have been refused aid fer their schemes, but also amongst those who have received such aid as has been doled out to them. One of Mr. Mowat's organs, the Mount Forest Confederate, thinks that as between the Georgian Bay and Wellington and the Stratford and Lake Huron Railway Companies, the distribution of subsidies has been most unfair, inasmuch as the Georgian Bay and Wellington has received \$1,500 per mile from Mount Forest to Durham, while the Stratford and Huron gets \$2,000 per mile from Harriston to Wiarton. The Confederate feels free to express this opinion:—"That a line running through a section of country—the greater portion of which is already served with an efficient road—should receive more aid than a company whose line runs through a district having no railway is to be regretted. Besides, the municipalities more directly inamong those who have been refused aid for Besides, the municipalities more directly in-terested in the G. B. & W. B. put their hands in their pockets a second time and granted aid to the company in order that the road should be completed." Our Mount Forest contemporary will of course continue to sup-port the Ontario Government, therefore its protest against what it considers injustice might as well have remained unmade.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Angus Cooke, one of the oldest residents of Lincoln, died on Tuesday morning, aged 69. He served for many years in the county councils, and for several years was

MARKET FEES AND TOLL-GATES.

Sins,—The intended legislation with the object of abolishing market fees and toll-gates is undoubtedly a movement in the right direction, but there is a possibility of not only doing great injustice, but of bringing about a state of affairs which may injure both farmers and townspeople alike. The town of Paris affords an excellent illustration of this. For about twenty years, with alight intermissions, the sale of produce was free in that town. A market building and grounds afforded all the accommodation necessary, but neither buyer nor sellere ver made their appearance, and the system of hawking about from house to house could be adopted by any who wished to do so perfectly unrestricted. The result was that the people were badly served, as farmers refused to peddle their products, preferring to drive seven miler farther on to Brantford or other market towns where fees were collected, and where purchasers could be met with without the toil of travelling from house to house. The people of Paris had consequently to be contented with the limited and generally very poor assortment of garden and dairy products which the grooers were able to procure for trade, and after many years of contention and striving to abolish sectional jealousies, a small building and plot of ground were chosen in a central position, and a market established. The fees are merely mominal, and them only on the ordinary garden produce butter, eggs, wood, &c., but gram, wool, and products not affected by a local market, are sold anywhere without restriction. The result has been the establishment of an excellent market which has benefitted the farmer and proved a comfort and convenience to the townspeople, while the revenue is scarcely more than covers the bare expense of a moderate salary to a clerk whose duty it is to measure wood and regulate the business.

The town of Paris were also owners of a section of Governor's Road running seast and west some seven or eight miles, in which they invested some \$12,000 or \$15,000 many year ago. They had t

ONTARIO LEGISL

(Continued from Third) Act to amend the Act for the agriculture,
Act respecting returns requir

porated companies.

Act to amend the Act respectant management of timber on proceedings of the companies of fire insurance companies.

Act to amend the law respective tration of births, marriages, and Act to further provide for the dower of married women in certain

Act to extend the powers of ciety of Upper Canada.

Act to make further provision the Central Prison, the Andrew tario Reformatory for Females, adustrial Refuge for Girls.

Act to extend the powers of converted the contract of the contrac corporated under the Joint Sto Letters' Patent Act. Act to incorporate the Saul Railway Company, Act to further amend the re-

respecting mortgages and sale roperty.
The Municipal Amendment Ac The Assessment Amendment Act respecting the appointment

for infants.

Act to regulate the fees of cer and others.

Act to prevent the spread of around peach, nectarine, and oth Act to amend the law secur and children the benefit of assur lives of their husbands and paren Act respecting aid to certain r To these bills the Royal As nounced by the clerk of the Le

sembly, in the following words:"In her Majesty's name his
Lieutenant-Governor doth asset
bills." His HONOUR was then please the following speech :
Gentlemen of the Legislative Asse

In discharging you from furthe at the present time to your legisl I have to thank you for the laborious attention you have be the large amount of business the property before your factors. brought before you.

I shall not fail to call the attent minion Government to the resolu

you have once more protested delay that has taken place in the and confirmation of the award long since as the third day of An the northerly and westerly bot Ontario were determined, and readstructured in the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution and the same place. determination to give your cordia my Government in any steps it m ary to take to sustain the av assert and maintain the just righ

assert and maintain the just right of the province.

The legislation of the session in sures of much interest and impowhich I have no doubt will be experience to conduce largely to of the people.

The Act consolidating the Sup of law, establishing a uniform pleading and practice, and mal provision for the administration marks a new era in the history cature, and will, while simplifying cedure, render justice more readily to all classes of suitors.

I trust that the Act giving great

I trust that the Act giving great to the law against the illicit sale cating liquors will prove effect pressing practices which are in tended with the most vicious and

ing associations.

The Act to make provision for the Act to make provision for safety of railway employes and will, I hope, prove effectual in from some dangers, to which the hitherto exposed, a large numbe whose vocation is attended with avoidable hardships, and in the charge of whose duties everyone

interest.

The Acts for protecting the puls in rivers and streams, and for the of timber slide companies, will reserious difficulties connected with tions of the lumbering industry: amending the municipal and assess and the school law, and giving in ciency to the provincial mutual and the school law, and giving in ciency to the provincial mutua companies, and other measures have now assented, as well as the private Acts by which the session distinguished, sufficiently attest the distinguished and practical experience of the repute of the people in matters affecting social and material interests.

I have observed with much ple you have, as supplementary

you have, as supplementary grants to railways, voted money certain lines the circumstances title them to special consider

hands.

The measure by which the gran railway to connect the existing On with the Canadian Pacific railway made applicable to an extension road to Sault Ste. Marie gives cand support to an undertaking a than national in its extent and while tending largely to facilitate ment of undeveloped sections of the and to afford much needed facilities munication to our fast-growing trious communities. trious communities.

I thank you for the liberality

shown in voting the supplies ne the public service. They will be with all possible regard for econo bined with efficiency. I trust that all happiness and may attend you until I again pleasure of inviting your advice and in the conduct of public affairs. The PROVINCIAL SECRET

said:—
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of tive Assembly:
It is his Honour's will and plant is his honour's will be not be a second to the second to t this Legislative Assembly be pror this Legislative Assembly is acco His Honour then left the cham

turned to Government House.

EUROPE. No instructions have yet been gi

The next annual conference for and codification of the laws of na be held at Cologne in August.

be held at Cologue in August.

The severest snowstorm know Britain for many years commenced day night and raged till Saturday.

The Imperial Government has entertain Capt. Beycott's claim to tion for injuries received at the hand League and their emissaries.

A CORRESPONDENT of a London is gests that the "Irish renegade" camp is a Mr. Aylward, who, how no means a renegade, but who was ployment of the Transvaal Govern vious to the annexation of the repu Mr. Children's scheme of arm is estimated will save England a quillion pounds steeling. Flogging is to be entirely abolished. The age of enlisting is to be raised from and men, or more correctly you twenty are not to be sent in India. and men, or more correctly you twenty are not to be sent to India. THE members of the Spanish C Cuba and Puerto Rico are peter Cabinet in favour of a treaty of with the United States, as they under the present system within the United States will produce en for its own consumption.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND I most powerful, yet the safest of a Under their penetrating, detergent the foulest ulcer and the deepest g speedily changed in their characteristics and statement the foulest ulcer and the deepest g speedily changed in their characteristics.