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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. rancols Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALLFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. Jennings, Agent.

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NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano' TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Signs of weariness are beginning to ppear in the parliamentary dehates. In ne scoper was the strain superinduced by the railway question relaxed than the House began to lose patience with serious work. It is now clear that the Government acted prudently in not drawing out a long list of measures, which, if passed at all, must have been ill-considered and badly digested by legislators. The best ce, however, that the members are tired may be found in the growing testiness of Mr. BLAKE. His leadership, during the session, has not been a success, as even candid friends will admit. On Friday ast the hon. gentleman's constitutional rritability was emphasized by himself, he approved or disapproved of a ent measure. For example, when the Minister of Justice moved the House the Minister of Justice moved the House into committee to increase certain judicial salaries, the Opposition leader had no objection to offer, and yet he felt it due to his position to make an unpleasant insinuation. The resolution referred only to judges in Prince Edward Island; but Mr. BLARE must needs "presume" that one remark of the Minister's was made by him "as prospective Chief Justice of Nova" Scotia." Now, considering that the late Government, almost at the outset, n with making the Cabinet a steppi the end, there was something gratuitously insulting in the remark. When Mr. McDonald naturally resented this imputation, the member for West Durham, ashamed of himself one would hope, protested that he intended nothing like an tested that he will be Minister's motives. tested that he intended nothing like an imputation upon the Mihister's motives. "I thought," said he, "I was making a "very innocent and not unpleasant joke." Whatever else the Opposition leader has inherited from Ireland, he certainly has not retained the Irish sense of humour. His particular "joke" certainly reminds one of Hamler's player-friends—"They "de but jest—peison in jest." Mr. Blake's jests are equally grim and saturnine.

Blake's jests are equally grim and saturnine.

Not long after the hon, gentleman fell foul of the Naturalization bill, for no earthly reason that appeared, since he admitted that he had not so much as read the measure. The complaint that he had only received a copy of it that day was promptly contradicted, since the bill came down from the Senate, and the Opposition leader could have read it a menth before had he been so disposed. Its provisions were simple enough, and in the absence of any better ground for carping criticism, the hon, gentleman assailed it as an intringement upon provincial jurisdiction. This, as we have had occasion to point out before, is a favourite device with the Opposition. In this case Mr. Blake appealed to the legal jealousies of Quebec, much as the organ is constantly striving to irritate Ontario. The settled purpose of the Opposition appears to be for it has nothing deserving the name of policy—to stimulate local discontent in every province, and by this means to severe

deserving the name of policy—to stimulate local discortent in every province, and by this means to secure a majority in 1883. Here in Toronto, the Globe is protesting vehemently that the other members of the Conrederation are "naturally jealous" of Ontame, and clamorously demanding electoral vengeance upon the culprits. At Ottawa, Mr. Blakki is making ad captandum appeals to Quebec, and will doubtless repeat them in Montreal at that banquet to be given at a solutium for his failure as a lexice. When he wanders down to the Maritime Provinces during the recess, he will not appear as a champion of Ontario or Quebec, but as an indignant exponent of the financial grievances of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Indeed, so great is our confidence in Mr. Blakki assurance that we have not the slightest doubt that at Winnipeg or Victoria he would have two other stories to tell, as consistent as Reform stories told some distance apart are apt to be.

said:

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"My hon. friend, who does not often trespat upon the House, and never at unreasonable length, is entering into most important spatistics, showing the value of the National Policy as regards our farmers. I am not surprised at hon. gentlemen opposite making this noise, for they do not want the fact to go before the country; but I believe the flouse, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agricultural trustational policy had injured the farmers. I am not surprised at hon. gentlemen opposite making this noise, for they do not want the fact to go before the country; but I believe the flouse, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agricultural trustational policy had injured the farmers. Dr. Orrow showed that in fact the farmers had benefited in two ways:—

I. By getting a larger market, by the checking of miportations of anoth quantities as in the fact to go before the country; but I believe the flouse, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agricultural trustation and aliens."

Dr. Orrow's speech, which was very short, was such a one as to fully justify the endorsement of the Premier. The speech was devoted to the one point of showing the value of the Note to go before the country; but I believ

leader of the Opposition allows his wite to go wool-gathering. There is a great deal of nonsense talked about that provision regarding "property and civil rights." As a matter of fact the provinces have exclusive jurisdiction only over the general regulations of these matters as subjects of law. One has only to glance over the list of subjects reserved to Parliament to see that there is no exclusive provincial right at all. The subsection was inserted merely to conserve the institutions of the provinces, the code of laws established there, and to give a full measure of internal autonomy so far as is consistent with the existence of a federal government over the whole. Our constitution is in fact elastic enough to secure full control over their own affairs to all the provinces; but it never was intended that any province should possess the power of meddling with subjects essentially national. Mr. Blake is, no doubt, fully awave of this, but he is bent upon fully aware of this, but he in the alienating the provinces one from the other, and in the effort to attain that purother, and in the effort to attain that purother, and in the effort to attain that purother, and in the effort to attain that purother willing to warp both pose he seems quite willing to warp the law and the constitution.

Supplementary estimates were on Tuesday brought down for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82. Those for the year 1880-81 amount in all to \$423,583. The main items of these estimates are as follows: Administration of Justice ...... \$1,400 Administration of Justice.

Legislation.

Immigration and quarantine.

Militia.

Railways and canals, chargeable to

capital.... Railways and bonds, chargeable to Charges on revenue, railways and bonds, Intercolonial railway..... Canals.
Telegraph lines, British Columbia.

Total..... \$423,583 The main items are of course those which relate to railways, canals, and public works. A sum of \$27,800 is required to complete the railway extension into Halifax, and the River du Loup branch of the Intercolonial needs \$60,000 for additional improvements. The sum of \$35,100 is required for the Canada Pacific railway, and \$35,000 for St. Peter's canal in Cape Breton. The sum of \$200,000 required for the Intercolonial railway includes \$68,000 for car expenses.

for the Intercolonial railway includes \$68,000 for car expenses, \$44,000 for station expenses, \$48,000 for maintenance, and \$16,000 for general charges. These items dispose pretty effectually of the charge of starving the line made against the Minister of Railways.

The estimates for 1881-82 amount in all to \$604,442, and the amounts of the principal items are as follows: Civil government...... \$

Pensions.

Ocean and fiver service.

Lighthouse and coast service.

Railways and canals, chargeable to 318,668 income .... Public works, chargeable to income.

works and buildings chargeable to in are divided as follows: Public Buildings—

Ontario ..... \$70,500 

 Quebec
 7,550

 Nova Scotia
 4,000

 Prince Edward Island
 2,450

 New Brunswick
 22,000

 Mexical
 20,000

 500 for a site for a public building at Hamilton. The harbour and rivers vote is divided as follows:

Ontario ...... \$31,000

Ontario \$31,000
Quebec 9,500
Nova Scotis 17,500
Prince Edward Island 5,000
New Brunswick 2,000
The Ontario vote includes \$2,000 for Wellington harbour, for Port Hope \$8,000, for Desjoachims rapids \$1,000, for Port Stanley \$7,000, for Collingwood, Lake Huron, \$6,000, and \$7,000 for Thornbury, Lake Huron.

Having thus given the amounts of the various services for which the supplement

various services for which the supplemen-tary estimates are framed, it is necessary to point out the effect of them on the previous anticipations and declarations of the Minister of Finance.

Thus, for the consolidated revenue fund

of 1880-81 (omitting the capital expenditure) there is an apparent increase of esti-mates of \$264,983, but \$200,000 of this is mates of \$264,983, but \$200,000 of this is for expenditure in railway services, which bring in a far larger revenue to counterbalance the sum expended, and therefore the actual increase of estimate for 1880-81 is only \$64,983. For 1881-82 the Minister in his budget speech expected a supplementary estimate of \$200,000, which he took into calculation in naming his surplus. Omitting the capital expenditure as before, and taking in only the consolidated revenue expenditure, the actual supplementary estimate for 1881-82 is about \$226,777, being an excess over the estimate of only \$26,777. All the estimates are based on prosperity calculations, and the Government is not unwise in affording to public works and local improvements those necessary subsidies which can best be had in times of prosperity, and which tend so much to make prosperity permanent. prosperity permanent.

DR. ORTON'S SPEECH.

In protesting against the unseemly noise made by the Opposition during Dr. ORTON'S speech, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said:

said:

"My hon. friend, who does not often trespass upon the House, and never at unreasonable length, is entering into most important statistics, showing the value of the National Policy as regards our farmers. I am not surprised at hon. gentlemen opposite making this noise, for they do not want the fact to go before the country; but I believe the House, as a whole, wants to know the effects of this policy with respect to the agriculturists of Canada."

Dr. Orton's speech, which was very short, was such a one as to fully justify

" Mr. Orton-I will read some stat

Imported and entered for consumption after de ducting sumption. Cans

These figures, as Dr. Orton showed, proved an increase in the home market, by the exclusion of American grain for Canadian cereals, of the large amount of 6.177,555 bushels, about one-half of our total export of cereals. Besides which \$135,512 of a revenue was collected to lighten the burden of taxation of Canadian farmers. He also called attention to the additional market for grain given to the Canadian farmer and the Canadian miller in regard to the article of flour. Of wheat flour there were 440,000 barrels less imflour there were 440,000 barrels less imported from the United States in 1880 than in 1877 under the old policy, or an additional home market—the best of all markets—of no less than \$2,300,000, there being besides an increased revenue from the flour which was imported of \$50,128. In other flour and Indian meal there is an increased market at home of 131,665 barrels, and a revenue collected off United

Total bush. 7.956,989 1.785 523 6 177 5

States meal and rye flour of \$86,360. The total revenue collected from United States cereals, flour and meal, by the operation of the National Policy in 1880 was \$272,-00. Turning to the trade in horned cattle Dr. Obron showed the beneficial effects of the National Policy on this branch of trade by the following reliable statistics:—

Animals.	1877	1880.	port, or add tional Mark to Farmer.
Horned cattle Horses Sheep Swine	6,585 1,441 11,617 13,611	3,170 1;008 8,557 11,331	3,415 433 3,060 2,280
Totals	33,524	24,060	9 198

anxiety of the Opposition to prevent Dr. Ozrov from making his short speech and supply his valuable statistics. They will afford for those of the farmers who may afford for those of the farmers who may be called on to exercise their franchise soon food for reflection as to the ques-tion of retaining or abolishing a policy under which such favourable results have arisen from them and their main indus-

bill proposes to reduce the width of the bill proposes to reduce the width of the road allowances to one chain, and to do away with three of the road allowances running east and west in each township, substituting a single line for such allowance in dividing the sections. It is obvious that this must effect a large saving, both in land and money. It is calculated that on the one hundred and fifty millions of acres to which the new method will apply there will be a saving of between two and three millions of land and about a million and a half dollars in surveying. half dollars in surveying.

Section 16 of the Lands Act of 1879 is

Section 16 of the Lands Act of 1879 is repealed, and a new section is substituted with additional language introduced to legalize beyond any doubt such variations from the strict township system as may be necessary in laying out land fronting on rivers, lakes, or main roads, in the manner calculated to utilize the frontage of such highways. It is clear that there must be many cases of fractional sections in the western country where the strict township system would be found impossible to preserve.

preserve.
Section 30 of the Lands Act of 1879 is repealed, and a clause (sec. 4 of the new Act) is introduced to enable the Governor-

homestead exceed in amount the sum of dollars.

(d) That no greater rate of interest than per cent, per annum shall be charged on the debt so incurred by such immigrant.

Provision is made by sections 11 and 12 of the new Act for taking examinations on oath by Dominion land surveyors concerning the original limits of townships, and for putting chain bearers on oath as to the performance of their duties, in order to procure greater accuracy in surveys.

The Temperance Act of 1878, known as the Scott Act, has been amended in a very important particular. On Wednesday night, after two days of debate and several divisions, the Senate accepted Hon. Dr. ALMON'S amendment to Mr. Vidal's bill to amend the Scott Act. The bill of Senator VIDAL was intended to improve the in this particular branch of agricultural working of the Act from the point of view industry we are not prepared to say of the temperance bodies. The amendment was to insert in the bill a clause en-acting: "That the dealing in ales, por-"ter, lager beer, cider, and light wines, " under ten per cent. of alcohol, be ex-

THE DOMINION LANDS ACT.

THE Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, introduced some days ago by Sir John Macdonald, was passed on Monday night, and, as we said, is a measure of importance. A summary of it will be of interest to our readers.

Sections 1 and 2 provide for the reduction in number and width of the road allowances in townships. The original Dominion Lands Act of 1872 provided, if we remember rightly, road allowances of one chain in width. This was opposed by the representatives of Manitoba, who urged that one chain was too small, and the width was increased by one chain and a half. It has been now clearly proved by experience that this was too much, causing an unnecessary waste of land. The present bill proposes to reduce the width of the state of the stemperance legislation, but to the apparently extreme limits to which the temperance advocates seek to push their influence in legislation.

Is his speech on the occasion Hon. Dr. Almon asserted that he was in favour of, and would aid by all means in his power in, checking the sale of spirituous liquors; but he was of opinion that people could be restrained from their use by means less stringent than those of the Act of 1878. Of course, the advocates of teetotalism declared that the Scott Act. We do not imagine that the Scott Act. We do not imagine that the people will be immediately weaned from strong drink by the amendment of Senator Almon. But the Almon amendment is an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act was an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act was an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act was an experiment; it deserves a trial, as the Scott Act deserved a trial; and it will go on its trial with a very large body of educated, scientific, and lumane opinion in its favour.

One thing Senator Almon was influence in legislation.

Is his speech on the occasion Hon. Dr. Almon asserted that he was in favour of, and would aid by all means in his power in, checking the sale of spirituous liquors; but he was of opinion One thing Senator Atmon has done for the thing Senator Atmon has done for the temperance cause: "he has united hitherto divided bodies of the people in a common effort to put down the unlimited sale, abuse, and use of intoxicating liquors the mark dangerous kind. This of

sale, abuse, and use of intoxicating liquors of the more dangerous kind. This of itself is a distinct gain for the temperance cause; and the temperance bodies will do well to utilize the influence of their new allies. The purely business effect of the new legislation (which we assume will become legislation, though it has not passed the Lower House) will at once be seen by those interested. The dealing in ales, porter, lager beer, and light wines under ten per cent. of alcohol will become free from the restrictive operations of the Scorr Act, but the selling of liquors of stronger character will remain subject to the law of 1878 as before. For our own part, we are quite willing to have it so; we will watch with much interest the effect of the Almon amendment on the trade, the habits and manners of the people; and we will welcome will remain such favours between the results.

Section 30 of the Landa Act of 1879 is repealed, and a clause (see. 4 of the new form another point of view indices are considered to make unto the Covernous of the Covernous o

ance cause declare to be the most favourable to restraining drunkenness amongst a people who will have some species of stimulants. If the temperance organizations refuse the proffered alliance they will not, we think, be wise. They will be refusing the first grand opportunity they have had of putting the theories of their opponents to a very sharp and trying test. Their own theories have not been as successful in practice as they could have wished. They have now a chance of trying both theories at once; with the advantage to them—and a very great advantage it is—that while their opponents are pledged to help them, the temperance people are not pledged to help their opponents. So favourable a situation for the trial of experiments on the drinking habits of a people never existed in this or any other country before. APART from any theory about the "di-

trichinosis of the Western States, the supply of swine's flesh for the English market, from America alone, will for some market, from America alone, will for some time to come most likely be abundant. Even if all other sources of supply should fail, so long as the enormous corn-fields of the valley of the Mississippi hold out, no Englishman, who has the cash to pay for it, need be without his morning rasher or a slice of ham for supper. Even if the poor Irish tenant, under the new regime which is about to be established, should be ablo—as we trust he may—to eat his pig instead of selling it to pay the rent, John Bull need have no fears about his bacon. Whether the Canadian farmer will find it profitable to invest very largely but should they be induced to "under ten per cent. of alcohol, be ex"empt from the operation of the Canada
"Temperance Act of 1878." The amendment was accepted by the Senate, and remains for the consideration of the Commons. The feeling in the Commons is such
that the amendment is likely to be accepted also. Thus, in all probability, an experiment will be maugurated which will
test in the severest way the theories of
both, the temperance people and
the people who are, not, indeed, opposed to temperance legislation, but to
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but he was of opinion that people could be
restrained from their use by means less
stringent than those of the Act of 1878.
Of course, the advocates of teetotalism declared that the amendment would in effect
kill the Scott Act. We do not imagine of meat is generally sent to market in a

THE MEAT SUPPLY OF ENGLAND.

In spite of the hog cholera and the

perfection in Great Britain as it can be; and yet there are not as many sheep in the country as there are human beings. With a population of nearly thirty-five millions, there are only about thirty million head of sheep. And while the population of the island is increasing the supply of mutton is diminishing. In the "Agricultural Be-"turns of the United Kingdom" for 1880, issued by the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, Mr. R. GIFFEN tells us that in England and Wales, exclusive of Scotland and Ireand Wales, exclusive of Scotland and Ire-land, there was last year a falling off in the was the first Gzar who deliberately sp land, there was last year a falling off in the number of sheep and lambs of 1,500,000 head, and during the same period there were but 600,000 sheep imported into England from foreign countries. No wonder that, in view of these facts, some uneasiness is felt in respect to the mutton supply. A leading English journal, the London Daily Telegraph, says: "There is no meat in regard to which Great Britain is more in "need of foreign supply than mutton." The same authority tells us that the falling off of the sheep during the last few months has been unintermitted; and the North of England, which appears to have heretofore enjoyed immunity from the sheep-rot, is now suffering in this respect as much as now suffering in this respect as much as the first Czar who deliberately spoke of his hope and belief that the work of the which sheep and belief that "by the combined efforts of the "Government and the people, the public "cadministration would be improved, and "that justice and mercy would reign in "the courts of law." The shackles were removed from the press, political criminals pardoned, and a sense of relief provailed to which they belong—namely. North Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas. In which appears to have heretofore have leaveled to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of interiors and sale of interiors and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that prohibitory measures were out of the question. At the present moment, however, the provided provided their influence to which they belong—the submission to the people of an amendment to the press, political criminals pardoned, and a sense of relief provailed to which they belong—the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and the present moment, however, there exists and their customers that the pr passed the Lower House) will at once be seen by those interested. The dealing in ales, porter, lager beer, and light wines under ten per cent. of alcohol will become free from the restrictive operations of the Scorr Act, but the selling of liquors of stronger character will remain subject to the law of 1878 as before. For our own part, we are quite willing to have it so; we will watch with much interest the effect of the habits and manners of the people; and we will welcome with the greatest satisfaction such favourable results as may be hoped from an experiment which from the temperance point of riew puts a severer ban on the sale of intoxicant liquors; yet from another point of view makes more free the dealing in less dangerous and, to a large extent, even healthier beverages. The Act of Senator Vidal was of itself unimportant; but the amendment made to it renders it of consequence, and the ALMON amendment will take place with the Scorr Act in the literature of this discussion.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SCOTT ACT.

Some of the Opposition organs seems disposed to condemn the Government for the success of the Almon amendment in

to justify the expectation of this trade developing into proportions which will very seriously affect the meat supply of Great Britain. For mutton, as well as for most other articles of daily consumption in which the home supply is insufficient, England must ever be mainly dependent upon this continent. The mest may indeed cost more than it does in Australia, but the difference in cost of production is more than counterbalanced by our comparative nearness to the market. This is a matter in which Canadian farmers are deeply concerned, and to which they would do well to give careful attention.

ALEXANDER II

vinity which hedges a king," or even any tinge of partiality to the Russian auto-cracy, almost all of us have heard with the deepest regret and indignation of the fate which has at last overtaken the Czar. Students of history may admire equally the characters of BEUTUS and CHARLOTTE Cornar, and, under extreme circumstances, tyrannicide, whether the victim be an ambitious ruler aiming at the imperial purple or a republican terrorist, may be palliated. In this case, however, assassination is nothing but cold-blooded murder, of the most reckless and cowardly stripe. Let it be admitted that the Russian system is in conflict ab initio with modern ideas; let it even be conceded and there is ample evidence to the contrary—that the Russian people are ripe for the intro-duction of representative government; and what then? Here was a monarch and what then? Here was a monarch who was at best only the heir of despotic traditions, which, with the best intentions, he found himself powerless to efface. No member of the house of Romanoff ever set himself more earnestly, and sincerely, to work at the task of liberalizing the institutions of his country, and no reformer has ever been treated with less appreciation and gratitude. His murder only adds another to that fearful estalogue of crimes

tion and gratitude. His murder only adds another to that fearful catalogue of crimes committed in the name of liberty.

As a matter of fact liberty has nothing to do with so atrocious a deed. It is not what the Emperor ALEXANDER failed to do for the Russian people, but what he actually did, that raised up for him enemies on all sides. When he ascended the throne in 1855 his subjects knew that he was a ruler of an entirely different stamp from his father or his uncle. His accession was hailed with delight, and he had every reason to look forward to a long and happy reign, at the close of which, full of years and honours, he might sink into the grave, leaving behind him a fragrant memory in the hearts of his subjects. Nor did he do anything to disappoint the great expectations of Russia. On the contrary, it was because he was a reforming Czar that he became a marked man. Mr. Wallace, in his work on "Russia," limns his character in a paragraph: "Of a kind-hearted, in his work on "Russia," limns his char-acter in a paragraph: "Of a kind-hearted, "humane disposition, sincerely desirous "of maintaining the national honour, "but singularly free from military ambi-"tion, and imbued with no fanatical belief "in the drill-sergeant system of Govern-ment, ALEXANDER II. was by no means "insensible to the spirit, of the time." "insensible to the spirit of the time."
He was a determined enemy to the abuses
at which his father winked, or knew at which his father winked, or knew nothing, and a fee to the repressive system of government. Nicholas had left him as a legacy the Crimean war, and he hastened to make peace. In the manifesto announcing the end of the struggle, he characteristically turned with natural relief to the work of internal improvement. Far from being a self-confident man, he was the first Gzar who deliberately spoke

his pen, ALEXANDER II. smancipated twenty millions of serfs. It was this act more than anything else which paved the way for the attempts upon his life. Many people are at a loss to understand why so many of the Nihilist party are aristocrats. With its creed, or rather no-creed, high-born gentlemen and dames do not naturally sympathize. They have newer, in fact, sympathized with it, but they have used it, not perhaps in the end to their own advantage. Nihilism, pure and simple, is not republicanism, even tinged with socialism. It is a convenient phrase, literally meaning nothing, to express tersely rebellion against all authority. The substratum is made up of atheists and communists, who simply desire to destroy everything within their reach, human or divine. They are less reasonable even than the French Reds, because they propose no substitute at all for the existing order of things. There is no pretence at building up, the only professed aim of these people is destruction. It is not long since a writer in the Contemporary Review, who appeared to have intimate knowledge of the movement, disclosed its real character. The dynamite and nitro-glycerine gentry are few in number. Indeed, from the first attempt upon the Czar's life, in 1866, until now, all the actors and their immediate abettors could be counted witheut going above the hundreds.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Let us all rejoice. Mr. Vennor promises that next winter will be a mild one.

The Trenton Advocate would have prelerred to have seen Mr. D. M. Murphy the Conservative candidate for East Northumber-Lonservative candidate for East Northumber-land, but says that Mr. Kennedy is evidentical a strong man, and speaks hopefully of his prospects of election. Our friends should give him a warm and united support, as his defeat through their indifference would be halled with delight by the opponents of that trade policy under which the bountry is pros-pering.

A Mr. Cronter is running on the Grit ticket in East Northumberland vice Mr. McCallum, resigned. The Brighton Ensign says that "he is a Christian man." That he is a man cannot be very well denied. That he is a Christian is very probable, as Northumberland county is inhabited by Christians, and it would hardly be polite to run a heathen for Parliament down there. There can be no objection to the gentleman's religion, but his politics are not sound.

It will be noted that the supplementary estimates contain an item of \$10,000 for the rection of a monument to Sir George E. crection of a monument to Sir George E. Cartier. This will be as pleasing to the people of the Dominion at large as it will be to the people of the province of Quebec. Sir George E. Cartier needs no monument to preserve his memory or to establish his fame. We could spare the monument, but cannot spare the opportunity of doing a graceful, grateful, and proper public act.

The newspapers of Ontario, with a few

The Port Hope News warns young won in the United States without a full knowledge of the gircumstances of the case, as
such offers are too often merely masks for pits
dug for the feet of the unwary. It declares
that the nefarious trade is being plied in
Toronto and Fort Hope as well as in Montreal. Were it not for the revalations recently
made in the courts of the latter city it would
be impossible to believe human beings capable of such depravity. Ne punishment could
be severe for the promoters of such a traffic.

Some of our Grit contemporaries are at
great pains to assure us that the Referen

Some of our Grit contemporaries are at great pains to assure us that the Reform party of the Dominion is not dead but alcepeth. We suspect that it is in much the same condition as the snake which had its head cut off by an Irishman, who, seeing that the tail stal moved, remarked that "the baste was kilt entirely, but was not conscious av the fact." Mr. Blake cut the head—Mr. Mackenzie—off the Reform party, but the tail has moved about some since. Our esteemed contemporaries will hardly deny that their party was at least "ruined by the N. P."

Mr. Kennedy has thrown himself energetically into the East Northumberland contest. On Saturday evening last he addressed a large number of electors at Wooler, and was most cordially received. He was followed by Mr. Cochrane in an able speech, and the meeting closed with hearty cheers for the Government and their candidate. Our advices are that Mr. Kennedy's prospects are excellent, but our friends should spare no exertion to place his success beyond peradventure. Possessing a good platform and a strong candidate, the only danger lies in overconfidence of the result. Thorough organization and arduous work are ever the price of political success.

The Brantford Telegram says of the Blind Institute investigation, which has been adjourned to this city, that there are still three journed to this city, that there are still three witnesses to be examined—one resident in Toronto, one in Ottawa, and one in Brock-ville. This list comprises three ladies formerly employed at the institute, upon whose evidence the complainants largely rely. The Telegram says that the institute is in a demoralized condition, and that stringent reform measures will be necessary to restore its impaired usefulness. Pending the report of the inspector, however, a suspension of popular judgment should, we think, be insisted upon by the press.

The Guelph Mercury notes as an unmistak-The Guelph Metcury notes as an unmistakable sign of the great improvement in the times in the royal city that the assessor reports that there are not half the empty houses there were a year age when he was on his rounds. New families have taken up their residences there, and scarcely an idle man can be found. Our esteemed Guelph contemporary must be agreeably surprised to find that its lears of being ruined by protection were unfounded, and we welcome it as a convert frem the deluxions taught it by the diamal prophets of decay. If the N. P. has accomplished so much in the green wood we may confidently expect greater things in the dry.

The most surprising feature just now in United States affairs is the temperance "boom" in the Southern States. Most of

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, is a temperance reformer, but he does not believe in prohibition, and for expressing his honest opinions on the subject he has been violently assailed by those who do believe in it. His attitude on the temperance question has been thus briefly described by himself:—"There are no evils of tectotalism in itself; but it must be voluntary and not compulsory. Because my neighbour's arm is gangrened and needs to be cut off, shall I out off my arm? Compulsion degrades men. Then I want temperance, which is a different thing from tectotalism, to be supported ratically and honestly and not by lying invective. The methods employed at present to keep men sober are a disgrace to the country and may well make the blood of freemen boil. I have stirred up a hornet's nest, but it needed to be done. Out of the discussion we may get some ideas as to a rational, homest system of dealing with intemperance." He charges that too many tectotallers are fanatics of the most unreasonable character, and says that the abuse which they have heaped upon him has filled him with diagust.

The elergymen of Chicago, or at least a section of them, are real temperance men. The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New

section of them, are real temperance men. They recognize that to ensure success oll They recognize that to ensure success oil things must be done in moderation. Instead, therefore, of rushing headlong against all who indulgs occasionally in a glass of ale as well as pushing a crusade against wholesale wine bibbers, they propose to prosecute their work of reform by urging that, in the first place, the number of drinking resorts be reduced, and that in the next a discrimination be made between those saloons and gardens in which beer alone is sold and those in which whiskey and other powerful intoxicants are disposed of. Relative to this subject a strange story appears in a New York paper, to the effect that Prince Bismarck, in his efforts to check the axodus from Germany, has resorted to a curious means to stop emigration to Canada. He discovered, so the stopy runs, that certain laws of this country prohibited music and the sale of beer on Sunday; and knowing the Teutonic disposition to make Sunday a holiday, caused abstracts of those laws to be scattered broadcast over the Empire. If Bismarck really did this thing, and we must confess we rather doubt it, although the statement is said to come from "a gentleman recently connected with the emigration commission of the: Canadas," it was very short sighted policy, for had the Chancellor thought but a little he must have seen that the only effect possible—if it had any effect at all—would be to divert the channel of emigration to the more liberal States of the Union. The probability, however, is that the story is an unfounded libe both upon Bismarck and his countrymen.

The last English mail brings intelligence of the death of the Rev. Archibald Walker, wh was for nearly sixteen years paster of S Andrew's church, Belleville. The rev. gent

IRELAND AND THE

Passage of the Arms the Commons.

CONTINUED ARRESTS OF LAND

A Pastoral from the Ar of Dublin. BUCTION AT A PARNELLITE

Appeal to the United States by LONDON In the House of Commons the several Irish amendments to the were rejected. Sir William House one giving persons arrested the right to a jury trial, said

agitation undountedly was a I spiracy under another name. V members protested against this as 3 p.m., Mr. Parnell was speaking Government's endeavouring to trial for political offences, when t to 35. The other amendment jected by similarly overwhelmin and the bill passed through comm and the bill passed through country in evening Sir William Harcourt, in with his notice last night that with his notice last night that sideration of the Arms bill in connot finished at three this afternor move that the remaining amendm forthwith put his motion at the time and it was adopted by 253 to 17. tion to report the bill to the Parnell claimed the right to spe that the decision that the vote forthwith only referred to the amendments. Mr. Playfair rul amendments. Mr. Playfair ruli could not be heard, and the Spet the ruling. Mr. Gladstone gav upon consideration to-morrow camended, he should move that after any amendment be put forthwith

The House of Commons to-nig consideration of the Arns bill a Mr. Callan (Liberal) moved a new the authorities shall grant licenarms to such occupiers of agricings as shall produce a certifica two, justices of the county that to have such licenses. The claus to and added to the bill. After discussion, 10 o'clock having a Gladstone's resolution that the amendments be put to the with which had been carried 30—came into operation. The put the remaining amendme.
The report of Committee of the Arms bill was adopted, an reading of the bill fixed for Fridaport that Mr. Playfair intends the chairmanship of the Ways and witten to the property of the property of the ways and witten to the property of the ways and witten to the put the property of the ways and witten the put the property of the ways and witten the put the property of the ways and witten the put the property of the ways and witten the put the

THE BOYTON CASE. Mr. Boyton sent a despatch Lowell asking intervention on hithe ground that he is an Ameri Mr. Lowell has communicated authorities in regard to Boyton

NEW YORK. The World's cable special W. Nally, of Balla, one of the trested under the Coercion Act, is The Land Leaguers of Mayo's crazy and does not belong to the tion, and they should not be held for his utterances.

A STRETCH OF IMAGINA There is more poetry than Land League resolution which

This morning Consul Barrow official despatch from Minister structing him to enquire into the Michael Boyton, the cause, against him, and the grounds of founds his claim to be treated as citizen. At one o'clock Mr. Barr Kilmainham gaol, but was in the prisoners were at dinner turned at two, and was a Captain St. George Grey, the who courteously informed him official representative of the Amerument he would accord him full length of time he thought proper ernor also granted Mr. Barrow of seeing the prisoner in private, sul found Mr. Beyton in his cell long interview he gathered from ticulars of his nationality and of a private character to be laid Minister. Mr. Boyton said the Minister. Mr. Boyton said that was a naturalized American citic (Michael) was born. Mr. Boyton cumphatic in his praise of the man he was being treated by the pris and especially strong in his appropriate our test and kindness of the the gaol. Mr. Barrows to night despatch to Minister Lowell a the full details of the case, ing copies of the warrang in the full details of the case, ing copies of the warrant understand the Boyton was arrested. In this was also enclosed a long letter which has addressed to the American Intailing the circumstances of his claiming his innecence of the dhaim, namely, inciting others to a der, and demanding the intervent American officials in order to obmediate discharge from prison, or trial of the charge against him.

THE ARRESTS. Only three prisoners were brot lin to-day. News of two more received. This lull is accounted last that constabulary escorts are

LONDON A Dublin despatch says:—A n seventeen Orange labourers, eng emergency committee, left Broad nus last evening for Ballynakill, nus last evening for Ballyfiakill, to assist the Protestant rector, one, recently fired at, and for a "Boycotted" on account of se mostly. Each labourer was an rifle and revolver allowed by sp They will be conveyed from Gotthe coast by the frigate Valorous by road through Connemara be dangerous owing to the popular

A PARNELLITE MANIFE Mr. Parnell has issued a man Irish electors of the county, urg vote on Saturday for H. W. Eate servative candidate. He poi opinion that it is of vital impor Irish cause that the Whig ele rish cause that the Whig Ministry, whose preponderance prejudical to true liberty, weakened, even if a temporar Conservatives should result in of the constituency.

In the House of Commons lass the Speaker put the remaining to the Arms bill in accordan Gladstone's resolution, Sir We court moved to recommit to a one by providing compensation voluntarily surrendered. The was agreed to. Mr. Parnell in the operation of the bill to June, was negatived by 208 to 37, mous this afternoon Sir William ved the third reading of the Mr. Parnell moved the rejection in William Harcourt declared THE ARMS BILL