favour of annexation to the Republic was never more dead.

The statement that the exodus is carrying off 100,000 people in a year is utterly abound. The Americans are wonderful calculators. There is not a city in the Union which is not disappointed with the figures of the recent census, so fond are our cousins of exaggerating their wonderful growth. The American officials at Port Huron and other frontler ports are similarly afflicted. Everybody who crosses the line is a Canadian refugee who intends to settle in the States. The lumberman going to the Michigan woods for the winter, the Canadian farmer are route to Manitoba, and even excursionists from Canada, are all counted as new additions to the population of the greatest country on earth, sir." The Canadian census, which will be taken early next year, will show that the Dominion is steadily increasing in wealth and population. Moreover, ours is a homogeneous people, politically. The French-Canadians are the best and most loyal of citizens, and the two races live tegether in peace and harmony. We have no solid South, and no large negro population which the body politic cannot diges? We are no

and narmony. We have no sond south, and no large negro population which the body politic cannot digest. We are not fifty millions, but we are one in sentiment, in ambition, in love of country, and in the belief that we have a higher destiny than annexation.

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY.

No one who has read with care the two papers on "The Creeds—Old and New," in the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Fred-

ERIC HARRISON, can avoid feeling under

admiration for the style and ability of the

papers upon us, we confess, has been one

upon the first Christian century, with any-thing like the power and quickening effi-

cacy of a revelation; quite the reverse. But what confounds the reader is the pains

Mr. HARRISON has taken to trick out his

imaginary idol with all the attributes of Deity, and to invoke for it devotion, love,

"for the hours that are given to medita"tion and prayer, to the spiritual sphere
"alone." Now, if there be one thing
that the Gospel insists upon more than
another, it is upon the necessity of making
religion an abiding and ever-realized influence in every thought, word, and act of
human life. Whatever other creeds may
do, Christianity, at all events, was designed
to influence the whole being of man,
to be his guide in the shop, on 'change, in
the study, in the laboratory, in the legislature, in the field, and on the sea—a spiritual guide in life, a solace in sorrow, a confidence in health, a friend in sickness, a
staff, sure and steadfast, in the valley and
shadow of death. That, and all that, the
religion of Chaisr proposed to be, and
such it has approved itself during eighteen
centuries.

such it has approved itself during eighteen centuries.

Mr. Harrison passionately urges that men must have a religion; and he treats with utter scorn materialism, evolutionism, "free thought," and all the other scientific and rationalistic negations of the day. To those who put forth "the denial of God as "the corner-stone of rational human" thought and activity," Positivism occupies "an attitude of complete "and uncompromising opposition." "The "physical speculations," he remarks, "usually called science, materialism, "evolution, agnosticism, free-thought, and "all the other purely physical, purely "critical, or purely mental schemes in "fashion to-day, do not touch the pro-

"critical, or purely mental schemes in fashion to-day, do not touch the pro blem at all. They pass by on the othe "side." During the hundred years from DIDEROY to DARWIN men have always bee

the power of two conflicting emotions-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

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

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THE SYNDICATE DEBATE.

THE Montreal Herald, the Whitby Chronicle, the Galt Reformer, the Quebec Chromide, and other Opposition journals which pay a certain degree of respect to the jewel of consistency, approve of the principle upon which the Syndicate agreement is based. Mr. Mackenzis proposed a similar scheme, the only difference between it and that about to he submitted to nide, and other Opposition journals which tween it and that about to be submitted to Parliament being that the terms of the latter are much more advantageous to Canada. Hence the papers just men-Canada. Hence the papers just mentioned cannot conscientiously oppose that which, in a less favourable shape, they supported three or four years ago. It would be too much like swallowing the camel and straining at the gnat. But the Globe, and the section of the Opposition press which it represents, insist that the last two years been insisting upon it that the railway cannot pay for years, it is rather rich to find it advocating the construction of competing lines. Probably it hopes by helping them to secure though Mr. Mackenzin's grant was 54,000,000 acres will hamper settlement, although Mr. Mackenzin's grant was 54,000,000 acres; and that the cash subsidy of \$25,000,000 acres and that the cash subsidy of \$25,000,000 is excessive, although Mr. Mackenzin offered \$27,000,000; and a four per cent guarantee on secretain sum per mile for twenty years. It will require some extraordinary flights in ground and lofty tumbling on our contemporary's part to put itself right before its readers on abuse those who desire to reconstruct the Senate, and then come out for its total abolition; be the champion of economy to-day, and the apologist for extravagance to-morrow; now the apostle of political morality, and now the advocate of men

morality, and now the advocate of political morality, and now the advocate of men caught in gross corruption. Nevertheless, it will be no easy task, even for so supple a lawyer, to make his client believe that whereas the Pacific railway was cheap at \$135,000,000 with a guarantee, \$105,000,000 net is an exorbitant and ruinous figure. And what are the leaders of the Opposition going to do about it? Mr. Blake in his speech of last session urged the Government to push the road through the fertile plains lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains before they attempted to build the extreme eastern and western ends; and such is their policy. The plains section is to be completed within three years, the entire road within ten. He also entreated them to consider well the snormous burden they were about to place upon the taxpayers; but under the present scheme the road will cost the country nothing, for the cash subsidy and the cost of the completed sections will be made up to the Treasury out of the sale of the Government reserves; whereas he was a to the Treasury out of the sale of the Gov-ernment reserves; whereas he was a member of a Cabinet which at one time intended to build the road from end to end out of hard taxes. Mr. Blake's heaviest guns are spiked. Poor Mr. Mao-kinzia has no artillery. If he oppose the agreement he will have to plead, as in the case of the Yale-Kamloops section, that he had no intention of carrying out the scheme in which he invited British and Ganadian capitalists to particulate On the

it came to pass that the Conservatives happened to be without a policy up to 1878. It appears that they form the "non-progressive" party, and had nothing to engage them but the yilest forms of corruntion.

up to 1878. It appears that they form the "non-progressive" party, and had nothing to engage them but the vilest forms of corruption. The reason of this was that the Reformers "had swept away so many "abuses that there were no prominent "ones left a few years ago for which their "opponents could openly fight."

Now we have only two queries to put here: What "abuses" did the Reformers aweep away, and when had they the opportunity to use the besom? By the sweeping away of abuses, we presume, is meant wise improvements in legislation, and it would puzzle the most ingenious Reformer to say when the Conservative party fought for those abuses. One thing is certain—that all the reforms carried out since the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, whom the set now calling themselves Reformers drove from public life, have been the work of Conservatives. Who was Premier when the Clergy Reserve and Rectory questions were settled, and who opposed the Government? Who established the ballot? Who provided for the trial of election petitions by the judges? Who introduced a law in favour of the workingmen? Who enlarged the canals and promoted all our great public works? Who, in short, did all that has been done during the last thirty years, either in the way of destroying abuses ar huilding up. during the last thirty years, either in the way of destroying abuses or building up the country by public works? Certainly not the Reformers.

not the Reformers.

But to revert to the present. The organ says that there is a privileged class which must be swept away. This class resembles the English landlords before the sembles the English landlords before the repeal of the corn laws, and we should suppose now also for that matter, and they ought also to be swept away. Our privileged class consists of manufacturers. Now we can understand how land-owners may be a privileged class, because the land is limited in quantity at home, unless an acre of land, like a sheep or a stalk of wheat which the Cloke stars are "made" acre of land, like a sheep or a stalk of wheat, which the Globe says are "made "by hand," be also a manufacture. Land may be monopolized by a mere handful of men; manufactures, in the received sense of the word, cannot. There is nothing to prevent any number of capitalists from engaging in sugar refining, woollen or any other form of manufacture. If large profits are being made by any class, the very fact invites and will superinduce competition. Monopoly is impossible, and there can be no privileged class unless everybody else is excluded from it. As against the foreigner, the home manufacturer is certainly privi-

chance of success before the enterprise is fairly under way. And this is what the Globe calls a vested wrong, established for the benefit of a privileged class. Here, again, the privileged class includes the entire people of the Dominion. What our contemporary really desires is that the country shall be tapped by lines which will effectually give our interests away to the American shareholder. Canada is thus not only to be shorn of its industries, but deprived of its great national railway, for the benefit of the foreigner.

The hubbub about Mr. Brasser's block of land is hardly worth wasting another word upon. If this country were like England or Ireland, there might be some plausibility in the complaint; but the notion that the purchase of a dozen blocks of land in the North-West will matter a straw is clean out of the way. The truth

straw is clean out of the way. The truth is the new platform is, if anything, less safe than the old one; and however disheartening it may appear to our political carpenter, he had better pull it down, and begin again.

THE COST OF THE LOCAL SYSTEM.

THE Peterborough Review objects to the proposal for biennial sessions of the Local Legislature, preferring a reduction of the number of members. Why not both?
Biennial sessions have been adopted in many of the American States, and work well. When the Assembly meets every year members feel compelled to do some-thing for their money and for the benefit of their constituents, and the result is that the laws are tinkered and mangled until even the lawyers, not to speak of the common people, are puzzled. Next session a batch of these amendments are repealed, and a freshlot introduced; and so it goes on,

members is also larger. It is unfortunate that this important question cannot be discussed upon its merits. The moment a Tory journal or a Tory member ventures to suggest that the province has a little too much government, the Globe raises the cry of treason, and accuses him or it with cherishing fell designs upon the censtitution, although our excellent contemporary itself wants to wholly wipe out one of the estates of the realm. It is not treasonable to be sconomical. In a few years, when the Crown Land revenue is exhausted, we must either cut down our expenses thirty per cent, or be prepared to pay through the nose for the maintenance of the Local system. The question must be faced sconer or later, and its discussion in the press and the Legislature at this time of day can certainly do no harm.

THE Globe is not at all satisfied with the views of THE MAIL and the Montrea Gazette regarding the caution to be dis-played in chartering railway lines in the North-West. Any argument used with the intention of strengthening public opinion in favour of Canada for the Canadians, or in favour of national development by means of a national policy, must necessarily have the opposition of the Globe. For our own part, we are so strongly impressed with the views we entertain that we do not hesitate to press the matter on the notice of the Government, and to declare that the interests of the country absolutely require the consistent carrying out of the policy we have indicated, and which we have noticed as a policy in the conduct of the Government during the last session. Our contemporary exposes its own policy and shows its own hand in the summing up of a recent article as follows:

up of a recent article as follows:

"The same reasons that should cause the Government to permit the North-West to take advantage of American railways should cause the destruction of the present tariff. The Europeans who are to settle the territories will not object to paying such reasonable import duties as are required to keep the Government in funds, but they will not pay exorbitant duties into the pockets of Canadian manufacturers for articles which can be purchased at low prices across the lines. Nor will they endure a Government which refuses to let them build railways freely at their own charges."

charges."

Precisely; spend a hundred millions if you like in building a Pacific railway, and then by all means let the Americans have any advantage they can make of your national work, and ruin if they can the great trade that is expected to flow over Canadian lines. Build up industries in Canada, and when you have done so, having enticed enormous sums of capital into great industries and enterprises, kick away all the protection and let the Americans have the advantage of the new market you have developed in the new country you have opened up and peopled at such vast expense. What a noble policy, what a patriotic utterance! The cloven hoof of the anti-national propagandist is plainly visible in the Globe's article. The interests of the whole country are, if necessary, to

more disastrous for Canada than to find, after she had by heroic efforts succeeded in getting the Pacific railway built, that she had only provided further means of advantage for the American border States. The protection of the interests of the railway system at its Burrard Inlet terminus as well as its eastern terminus, whether at Halifax or elsewhere, and at all points between these two mist necessarily be the Halifax or elsewhere, and at all points between these two, must necessarily be the policy of any Government actuated by high considerations of duty. No section of the west need necessarily be interested in developing their resources at the expense of the National Policy, whether as to the railway or the tariff. All the branch lines that may be needed may just as well for commercial reasons feed rather than bleed the Canada Pacific railway; and for public reasons they must do so. And if the Opposition can bring forward in support of a contrary view nothing more than the stale arguments used against the National Policy, they will make very little impression on the public mind, either in the east or in the west. Common business prudence dictates that we should protect our own investments, and Canada is investing far too much in the Pacific railway to risk its invested capital by tolerating rival interests that it has the power to prevent. Business men would use pretty rough, plain language to anyone who would maintain a contrary opinion.

THE EXODUS

THE Chicago Tribune has been reading the exodus articles in the Reform press, and is convinced that nothing can save the Dominion from bankruptcy and depopulation but annexation. Our new tariff is driving 100,000 people out of the country every year, and our "stupid" attachment to British connection" disgusts the Americans, who otherwise would

"blem at all. They pass by on the other "side." During the hundred years from DIDEROT to Darwin men have always been "showing law, never showing Gon." Mr. Harrison talks also of a Power external to ourselves, "of something we can love and "worship," and of the absolute necessity of religion. Nothing can be more impressive than the earnestness with which he enforces this need as one of the instincts of the human soul.

But when we enquire what the Positivist means by religion, we receive the following answer: "Religion, in its proper, "full sense, means the state of unity and concentration of nature which results." when our intellectual, moral, and active "life are all made one by the continual presence of some great Principle, in "which we believe, whom we love, and to "which all our acts are submitted, so that the perpetual sense of our dependence on that power goes deep down into all we think, or feel, or do." It will be observed that the relative pronoun changes mysteriously from "which" to "whom," and back again. Now if for "Principle" we insert "Being," and strike out the neuter pronoun, we have a statement of theistic belief. But how can we love and adore a principle, even with a capital P, which is now neuter and then personal—at least so far as to be a subject for love and adoration? What we want, the writer insists, is a Human Synthesis, combining all that is good in all the creeds, the sciences, history, and literature, and we are furnished with a "religion." What then is the "Power" to whom we owe the duties and hold the solemn relations, and whom Christians term Gon? It is "a "Power, human, real, demonstrable," lovable." This, which "appeals to our "noblest affections and sympathies," and can be looked on "with veneration, at "tachment, gratitude, so that our true de"votional instincts can grow to be the "dominant motive of our lives," is Humanity. And this is what Mr. Harrison calls a religion—the worship of an imaginary leviathan, not unlike Horbers! Man, with all his crimes, all his failures, all many pospile as well have to plead, as in the class of the Yale-Kamloops section, that he had no intention of carrying out the chame in which he invited British and Ganzdian capitalists to participate. On the whole it is difficult to see what ground the Opposition can occupy with advantage in the discussion. Committed as they are to the road, and to one plan for building twith the public money, and to another by both largely in excess of the sub-consist in the present baryain, they would not only, if they had a healty regard for the flower fractionly once in two participates. On the House fractionly once in two parts the agreement, but give the Government their cordial support in carrying it through the House.

ANOTHER PLATFORM.

This chief organ of the Opposition descrete, at all events, no small amount of credit for its perseverance. It has constructed several platforms which have broken down under their own weight, and now there is another, revoking, we suppose, like another sort of testament, in the mach last. It appears that the Conservatives are wicked people who have entered upon the conflict with the Broune's persevering spider has mest its match at last. It appears that the Conservatives are wicked people who have entered upon the conflict with "vestion of the survey of the

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Globe announces that the Ontario Legislature will meet on the 13th January. The contest in North Oxford is narrowed

Sutherland, and the list and last-land is probably make a close run. Mr. Pattullo is the Globe candidate, while Mr. Sutherland is supported by the Liberal wing. Mr. Munro is working for Mr. Sutherland. St. John, N.B., has launched into a sch

for the erection of a memorial hall to perpetuate the memory of the Loyalists. The building ate the memory of the Loyalists. The building is to be fireproof, and to be arranged to contain the New Brunswick Historical Society, Art Union, Natural History Society; and Free Library. It is proposed to lay the cornerstone on the 18th of May, 1883, the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of St. John. The project it is computed will require a quarter of a million dollars to secure its fulfilment; but this sum could be obtained if the Loyalists were to unite to carry it out.

section with American immigration. The number of Irish arrivals is as a rule much in number of Irish arrivals is as a rule much in excess of those from England, but last month out of 60,000 immigrants from all quarters the English exceeded the Irish by nearly a thousand. This indicates a change in the direction of English immigration, of which Canada may not improbably reap the benefit next year. Times have not been very good in Australia and New Zealand lately, which may be one reason why the English outflow is being diverted from the Antipodes to America.

The Irish policy of the Imperial Govern-ment, so far as at present disclosed, covers two points : First, the suppression of acts writer, and utter amazement at his so-called religion. The net result of the of violence and intimidation; and second, the enactment of more liberal land laws. The Radical members of the Cabinet favour some scheme whereby tenants may be enabled to acquire land on easy terms. The compulsory sale of property, within certain limitations, and with certain guards, has been accomplished in Prussia on a large scale, and in Prince Edward Island on a small one, and one or other of these operations might suggest some feasible mode of dealing with the Irish land question. of utter perplexity and bewilderment. Not that there is anything which comes upon one as the Gospel must have come

The Samia correspondent of the Londo Free Press has been enquiring into the man-ner in which the American officials at Port

violent and virulent denunciation of the whole scheme, which may perhaps be due to the intimation that Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie do not intend to stultify themselves by a factious onslaught upon the Government's policy. The tail is not wagging the dog as much as formerly.

The growth of manufacturing industries in the Southern States means the disruption of the Democratic party. In New Orleans there the Democratic party. In New Orleans there are now upwards of one hundred different reproductive arts, maintaining a population of over thirty thousand. The new constitution of Louisians provides that all factories employing over five hands shall be exempt from taxation for ten years. Cotton factories are being planted in the neighbourhood of the cotton fields, and woollen, irou, and other industries are cropping out all over the South. These are stimulated by protection, and accordingly we find a strong protectionist party growing up in the heart of the South. At the next Presidential election a powerful minority of protectionists must be reckoned for if the Democrats should again make a revenue tariff a plank of their platform.

a plank of their platform.

The English Burial Act is productive of frequent difficulties between Nonconformists claiming the right of sepulture for their friends in the parish churchyards and the clergymen in charge. A question recently arose as to whether the Act covered the case of non-parishioners. A Nonconformist in Lowton claimed the right to inter his son, whose place of residence was outside the parish, in the churchyard with the services of the denomination to which he belonged. The vicar denied his right to do so, and on the day fixed for the funeral the gates were found locked and no grave dug. A painful scene ensued, but finally the clergyman gave way, and the interment took place at night. As an English paper truly says:—"Every occurrence like this at Lowton places a new and effective weapon in the hands of the Liberation Society."

ion Society."

The Scott Act is being tried in New Bruns-The Scott Act is being tried in New Brunswick, but so far it has not suppressed the liquor traffic. The Moncton Times reports that the Act is a dead-letter in King's county, or at least at Sussex. "We have information from several sources," it says, "that there is no difficulty in obtaining liquor at half a score of places within a stone's throw of Sussex station, and that, at all events, liquor is drank quite as freely there as before the Scott Act came in force. The Act does not appear to be working very well at Fredericton, either, at the present time, though it was rigidly enforced at the commencement." The experience of the people of New England—that it is easy to pass a prohibitory law, but difficult to secure its enforcement, unless it is fully in accordance with public opinion.

British Columbia is divided in opinion on the railway question as it will be laid before

the railway question as it will be laid before

11th inst. The sittings have altogether occupied 407 days, and the average number of the revisors in attendance has been sixteen. Various startling reports have been circulated from time to time as to the sweeping character of the changes effected, by reason of which some of the proof texts that have been regarded as the very sheet-anchors of orthodoxy are said to have gone by the board. It is not at all probable that the correspondents who have given this impression are sufficiently acquainted with the work of the revisors to state what has been done with any degree of accuracy. It is altogether likely that such statements are mere guess work. The revised Testament, which will shortly be issued, will be awaited in religious circles with a good deal of interest.

Mr. Blake, like Mr. John Bright, is familiar with the inimitable "Biglow Papers," and occasionally avails himself of some of their sharp epigrammatic passages to point his speeches. On one occasion we retnember hearing him quote in the Local House as fol-

lows:

"A marciful Providence fashioned us holler.
On purpose that we might our principles swaller.
Ain't principle precious? Then who's goin' ter use it.
When thar's risk o' some chap gittin' up to abuse it?
Ef he can't keep it all to himself when it's wise

to, He ain't one it's fit to trust nothin' so nice to." Judging from the utterances of the leading Reform organ, Mr. Blake is preparing to demonstrate his fitness to be the custodian of Reform principles after this fashion at the approaching session.

leading Montreal hotels. Legally the proprietors have no right whatever to make a discrimination against any person on the ground of colour, and if action were brought no doubt damages could be recovered. It is creditable to the public sentiment of Montreal that the course of the hotel proprietors in the matter was generally condemned, and that the singers found no difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the Windsor Hotel. At a stage when the Americans, among whom this contemptible caste prejudice—so far as negroes are concerned—originated, have become ashamed of it, its revival in Canada, where theoretically we have no colour line, should not be tolerated, and right-minded people should frown down all such attempts to ostracize men and women on account of their colour or race. their colour or race.

Emigration from Germany continues with increasing strength. The cause is set forth by a Bavarian, who writes: "I wish to emigrate to America, but, sad to relate, it is hard to to America, but, sad to relate, it is hard to sell anything, and then only at a heavy loss. Our Germany has become a poor country. Its unity brought poverty in its train. Everything groans under the pressure of military, State officials, and police. Whoever has the means goes his way and lets Germany be. Before two years have passed by, the whipping-post will be introduced among us again. In the Bundesrath the question is already being discussed. If one-half this statement is true, the Fatherland is in a terrible condition, and France has had her revenge. Germans make excellent settlers, and the Canadian climate suits them. Nevertheless we gain few emigrants of that nationality, missinary iftol with all the attributes of Deiby, and to invoke for it devotion, love, are, and adoration.

The first thing that strikes one is the fact that the writer, notwithstanding his venement assertion of the continuity of human development, has not yet mastered thoroughly any of its earlier phases, as he would call them. He sees "good in "everything." Every system has something to be urged on its behalf; but his account of each partakes too much of the nature of caricature. He can find an appropriate place in the course of human development for fetish-worship, polytheism, monotheism, Christianity and its off-shoots Catholiciam and Protestantism; but he has evidently never studied any of them with sympathy. Still, he holds that each has performed its part, and that all are to be superseded by the new "faith" invented by Audustre Coarz. He has got it into his head that because some Christian apologists have objected to the jurisdiction of science in matters, of faith, they conceive of religion as something apart from himman life. Indeed, he goes so far as to assert: "All we skir they say, as sensitive of an advertage of the courty the science of the contract and provides the courty the scheme of science in matters, of faith, they conceive of religion as something apart from himman life. Indeed, he goes so far as to assert: "All we skir they say, as sensitive of an advertage of the courty the science of the courty the scheme of the courty the scheme of the following the whole line at such fearing the head that because some christian apologists have objected to the jurisdiction of the country the scheme of the following the provides as the provided for two additional judges of the supersed condition of the country the scheme of the supersed condition of the country the scheme of the following the country that are given to meditate the parts and the country the scheme of the following the country the scheme of the supersed condition of the country the scheme of the supersed condition of the country the schem

taken place on this subject in Parliament. The Act to provide the salaries passed the Commons in 1879, but was thrown out in the Senate. It was passed in both Houses last session after much discussion. The main fact that the new appointments involved no additional cost to the country appealed strongly to the common sense of the Lower House. of hostility to the measure, but without effect. The gentlemen who have been appointed fulfil the necessary condition of being excellent lawyers.

Lefevre, K.C.B., to the responsible position of First Commissioner of Works, is another indication of Radical ascendancy in the Imindication of Radical ascendancy in the Imperial Cabinet, the politics of the new official being in accord with those of Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain. Sir Shaw Lefevre was born in January, 1797, and is consequently nearly eighty-four years of age, having been in public life since 1824, when he represented Petersfield in the Liberal interest in the first Reformed Parliament. During his lengthy political career he has successfully filled the position of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Poor Law Commissioner, Joint Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade, Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments, and Civil Service Commissioner. In 1856 he was appointed Clerk of the Parliaments, which office he resigned in 1875, and is an Ecclesiastical Commissioner and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. The significance of his appointment at the present crisis arises from his advocacy of peasant proprietorship in Ireland in connection with the Land Act of 1870.

of 1870.

North Ontario has no less than four railway schemes on hand. The first is the Toronto and Ottawa road; but if this should not pass through the locality, then the Port Perry and Uxbridge link will claim the attention of the municipalities as completing the connection north and south through the county. The third scheme is the extension of the Whitby and Port Perry line from Manilla station, Mariposa, in a northerly direction. The fourth is the proposed extension of this road from Manilla to Gravenhurst, a distance of about fifty miles. No doubt it is desirable to open up the back country as rapidly as practicable, and no objection can be offered to this being done by private corporations. But municipalities should be careful not to burthen themselves too heavily with railway bonuses. The last named project aims at tapping the future trade over the Pacific railway, and is no doubt in itself commendable; but the people of the county of Ontario should heattate before agreeing to the proposal to grant aid to the extent of \$5,000 per mile, or \$250,000 in all, for any railway undertaking. not pass through the locality, then the Port

The Montreal Star, discussing the question of the route of the Western grain trade, points out that the natural and shorter high-Similar Commins is divided in opinion on the railway question as it will be laid before the control of the sources, and adoration? What we want, the writer histists, is a Huzan Synthesis, combining all that is good in all the creeds, in the sources, history, and literature, and we are furnished with a "religion." What is then is the "Power, human, real, demonstrable, "love his in a special on a warm of the railway obligation. The Herald in those warms the object of the sources, history, his and whom Christians tarm Goo? It is "a may be a subject for the sources, history, and literature, and we are furnished with a "religion." What is wanted as a senseless secession bluster solongar and whom Christians tarm Goo? It is "a may be a looked on "with veneration, at the solution in stincts can grow to be the "dominant motive of our lives," is Human portion of the main line is being built with the propect of the mainland to join them in the "dominant motive of our lives," is Human portion of the main line is being built with the propect of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the solution of the mainland to join the proper of the proper of the mainland to join the proper of th way to the ocean has been abandoned for the

tolls; the reduction of harbour fees and

his religious convictions, will be glad that the design of introducing the "Passion Play" design of introducing the "Passion Play" upon the boards of a leading New York theatre has been abandoned under the strong pressure of public opinion brought to bear against the project. Rarely has popular sentiment, as voiced by both the press and the pulpit, been so unanimous upon any question appealing to religious sentiment. The protest against outraging the religious feelings of the larger portion of the community has come not only from professing Christians of all denominations, but from Hebrews and those indifferent to all forms of faith. It was felt that whatever abstract arguments might be offered in favour of the presentation as it might under certain circumstances be given, the mere fact of the dramatization of so sacred a theme would be an outrage upon the strongest convictions of the great majority. Mr. Abbey, the manager under whose auspices the play was in preparation, felt that the entire community was arrayed against the project, and reluctantly abandoned it. It is said that \$15,000 had been spent in the most elaborate preparations for

The agricultural population of both this Dominion and the United States is favourable to abstinence from stimulants, a circumstance demonstrate his fitness to be the custodian of Reform principles after this fashion at the approaching session.

The colour prejudice dies hard. The Fisk University troupe of coloured jubilee singers have been refused admission to two of the leading Montreal hotels. Legally the proprietors have no right whatever to make a discrimination against any person on the ground of colour, and if action were brought no doubt damages could be recovered. It is creditable to the public sentiment of Montreal that the course of the hotel proprietors in the matter was generally condemned, and that the singers found no difficulty in obtaining accommodation at the Windsor Hotel.

At a stage when the Americans among when the same election was 201,200, and the total vote for President at the same election was 201,200, and the total vote largely explained by the very nature of their poses. The total vote for President at the same election was 201,200, and the total vote for the amendment 175,911. The question was made a non-partisan one, and even beer-loving Germans supported the amendment. The effect of prohibitory legislation supported by the people will no doubt be seen in full operation in Kansas, and the experiments will prove useful in arriving at a true solution of the drink mendem. of the drink problem.

The Boston correspondent of the Halifax Herald, who is sending to that journal a series of very instructive letters on the labour market of the United States as compared with that of Canada, which are full of good counsel to intending exodists—to which they will doubtless give as little heed as ambitious will doubtless give as little heed as ambitious young men usually do to such advice—gives a startling statement, contrasting the experience of a number of young men who left Nova Scotia for various parts of the States with that of some who remained at home. A suggestion was offered by one of the provincial newspapers last winter, at the time the Colorado fever was at its height, that a list of names of members of families who emigrated should be written out, and also a list of those belonging to the same families who remained in the province, and the results compared. The correspondent refers to such a list, embracing fifty-five boys out of seventeen families, located in one of the rural settlements of Nova Scotia. Twenty-two of the number went abroad, of whom fifteen found reverses, ruin, and premature graves. found reverses, ruin, and premature graves Five out of the thirty-three who located in Five out of the thirty-three who located in various parts of their own country are dead, two in difficulties, and the remaining twenty six in flourishing circumstances. These particulars tell more powerfully than any sustained argument in favour of the comparative advantages of Canada. There may be fewer great prizes than in the States, but the general level of comfort and prosperity attainable by those with no other capital than their hands and brains is much higher here than there.

revived and Liberale are trying to make more political capital against the Government. more political capital against the Government. The charges put forward by the Chronicle are that, owing to some fault of the members for the county or of the Government which they were elected to support, Boston is hereafter to become the Winter Port of the Dominion; that from some malicious motive which no one could surmise, the Dominion Government, or Sir Hugh Allan, or both of them combined, had determined that hereafter all freight for the Upper Provinces carried by the Allan steamers should be landed at Boston, instead of at Halifax—as has been the case during the past two winters. The reply given by the Herald is complete and satisfactory. The Allan agents at Halifax, in the first place, denied the statements. The charges were reiterated, and the Herald "by authority" rebuts them with the following statements:—"The assertions of the Chronicle, that the Allans have determined to make Boston the winter port, or to act any differently towards Halifax than they have heretofore, are wholly without foundation. So far as known by the Allans, their agents, or the Government, there is no reason to suppose otherwise than that as much Canadian freight will be landed at Halifax this winter as formerly. The Government have done all that they have been asked to do by the Allans, and will continue to do all in their power towards inducing Upper Province shippers to have their goods forwarded via Halifax." This political torpedo, hise others used by the Liberals, such as Senate abolition, minority representation, and electoral purity, has burst in their hands. The charges put forward by the Chronicle are The Irish criminal statistics for 1879 are of

special interest as showing how far crime was

affected by the distress caused by the failure of the harvest. It is noticeable that while the whole number of indictable offences was 8,089, or an increase of 1,130 over 1878, offences against the person were fewer than in either of the preceding years. Despite the Land League agitation, which had attained considerable headway, there was a reduction in the number of murders, attempts to murder, wounding, and assault. Ordinary offences against property, such as burglary and larceny, show an increase of 378, and malicious offences an advance of 165, while threatening letters and notices rose from 130 to 750. Notwithstanding the special circumstances favourable to criminal outbreaks, it is noted that the number of indictable offences is proportionately less than in England. Judging from the newspaper reports, the statistics of the present year, while they will show a great increase under the head of assaults, threatenings, malicious injuries, and the like, will continue to compare not unfavourably with those of England in the matter of homicide, which has been very frequent in England lately, as well as with regard to ordinary offences against property. In fact, when a fair comparison between Irish and English crime is made it is difficult to see how the Ministry could have come to any other conclusion than that recently arrived at—to give no all ides of coercive measures, and carry offences against the person were fewer than Ministry could have come to any other conclusion than that recently arrived at—to give up all idea of coercive measures, and carry out existing laws. If two or three assassinations of landlords were held sufficient to warrant a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the same logic would long since have left the English people without that bulwark of the liberty of the subject—un'ess, indeed, the life of a landlord were regarded as more sacred than that of an ordinary person, a doctrine not laid down by any of the authorities.

FOR 1881

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memorable in Canadian histo ment has been summoned to rai gain made by the Dominion with the syndicate for the const end to end, within ten years, o railway. Early next year the commenced and pushed on v dinary energy. The section vast prairie region lying between and the Rocky Mountains is to within three years. Arrange already being made in Great I the Continent for securing a lar settlers; and the people of (
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heretofore, to advocate protecti

our foreign trade cannot fail t the national prosperity.

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expense spared to secure news and telegraph.

In conclusion, THE WREKEY continue to give its cordial supposition Government and the Conservative party. But, as is no obligation to either, it will distinct questions upon their merits, with public men according to the It will treat its opponents fairly oursely and strive to elevate it. ourably, and strive to elevate the political discussion. It has no favour, and no enemies to de relies solely for its prosperity an upon its enterprise as a newsgat its honesty and ability as a lead lic opinion.

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