The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1877.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

PARTY LEADERS AND PARTY PRINCIPLES.

A marked difference between the Conservative and Reform Parties is that while the former are divided by the person of their leader, the latter care only for principles. Let a Reform leader be who he may, as long as he abandons his principles the Party will abandon him.—*Perth News Record.*

It is well that Reformers of the character of our contemporary have something to attach themselves to. Having no leaders who inspire personal confidence, they profess a great attachment to principles. This is well; but our contemporary is shrewd enough to see that there must be men to represent principles. And we have yet to see a "carried principle" of the Reform Party than when their leader, be he who he may, "abandons his principles, his Party will abandon him."

Let us apply this teaching of the Ferguson Grit paper to Mr. MACKENZIE, the leader of the Grit Party? We take a few of his principles, adopted by the Reform Party, and frequently declared by them to be their shibboleth to be dead.

In a speech to the electors of North Lanark Mr. MACKENZIE said:—

"He could find no possible excuse for the Coalition, unless it be alleged that the leading men in the Reform Party are not capable of forming a Government, and carrying on the affairs of the country. They ought to be ashamed of themselves. *If they had been men they would not have allowed themselves to be got into a bad row. If good men leave a wounded, good men must be counted out.*

"He, for one, had been with the ranks of the Reform Party; there were men who could be called on to form a Government, men who *would not go into the Hippodrome and bamboozle people, or cajole people into a belief that they were good men.*

"He objected to the Coalition:

"(1) Because it was unnecessary.

"(2) Because *association in the same Ministry with men whose iniquitous doings have been condemned universally!*"

Mr. MACKENZIE's first Governmental experience was to join, in the Ministry of Ontario, with Mr. R. W. Scott, through whose influence, he was soon taken a part in the politics of Canada. His next was, on the formation of his own Government at Ottawa, to take in a half a dozen men who had persistently voted against him for years and with Sir JOHN MACDONALD. If Mr. MACKENZIE was not a Conservative Mr. MACKENZIE will surely allow he was an "Independent." And what was Mr. CAMERON, discarded Conservative, who could find no comfort in the Party led by Sir JOHN MACDONALD—a man who, though "his iniquitous doings had been condemned universally," Mr. MACKENZIE took into his Cabinet as the leader of the "Liberal" Party of Quebec! But let us put the matter into a more concise form:

COMPOSITION OF MR. MACKENZIE'S CABINET.

Reformers.	*Tories.*	*Men whose iniquitous doings had been, &c.*
Mackenzie,	Cartwright,	Cauchon,
Blake,	Cockburn,	Huntington,
Mills,	A. J. Smith,	Laflamme.
Pelletier.	Vail,	
	Burpee,	
	Coffin.	

By far too many members in the Cabinet—this was another Reform principle, invariably enforced by Mr. MACKENZIE when he was out of office. In a speech which he delivered at London in 1870 he said:

"While the finances of the Province were formerly administered by one Minister, we had now four. One who was supreme was Hincks; the other, Foley, was Minister of Customs; Morris was Minister of Inland Revenue; and another gentleman was Receiver General. We had say that in a time there was no necessity for such amplification of the Cabinet. There was no country for a Cabinet of thirteen like the United States had a population of forty millions, a vast territory to manage; and they managed still they got along with seven Ministers; and one Secretary of the Treasury conducted the financial affairs."

Three years after this Mr. MACKENZIE came into power by trickery, chicane, and every evil work, and his first act was to add one member more to the number of Cabinet Ministers. No reduction from the original number has since taken place.

Another Reform doctrine was taken from the Independent address of Parliament Act of 1868, section 2:

"No person whosoever holding or enjoying, or certaining or exercising, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, any office or employment under Her Majesty, or with any public officer or Department, with respect to the public service of Canada, or under which any public money of Canada is to be paid for any service or work, shall be eligible as a member of the House of Commons, nor shall he sit or vote in the same."

And this is the way in which we find this doctrine carried out in practice:

The Speaker of the House.....	$20,000
Messrs. Vail and Jones.....	24,000
Mr. Norris, M.P.....	42,000

Thirty members of the House of Commons corrupted by the Government, in one form or another, and rendered incompetent to sit in Parliament; while as to those who cross found guilty last session the clause of the Act above cited was repealed by the famous whitewashing bill.

Another old Reform doctrine, energetically pushed on all occasions by Mr. MACKENZIE, was—Economy in the Public Expenditure. Read the following figures, and look at the preaching in the light of practice:

DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.

1873.....	$262,291
1874.....	291,202
1875.....	560,937
1876.....	574,774

COST OF EACH DOMINION IMMIGRANT.

1873.....	$ 6 30
1874.....	10 45
1875.....	18 92
1876.....	25 80

COST OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1873.....	$735,874
1876.....	841,995

COST OF COLLECTION OF EACH $100 OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

1873.....	$4 35
1876.....	5 61

COST OF COLLECTION OF EACH $100 OF EXCISE REVENUE.

1873.....	$3 77
1876.....	3 90

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

1873.....	$19,174,000
1874.....	22,316,000
1875.....	22,713,000
1876.....	24,852,000

Still another Reform doctrine was complete and absolute Parliamentary control over the Public Expenditure. Look at the following bill incurred by Mr. MACKENZIE without saying to the House of Commons, "by your leave," and then ask yourself how the doctrine has been regarded by the Premier, the man of great and many principles—in Opposition:

STEEL RAILS LARGELY BOUGHT THROUGH "MY BROTHER'S" FIRM.

	$	c	d
Mersey Steel and Iron Co...	231,923	6	0
Morton, Rose, & Co.....	3,061	4	6
Mr. Sandberg for inspection.	3,925	16	6
Patent Nut and Bolt Co.....	1,397	8	6
Grant & Co., Dowlais.....	118,440	14	10
Esher Vale Co.....	56,330	5	0
Naylor, Benson, & Co.....	56,408	16	3
Anderson, Anderson, & Co..	10,574	11	8
West Cumbriland Steel and Iron Co.....	115,902	9	6
Insurance on Rails to British Columbia.....	2,746	7	0
	£600,805	0	0

Or, in Canadian currency, $2,924,000.

It was three years before he came into office at Ottawa that Mr. MACKENZIE, enlightening an audience at St. Catharines said, the great and eternal principles of the Reform Party, said:

"He would never accept office upon any consideration if in doing so he had to abandon the least of the principles his now professed. The man who taught one thing in Opposition and another when he was in power, was a demagogue in whom the people could have no confidence whatever.

"He was prepared at any moment, when any Reform Government should come into power when they were ready to depart from the principles which actuated them in Opposition, to take the same ground against them that he took against their natural enemies to-night."

Is the Fergus *News Record* now prepared, by a contrast of Mr. MACKENZIE's words and practice, to declare in the Premier's own words, that he is "a demagogue in whom the people can "have no confidence whatever?" We don't think it is, for if it were it could never have made the statement we have quoted at the head of this article. The *News Record* man, however, may take his way; there are thousands of others much more susceptible to argument and the power of hard facts. Mr. MACKENZIE has not violated one but all of his professions, and we therefore call upon him paraphrasing his language in the last extract we have quoted, to leave a position which has demonstrated to the country plainly than his total abandonment of what he professed to be his principles and the principles of his Party.

THE GOVERNMENTS AND THE ST. JOHN FIRE.

When the terrible news from St. John came as a shock to the whole people of the Dominion, instinctively most men turned to the Ottawa for the first matter of relief. In most respects the response has been hearty and creditable. It was asked what the Dominion Government would do, and the answer came to us by wire that the President did not consider it was a case in which the Canadian Government should interfere: the relief of the sufferers should be left to private beneficence. We do not know for a certainty that Mr. MACKENZIE made such a remark, but if he has been properly reported better he had stuck to the observation than have allowed it to go abroad to the world that his Government, after due consideration, decided to give $20,000 to the sufferers by this national calamity. Why, the City of Toronto will give twice as much at least before her subscription lists are closed! Every patriotic Canadian must blush for his country at such a miserable donation by his Government; and we trust he shall not be considered as saying this from partizan considerations. The Administration party in the House of Commons, Parliament having voted no sum for this purpose, they declined to take the responsibility of giving anything. We would be a narrow view, and hardly a proper one, to take. Parliament every year votes a considerable amount for "contingencies" "and unprovided" purposes. Besides, such a calamity as that which has fallen upon St. John is never judged from pecuniary rules. The Government by voting $20,000 have declared that they might have voted more but they felt they disposed. And why did they not vote more? Who can give a good reason why they should have voted only the paltry sum of $20,000—paltry for the Government of the Dominion in the face of a terrible visitation by the most awful fire, which sweeps fifteen millions' worth of property out of existence and leaves fifteen thousand people houseless in the streets, scantily clad, with no other roof above their heads than the broad canopy of heaven, and knowing not where their next meal will come from. It would not have been too much for the Government to have voted $100,000 at such a time for such a purpose." And if they did not touch a cent of the "unforeseen and unprovided" vote, Parliament would as one man have ratified their action.

And here, too, is the rich Government of the rich Province of Ontario, with a surplus (so they say) of five millions of dollars. What have they done to mitigate the horrors at Ottawa, or take in any all the details of which send a thrill through every sentient being who reads of the fire? They people of Ontario will and say it is no business of theirs! They are supposed to represent the province, and to administer the people of Ontario's surplus funds. The people of Ontario are taught to believe that their Government regard their official visitation as none of their concern. It is a case in which the Government should not and will not act quickly. They should not have required prompting to action, nor yet to the liberal exercise of their sympathies. They should endeavour to realize that the dread calamity which has befallen our brethren in St. John is of the ordinary kind; we might even stop to think that their and case to-day might be ours to-morrow. Of course, it is the business of the Ontario Government to give, and to give with an open hand and a cheerful heart. Though tardy, we trust they will yet render a good account of themselves.

NORTH WELLINGTON.

Col. HOGINBOTHAM has declined the Grit nomination for this Riding, which he has represented for some years in the House of Commons. We see no reason given for his refusal, except that of a continued reluctance for office. Perhaps, we are left to suppose, has at last culminated in a positive assurance by him that he will not be a candidate again. We think Col. HOGINBOTHAM does well to retire, for there is several reasons why, if he were again in the field, he might find it far from pleasant to have to explain. No doubt he has proved a strong local man for his Party. They will not easily find such another. Even the Grit organ in Guelph is always devoted to something like trepidation because another man has to be sought out to carry the Grit standard. "We have every faith," it says, "that it [the North Riding] will still be so retained, "but we are free to confess that it would "have been easier matter when Col. "HOGINBOTHAM the candidate." The Guelph *Mercury* is not justified in showing much confidence in the Grit majorities obtained by Col. HOGINBOTHAM over Mr. DEWE have been small. If at their second trial there was little danger of the small majority becoming a large majority on the other side, even with Col. HOGINBOTHAM as the candidate, how more nervous must any other Grit be who takes the field! The *Mercury* can figure that out without much difficulty. North and Centre Wellington will go hand-in-hand in the next election.

THE EXECUTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Eleven executions for murder, all on the same day, are in the same district, may well make us doubt whether our boasted civilization is all that we imagine it to be. This is what happened on Thursday last week, on which day six men were executed at Pottsville, four at Mauch Chunk, and one at Wilkesbarre, all situated in the coal mining region of Pennsylvania. That the law was carried out in a certain sense a triumph of civilization, after all, but it is not a triumph for society to be proud of. The crowds drew near it was feared that a rescue would be attempted by the thousands of miners who sympathized more or less with the condemned, and elaborate preparations were made for meeting a possible outbreak. No attempt to defeat the law by force followed, however, and the dread sentence was carried out amid sullen submission on the part both of the men who suffered and their friends.

That such wholesale taking of human life by the hands of the executioner should be necessary in a civilized community is something to give us pause, and to make us inquire what evil principle there is in our social system, to bring about such results. It is easy to say that of the eleven men hanged last week every one was proved to have been either an accomplice in murder or an accessory both before and after the fact. And it may be added that the law having been satisfied, society ought to feel satisfied too, after a fashion. It is inevitable that this view will be the first to suggest itself, and the most obvious to the general public; to those, at all events, who are some distance removed from the scene. Yet, the more we look into this terrible and tragic affair, the less reason shall we see for satisfaction. The fact that murder has been committed, and that the crime has been punished according to law, is what everybody sees first, on the surface of the matter. But what everybody does not see, and what very few at this distance know, is the wrong suffered by the miners, and which in their eyes excused the crime of murder. The excuse, such as it was imagined by them to be, is of course at once ruled out of Court, and the law cannot listen to it for a moment. But *if the "Molly Maguires"* as an association were *guilty of shooting* and abetting murder, in the belief that the mine-owners have been wholly guiltless. Fearful crimes have been committed in the name of "labour" but Labour, too, has something to answer for. It is shown that the oppression and extortion practised upon the miners by those corporations without souls—the coal companies—were such as might well have driven to desperation men more amenable to reason than the rough, uneducated miners, of whom grimy toil the companies coin their wealth. The detestable "store" or "truck" system appears to have been in full blast in the Pennsylvania mining districts. In the proprietors' stores the miners had to pay twenty per cent. over ordinary profits, while, if they dealt elsewhere, the managers of the companies charged ten per cent. for collecting store debts when paying over wages, which the storekeepers, of course, put upon the goods. More galling, however, than even this mode of grinding the faces of the poor, unfortunately too common in England, as well as in Pennsylvania, was the system of espionage and proscription by which the lives of men who made themselves prominent in resisting injustice were made bitter. To reduce the miners to the level of almost, slaves, and to keep them at that, appears to have been the tacit and well-understood policy of most of the companies. It was further their policy to keep alive and in active operation the workmen's unions, so that whenever a strike was wanted as an excuse for raising the price of coal to the public, it could be manufactured to order at very short notice. The "law and order" side of the affair being the most apparent to the general public, it seems necessary that the other side should not be wholly lost sight of and passed over.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

At a congress of 442 leading commercial firms of Germany, held at Frankfort on the 20th inst., it was resolved to ask the Government to suspend its Free Trade policy, and introduce a system of protection of trade and industry in Germany. That the popular feeling in Germany is overwhelming in favour of building up and keeping up home manufactures by Protection is beyond all doubt, but the question will occur, why should the Government run counter to the popular wish on such a question? Some explanation of this appears to be called for.

The term "Free Trade" has a taking sound, especially if stress be laid on the adjective "free." Twenty or thirty years ago the British nation was, as we may say, "led by the nose, as asses are," and that mainly through the magic of a single word. People whose thoughts were of political freedom for themselves, at home, jumped without thinking to the conclusion that freedom for foreigners to sell their merchandise in England without being taxed in the operation was a kindred blessing. The trading classes were wholly possessed with the delusion. But it is a remarkable fact that the working classes generally looked upon the movement with suspicion throughout, and that they supported it but very partial and lukewarm at best, notwithstanding its promise to them of what they so much needed—the cheap loaf instead of the little one. England being the leader of nations in constitutional government, it has happened, unfortunately for the working classes of all lands, that the Government of Great Britain, in the case of Free Trade, has got jumbled together in the public mind with the principle which should have, and would have imagined that the two were really one and indivisible, much as the poor South American Indian imagined the Spanish horseman at first sight for veritable centaurs. And continental governments have encouraged the delusion. To millions of peasants and aristocrats it appears desirable that the people, when pleasing their ears with such high-sounding adjectives as "free," should apply it to buying and selling, rather than to the dangerous possession of free speech, a free press, and free parliaments. LOUIS NAPOLEON knew well what he was about when he gave to the French people into the belief that, adopting a small measure of English Free Trade, they were in the same sense obtaining English political freedom. The people, we should say, were not thus deceived in reality, but they were required, by the pressure that Imperial authority could put upon them, without resorting to force, to give their unwilling assent to a bargain that gave all the Free Trade to England and retained all the Protection for France. Still the words *libre échange* had a pleasing sound for some French ears, the more so because the adjective was used with such limited application (under the Empire; and there were those who liked to roll the morsel under their tongues. Now, BISMARCK himself is no Free Trader by any means, but the aristocratic and military, or "Junker" party in Prussia, has deliberately adopted "Free Trade" as the windy delusion with which to fill the liberty-loving stomach of the German people, in lieu of the solid nourishment of political freedom. And there are some German professors, whose enough lovers of free government, who imagine that Free Trade is part and parcel of the much-desired boon. They think that if the Government allows them to pronounce the word "free" as loudly as they choose, and so they keep pronouncing it with great emphasis. This is the true explanation of how and why it is that a certain measure of Free Trade has been favoured by the intensely military Government of Germany. It is not, however, favoured by the people; and in Germany, as elsewhere, it will ere long conclusively appear that the rise of democracy and constitutional government means, and has been, the rise and consolidation of protection to home industry—of the system which best provides work to do and bread to eat for the million.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

At present the French Republicans are doing their best to show the world how very Conservative they are, and, as long as they remain a powerful Opposition, though not in control of the Government, the Socialists can do nothing but work under ground. Were the reactionists to triumph completely, there would be no possible to be blotted out, another opportunity for the Socialists would come. Then the fight would be, not as now, between personal and parliamentary government, but between despotism and communism. Paris, and London, it is well known, is the refuge and headquarters of continental Socialists; and there sits a revolutionary committee, whose orders are obeyed by the fraternity everywhere. It is said that the present is not deemed a opportune occasion for a rising to take place in France, but "clericals" and Imperialists may take what comfort they can from the fact that, if they succeed in the hopes of the revolutionists depend. With a Parliamentary Republic, presided over by Jules Simon, or Gambetta, or, for instance, the revolutionists are reduced to doing nothing; but with the destruction of the Republic and the restoration of the old tyranny their opportunity would come. Their fondest hope is that President MACMAHON and his advisers may be so far demented as to give it to them.

But Socialism, Communism, or whatever it may be called, exists in Germany as well as in France; and the Prussian correspondent of the London *Times* sends an account of a Socialist gathering held recently at Gotha. At that meeting there appeared 88 delegates, representing 171 local societies, with a total of 30,335 members. From the annual report read by Herr AUER, it appears that whereas in the general election of 1874 the Socialists had among them 379,487 votes, enabling them to return ten members to the German Parliament; in the election of 1877 they had 559,211 votes, enabling them to return twenty members. They have forty-one political papers, thirteen of which are dailies, fourteen trades' journals, and one miscellaneous journal. Twenty-five of these papers are issued from Socialist printing offices, of which there are fourteen altogether. Besides periodicals, they publish tracts and pamphlets that obtain an enormous circulation among the people. One of these, entitled "Down with the "Socialists," sold to the extent of 100,000 copies, while last year the Socialist almanac, "Poor Conrad," had a circulation of 50,000. Their expenses are very light, and their management is economical in the extreme. Herr Krupp, the great ironmaster at Essen, having declared that he would dismiss any of his workmen whom he found taking up with the Socialists, the meeting voted five pounds sterling a month for agitation among the miners. The chief business of the meeting at Goths was, it is said, to contrive arrangements for sending laws which interfere with their action.

Socialism may not be a present danger, in either France or Germany, but the rulers of neither can afford to disregard it. The excessive "militarism" of the time—the system of making each of the great Continental Powers an armed nation "cannot last for ever. Some day the millions who have to give the best days of their youth and manhood, and their blood, too, in order that this monstrous system may be sustained, will revolt against it, and there will be a terrible explosion. The day for the "thinking "bayonet" will come at last—the day when it will be turned against the power which has heretofore obeyed. Already the question is keenly discussed whether, were President MACMAHON to attempt a repetition of December performance, and the shooting down of Frenchmen by thousands in the streets of Paris, he would be supported by the army, as LOUIS NAPOLEON was twenty-five years ago. Some there are who believe that he would not, that he knows the attempt to be one that he dare not make, and that in it he is to be found the secret of his anxiety to have France believe that nothing is further from his mind than a coup d'état. Were we to try to estimate the present force of popular resentment throughout Europe against the oppressive military system now prevailing we might make many and serious mistakes; but we cannot be mistaken in believing that some day, and not a very far distant one, either, the explosion which will put an end to it must come. Now, Europe is the game of the great military Governments of Europe to fan the flames of race and national antipathies and antipathies, so that popular energy shall expend itself in the channel of international differences and foreign affairs generally, rather than in the perilous domain of home and class interests. This policy has succeeded before, and former seasons ensures that it will be tried again. But it scarcely needs a prophet, or a philosopher either, to foretell that it must come to the breaking down point at last. Whether the Emperors and their Chancellors will hold out long enough to give relief to their subjects are this point has been reached, or whether they will continue in their present course until there comes a European Revolution, to which that of France nearly a hundred years ago would be but a mere skirmish, is a question that time must answer. Some there are who hold the ominous view that it is the policy of the THREE EMPERORS of our age to keep the peoples so overworked with militarism that all their energy and capacity for anything else will be exhausted, and they will be powerless for organization against their oppressors. The Committee unanimously reported to the Assembly their opinion that amidst much enthusiasm adopted the Committee's report. "In critical period of danger" was now safely passed; and very fittingly the Assembly sang with one heart and one voice the words of the 122nd Psalm, which the Presbyterian Church has almost appropriated to herself:

Pray that Jerusalem may have
Peace and felicity:
Let them that love her—thee and thy peace
Have still prosperity.

It will probably appear to many as though the majority in the Presbyterian Church had been making far too much of Mr. MACDONNELL's difficulty. With all deference we have already expressed a good deal of sympathy for the Presbytery of Toronto had let the golden opportunity pass for dealing with Mr. MACDONNELL in the kindness which was expected of them as brethren, and with the zeal for the truth which should characterize them as sentinels of Zion. Had they, at the first, in the beginning, accepted the apology of Mr. MACDONNELL for preaching the sermon which gave rise to the proceedings, and given him a suitable caution, the matter would long ago have been consigned to oblivion. But while we think that the authority of the Church are right in the view they took of the initial proceedings, there is unquestionably occasion for a little more in favour of the majority. It will readily be conceded that they acted conscientiously, and in the interests of the truth. However mistaken we think they may have been in dealing with the proceedings of Mr. MACDONNELL, they have acted in a manner worthy of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. MACDONNELL acknowledges that he is under abhorrence to the standards of the same sense as his brethren. The Church receives him with warm embrace, not as a spoiled child that is to think and do as he likes, but as a son who is to be alive to his duties and responsibilities. On the other hand, it would certainly be unfair to speak of Mr. MACDONNELL as being untrue to himself, or as having adopted a mere form of words in order to patch up a false peace. The community will admire the minister of St. Andrew's none the less that, while he has done everything in his power to remove what were considered objectionable words from his statement, he has been true to his conscience both in the form and spirit of that statement. The public have through good report and bad report stuck to Mr. MACDONNELL as a man of the right metal and the genuine ring, and they will only admire him the more that in trying circumstances he has proved himself every inch a man.

There will be a clear gain to the Church and to Christian Government in those who wear her uniform. And it still remains an open question whether there was not considerable prejudice and zeal in the Confession of Faith which require careful revision. Many of the best men in the Church may there are. These matters apart, let us emphasize what we conceive will be Christian and Presbyterian gain from the present action of the General Assembly. The public, not only of Toronto, but of the Dominion, will be much more firmly now that this trouble has been got rid of. An incubus has been lifted from the Presbyterian Church, and the feeling of suspense has been removed from the churches which correspond with the Presbyterian bodies in Canada. A new impulse will be given to Christian work, and the constituent churches which so recently united and formed the Canada Presbyterian Church will have reason to rejoice that the Church has so strongly and broader basis than ever, and, to use the words of the Rev. Dr. Torry, that they will be to go forward and do the work of a nation of the great work which has been assigned to them in the Province of God.

THE RECENT CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATION.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD and the other gentlemen of his party who recently visited Gorrie might well be pleased if they felt a glow of elation at the manner in which they were everywhere received during their absence. All along the line of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway, wherever even the briefest time would permit, the people turned out in large numbers to do honour to the leader of her Majesty's Loyal Opposition. There is no more gratifying feature of these demonstrations than their spontaneity. The picnic at Gorrie had, of course, been arranged for. That 6,000 persons should voluntarily come together even on an occasion the date of which had been fixed some time previously could not fail to be regarded by Sir JOHN MACDONALD as a very great compliment to himself. It was a splendid affair in every sense, and reflects infinite credit on Mr. FARROW, the excellent representative of North Huron, and his friends. But even more gratifying still to the Conservative leader must have been the enthusiasm with which he was greeted along the route as the train passed on to the north-west, and again at Orangeville on his way back. The demonstration at Orangeville was, we believe, the greatest ever accorded to him, and it was the more marked because it was a spontaneous ovation. Many of the people who had assembled at Orangeville had not been apprised of the time at which the train was to pass, and, as it happened, it was dark when it did so. The news of the approach of the train was given by the firing of a cannon, and the people who had assembled to cheer the train were those who had not been apprised of the time at which it was to pass