The Weekly Mail

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THE WEEKLY MAIL tisements of Situations Vacant. Situa inted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found Cattle Strayed: 21 cents per word each instion; or 16 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1883.

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through th THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent of fering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price. AN IMPOSTER

'Some of the Conservative journals again sneer at Mr. Mowat as a 'Christian poli It is too late in the day for any to be injured by the accusation of being sincere and humble believer in the Head of the Christian religion."—Grit organ, Sept. 7th. 1st. No Conservative journals are sneering at Mr. Mowar because he is a Chris-

tian politician. 2nd. Nobody ever called Mr. Mowar a Christian politician except himself; and

the status of the Pharisee is not high in public estimation. 3rd. If any Conservative journals are condemning Mr. Mowar for gross hypocrisy they are doing a righteous act, and will, we trust, continue to do it in the in-

terest of Christianity. 4th. Mr. Mowar is not a Christian politician at all. He never was such a thing, in our belief, but if he was HARDY and PARDEE have quite put any such notion out

5th. Would a Christian politician deliberately interfere to preserve a lumor license for a house which was represented to hum by one of the commissioners as little

re-puller by means of the bribe of a use inspectorship, as was revealed dur-7th. Would a Christian politician appoint

the son of an unlicensed whiskey peddler an inspector of licenses in a county where, as was proved, lax notions prevailed as to the selling of liquor?
8th. Would a Christian politician en-

courage the practice of employing public money for the purpose of getting men of previously good character to de grade and debauch themselves in order to be able to inform against unlicensed sellers. of liquors?

9th. Would a Christian politician deliberately dodge and palter with the truth. as Mr. Mowar did on two separate occasions in the Legislature recently, to the scandal and amazement and pity of all who saw

10th. Would a Christian politician deliberately employ the "Sluggers" and "Bull Pups" and other cattle of that sort in Rat Portage, and go about the determined corruption of the constituency-if it is possible to corrupt it?

We shall not push our interrogatories into the field of general politics, which would supply us with a rich crop of queswho are serious an opportunity of seeing Christian politician they are not justified by the facts, or their notions of Chrisnanity are very peculiar.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

IF Mr. Mowar ever blushes he must have turned scarlet the other morning when he read in the Toronto organ of his party the reason given for his refusal to advise the Lieut. Governor to assent to the Orange Bills in 1873. The organ

"As a matter of fact, the bill in question was reserved in accordance with specific in-structions given by the Federal Government to the Li-ut.-Governors of Provinces. These instructions, moreover, were sent upon the recommendation of Sir John Macdonald."

It is not possible to coin a more inaccurate statement than that. The Lieut. Governors of provinces were never instructed to reserve the bills in question; and Sir John MacDonald never recom mended that such instructions be given. If such instructions were really given Mr. Mowar must have deliberately misled the Legislature on March 9, 1874, when, deling the reservation of the bills, he ed that his course in that respect was guided entirely by precedent. In his speech as reported he said the Lieut. Governors received no instructions on the subject. His words were :

"The Lieutenant-Governor in his comm sion was referred to instructions which were to accompany that commission, from which he was to learn what course to pursue in dis-charging the duties and exercising the powers sesigned to him. These instructions, honcever, cere never sent. The result was that as no astructions had been given in reference to he duties of the Lieutenant-Governor, he had been obliged to follow whatever precedents existed that had any bearing upon actuars which from time to time he are held tters which from time to time he might be ed upon to deal with. The course of his

vincial rights." Under the Colonia system he said the colonies had no right to system he said the colonies had no right pass laws which were in any way oppos to Imperial policy. In the same way the provincial legislatures were exceeding their authority if they adopted measures which were not likely to meet with the ap proval of the powers that be at Ottawa. His argument that the veto power rested with the Governor-General-in-Council most convincing, and his statement that it was well that such should be the case was roundly applauded by his friends. He was strongly opposed, he intimated, to the pas-sage by the legislatures of measures of which the Dominion Government might not approve, and that was the reason why he recommended the Lieut. Governor not to assent to the Orange bills until the wishes of Sir John Mac-DONALD regarding them had been made known. No less conclusive on the subject of the instructions was Mr. BETHUNE. That gentleman not only asserted that no instructions were given, but he petulantly omplained of the neglect of the Dominio authorities to instruct the Lieut. -Governor

how he should proceed, exclaiming : "How could they (the Tories) explain the fact that the late Minister of Justice (Su John Macdonald) had abstained from sending nstructions on the subject?"

It is clear that the bills were not re because the Federal Governmen had ordered their reservation. The true on March 10, 1874, by Mr. C. F. FRASER who said:

"The course he pursued in regard to th bills was to prevent a recogn tion of the Orange Society being placed upon the Statute Book."

GAGGING ALGOMA.

-In the pending Algoma election the Mowar Government has assisting it three characteristicaly Grit hand-maidens. These are known respectively as corruption, coercion, and distranchisement. Elec tors who will not support the Government willingly Mr. Mowar endeavours to bribe those who will not be bribed he seeks to coerce; and those who will be neither bribed nor bulled into voting the Grit ticket he has undertaken to disfranchise The system of corruption which has been introduced into the district has already been exposed in these columns.

-But it may not be out of place to explain again to a justly indignant public how it is worked. Algoma is swarmed with carpet-baggers, all of whom are paid. under one pretext or another, out of the public treasury. Some of these men are travelling through the district posting up notices about bush fires-and canvassing for Mr. Lyon in addition. Others are laying out colonization roads and locating bridges in places where Mr. PARDEE never for one moment dreams of building

a road or constructing a bridge. The nearest settlers are informed the election of Mr. Lyon will followed by the building of the roads and bridges, but when the contest is over the settlers will never again, hear of the promised public works. With the col onization road money, too, political work is being done, employment on the roads being conditional upon a promise to vote the Grit ticket.

-It is in Rat Portage though that the most stupendously corrupt business is in progress. Prior to the Mowar outrages two constables were sufficient to keep the peace. Immediately that Brigadier Parrupway, is employed because he is related to Mr. Mowat) arrived, they commenced to swear in roughs to commit breaches of the peace. The men carried out their contract o the letter, and then BURDEN, pretending that further constables were necessary, swore in 135 additional. Those of the constables who are not roughs are voters. and these are paid \$2.50 per day out of the public treasury as an incentive to vote for Mr. Lyon. They have positively nothing to do-the constables who are the roughs do the lawbreaking-but to take their money, attend to their private concerns and pass in a ballot marked for the Reform candidate on election day.

-The headquarters of the Grit 'sluggers" at the Portage is what is called the Ontario gaol. Even in the erection of this building the Mowar Government had an eye on the coming contest. It cost from \$18,000 to \$20,000; it can be built for from \$4,000 to \$5,000! This money and the sums paid to the alleged constables are by no means the only public expenditures made for election purposes. doubtful voter gets a piece of read built in front of his property at the public expense; at the same time he receives a hint that an expression of gratitude will be welcome if given through the medium of the ballot box. Grave as is the bribery which is attempted with public money the efforts to intimidate are more serious When a government tries to coerce a public journal it is clear that tha government holds a somewhat vulnerable osition. That Mr. Mowar's agents should have tried to bribe the local paper at the Portage, and, failing that, to bully it into hiding the faults and extolling the virtues of the Ministry and its agents, is proof that many of the ministerial acts will not bear the light of day.

-But it is for election day that the prossest fraud is reserved. Sheriff CLARKE, of Algoma, who should have been return ing officer, positively refused, after a visit to Toronto, to act. It is very evident that he would not follow the illegal instructions which accompanied the writ. A Grit partisan was then appointed, and he and Pattulio are arranging for their election day effort. In the first place, all the polling places and polling divisions are to be shuffled. None but Grit electors will know until after nomination day where they are to vote. The Grits will be secretly informed in advance where their polling booth is; the Conservatives will, if possible, be kept in the dark on that point until the purposely delayed proclamations are issued. After nomination day posters indicating the location of the booths in various divisions will be sent from Port Arthur. They will reach some distant districts by election day, and the Conservatives will then be able to find out where they could vote, if it did not happen to be too late. Meanwhile the Grits of the neighbourhood will have attended at the poll and cast their ballots. This is one of the disreputable dodges for disfranchising Conservatives. Here is another. Localities in which the Conservatives are strong are to be without polling places; but where the Grits are strong polling-booths and ballot papers are to be plenty. It is said that between After making that statement Mr. Mowar receded to quote precedents in support in position. He posed as a most violation opponent of what he now calls "Possition." It is said that between Port Arthur and Rat Portage, a distance of three hundred miles, there will not be one polling place. Thus an elector living half way between these two places will have to travel a hundred and fifty will be the position.

trict, and the arrangement is made with a

-It is gratifying to find that the friends of the great cause of Liberal-Con-servatism are not daunted by the efforts the Mowar cabal is making to defraud Algoma of her right to speak freely and independently upon matters cont with the Government of Untario. ing earnestly in the interests of their be loved province, they have reason to believe that the independent men of Algoma are with them, and that, despite the reeking corruption of the Mowar Government ar the unblushing attempt which is being made torate, Algoma will make herself heard on the side of law and order, honest govern ment, and Liberal-Conservatism.

MR. FAUQUIER'S CASE.

THE Grit organ naturally sustains, as well as it can, the correctness of the decision which disqualifies Mr. FAUQUIER though, since the decision has been ap pealed from, we can hardly say that Mr. FAUQUIER is disqualified. In order to sustain the decision it is necessary for the organ to go very much further than the judge in mistaking inference for evidence, and, in giving evidence for the voicing of the election, the force of evidence for

As the judge very clearly puts it, there are four conditions which save a candidate who has committed personal violations of the law, from the severe penalties of personal disqualification. These are:

1. The absence of corrupt intent. 2. An involuntary and excusable ignorance of the law. 3. An honest desire to have a pure

4. A faithful endeavour to have a pure

From the judge's charge itself, as from the evidence, it is very obvious that Mr. FAUQUIER should have had the benefit of these saving clauses. The judge decided otherwise. We think the judge was wrong, The absence of corrupt intent is plain to any reasonable mind. Out of thirty-two meetings treating is predicated of only one.

At that meeting all but one man were pledged supporters of Mr. FAUQUIER; it was a business meeting for his purposes and the presence of one man known to an opponent shows that there was neither intention nor fear of any corrupt act. The second case in which liquor was used at the charge of Mr. FAUQUIER was not worth even a passing comment as a reason for dis-qualification. The liquor was supplied to a personal friends and one political opponent in a hotel room. The fact that it was the political opponent who pointed out the nger of treating proves two things, 1st. That there was no corrupt motiv

and no corrupt act; and 2nd. That there was obviously an ignorance of the law on the part of those pre

That Mr. FAUQUIER's ignorance of the law as regards the use of liquor was excusable is very clear. In the first place the judges themselves are not unanimous in their interpretation of the law on the subject. In the next place lawyers have differing opinions about it. The fact that hotel-keepers, agents, canvassers, and electors pretty generally, are, or have been of opinion that treating is legal enough up to the day of nomination, is notorious.

Mr. Fauquier swears that was his view.

The judge denies him the benefit of what was an ignorance of the law shared with half the legal profession and more than half the community. We think the judge was wrong.

we have already pointed out, the udge assumes the existence of an organized attempt to corrupt the constituency; but that is a mere theory of which the supporting data are very weak and very scattered. Now when on this assumption, thus loosely and insecurely founded, the judge adds another assumption, viz., that Mr. FAUQUIER was guiltily cognizant of this alleged organization, he does so in language which conveys to us, as it will convey to any intelligent man, a meaning absolutely incompatible with the judge's conclusion. It is as follows: "Unfortunately for the respondent, whatever evidence there is accords with the presumption of his knowledge-not neces sarily knowledge of any specific act of a corrupt nature—but knowledge of the general nature of the tactics likely to be

resorted to.'

Out of respect for the judge we shall call this " argument," and deal with it as such. The first thing that strikes one is that, if the judge's ruling becomes a precedent. the saving clauses of the statute might as well be repealed, for they will never have any force or virtue. If a candidate is to be held to have a know-ledge of "the tactics likely to be resorted to" by any volunteer combination or individual, then the doctrine of "agency" will give the courts no further trouble, for everybody is an agent at once, particularly every stranger. And if, in addition to this singular interpretation of the law, we are also to be told that the avoidance of political conversation is evidence of guilty intent, then indeed we have got into the land of Topsey-Turveydom, and our ancient theories of logic and law must yield to the conditions of the situation. So much results from Judge PAT-TERSON'S decision. We think the judge was wrong.

MR. MACK NZIE'S SPEECH. WE publish elsewhere all that is interesting of Mr. MACKENZIE's speech in Greenock. Some of it is amusing in its way; most of it is mere rubbish. Mr. BLAKE would have been more wordy, but he would not have been half so frank. And we could admire Mr. MACKENZIE's frankness if we were not sure that he will probably deny his words and alter his meaning on the passage out. Truth for its own sake is not in favour with these Mr. MACKENZIE does not believe in a

Federal union with the Empire Mr. BLAKE pretends that he does. Perhaps neither of them is sure of what, by courtesy, is called his "mind." It is of very little consequence to the Empire or to Canada what their views are, Mr. Mackenzie tells the Scotch people we have "a very effective" militia force of 40,000 men. The figures are not acof 40,000 men. The figures are not accurate; but the confession of efficiency is worth noting. Mr. MACKENZIE'S organs and friends have been of a different opinion, and next session he will have to alter his opinion, or they will have to

Mr. MACKENZIE says that when he left office in 1878 there were 600 mile the Pacific railway completed.
MACKENZIE had said "under cor there might have been some sense in it; but "completed" is quite another word. In 1878 the only "completed" line, and that was not fully ballasted, was the line from Pembins to Selkirk, 85 miles. All

the rest was under contract and in pro

Mr. MACKENZIE says that for five Mr. MACKENZIE says that for five years following 1878 there were bad crops—which, of course, accounts for "Protection" and Mr. MACKENZIE's defeat. We were not aware that the "bad crops" were so very continuous; but the farmers will be able to estimate Mr. MACKENZIE's regard for truth when they read the testimate ruth when they read the statement, and member that in 1877, just to mention one year, the crops were very good. In 878 Mr. Mackenzie put this into the mouth of Lord DUFFERIN: "I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest reaned is Mr. MACKENZIE made Lord DUFFERIN ex press his gratitude "for an abundant harvest," We notice, from the Scotch reports, that Mr. MACKENZIE was sufferin from a weak voice on the occasion; there is some reason to regret that his voice was not strong enough to enable him to speak

Mr. MACKENZIE recognizes that there is good deal of Scotch capital in the Pacific railway; and he encourages the investment of more British capital in Canada. This is ratifying in view of the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE did his best to prevent any capital from being invested at all, and that at this time his organs are sneering at the men who are investing it, and whose names are a guarantee to others of the value of the country as a field for industry

and investment.

Mr. Mackenzie pays a tribute to the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise. This is at least some reparation for the somewhat ruffianly attempts of one of Mr. Mackenzie's organs, and one of Mr. Mackenzie's former colleagues to belittle the life of those at Government House, and to throw ridicule on the two distinruished personages at the head of affairs n Canada With these very brief remarks we may

dismiss Mr. MACKENZIE and his speech out of presence. Neither the one nor the other is likely to be a factor of consequence n the future politics of this country.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE.

A rew days since we received from its uthor, Mr. PALMER, a paper he proposed o read before the Freethinkers' convention at Rochester, bearing the above title. He asks for justice, and we are quite prepared to mete out to him that justice he oncedes to the religion he reviles. His master mind" is COMTE, from whom he nuotes a characteristic bit of rhapsody But the preliminary text is from EMERSO about circles, with the oracular commence ment from that same learned Theban of Concord, that "We know that all spiri 'tual life is in man." As for the writer he finds a new heaven and new earth in the religion of Humanity, together with ellowship in a new spiritual life!

It appears that some other freethinking iseacre has the word "church" is de rived from the word "circle."-a some what fantastic idea. Of course this etynology is invented to suit the Emersonian netaphor. Church and kirk are of Teu tonic origin—the latter especially being almost identical with the German equivalent Kirche, which has as much to do with "circle," in German Ziakel, as Comtism has to do with the spiritual life. Perhaps we shall hear next that the Greek synonym ecclesia is derived from kuklos.

On the strength of this noneense it will be traced back to protoplasm in the form of a circular speck. This was "potentially "the first Church or circle." In this way

absurdity breeds absurdity. hasten, passing over the 'Epic of Re-'ligion,' which is some day to chant the "symphony of man's advance," if it can only find a publisher. We hasten to the irreverence—the utter disregard of common decency—shown by Mr. Palmer. Take the following for example: "Goo, the greatest of "the ghosts, must go the way of all His "previous ancestry from whom his lineage." "previous ancestry, from whom his lineage is traceable in direct descent." He fears that this may be called biasphemy, and amits that it is; but it is necessary to 'blaspheme God in order that men may not be blasphemed "Finally he shelers himself behind Barrson, and quotes with gusto SwinBurne's "Ode to Man," which concludes with the line : "Glory to man in the highest; for man is the mas-

"ter of things."
As for Christianity, Mr. PALMER, " As for Christianity, Mr. Palmer, "I myself, in the first person," pronounce that the Kingdom of Christ must pass away—"Christianity must die." For what reason do our readers suppose? Because Christianity must de America; because he was not aware that the earth was round; because he knew nothing of Republicanism; and finally because he was devoid of Cosmic emotion, whatever that road of Cosmic emotion, whatever that may mean. Mr. PALMER even complains that our Savigur was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, and quotes Victor. Hugo saying: - "Jesus wept; Vol-"TAIRE smilled." The sardonic grin is more o the freetlinker's taste than the tears of he Divine Friend of men. Our readers have probably had enough of this ribaldry,

silly as well as blasphemous.

Let us be sten to what the Comtist claims. It is not surprising to find that he has a good corecit of himself. "It comes to pass," he says, "that over CHRIST ery Saviour we stand on the very apex f time and of development." Let as see that is to be seen from this snowpex." Plagiarism-a wholesale syslarceny-from Christian morality, and then a miserable travesty of Christian doctre ie. They have a god—all the peo-ple, god and bad, who have ever lived on the face of the earth. We are asked to bow down and worship this amorphous Levisthan. They have an immortality what is it? Annihilation. But let the

writer speak : "He (man) finds his immortality in his own heart and brain. Reborn into the glory of earth and man, we do not await salvation e are saved. Incorporate with the all, we reat one with the eternal flow of things. I drink daily of eternity as part of the

Did anyone ever hear such senseless observed outside the walls of a lunature sylum? Mr. PALMER fears that his views may be called "vague and poetic." Vague they are, but poetic they are not, but simthey are, but poetic they are not, but simply idle and incoherent nonsense. Our author quotes the sadly pathetic poem of George Ellor, "O may I join the choir "invisible." We say pathetic, although it was intended to be exultant, and utterly failed to be so. The dead are indeed invisible, but the grave-yard is not a choir. There is no sound there, and unless the improvement sound there, and unless tality brought to light in the Gospel be true, and the departed tune their lyres in Heaven, the tombs of those we have loved mile of and lost enclose them, damb and tuneless evermore. One has only to compare the paradise of Gronge Ellor with that of St.

Paul to mark the difference between the
miserable consolations of the Positivist and
the exulting hope of the Christian.

MR. MACKENZIE IN SCOTLAND. out we need not follow him farther. His knowledge of English is like his etymology When asked for a "substitute" for Chris His Speech Before the Greenock Chamber

tianity, he repudiates the word, because it means equality. Does it? If Mr. PALMER "substitutes" a trade dollar for a Yesterday afternoon (Aug. 29th) the Hon "substitutes" a trade dollar for a twenty-dollar gold piece does that make the two coins equal? Indeed he might have learned the meaning Alex. Mackenzie, ex-Premier of Canada, whis now on a visit to this country, addressed meeting of Greenock Chamber of Commerce on Canadian affairs. There was a fair attend-ance of members, and Mr. McC. Brown occupied the chair. The chairman introduced the hon. gentleman, and said this was the third time that they had had the pleasure of

of the word from the quotation which heads his paper. Mr. HERBERT SPENCES

states that it would be disastrous tha

an ethical system "no longer fit" shoul perish "before another and fitter regula "tive system has grown up to replace it.

That is substitution, and in this connetion it should mean, if Comtism were

worth anything, superiority; equality has nothing whatever to do with substitution.

And now to sum up. The whole Posi

tivist system is a pure abstraction, as maginative as the fables of the Koran.

Its deity is absolutely unthinkable, and although a handful of people, some of them

of deep earnestness may work their enthu-siasm up to the devotional pitch about

divine honours paid to CALIGULA or NERO

humanity, good and bad-the

in an overwhelming majority? morality of Comtism is inherited

Dristianity, and without it wo sever have been. Its immortality, as have seen, is a cruel mockery. Bes

'he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." That is the rea

apex of time, not immortality through

eternal death, and the faith which pro

claims it is the true religion of humanity To be a Christian is to be truly human

to be a Comtist is to be a bundle of idle

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Reform friends have not a very exalte

dea of the morality of the free grant settler

They say that Mr. Fauquier bought Muskoks

by treating sixteen persons who had attended a meeting there—in other words, that the

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, by omitting

his trip through Canada, will miss the oppor

tunity of receiving "the freedom of the city of Ottawa," which an exuberant alder-

man of the capital proposed should be con-ferred upon him. Just what the freedom of

the city of Ottawa is, it is impossible to say but anyway his Lordship will not receive i

Everything is quiet at Rat Portage.

eason for this is the temporary absence of

Brigadier Pattullo, who is collecting onion

and squashes throughout the disputed terri

good one, but it will certainly not be com

plete if it does not include a specimen of the Mowat constable and a sample or two of the whiskey used by Mr. Mowat's agents to keep

up their courage, and inspire them to desperate deeds.

It will perhaps interest the people to kno

ust how political fibs are evolved. The fol-

owing incident gives a pretty fair illustra

tion. Col. Gzowski, on resigning the position

of president of the Dominion Rifle Associa-tion, said he did so because he had not been supported in his efforts to place the associa-tion on a good inancial fo ting. He added, "He did not wish to be understood as reflect-ing upon any individual member of Parlia-ment or the Government." The next day the

ment of the day. Yesterday this garbled report was regarbled, and the organ untruthfully observes edit rially that "the presi-

the militia force has not been fairly treated.'
Thus was Col. Gzowski's complaint that the

public did not come forward voluntarily in support of the association twisted into an

assertion that the Government is not treat

By the way, as the subject of bribery and

ent assigns as his reason for retiring

t is to be hoped that the exhibit will

nstituency sold itself for eighty cents.

owing to a throat affection, expressed his pleasure at meeting the Chamber of Com merce. After reterring to the late visit of Sir Alex. Galt to Greenock and his speech on Canada, and stating that his views did not harmonize with Sir Alexander's, Mr. Mackenzies and he would end avour to give his own view of what the trade policy of a country ought to be at the present time. He should say a a Cauadian statesman, as one who had been in Parliament in Canada for nearly a quarte of a century, and who had seen the grow up to its present position, that he joine most hearthly with what Sir Alexander Gal said as to emigration and as to Canada being DID NOT BELIEVE IN A FEDERATED UNION

the shapeless thing, it is none the less a monstrosity. Even CALIBAN was something tangible and might have been worshipped; the Comtist god is impalpable, and the adoration paid to it a refined sort of refined fetichism. The of the colonies and Great Britain. In Canada they did not believe in a standing army. They had a militia force of 40,000 men—a very effective force—one that could be called were bad enough; but what shall be said very effective force—one that could be called into action on very short notice. When the last Fenian raid took place into Canada in 1870 the Government were able in 24 hours to place 20,000 men on the irontier of the country. (Applause,) They disbanded their soldiers when not needed, but they maintained their military schools, artillery, and all parts of the service in such a position that they could be called out at a moment's notice. If the Mother Country should in a just war find herself in lack of men, material, or money he thought Canada's last man of an apotheosis in the aggregate of all it let us place the consoling words of the Saviour, "I am the resurrection and the life; or money he thought Canada's last man and last dellar would be given to maintain Britain's prestige, (Applause.) They had devoted themselves as a country to removing the initial difficulties of settling a vast territory, and they were now in the possession of a vast railway system, though he must con-fess that English and Scotch capitalists perhaps furnished more money than the Canadians did. (Laughter.) They had

towards completion. When he succeeded office in November, 1873, there was not mile of the Pacific railway located. Wh ne left office nearly 600 miles were completed and now 1,600 miles were formed. They had now got to the western base of the Rocky mountains. He had been asked many ques tions in this country regarding the North-West Territory. He had to answer that the winter was very long, that the summer was very hot, but that the people who had gone there liked the climate exceedingly. Mr. Mackenzie gave other geographical details of the country, and said there was not a healthier country on the face of the earth. to politics, he said he assumed office in 1873. For five years following they had very bad crops, and the lumber trade was very low, the trade being alsogether in a wretched co. dition. That naturally led people to propos w theories for the promotion of ness and the bettering of trade. His party, as Liberals, held to the policy of the British Government and the British nation. glad to say that every colony, with the exception of Canada and Victoria, in Australiand pursued the same commercial the Mother Country had shown. But the evil times in Canada led many to desire a change of some sort, and there desire on the part of many to take up the protect on theory. He with his colleagues resisted; the battle was fought fairly; his party were defeated; and he now occupi the position of a simple private member of the Canadian Parliament. There was another

THE PROTECTION THEORY was again endorsed. The speaker then wen on to condemn protection in detail, and explained the prosperity of the United States by their having such vast resources within themselves, and pointed out that though the States were able to maintain their own trade ment or the Government." The next day the Toronto Grit organ reported Col. Gzowski as saying that he retired because the association was not being treated fairly be the Country of the co were unable to control any other trade.

Mr. Mackenzie then referred to the fierce
competition between Canada and the United States, and spoke of a large number of the Western States as being really tributary to the St. Lawrence. It only required terminal fac lities on this side of the At antic to direct the stream of traffic from these North-Western States down the St. Lawrence. They had to cope with a people at least as enterprising and much more powerful than the Canadians, and they gladly welcomed the assistance British capitalists to carry on that competi-tion. Again, referring to

orruption is under discussion, would it not be well to call the roll of distinguished Re-THE CLIMATE OF CANADA, formers who fought for purity of elections and were subsequently unseated for corrupt con-

duct? Here goes :-Higginbotham Mackay, McGregor, Tremblay Cnisholm, Macdonald (Cornwall), Irving, McNabb, Norris, Devlin, Cameron (S. Huron), Walker, Mackenzie, Stuart, Kerr, Macdougali (S. Renfrew), Ayimer, Wilkes, Cook, La Rue, McLennan, Christie,

Hughes, There are thirty-five in all. Besides these four prominent Reformers have been disqualified for personal corruption, and one has been unscated for atufing ballot boxes. A few months ago the party was reprimance for manufacturing votes, or colonizing, in the county of Hastings, and more recently a (irit assessor in Welland was found guilty of deliberately and fraudulently placing on the assessment rolls Recormers who had no right to be there. The statistics so far are as iol lows :-Grits unseated for corruption

of Canada by the Globe's advice to young

married people about the babies they are

going to have, is something tremendous

Already we believe several affiliated ladies' societies have notices out for meetings of in-dignation at the liberties taken with the traditions of the nursery by Messrs, Edgar, Jatray, and Cook. After Mr. Edgar's kiss ng and blessing half the babies in Centre Foronto to get ahead of Mr. Hay, who is out of that line of action now, it is considere very angrateful in him to insult the intelli-gence of the mothers of families—large families too-by telling them they don't know how t rear heathy children. In the meantime gifted poetess sends us the following protest Now, Edgar, Jaffray, Cook, and Co., What, really, do your Lordships know About the cares that babes require, About the mother and the sire? and, though you're mighty glib of tongue, There are some things upon the earth That in your brains have not had birth ! Just let us married folk alone, We know our duties, rear our babies Without the aid of chattering gabies; We may be fools, but might be worse, With Pickles, Plander, and had Verse; We may be ignorant, but then We don't find wiselom in your pen. Pray stick to what's the price of wheat, Consider how your notes to meet, Puff up your small Most Christian sinne To bring him off a saintly winner; Concoct your sweetly precious lies,
And pat your frequent Grit mud-pies,
You may indeed write tempting verses,
But don't, oh don't be monthly nurses

a visit from Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Mackenzie, who spoke in a low tone

THEIR PACIFIC BAILWAY ADVANCING

regarding which he said there was a great deal of misapprehension in this country, he said that in the southern part of Ontario they grew in abundance the finest peaches and grapes, and made good wine, besides Indian corn, buckwheat, and other grains not grown in this country at all. The winter there was very mild, though of course in Quebec it was somewhat harder, but somehow people seemed to enjey themselves. In con-clusion he said in Canada they were not now able to agree as to adopting the British policy as to commercial legislation, but he hoped that would come in yet, and that Canada would not be the last to fall in with the grand policy of modern times, the free trade policy f Great Britain. (Applause.) A vote of thanks was then tendered to the

hon, gentleman.

Mr. Mackenzie, in replying, said he had been asked whether Cana a was going to se-parate herself from the Mother Country or not. He replied by asking if Renfrewshire was going to leave Sc tland. The question was not one of pr ctica politics. The Canadians desired to remain connected with the British empire, they desired to lend a helping hand to its greatness. He had been ask too about the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, and if it was not a fact that they had been rather unpopular in Canada. He had to say that the Marquis of Lorne was a thoroughly popular governor, and no one could have discharged the cuties better. No one could have fulfilled the duties devolving on the Governor's wife with in re pleasant ness, more assiduity, and more cordiality than Princess Louise.
The meeting then terminated.

Harvest Home at Mooretown SARNIA, Sept. 6 .-- Trinity Church (English) harvest home at Mooretown was held in a beautiful grove on the St. Clair river, at which there was a very large attendance from Sarnia, Dresden, Wallaceburg, Port Lambton, Sombra, St. Thomas, and all the neighbouring townships. A plentiful dinner was served at noon, the tables being very tastefully gotten up under the superintendence of the ladies of the congregation, at which the guests and visitors were most hospitably entertained. Amusements were indulged in until about two o'clock, the Wallaceburg cornet band

two o'clock, the Wallaceburg cornet band furnishing music during the day.

The Rev. Dr. Armstrong then took the chair on the speakers' platform, and invited the guests to seats. Among those present were Hon. John Carling, Poetmaster-General; Mr. Lister, M. P.; Mr. Hawkins, M. P.; Mr. Ermatinger, M. P. P., Mr. John A. Mackenzie and Mr. Clark, of Sarnia, and others. Letters of apology were read from Hon. Sir Hector Largevin, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Deienoe. Speeches were delivered by Hon. Mr. Carling and Messrs. Lister, Hawkins, Ermatinger, Clark, and Mackenzie, all of whom highly complimented the ladies of the congregation and Dr. Armstrong for the most enjoyable entertainment, and all expressed themselves much pleased with the beautiful scenery and delightful resort chosen for the harvest home gathering.

gathering.

Dr. Armstrong is to be congratulated on the great success of his undertaking, Trinity church harvest home being an annual affair and always looked forward to by the people of Lambton and Bothwell with the most of the people of t

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

CANADIAN. A new public school is to be erected at ondon, Ont., at a total cost of \$6.500. An effort is being made to complete the raising of \$33,000 for Acadia College, Nova

A class in telegraphy will be formed during the coming session at the Kingston Collegiate Institute. A very good idea. Prof. Bannister, of Albert College, Belleville, has resigned his position there, and goes to Brockville to establish a ocumercial col-

lege there. Mr. D. E. Smith, of Dundas, Out., has been appointed Modern Language master in the Collegiate Institute at Kingston at a sal-lary of \$500.

Mr. D. Hossack, B.A., a graduate of Victoria College, has been placed in charge of the Preparatory Department at the Cobourg Collegiate Institute. The Council of Public Instruction for Nova

have cordially recommended the use of Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson Book." Mr. Geo. M. Swayze, writing master of the lievide Public Schools, has been engaged to teach the art of penmanship to the stu-dents of the commercial department of Albert

College, Belleville.

Rev. W. N. Clarke, D.D., has been appointed Professor of New Testament Interpretation and Homiletics in the Toronto Baptist College. It has recently been decided to remove the Theologica. Department of Acadia (N.S.) College to McMaster hall in this city. In-pector Hughes, of the Toronto Public

Schools, has been requested to deliver an address on the "kindergarten system" before the Quebec Provincial Teachers' Association, which meets in October in Montreal. He will apply to the School Board for permission The Hope chemistry prize (\$500) has recently been awarded by the examiners of the University of Edinburgh to Mr. John Waddell,

B.A., of Dalhousie College. This prize is the highest honour which the university offers in department of chemistry. Score another Among the snudents who passed the recent matriculation examination of Victoria College, Cobourg, was a young Cree Indian, Robt. Stainheur, son of Rev. H. B. Stainheur, of Whitefish lake, N. W. T. He has been studying at the Collegiate Institute

there, and is said to be of more than average ability. Says the Presbyterian Witness: "We learn with pleasure that the law school (of Dal-housie College, N.S.) promises in every way to be a very decided success from the start Mr. Bulmer's energetic canvass on behalf of the law library is meeting with marked success. Indeed we will be surprised if the law library of Dalnousie College does not, hand by, excel any of the kind in Canada. Through the energy and liberality of its friends, notably Mr. Geo. Munro, the New York publisher, Dalhousie College to be one of the best equipped and most munificently endowed of stitutions,

The subscriptions for the Ryerson Monument Fund are not coming in as well as could be wished. Only about one-half of the total amount required has been subscribed. Dr. Hodgins, who has just returned from England, intends to have a meeting of the committee in order to make arrangements for a renewed appeal to the teachers, school boards, and pupils throughout the province. While grants from boards and truste at any time be acceptable, the committee are very desirous that every individual pupil and Even one cent will be giadly received as the subscription of a pupil. It may be said that the fund which is being raised among mem-bers and adherents of the M-thodist Church for the endowment of a chair in Victoria University is now almost complete.

The following statistics in regard to the recent departmental examinations may not be uninteresting. Nearly 4,400 candidates pre-sented themselves for examination in the pro-vince. Of these 2,791, or 62 per cent., passed. labour of 55 examiners for nearly thr and will cost the province between \$3,500 and \$5,000, besides the cost to the municipality of presiding examiners. Twenty-nine were successful in passing the 1st class professi In the non-professional examination for 1st class, 2 got grade A, 2 grade B, and 27 grade C. In the 2nd class non-professional, 91 succeeded in getting grade A, and 156 grade B. In the 3rd class non-protessional 1,167 were successful, and 1,318 passed the

Mr. J. H. Smith, Public School Inspector for Wentworth, has issued the following cir-cular to the trustees and teachers of the Public Schools under his supervision, which puts the whole matter in a nutshell:—"The selec-tion of a series of new School Readers will have to be made shortly, since those at pre-sent in use will cease to be authorized after August, 1885. As the Readers are the most important text books used in our Public Schools, it is very desirable, in making the change, to select the best, and to nave a uniform series throughout the country. There are now three new series before the public, viz.; (1) The 'Royal Readers,' published by Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh, and James Campbell & Sons, Toronto; (2) the 'Canadian Readers,' an adaptation of Prof. Meiklejohn's Souttish series unbushed by W. Co. Scottish series, published by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto; and (3) the Royal Canadian Readers,' prepared by Canadian teachers and published by the Canadian Publish-ing Company, Toronto. Of these the first has been authorized by the Education Department; the second has been conditionally authorized, while the third has not received authorization in any form, but the publishers expect that the Royal Canadian will yet be authorised. It would be unwise on the part of any trustee board to adopt any or the series of Readers before the question of authorization has been desnitely settled. As soon as this is done I propose calling a meeting of the various trustee boards in the county to decide which series of Readers shall be adopted cide which series of Readers shall be adopted and how they shall be introduced. My object is simply to get the best, to have the mintroduced without incurring any unnecessary expense, and to have one series used in all the Public schools of the county. I would therefore request trustees and teachers to make no change in the Readers until united action can be taken by all the boards of trustees in the county." It would be advisable if other inspectors would foll with a spector of the county. other inspect rs would foll w Mr. Smith's example, and let no school act in the matter upon its own responsibility till "united action can be taken by all the boards of trustees in the county."

FOREIGN.

Philadelphia has now night schools for workingwomen. Prof. Francis W. Newman, a brother of the Cardinal, has been elected an honorary fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

Twenty-two young men wno were students at the University of St. Petersburg, and were connected with a Nihilist journal, have been sent to Siberia.

The first place in the competition for drawing at the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, has been gained by an' English student named Fox, a pupil of Gerome's. In Brooklyn, N.Y., additional school ac-

commodation for over 700 children is very urgently needed; \$210,000 has been appro-priated to meet this demand. Dr. Carter, president of Williams' College, will fill the chair of natural theology established there by a gift of \$50,000 from Mr. G. B. Jermain, of Albany, N.Y.

From Buda-Pesth comes the intimation that corporal punishment has again been intro-duced into the schools. A manimous decision of the School Board caused the change.

At the close of 1881 Austria reported 71 industrial schools, 35 for lace and embroidery, weaving, and other similar work; 24 for stone and wood industries; 6 for ceramics and glass works; 7 for metal work; and 6 with other aims. About \$850,000 has been paid out within 11 years to carry on these schools

UNITED METHODIS Election of Superintendents ar (Continued From Third Pa

SIXTH DAY. BEILEVILLE, Sept. 11.—The session of the United Methodist commenced this morning at nir Rev. Dr. Williams in the chair.

MISSION COMMITTEE'S REPO The report of the Committee of was presented, being a statement of sent condition, numerical and fithe missionary societies connated Methodist churches entering into u STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHI

The Committee on Statistics follows on the number of ministers, Sunday school property, &c., conne the four Methodist Churches now into union :-Methodist Church of Canada-Pr for the ministry at college, 41; 126; effective ministers, 880; super 134; supernumerary, 35: total minis Members on trial, 8,375; full, 120,

128,644.

8,044. Methodist Episcopal Church—Pr at college, 7; at work, 24; effect ters, 189: superannuated, 35; super 4; total, 259. Members on trial 23,788; total, 25,671.
Primitive Methodist Church—Pr at college, mone; at work, 10; eff isters, 64; superannuated, 14; merary, 1; total, 89. Members 1,413; full. 6,677; total, 8,0.40. Bible Christian Church—Probathe ministry at college, 1; at work, tive ministers, 56; superannuated, numerary, 2; total, 79. Member 480; full, 6,918; total, 7,398. Graud total—Probationers for that college, 49; at w rk. 170; effect

merary, 42; total, 1,633. Member 12,151; full, 157,752; total, 169,8 TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROP Methodist Church-Total value property. \$6,809,817. Methodist I \$1,523,514. Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, \$395,210. Total 3,159. Total value of . property,

ters, 1,189; superannuated, 194;

SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Methodist Church—Sunday schools. teachers, 16,781; scholars, 132,32 ang in class, 17,352; volumes in 222,732. Methodist Episcopal—Schools, 4

ers, 3, 182: number of scholars, 23, Primitive Methodist—Schools, 1 ers, 1,172; scholars, 9,065. Bibls Christian—Schools, 1.150; 1.299; scholars, 9,699; meeting 1.178; volumes in library, 17 439. Grand t.t.ls—Schools—2.707; 22,434; scholars, 175,052.
Reports on the discipline, itiners publishing interests were also preserved.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE BOUNDA Consideration of the report of to resumed. The second clause was tabled

and Rev. R. Cade moved the follow representation to the annual confeso understood as to mean all minist connection who are in active work sentatives of institutions, and an equiportial of laymen be elected to the Annu ence. That superannuates and su aries are not understood to carry wan equal number of laymen, but the rpretation shall not be understo prive superannuates and supernum any of their personal rights and praseat, voice, and vote in the confer After further discussion Mr. Cade tion was negatived by a large major original clause was then taken up a ed. The other clauses of the readers of the resident of the clause of the resident of adopted with slight amendments.

ELECTION OF AN ITINERANT SUPERIO The conference then proceeded the momentous and all-important of to who should be the itinerant generated and the momentous and office until 1890. Campbell, J. J. Rice, and W. C. acted as acrutineers secretaries. The result of the first as follows:-

Dr. Carman, 76; Dr. Rice, 74; liams, 37; Dr. Sutherland, 18; Dr. 1; or a total of 206 votes cast. As to ensure election 104 votes quired, a new ballot had to be tal result was :-Dr. Rice, 118; Dr. Carman, 79

Rev. Dr. Rice was accordingly elected to hold office until 1890. SECOND GENERAL SUPERINTEN The voting for second general si dent resulted as follows :- Dr. Cari Dr. Williams, 29; Dr. Sutherlan Gardiner, 2.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY. The Conference then proceeded t ion of the General Conference Secr On the first bal ot Rev. Dr. 8 received 90 votes, Rev. J. C. Antlif while several other gentlemen small number of votes. A second necessary, the highest candidate no ing the majority of the votes of the ence. Before it was taken Rev. Dr. Porrs asked to what ch Antliff belonged.

The PRESIDENT—The Primitive A Hear, hear.) On the second ballot Rev. J. C. seived 106 votes, and Dr. Sutherland dr. Antliff was declared elected.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The conference proceeded to the the officers of the united Cnurch. Rev. Dr. Porrs moved that the no should precede the ballotting. Car Rev. Mr. Chisholm nom nated Stone as western book steward. Rev. J. S. CLARK nominated Briggs.
Rev. Dr. Spone withdrew his favour of Mr. Briggs, who was e

acclamation.

Rev. S. F. Huestice was unanimo ed eastern book steward.

Rev. Mr. Parker nominated Di e editor of the Christian Gua Dewart was elected by acclamatio For the position of associate following gentlement w re nom Revs. Dr. Bagley, Dr. Stone, and J. and on the ballot being taken. Dr. elected by a large maj rity. Rev. T. W. Smith was unanimo

ed editor of the Wesleyan.

Rev. Dr. Withrow was un elected editor of the Methodist nd Sunday school periodical. Rev. Dr. Porrs nominated Suther and as general secretar Missionary Society. Dr. Suthe elected by acclamation. Senator FERRIER nominated Mr. J

donald as lay treasurer of the Society. Elected by acciamation All the above gentlemen briefly priately returned thanks.

Rew. Dr. SUTHERLAND moved Dr. Wood be appointed honorary of the Missionary Society. The motion was carried, and the were requested to convey to Dr.

sympathy of the con erence in his NAME OF THE UNITED CHUR The report of the Committee on of the united Church, recommendation be called "The Methorist Chu taken up. On motion for the ado

Rev. Dr. Douglas moved in a th tit be called "The Methodist Canada." Principal INCH moved that i
"The Methodist Church in Canad
Rev. Dr. Collamore moved
called "The United Methodist Ch

Rev. Robert Cade moved that the The Primitive Methodist Churc After a long discussion, a mot journ was carried without any e question of the name being he conference adjourned at 11.