The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.

NOTICE.

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LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

We have received several letters from friends throughout the country who are office-bearers in newly formed Liberal-Conservative Associations, or are desirous of forming Associations, asking for information as to the way in which they should proceed, and for copies of the Constitution of the Toronto Association. We take this means of informing our friends who have written us, as well as others who may be in the same position, that they will best get the information they desire by addressing "The Secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, 85 York street, Toronto," who, we have no doubt, will be pleased to give them all the information they may require.

SURPLUS, OR DEFICIT?

There is little reason to believe that Mr. Cartwright will accept the challenge we made him the other day to attempt to make good his allegations of a deficit in the transactions of the fiscal year which ended on the 30th June last, by publishing the official figures. He knows now, if he did not know before, that his Budget Speech, in so far as it foreshadowed a deficit, was a tissue of misrepresentations, and that the contention of the Opposition in Parliament and in the Press is established beyond the possibility of cavil or dispute. We are now in possession of the figures setting forth the receipts and expenditures of the year, *and they conclusively prove that there has been in the year's transactions a surplus quite as large as* The Mail *and its friends in Parliament contended there would be.* Mr. Cartwright himself had to acknowledge—simply because he could not dispute the fact—that on the operations of the year which ended 30th June, 1873, there was a surplus of $1,638,822. In making up his Estimates for the following year—that which has just ended—Mr. Tilley's original estimate of expenditure was $21,740,000. Subsequent legislation, before the session closed, compelled him to add largely to these figures. The debts of the Provinces had been assumed; $150,000 additional for New Brunswick in lieu of the export duties which the Treaty of Washington wiped out had to be provided for; the indemnity of members had been increased; the salaries of members of the Government and of the Civil Service had been added to; and Prince Edward Island had been brought into the Union. Mr. Tilley's calculation was that when all these services were provided for there would be at the end of June, 1874, a deficiency on the year's transactions of $846,727. He said, however, that this deficiency, unexpected when he made his first estimates, would not occasion either trouble or inconvenience, as he proposed to pay it out of the surplus of the previous year, which he was satisfied would be sufficient for the purpose.

Thus the matter stood when Parliament met last spring, and Mr. Cartwright presided in the bureau which knew Mr. Tilley no longer. In the Speech from the Throne, notwithstanding previous Ministerial assurances to the contrary, it was announced that a deficiency would have to be provided for. Thus was his Excellency instructed to say to the "Gentlemen of the House "of Commons": "I regret to state that "the receipts of the current year will "not be sufficient to meet the expendi-"tures. It will therefore be necessary "for you to consider the best means to "be adopted for making good the antici-"pated deficiency." Soon after followed Mr. Cartwright's Budget Speech demanding, in consequence of "the reck-"less extravagance of his predecessors," as he was pleased to say, that the Government should be given power to levy three millions of additional taxation. Mr. Tilley's estimate of expenditure, he said, had been put very much below what the expenditure would really be. A sum of at least $24,100,000 would be required to meet the outlay for the year 1873-4. His chief newspaper organ, putting the figure a little higher yet, boldly stated the probable deficiency at $2,500,000, and with the swagger so natural to it observed: "Mr. Cartwright was per-"fectly justified in imputing *the whole "responsibility of the deficit to his pre-"decessors.* The country is advantaged "by having a Finance Minister who is "interested in *telling the whole truth* and "reserving nothing. It is doubtful if "the whole truth has been always told "of late years, and the fact that Mr. "Tilley failed to realize or let the House "know *that he was a million and a half "short in his estimate for 1873-4 has an "ugly look about it.*"

The Mail took occasion immediately on the appearance of these statements to say that they were not only not near the truth, but exceedingly wide of it, and to declare its own belief that either the Finance Minister was ignorant of the subject with which he flippantly undertook to deal, or that he had "cooked" the figures with the worst motive which could actuate a public man. Dr. Tupper went into an exhaustive review of the whole question. He first undertook to show that even should the year's expenditure prove to be, as Mr. Cartwright alleged, $24,100,000, he would have plenty of money wherewith to pay it; in the next place he went into elaborate calculations to prove that the expenditure could not possibly reach that figure, and that instead of a deficit there would be a surplus in the year's accounts. In both respects Dr. Tupper's contentions have been sustained. His estimates were remarkably close; and that there is a surplus is as certain as that the Finance Minister is either a financial bungler or a political knave, whose regard for the country's interests is of little moment when his own personal advancement is in the scales.

Some time before the prorogation of Parliament, after much pressure from the Opposition, Mr. Cartwright brought down an official statement of the receipts and expenditures for the first nine months of the year. Parliament and the country were somewhat startled to find that these figures showed a surplus on the 31st March. The receipts were $16,096,927, expenditure $15,970,405—surplus $126,522. A comparison of these figures with those of previous years established the Opposition more firmly still in its belief. The expenditure contained the entire payment for the year of the subsidies to the Provinces. This was a large obligation already provided for. Besides, it was seen that almost invariably the receipts were larger than the expenditures in the last three months of the fiscal year. It was therefore safe to say that neither would Mr. Cartwright's $24,100,000 of expenditure—however great might be his anxiety to pay out the funds of the Treasury and thus help to sustain his own position—be reached, nor could what now seemed the absolute certainty of a surplus be converted into a deficit. Dr. Tupper estimated that the expenditures would reach about $23,000,000, and that the receipts would be some $500,000 more, rather less if anything. The figures published monthly since the rising of Parliament, added to those laid on the table of the House of Commons by the Finance Minister, produce results wonderfully near Dr. Tupper's calculations. The year's receipts were $23,046,385, and the expenditures $22,586,000, giving a surplus of $460,385!

These figures show that Mr. Cartwright was in error throughout—whether deceived himself or intentionally deceiving we leave it to the public to judge. He was in error as to the amount of expenditure; and how could he be otherwise when he had included in that expenditure no less than $766,200 which by his own confession—he having put it into the Estimates for the year on which we have entered, to be re-voted—he was unable to spend, and an error of $400,000 with respect to the management of the Intercolonial Railway, which was so palpable that he never once during the session attempted to defend it or explain it away? He was also in error as to the receipts, although with the figures under his nose in the Finance Department there was no excuse for his being far out of his reckoning. That he should convert a surplus into a deficit followed as a matter of course, though only, it seems to us, in spite of the clearest light to the contrary.

The year's financial statement is irrefragable proof of the extreme maliciousness and devilish ingenuity with which pervaded the Budget Speech. Upon a false representation respecting it—a representation not sustained in the slightest particular—the grand policy of development of the previous Government was attacked, maligned, and discredited; a policy which led to the expenditure in six years of $11,726,045 on public works in the Dominion, *every cent of which came out of revenue*—the estimates of a previous Finance Minister were twisted in a way which must have astonished that gentleman more than any one else—a clear surplus was created into a deficit—and the way was smoothed for an increase of taxation for which it is now seen there was no need whatever; most assuredly none arising out of the last year's transactions. Putting together the surpluses of 1873 and 1874, Mr. Cartwright commenced on the 1st July with a sum of $2,000,000 to the good; with that he certainly ought to have been satisfied. If such infamous conduct on the part of a Government do not call forth the indignant censure of an outraged community, we are at a loss to conceive of any Ministerial act which is not worthy of being sustained by the popular voice.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

We have on two former occasions passed in review the position and prospects of "Cheap Transportation," as affected by cost and carrying capacity on the great through railways and the New York State canals, and as set forth in the first ten of Mr. Vernon's series of letters on the subject. In letter No. xi. he speaks of the Welland Canal, the history of which we need not here recapitulate, but the statement of its present dimensions may be worth quoting:

"The Welland Canal, from Port Dalhousie, communicates with Lake Erie at three points, viz.: By 'Main Line' at Port Colborne; at Port Robinson via the Welland and Niagara River, and at Port Maitland by Grand River.

"Some idea may be formed of this stupendous undertaking from the following:

"The 'Main Line' is 27 miles and 1,099 feet long. It has three pair of guard gates; 27 lift locks; (2 locks 200 ft. by 45 ft.; 1 lock at Port Colborne 230 ft. by 45 ft.; and 24 locks, 150 ft. by 26½ ft.); 346 feet of lockage and 10½ feet of water on the mitre sills.

"*The Welland River Branches* are 3,642 feet long. The Welland River is obstructed at Port Robinson and vessels navigating it are lifted into the canal, carried four miles and lowered to the Welland River, where the Canal crosses it on an Aqueduct 316 feet long, 45 feet wide between the sidewalls, which are carried to the height suited to the Grand River level. This Aqueduct is supported by four arches, each forty feet span, and has a depth of 13½ feet water. There are two locks in these branches, one at Port Robinson and one at the Aqueduct, 150 feet by 26½ feet. Lockage from Canal down to Welland River, 17 feet; depth of water 9 ft. 10 in.

"*Grand River Feeder.*—Length of canal 21 miles; two locks (one 150 feet by 26½ feet, and one of 200 feet by 45 feet), rise of lockage 8 feet; depth of water on sills 10½ feet.

"*Port Maitland Branch.*—Length of canal 1½ miles, one lock 180 feet by 45 feet; lockage 8½ feet, depth of water on sills 11 feet.

"This great artificial water-way is 59 miles long, and has 32 locks of cut stone. The piers at Port Dalhousie extend into the lake 2,887 feet, and at the entrance are 300 feet in width with 14 to 17 feet water. The piers at Port Colborne are 3,843 feet in length, and at the inner part 90 feet, with a basin of 350 feet wide by 800 feet long. The piers at Port Maitland are 3,500 feet long and 180 feet wide. The total cost of construction alone in 1867 (date of Confederation) $7,638,239 or $494,450 more than the cost of the *original* 'Erie Canal' of 363 miles."

Mr. Vernon *is*, with justice, as it appears to us, rather severe on Mr. John Young, of Montreal, for the persevering efforts of the latter to decry and belittle Canadian public works and to magnify those of the United States. He seems to take every opportunity of doing this, as if his purpose was to make a reputation for American transportation routes at the expense of that of our own. We are not to be surprised that Mr. Young does this, but it is worth remarking upon, however. In a letter to the New York *Times* he said:

"The Welland and Lachine Canals, in Canada, were first opened to trade in 1824, with locks of 100 feet in length by 22 and 20 feet in width, with 4½ feet of water on the sills. * * * * * *

"The Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie and Ontario, was left with some locks of only 26 feet wide, and it is the motley description of locks which now exist, &c."

On which Mr. Vernon remarks:

"The Welland Canal was opened to 'trade' on the 30th November, 1829. The locks were 110 to 22 feet, with 8 feet water on the sills, and not as above stated.

"The smallest lock on the present Welland Canal is 150 feet by 26½ feet, and 10½ feet water on the mitre sill, and its cubic contents are more than three times larger than the present 'Erie locks.' They are large enough to admit a vessel of regular lines measuring 520 tons, whilst the 'Erie locks' would only pass a vessel of regular lines measuring 150 tons.

"The proposed '*re-enlargement*' of the 'Erie Canal locks' will not be equal to the *present* capacity of the locks of the 'Welland.'

"Mr. Young is very particular in giving the dimensions of the Erie locks, but suppresses those of the 'Welland,' and thus misleads the people of the United States as well as Canada."

He says that the present Welland Canal is capable of passing down through it, (allowing for all detention), 12,500 tons per day, and allowing 200 days for the season; this is equal to 2,500,000 tons, or say 100,000,000 bushels; which is more than the total receipts at Buffalo or at New York by all channels. The toll upon this at present rates would be about $600,000, whilst the toll on the same amount carried on the Erie Canal would be $2,640,000; difference in favour of the St. Lawrence route in toll alone of over two cents per bushel, or $2,000,000. This may be held to show, not that the Canadian canals are inferior to those of the State of New York, as Mr. Young apparently wishes to convey, but that we lack the enterprize to make use of them. We are afraid we must plead guilty to the accusation; but there is this to be remarked, that the volume of freight from upper lake ports eastward is nine-tenths of it of American origin, which may be considered a good reason why it should be most apt to seek transportation by American channels. True, the *natural* advantages of the Canadian route are so great that it must some day take the lead of all others; but meantime business connections and national feeling tend to make freight take American routes, inferior though they be to the Canadian route in respect both of speed and economy. The Chicago merchant more naturally forms business connections with Buffalo and New York than with Toronto and Montreal, and business men well understand that established commercial connection is powerful to keep trade in old channels, even against greatly superior inducements offered by new channels, in the way of carrying cheaper and in shorter time. For instance, it was perfectly demonstrated long ago that Canada would gain greatly by importing her supplies of tea and sugar direct from places of growth, instead of through England and the United States, but partly from the want of *direct business connection*—of the necessary financial facilities, we may say—and partly from the want of wise and patriotic legislation, we continued, up to a time comparatively recent, paying heavy commissions to other people for doing for us what we should have done for ourselves. That we are, in the year of grace 1874, rapidly going back to our former state of dependence upon foreigners is due to no failure of the business connections we have established abroad, but solely to the blundering of our incapable and unpatriotic Government. However to return to the subject more immediately in hand, it is beyond doubt that the extensive business connections of the Western with the Eastern States powerfully conduce to the selection of American channels of transportation, even in the face of superior economy through Canadian channels. It is true that, notwithstanding this influence against us, Canadian produce men have for some years past been losing more and more of the export grain trade of the Western States. Employment has thus been found for our vessels, also for the capital of our banks; but to this something more has to be added. We would remark, first, that certain abnormal and extraordinary conditions due to the war were what chiefly caused this opening for Canadian enterprize in the United States, and that with the disappearance of these exceptional conditions the peculiar opportunity thus afforded us may also disappear. The new policy of the Bank of Montreal, as announced at the annual meeting not long ago, appears to be based upon a belief that there will not be in the United States, for perhaps many years to come, such an opportunity for the profitable employment of Canadian capital there as there has been during these ten or twelve years past. In that country, on account of the evil railway investment experience of late years, a vast amount of capital, which will by its owners be carefully withheld from railway speculations, will be in the market for ventures of another kind, and will seek employment in moving the crops, but much more in manufacturing. If this be a true forecast of probabilities—and we believe we have the best authorities on our side for making it—then the prospect for employment of Canadian shipping, capital, and business enterprise in the American grain export trade is not particularly encouraging. Meantime, there are various circumstances which seem to indicate that the unfavourable influences against us in this respect are already in vigorous operation.

It may be asked, What has all this to do with the Welland Canal? We answer, that it has much to do with the Welland Canal, as can very easily be shown. Of late years the average size of vessels carrying between Chicago and Buffalo has greatly increased, and the most of them, we believe, are now too large to pass the present Welland Canal. With the canal enlarged, however, as contemplated, most of them will be able to pass it, and, whenever this happens, we shall have on Lake Ontario such competition as we have now on the upper lakes. We would not speak too positively on a point which only those having intimate practical knowledge of all the circumstances are qualified to decide; but it strikes us very forcibly that the enlargement of the Welland Canal is destined to be far more for the benefit of our neighbours than ourselves. At least, if this is not to be the case, it will be because of a marvellous outburst of enterprize on our part.

The great capacity of the enlarged Welland Canal, the immense volume of freight it will be able to pass every season, is beyond question. It will be able, we verily believe, to pass every bushel of grain that the North-Western States have to send East, without being fully employed over, perhaps, half or three-fourths of each season. Other channels of transportation will be competing with it, of course, and we may adopt the safe conclusion that the amount of freight going East through it will very much depend upon what the facilities are for carrying further east, after the foot of Lake Ontario has been reached. And this brings us to another link in the transportation chain.

REASONABLE QUERIES.

The Washington Commissioner's organ having kindly commenced a much needed explanation of the terms of the Treaty, may we suggest a few points on which some expository remarks seem to be required? It appears that there are in schedule C seven articles of cotton manufacture, under certain designations, viz: grain bags; deujms, jeans, unbleached; drillings, unbleached; plaids; tickings; and cottonades, unbleached. With regard to bags, denims, and tickings, there seems to be no difficulty; everybody knows what the words signify. But we can assure Mr. Brown that we have met with men of intelligence—men of large experience in the trade—who say that the designation "cottonades, unbleached," is a most absurd one, and fitted rather to create confusion than to show clearly what is meant. What are called "cottonades" are heavy cotton fabrics for men's and boys' outside wear, somewhat resembling woollen goods in appearance. They are all coloured fabrics, dyed in the yarn, if we mistake not; and not a single dry goods man have we met who knows of such an article as bleached cottonades. But if no bleached goods of this sort are known, why use the distinguishing term, "unbleached?" We hope the organ will throw light on this dark subject.

What is to be understood by the terms "jeans, unbleached, and drillings, unbleached," is also matter of uncertainty. We are assured by parties in the trade that "jeans" are coloured goods, dyed in the yarn, and that to speak of them as unbleached only creates confusion. Bleached drillings are not known to the trade here, and why the distinction "unbleached" is made does not appear.

By "cotton plaids" is generally understood ginghams and checked shirtings, coloured in the yarn, and taking the pattern in the loom. But there are also plaids and checks which are printed, in imitation of the work of the loom; and the question has been asked, whether the latter would come under the official designation of the Treaty.

One question now touching the dry goods trade, and we have done for the present. Under the Treaty will our neighbours admit free a "Canadian" tweed, made from imported wool, which if imported in the raw state would have to pay 40 or 50 per cent? As three-fourths or more of "Canadian" tweeds are actually made from Cape or other imported wool, the point raised is one of no little importance. These, we think, are reasonable queries, they are discussed every day amid much uncertainty by business men, and we submit that an answer is due from Mr. Brown to the public.

It is important to add that Cottonade fabrics are imported in considerable quantities, forming no small portion of the stocks of ready-made goods for summer wear. Hitherto the large proportion of the importation has been from England, but, in the future it seems likely enough that conditions will be reversed, and that in time to come our supply will be drawn chiefly from the United States. No cottonades are made in Canada as yet, though there is really nothing to prevent our succeeding with them as well as with tweeds and grey cottons. To admit them free is in effect to decree that, having made no cottonade fabrics in times past, neither are we ever to make any in times to come.

AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.

The maze of figures and calculations brought to bear on the Cartwright Loan and the Reciprocity Treaty has served as a cloud of dust in which a recent escapade of the Provincial Treasurer has escaped the notice due to its importance. Yet it is a matter fraught with danger to this Province beyond the power of any to exaggerate. No less a sum than £313,000 sterling has been placed on the English market by Mr. Crooks in the shape of municipal debentures issued as a first lien on their respective funds by ten towns, one city, two townships, and two counties in the Province of Ontario, whose collective *assessed* value is £9,263,941 sterling. Whole pages of the *Economist* and other London papers have been occupied by an elaborate puffing of the securities offered, and truth to say, the picture drawn of their safety is none too highly coloured. The palatable dish is further seasoned with the inducement that purchasers of these debentures are entitled to receive interest from the 1st July last on the full amount, though the money is not to be paid in full till next October. The glittering bait is further enhanced with the offer of the vendors to submit to a discount ranging from ten to fifteen per cent. on £63,900 and to a *discount of fifteen per cent.* on £249,400, *i. e.*, on about four-fifths of the whole sale. The debentures bear interest at five per cent., payable half-yearly, and are termed in the advertisement "First "Preference Five per cent. Sterling De-"bentures."

The first remarkable feature in this matter is that the Provincial Government should have gratuitously volunteered to estimate the depreciated credit of the several municipalities concerned. The ordinary course would have been to make all the statements as made, concerning the value and validity of the securities offered, and to ask for tenders, when we make bold to say half-a-dozen city firms would have bid a better figure.

Next—the debentures are said to be part of "the surplus assets of the Pro-"vince," and in another place we find "the vendors (the Province of Ontario) "guarantee the title and validity of the "debentures." If this language is meant to do anything at all, it is to constitute a Provincial obligation. In any Court of Equity or honour it will so have to be construed. We detect an effort, worthy of men of the calibre of Messrs Mowat and Crooks, to avoid an absolute guarantee amounting to endorsation; but for all practical intents and purposes the phraseology used constitutes a guarantee. So, too, the *Globe* evidently thinks, for in its article of the 18th inst. on this subject appear the words, "The whole are of "course guaranteed by the vendors, the "Government of Ontario." And that being the case it is worth inquiring what the price of Dominion five per cent. debentures at the same date was. We might, contrasting the legal and tangible security given by the municipalities with the mere moral and avoidable security for a Dominion loan, expect the municipal debentures actually negotiated, virtually endorsed, by a Government with the surplus claimed for it by the McKellar faction, to be sold at a far higher rate than the Dominion debentures. The bulk of Mr. Crooks' debentures is offered at 85. The Dominion five per cents. are quoted at 107½. Having due regard to what we have already stated as to interest being payable from 1st July and principal only due in the October following, *there is an actual difference of nearly 25 per cent.* to the discredit of what Mr. Mackenzie has been wont to call "the "major province of this Dominion." Mr. Robertson, the Quebec Treasurer, it may be meanwhile noted, has, according to *La Minerve*, successfully negotiated £800,000 in Provincial debentures payable A. D. 1904, at the average price of 97½. Were this all, it would be enough to throw grave suspicion on the sense, diligence or fidelity of Mr. Crooks; but there remains one more damaging fact to relate in connection with this transaction. Mr. Crooks has not employed the Bankers of the affair, Glyn, Mills & Co., to attend to the business connected with the sale and purchase. The instalments of purchase money are payable at their Banking House: but the Colonial Trusts Corporation (Limited) are appointed to manipulate the transfer. And of this Company, built up on the ruins of the old Canadian Agency Association, Mr. Crooks is the consultative man of business and Solicitor in Toronto. The terms of the loan are a commentary on his financial ability or his *bona fides*. The selection of his agents would go to show that his discretion and good taste are not in advance of his shrewdness.

The professional lesson read to Mr. Crooks, when Chairman of the Committee that passed the Toronto Water Works Act, has evidently not been taken to heart. The temptation of a trip across the Atlantic, in the height of the London season, combined with the chance of "a "stroke for the firm," has been too much for his powers of resistance. What face he or his colleagues can put on the matter, we are utterly at a loss to guess. It is the worst thing yet, and the Legislature, in default of the people being sooner given a chance to return a verdict, cannot but take cognizance as well of the terms of the sale as of the agency employed to negotiate it. There is not a business man or farmer in Chatham, Brantford, Cobourg, Goderich, Guelph, Peterboro', Port Hope, Stratford, St. Catharines, Lindsay, Hope, Ops, London, Northumberland, Durham, and Perth but must know and protest that the mortgage of his property could have been effected in England at a less sacrifice than twenty-five per cent. under the selling price of our lowest Dominion debentures. The outrage has been perpetrated, and it only remains to be seen whether the colleagues of Mr. Crooks will stand by him in this crisis or ignominiously throw him overboard.

MORE PROOF.

The proofs are daily accumulating that the press generally was left in ignorance of the important fact that the Brown Treaty draft involved the admission free into Canada of all such articles as it admitted free from the United States. In a paragraph quoted by the *Globe* Friday from the New York *Daily Witness*, we find the following, touching the Treaty:

"The classes of goods made free by the Treaty are not such as Europe could supply so as to compete with the United States or Canada, and therefore Britain will neither gain nor lose by their free interchange here. If there be any particular items which are obnoxious to the objectors on either side they might be omitted. The idea that British leather, vehicles, and agricultural implements will be subject to duty in Canada, whilst the Treaty would give free admission to American goods of these classes, is absurd, seeing that Britain exports none of them to Canada now—and so with all, or nearly all the list."

Resting his defence of the Treaty on the ground that it made free from the United States only such articles as are not imported into Canada from England at all, or only in very small quantity, proves this writer to have been ignorant of the main fact referred to. He might be asked, however, whether he classes tweeds, of wool solely; coarse cotton goods; axles, all kinds; gutta-percha and india-rubber belting and tubing; iron, bar, hoop, pig, puddled, rod, sheet, or scrap; presses and type; steel, wrought or cast; and steel plates and rails, for instance, as goods which England is not likely to export to Canada in large quantity. The truth is that the Treaty, *with its adjuncts*, is a far more sweeping arrangement than people generally have any idea of, but every week its true nature is being better understood by the public.

GRIT ADMINISTRATION.

We always anticipated that if the Government of the Dominion fell into the hands of the brawling demagogues found in the van of the Grit Party, we should be favoured with some startling examples of executive incompetence coupled with unscrupulous corruption. Nor was the material necessary to form a judgment in this instance either new or strange. The disposition and capacity of these hungry adventurers has often before been proved. Greedy for power they have invariably shown that when attained it was chiefly serviceable for promoting personal advantage. Men of this sort have never yet seized the reins of Government without at once betraying not only their disposition to sacrifice every interest and outrage every principle but that their pharisaical professions of superior purity were merely so much wind intended to catch the ear of those who, fancying the then state of things might be improved, were honestly desirous of a remedial change. So it was with a large and respectable wing of the Reform Party of Ontario during the late election for the Commons. They honestly desired change and improvement, and having faith in the oft-repeated pledges of Messrs. Brown, Mackenzie & Co., believed that in their hands the affairs of the country would be conducted with greater wisdom, economy and purity than under the late Government, and hence gave them their cordial support. That these real Reformers—we mean those whose love of country and of right rises superior to mere party allegiance—have been bitterly disappointed at the action of the Grit leaders during their brief reign, their utterances of condemnation from one end of the Province to the other most amply attest. In every act of importance the present rulers of the country seem fated to demonstrate their incapacity for wise government and their lack of common honesty. Their bungling with the tariff, with the consequent disturbance of trade; their depreciation of our national credit; the abandonment of the Pacific Railway in the interest of the Americans; the alienation of British Columbia; and, lastly, the monstrous Treaty they are seeking to foist on the Dominion, are enough to sicken every right-thinking man who was instrumental in aiding them to power.

But the tale does not end here. They are at present engaged in an undertaking which, from its manner of conception and carrying out, should at once stamp them as grossly unfit for the positions they fill, whether by reason of their palpable incompetency or their dishonesty. A line of telegraph is to be constructed from some point in Northern Ontario to British Columbia, say about three thousand miles—probably somewhat less—which is to be equipped, maintained, and worked by the contractors for five years after its construction. Now we do not hesitate to denounce this as about the maddest scheme ever conceived by a Government. Some two thousand miles of the line will be through timber, which is to be cleared to the breadth of one hundred and thirty-two feet; the other thousand miles being over prairie where there is no material for the posts. Now when we consider that all the material used in construction, provisions for the men, and the like, will have to be transported into these distant regions on men's and mules' backs, and that it costs from forty to fifty dollars a month to keep a man there, making the cost of clearing the land from five to seven hundred dollars a mile, with every other expense at a like ratio, we believe we are not wide of the mark when we affirm that it will not cost less than one thousand dollars a mile to construct the work, making its first cost three millions of dollars. Then for its working and maintenance, there must be a station at least every fifty miles, with not less than three men at each station, and allowing one thousand dollars per man for wages and "keep," which is a low estimate, it would cost one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year to maintain and work the line, or nine hundred thousand dollars for the five years. So that we may fairly estimate the cost of the undertaking at from three to five millions of dollars. Of course this is but a rough computation, and necessarily so, as the terms and specifications submitted are so vague and indefinite, and the apparent ignorance of the whole matter by the Government so great, that it has been all guess work as yet with those who have looked into the subject either with the view of contracting or for information. So much indeed, does this general ignorance prevail, that the Government have been forced to extend the time in order to get any legitimate tenders whatever. It seems they want some sort of a telegraph line built between two points, and that is about all they are prepared to say in the way of explanation. It is quite manifest either that the Government have not duly considered and determined on what they do want done, and are therefore incapable of giving information, or that having considered and determined on the route and scheme of construction they purposely withhold their special knowledge so as to be able to throw the work as a whole or in sections into the hands of their friends.

But apart from all the ignorance, incapacity and corruption connected with the scheme and its details, what is the object of the thing at all? What is to be gained by this enormous expenditure? As a means of telegraphic communication the line will be substantially useless. There are only two points from which it could be used: Fort Garry and New Westminster, and with both places we have telegraphic connection already; so that millions of money will be spent in constructing a work which will be practically useless, on which no business will be done, and which will cost us some Two Hundred Thousand Dollars a year or more to maintain. Had the intention of the Government been to construct the Pacific Railway, its route being actually surveyed and defined, and had they in pursuance of such intention made a telegraph line subsidiary to the greater undertaking, there would have been some reason in the project; as, apart from any other reason, the clearing would have served for the purposes of the road, along which the telegraph line would have run. As it is, whenever the road shall be built this clearing must all be done again on a new route and the telegraph line have to be removed to that of the railway; so that in any case the present work will be useless. In the light of this extraordinary scheme we can well understand why Mr. Cartwright wanted the three millions more; and we submit that in the face of this last exhibition of administrative incapacity the Government must stand condemned as utterly wanting in either common sense or common honesty.

WHO COMMENCED THE NEGOTIATIONS?

In his jerky, violent and extravagant reply, the other day, to the London *Standard*, the Reciprocity Commissioner said:

"*The British Government opened the negotiations*, it appointed plenipotentiaries, it kept itself informed of every step from day to day, and it formally assented to the agreement as it has been published. If wrong has been done by the Canadian Government, every member of the British Cabinet had a hand in it."

To which we replied:

"Possibly the British Government 'opened the negotiations,' but we have a shrewd suspicion, which we are satisfied the official documents will sustain, that *the suggestion to treat with the Washington Government came from the Canadian Ministry.*"

In the "Memorandum" which Sir Edward Thornton and Mr. Brown submitted to Mr. Fish we find this sentence:

"It was with these views, and in this spirit, that *the Canadian Administration* availed itself of the opportunity presented by the twenty-second Article of the Treaty of Washington *to represent to her Majesty's Government the advantage that would accrue to both countries by the substitution of a satisfactory commercial Treaty in lieu of the money compensation to be paid (under arbitration) by the United States, for twelve years' enjoyment of the coast fisheries of the Dominion.*"

Here is a double confession. It was the Canadian Government which proposed the Washington negotiations; and it was the Canadian Government which proposed that the money compensation to be paid for the Fisheries by the United States should be surrendered by Canada.

It is well to start in a discussion of so important a question from admitted premises. One could not have very well believed that the Imperial Government would take so important a step, so peculiarly one of local interest to Canada, without having been prompted to it by our Government. The fact of such prompting is now admitted. And yet it was Mr. Brown, the Canadian Commissioner, who, in 1866, said:

"He desired it to be distinctly understood that his resignation was altogether on the ground of Reciprocity. The conclusion arrived at by the Council was, *that it was neither the duty nor the policy of Canada to tender concessions for a renewal of the Treaty.* We were satisfied to renew it as it stood. *If the Americans objected to its conditions*, it was for them to state their objections, and we were prepared to discuss them candidly. *If they could show unfairness*, we were prepared to make them fair. *If they wished the Treaty extended*, we were ready to extend it on equitable terms. *If they desired it modified*, we were ready to modify it; *but from them, and not from us, such suggestions must properly come—indeed could only come.*"

And yet this is a glorious "Reform" Treaty! And yet every one who opposes it is a fossil "Tory!"

RECIPROCITY AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE—FACTS AND INFERENCES.

From the British Commissioners' memorandum, officially submitted to the American Government, we have quoted figures showing that during forty-six years—1821 to 1866 inclusive—the exchanges between the British North American Provinces and the United States had been throughout in favour of the latter country. For the various periods undermentioned the annual average balance of trade, in favour of the United State was very nearly as follows:

1821-32—12 years,	2	million dollars.
1833-46—14 ..	2½	..
1847-53— 7 ..	5	..
1854-66—13 ..	7½	..

The period last mentioned was that during which the old Reciprocity Treaty was in operation. Much of the expansion of the whole volume of trade between the two countries is no doubt amply accounted for by reference to the simple fact that the Provinces, and the States, too, were rapidly growing in wealth and population. What is especially to be remembered is that with the growing volume of the whole trade the annual balance in favour of the United States kept growing too; and the annual average of our neighbours, while Reciprocity was in force, shows that commercially the former Treaty could not have been a bad thing for them. The series of figures we have given above—2, 2¾, 5, and 7½ million dollars—showing the annual averages in favour of the United States during the four periods mentioned respectively, are better even than the figures quoted in full for impressing upon the memory a clear idea of the fact that for the forty-six years included in the record the trade with these Provinces was one of profit to the United States.

We come now to the abrogation of Reciprocity and the turn of the tide. Since then the annual balances have been in favour of the Provinces, as follows:

In 1866-67	$9,281,009
1867-68	4,099,949
1868-69	7,893,082
1869-70	14,240,477
1870-71	2,991,625
1871-72	8,202,352
1872-73	5,236,514
Total balance against U. S. in seven years	$51,875,008

The average annual balance is suddenly changed from 7½ millions in favour of our neighbours to nearly 7¼ millions against them—the difference being a real one between *plus* and *minus* of nearly 15 millions per annum. The memorandum goes on to show, further, that the abolition of Reciprocity obliged Canadians to undertake the conduct of their own foreign trade, which they have largely done these few years past; American dealers losing, of course, the profits which they formerly had in this trade as wholesale buyers, exporters, and middlemen generally. Not only so, but of the Western States export trade Canadians now do a large share, taking profits Americans formerly had all to themselves. The general fact of an increase of Canadian *direct* trade with countries beyond seas, as well as of Canadian carriage and export of American produce, since Reciprocity came to an end in 1866, is so well known that we deem it unnecessary to quote the figures by which it is established. Since our neighbours put up the fence against us we have not only taken into our own hands most of the foreign business that they formerly did for us, at good profit to themselves, but we have also done much of their foreign export trade that before we scarcely attempted to do. The facts being now clearly set forth, let us see what inferences should be drawn from them.

We hold that Mr. Commissioner Brown's statement, showing what our neighbours gained by Reciprocity and what they lost by withdrawing from it, warrants this inference chiefly, that we can better afford to do without Reciprocity than they can, and that from their side, not from ours, should the offer for renewal come. As a statement of facts, the memorandum is a success; but we insist that the right inferences and not the wrong ones be drawn from it. When Mr. Brown glances over, in July, 1874, the statement which he rejoicingly penned in March or April, to the effect that non-Reciprocity with the United States has greatly increased Canada's direct trade with other foreign countries—does he feel no twinges of conscience for having allowed Mr. Cartwright to undo again so much of the good that was being done in this way, through transferring our tea trade from Montreal to New York? Himself being the authority for certain facts, we affirm that he must sink to the level of the Kingston *Whig* in point of intelligence to avoid drawing the inference which we indicate. If it be an advantage to Canada and a disadvantage to the United States that we should do directly our own trade with nations beyond seas, instead of employing our neighbours as intermediaries, then it is indeed a serious blunder on our part to legislate *backwards*, so as to drive the tea trade from the St. Lawrence to New York. But if this be not the case, then a large portion of the Commissioner's memorandum is utter nonsense, without point and without application to the serious business in hand. Now we are anxious to praise Mr. Brown so far as to say that his memorandum is not nonsensical by any means, but a clear statement of facts, from which certain inferences *must* be drawn by every rational man. And the inferences which will first strike the public mind are these two: That instead of our sending a Commissioner to Washington to negotiate for Reciprocity, it is our neighbours rather who should send one to Ottawa for that purpose; that the policy of the present Government, with regard to the tea trade, is not only a blunder, but a crime against the interests of the Dominion.

We have not yet done with the memorandum, however. Among other things which it suggests, the differences between the proposals first made and those ultimately acceded to under pressure from American manufacturers are worthy of close examination.

THE FARMERS AND THE TREATY.

It is the vice of Radical advocates of unlimited Free Trade to be, on the subject of international exchanges, the most fossilized and unteachable Tories in the world. Your genuine Tory of the old school, who looks upon responsible Parliamentary Government and the abolition of slavery as calamities to mankind, retains as his *beau ideal* of political perfection a system which knows no change, and which should repeat a hundred years after this what it was a hundred years ago. Your Radical advocate of incessant change, who, if he had his own way, would in a seven weeks' Parliamentary session destroy more than all our assembled wisdom could re-build in seventy years, is, on purely political issues, the very antipodes of the "fossil" Tory. Strange to tell, however, on the economical question of international exchanges he is a Tory of the rabidest kind, the determined opponent of change. He is, however strenuously he may deny it, the advocate of monopoly and exclusive privileges, and bitterly opposes the development in new countries of the commercial and manufacturing prosperity by which old countries have grown in wealth and power. One country produces cotton, another spins it; such is the case now, or was not long ago, and such, he insists, it should remain. Every attempt of the cotton-producing country to spin cotton he resents as an interference with established privileges, and every such attempt he would remorselessly crush out, if he could. Should a new country, formerly doing its foreign trade through the merchants of another nation as middlemen, attempt to take this trade into its own hands and make it direct, he must denounce this as an unwarrantable interference with his much-admired "laws," and not to be tolerated for a moment if he can put it down. Believing in the concentration of manufactures in one country, or a few countries at most, all efforts towards their general diffusion among many countries have to encounter his bitterest hostility. The British colonies were in old time called "plantations," that is, possessions abroad, the use of which was to produce raw material to be manufactured in the Mother Country; and this ancient idea of colonial destiny is as vigorously believed in by the Radical Free Trader of to-day as it was by his ancestors in the days when British Admirals were immortalizing themselves by the seizure of islands in both hemispheres, and by brilliant victories along the Spanish Main. Plantations the colonies were, and plantations they must remain; out of that condition they shall not rise, if he can prevent it. He was all for giving them liberal political institutions, and for that we must give him our hearty thanks. It is a grievous inconsistency with him, however, that while giving our political progress a helping hand, our commercial and manufacturing progress has no such determined enemy as he. To colonial progress he says, in the words of Macbeth, "Take any shape but *that*." In a word, while Radical in all purely political questions, he is on the question of commercial exchanges a Tory of the first water, the advocate of monopoly and centralization, and of keeping things as they are, and the determined opponent of the diffusion of commercial and manufacturing progress throughout the world.

Our Canadian Treaty Commissioner and the Government that does his bidding are just now giving us a remarkable exemplification of Toryism in political economy. They have concocted a so-called Reciprocity Treaty with the United States which is based, not upon a consideration of what these Provinces are to-day, but of what they were a quarter of a century ago. The politico-economical Toryism of our present rulers is to be seen, not only in their record of opposition to the commercial and industrial independence of Canada, but also in their resolution to ignore and to refuse to see that measure of such independence as has actually been attained—without their help, let us add. Mr. Brown—a professed Liberal, but constitutionally an old-time Tory, every inch of him; as thousands in Canada believe, and as many among these thousands have occasion to know—calmly sits down in 1874 to sketch out a Reciprocity Treaty which might have been applicable to our circumstances about the time of the Irish famine and the repeal of the British corn laws. Let us take a glance backwards and see what the circumstances of that time were. Anterior to it there had been high duties in Britain on foreign corn and timber with favour shown to colonial products. Then the favour to the colonies was withdrawn, and they were in effect told to help themselves, either at home or abroad, as best they could. It was this loss of their hold upon the British market which first caused Canadians to "look to Washington" for permission to sell in the markets of the United States. Lord Elgin was one of those men who saw the new necessity clearly: he knew that restoration of the old colonial privileges in the British market was as impossible as the restoration of the Stuarts to St. James' and Whitehall. He saw the Provinces, as they were in his day, with the newly-awakened enterprize of the people expending itself almost wholly in clearing land and in making roads for the transportation of produce, while manufacturing enterprize and the making of a home market for it were as yet but a dream of something that might be in years to come. He did well, therefore, to provide for the great necessity of the time—a near market for the produce of the forest and of the farm, at a time when the former was believed to be practically inexhaustible, and when we were obliged to seek in the United States that market for the latter which England had ceased to afford us. The accident of the Russian war had indeed given high prices in England for our produce, but only for a short time; soon after the fall of Sebastopol came a fall in the price of wheat which strewed the Provinces with financial wrecks, and left us at the bottom of a steep descent. Gradually, under the stimulating influence of American demand for our grain and timber, we recuperated, and soon after 1859 the beneficial effects of a 20 and 25 per cent. tariff were seen in the rise of manufacturing establishments, and in the creation, for the first time in our history, of a home market worthy of the name. The American war, making our neighbours buyers of everything and sellers of nothing, more than neutralized our folly of 1866, in reducing the tariff to fifteen per cent., poured wealth into the pockets of our farmers, and kept our manufacturers as safe from foreign competition, in some lines, as if our tariff had been fifty per cent. instead of fifteen. Meantime wheat had become to a great extent a "played out" crop with us, though fortunately barley well supplied its place; and we may say that the vast volume of German immigration into the United States, and the establishment of "lager" as an "institution" with our neighbours was what enabled many a farmer in Ontario to clear himself of debt and put money in the bank besides. And all this time the home market was growing, and lumbermen, railway men, and mechanics at home were bidding against the foreigner for everything our farmers had to sell.

More than this, however, remains to be told. The character of our agriculture has been changing, and the change is one that makes us less and less dependent upon the United States. The rise and progress of dairy-farming in Canada within a few years past is marvellous; everybody allows this, but it is not so generally realized that the more dairy-farming extends with us the more it our market transferred from the United States to England. Well for us is it that the change is going on, and the exhausting "white crops"—wheat and barley—are being replaced in our annual produce bills by cheese and butter, as also by peas. Dairy farming makes richer every year the soil upon which it is carried on, and no crop outside of the list of green or hoed crops less exhausts the land, or leaves it cleaner, than peas do. For these articles of farm produce England is our market and not the United States. The day is near at hand when the Dominion will not have a bushel of wheat of its own to sell, without having to buy another to replace it; and, as for barley, the area upon which it can be profitably grown in all North America is so limited that we are sure of good prices for all we can spare, Reciprocity or no Reciprocity, by reason of the growing and almost insatiable demand.

It is an old saying that "time works "wonders," and truly in twenty-five years' time wonders have been wrought in the position and prospects of the Dominion. Our capabilities, our needs, our prospects, and the situation altogether, are marvellously changed since the time when, more than twenty years ago, it first occurred to Lord Elgin and other capable men that a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States was just what Canada wanted—then. To-day Mr. Brown goes to Washington to beg and supplicate for a Treaty, conceived and framed nearly altogether as it might be were the intervening time a blank, and did these Provinces stand as they did from 1849 to 1854. Time, let us repeat, works wonders, but the glamour of Free Trade Toryism hinders Mr. Brown from seeing that Canada has in the interval achieved her commercial and industrial independence. We should say, rather—has in great part achieved it, with the work going bravely on to completion—interrupted, we grieve to have to add, by the advent to power of an unpatriotic, anti-national, Americanizing Government. Enough for the present on a theme so fruitful of suggestion that it will not soon be exhausted.

CANADIAN HOSPITALITY AT WIMBLEDON.

The reception of hospitality ever incites in a generous mind a desire to prove that the kindness is appreciated, which can be more satisfactorily shown by a return of like attentions when opportunity offers than by any verbal thanks, however hearty and heartfelt. For several past years the riflemen who have represented Canada at Wimbledon have gone there under the auspices of, and wholly owing to the exertions made by, the President and Council of the Dominion Rifle Association. Year by year the Canadian Team have been hospitably entertained by their brother riflemen and by private citizens who take an interest in Colonial affairs. To make any return for such considerate attentions beyond an expression of gratitude is obviously impossible for each Team, and it would be obviously invidious to select any one Team to play the grateful *rôle* of host on behalf of others.

It was an eminently "happy thought," and a characteristic one, which led the President of the Dominion Rifle Association this year to pitch his tent among his fellow-Canadians at Wimbledon, as well as among their competitors from all parts of the United Kingdom and the officials of the National Rifle Association, who have always shown such marked courtesy to the Canadian Team at Wimbledon. Those who have ever visited the Garrison Common during the matches there will need to know no more than that the President's tent was pitched on the ground in England sacred to rifle shooting, to have before them a picture of what can be done to turn a desert into an Eden and a tent into a palace, when elegance and refinement in taste are given free scope by a liberal hand. The idea which animated Lieut.-Col. Gzowski in placing himself among the tents of Wimbledon was to seize an opportunity of gratefully recognizing the kindnesses shown to the various Teams sent out by the Association of which he is President, and personally conveying to all who have ever shown an interest in Canada such an assurance of appreciation as could be so gracefully and impressively conveyed through the medium of princely hospitality. Not this only, but such a voluntary acceptance by a private citizen of an obligation weighing upon his country, and its discharge with a bountifulness and geniality beyond what any mere official ceremony could display, was very wisely deemed highly calculated to convey an impression of the public spirit and social tone of Canada such as would do this country an invaluable service, affecting as it did all classes in the Kingdom, from the Royal family down to the humblest Volunteer on the ground. The influence of Canada thus playing host at Wimbledon through the munificence of a private citizen is not confined to the Empire, for representatives of several of the great States of Europe were there entertained and interested in the condition and prospects of this country. The Prince and Princess of Wales were regretfully absent owing to the arrival on the day of invitation of the Prince and Princess of Prussia, a visit from all being promised before the camp closed. Over six hundred invitations were issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Gzowski, embracing members of the Houses of Lords and Commons and men of eminence in every walk of public life. The selection was made with especial reference to any interest ever shown in Canadian affairs—not omitting the irrepressible Agent-General, who would do well to learn from this entertainment that Canada is more served by winning public sympathy than alienating it by incendiary speeches and votes to encourage "veiled "rebellion." The lesson of Wimbledon to the Empire at large will be conveyed with irresistible force by the patriotic display of munificent hospitality which has this year been made, not by official request or at the public cost as some have erroneously reported, but voluntarily and personally at a great outlay of time and expense by the President of the Dominion Rifle Association in his handsome tent at Wimbledon. It was ever deemed a deed of honour to bear a share in the country's burthens, to furnish a ship or troop for national service, or to find the means for national enterprises. In placing Canada in so honourable a position at Wimbledon as a grateful host rejoicing to entertain its friends, Lieut.-Col. Gzowski has done this country a service which will not lack appreciation, nor, we trust, emulators of its spirit.

SATAN REPROVING SIN.

Our social edifice is the boast of the Victorian age. Its foundations rest on the Bible, old Rome, the Heptarchy, and mediæval chivalry. Honour and integrity are the keystones of the superstructure, and laws framed equally to protect society from the wrong doing and oppression of the rich, and from the wrong doing and wants of the poor, are the mainstays of our civilization. Civilization may best be described as a system of social compromise. The liberty of the subject being once granted, it only remains for the law of the land and the code of honour to say how much of his free action every man shall surrender to preserve the general equipoise between might and right. Among the artificial restraints of society none is stronger than the sanctity attaching to a sealed letter. We all mutually and intuitively recognise the necessity of private communication. It were a horrible thought to suppose that in the year of grace, 1874, the contents of a letter addressed by one friend to another should be made common property, if only a third party, acting as an interceptor, might choose to think he could serve either private or public ends by gaining a knowledge of them. Mr. Justice Torrance, in delivering judgment the other day in the case of *Cordingly vs. Nield*, tried in the Province of Quebec, remarked: "The Court holds that "for the voluntary perusal or "copying of a letter not intended "for him the defendant should "answer in damages." There were previously existing relations between the parties which gave the defendant a colourable claim to read the plaintiff's letters; but the Judge thought a certain amount of damages must be levied, and the defendant was accordingly substantially mulcted. True, he did not publish the letter, but he used his knowledge of its contents, to the prejudice of the plaintiff. Judge Torrance has rightly interpreted the feeling of the community of whose privileges he is an appointed guardian. Canada is desirous of seeing the privacy of a letter held sacred, and views the exceptionally strict provisions of the Post Office Act as being in consonance with those dictates of honour and decency which regulate life in the nineteenth century. Nor would a doubt exist on the correctness of the Judge's ruling, but for what has come to our knowledge respecting the intended action of the defendant, who is advised to appeal therefrom.

If there is one thing more than another that we believe it the duty of every true patriot and lover of his country to sustain, it is the dignity and unassailable purity of the Bench. We shall not, therefore, be suspected of any wilful or damaging satire on the probity of that august body when we illustrate the text of this article by the alleged intentions of the defendant Nield. We, and all Canada excepting Nield and a few residents of Montreal, think the remarks of Judge Torrance incontrovertibly true. But Nield pooh-poohs such antiquated morality, and declares his intention of appealing to the Court above. "What "is sauce for the goose," says this saucy and irreverent defendant, "is sauce for "the gander, and to the gander "I go for redress, and reinstatement "within the pale of decency. If the "Chief Justice of Quebec says I am "wrong, I shall pay my money and look "pleasant: but bother your puisne "judges. It is their every day business "to deal with small matters, and their "ideas on the liberty of the subject and "the good of the republic are cramped, "if they are not all Torranced, till any "breadth of view is threatened to be ab-"sorbed in one wretchedly small and "distorted vision of petty larceny. I "appeal unto Cæsar," cries the mulcted Nield; and the case will be argued before the most learned the Chief Justice of Quebec. Through a long Parliamentary career the Chief Justice was always regarded as an honest man, sensitive on chivalrous points of honour; in a word—a gentleman. That he was cognizant of many dirty things done by those about him, and politically availed himself of their machinations, nobody can doubt. And perhaps his contradiction of Sir John Macdonald's reference to that Chief Justiceship which he now holds might be called disingenuous by those captiously inclined, but his faults were venial, because political and whitewashed with the brush of expediency! As Ottawa ethics nowadays go the Honourable Antoine Aimé Dorion was really an honourable man. In only one transaction did he allow his fair fame to be sullied and his better judgment to be warped by a pretended zeal for the public service. His little error has not escaped the notice of the mulcted Nield. But his denunciation of that wretched letter-stealing individual who thinks to gain his sympathy will, we are perfectly certain, be as withering as though it had come from a Robinson, Maclean, or any other of the bye-gone champions of old-time integrity. The primitive beauty and purity of his nature will shine on the Bench, uneclipsed by that temporary dullness of perception which may have become a politician. Thieves will not break through and steal where sits a Dorion in judgment. He will point out the heinousness of the offence. He may even revert to an instance, not yet so old as to be forgotten, when Messieurs Holton, Huntington, Young, Norris, Perry, Dorion Q. C., and Le Flamme Q. C., residents of Montreal, did read a letter which they knew was addressed to another person, and worse than poor Nield, actually published it in the prints of the day.

> "Q. C.'s can take a purse in open court,
> While they condemn a less delinquent for't."

That these gentlemen were not prosecuted before Judge Torrance by either Sir John Macdonald, the sender of that letter, or by Mr. Pope to whom it was addressed, the Chief may be expected to express his profound regret. What Judge Torrance would have said of them we know now, and if the Chief Justice does not reverse the Judge's sentence in *Cordingly v. Nield*, we know what Chief Justice Dorion must have said of such a case, had he then been on the bench to hear it. This is as it should be, and a refreshing feeling of security that has long been absent from us as we have dropped our letters marked "private" into a Canadian Post Office, will once more nerve our hand as we let loose a secret missive on its journey. There is at least one Judge in Canada who will admit that there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor. He will determine that such conduct as that of the Montreal gentlemen above named is outrageous, and not only criminal but dishonourable, and should therefore exclude the perpetrators of it from all offices of public trust and dignity—except Chief Justiceships, and that only in cases of delicate health and extreme penitence. The quondam member for Napierville cannot now take a less exalted view of social duty and *Perry*grinations from the path of honour than that promulgated by his inferior officer. Nield and all other like malefactors had best beware. He is badly advised in appealing to the Court above, and may yet reconsider his determination. We can picture the indignation with which the ex-member for Napierville will scout the idea of reversing Judge Torrance's opinion. He is a religious man, and knows the truth of the saying, "Be sure "your sin will find you out:" and, verily, when the pigeon, with the Pope-Macdonald letter tied to his leg, comes home to roost on the dome of the Quebec Palace of Justice the truth of the saying is proved, and the pale face of A. A. Dorion will blanch yet one shade whiter as he recognizes the retributive vengeance of outraged decency and propriety. Nield may not know the earnestness of Satan reproving sin, nor the jealousy with which men, careless of their own honour, are apt to guard the reputation of others. He is leaning on a broken reed if he is counting on the sympathy of one who has been a malefactor like himself. Big fish eat little fish, and the fare does not disagree with them. Says Southey, describing the Devil's walk on Earth:

> He saw a lawyer killing a viper
> On a dunghill beside his stable;
> Ha! quoth he, thou put'st me in mind
> Of the story of Cain and Abel.

Chief Justice Dorion will have no choice but to kill the viper whenever it rears its suppliant head to him from the stroke of Judge Torrance's baton; but there was assuredly never fratricide more flagrant.

FROM THE LAKES TO EUROPE.

The Buffalo *Courier* makes reference to a cable dispatch which says that the schooner Pamlico, which left Chicago on the 15th of May, with a cargo of twenty thousand bushels of corn for Cork, in Ireland, has arrived in that harbour safe and sound. The Benson left Montreal on the 4th of June and the Pamlico on the 5th, and there was only one day's difference in the dates of their arrival. The Pamlico was built in Buffalo in 1867, and the Benson at Toledo in 1873. The latter vessel loaded at Montreal, and was chartered by Brown, McWinn & Co. of that city, to take corn to Cork at thirty cents per bushel. She loaded up 23,600 bushels, her full capacity being stated at 24,000 bushels. The voyage from Quebec to Cork was made in 32 days. At Port Colborne she received some injuries from striking upon the bottom. This necessitated repairs in the dry-dock, and delayed her several days. Some difficulty was experienced at Montreal in regard to insurance. The Port Warden refused to pass her upon inspection, because of her centre-board. The Glasgow insurance companies, who held risks on her cargo, withdrew at this, but a new insurance was effected with the North-west National of Milwaukee and the Globe of Chicago, at 3½ per cent. The Toledo *Blade* says that the experiment, as regards the Benson, originated with Messrs. E. R. Williams & Co., of Toledo, who do a large Montreal business and have long believed in the practicability of a direct trade from the great lakes *via* the St. Lawrence to Europe. The idea was no doubt presented the more forcibly to their minds, because in their business trade there was only one break in the connection with Europe, while most of the lake dealers in grain transact their business through New York.

One swallow does not make a summer; and it would be rash to say that these two voyages have proved the practicability and economy of direct shipment from the lakes to Europe. Mr. Vernon, of Montreal, of whose letters on the subject we have already spoken, and have yet something further to say, is of opinion that transhipment for the ocean voyage is sure to be and remain the cheapest method. His theory is that the cheapest of all modes of transportation to the seaboard is by lake, river, and canal, in propellors, such as may pass the Canadian canals or as they are at present, or perhaps only slightly enlarged, each with one or more barges in tow. He agrees with the advocates of direct lake shipments to Europe in thinking that public opinion has been led into greatly exaggerated estimates of the size of vessels and canals that will most efficiently and economically accommodate the trade. We see that the Pamlico took 500 tons from Chicago, and the Benson 600 tons from Montreal. The St. Lawrence canals should afford nine feet of water, but most of the time they lack some nine inches of this, and, following up the calculations we gave yesterday, we may say that with ten feet of water secured at all times, the carrying capacity of the canals and of the vessels using them would be increased fifty per cent. They would then pass easily vessels of say 700 tons, and we leave it to practical men to say whether vessels larger than this would have many harbours on the lakes that they could enter when it might be desirable to do so. We hold, with Mr. Vernon, that the notion that ocean freight can be carried economically by very large vessels only is refuted by the experience of the Baltic and Canadian timber trade, of the West Indian trade, and of the North American grain trade as well. It is at all events safe to say that the demand for twelve feet depth of canal on the St. Lawrence route, multiplying the present capacity by nearly two and a half, is something to pause over ere we commit ourselves to it. The question as to the depth of our canals and the size of vessels that may most economically carry grain to market is one to be answered by practical men, and not by chamber theorists and political adventurers, anxious chiefly for party success and the advancement of individual ambition, with but small regard for the country's interests.

Liberal-Conservative Picnic.—The Picton *Gazette* says: "A grand Liberal-Conservative picnic will be held at the Sand Banks in the course of a few weeks, when speeches will be delivered by Messrs. M. C. Cameron, M. P. P., J. C. Rykert, M. P. P., A. W. Lauder, M. P. P., and others. We shall fully advise our friends at the proper time." Wouldn't it be a good arrangement if an excursion could be organized from Kingston on that day, under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservative Association of this city? The suggestion is worthy of consideration.—*Kingston Daily News.*

SCAN. MAG.

It is yet too soon to pass judgment upon the extent of complicity of the several persons prominently associated with the Great Scandal, which, it is perhaps safe to say, is occupying a larger portion of public attention at this moment than any other subject, of what nature soever it may be. Nor, unhappily is the character of the Investigating Committee's composition of a kind which can in any case give general satisfaction. Naturally the great effort of the Committee must be to clear of every appearance of wrongdoing the famous preacher whose reputation is dear to every one of them, and who is personally loved and revered by them. The case has taken a shape which provokes a wish that no statement should be accepted which was not given on oath and under circumstances which make the false swearer liable to all the penalties of perjury. Mr. Tilton's is as yet the only important statement sworn to, and he is no doubt aware that a false affidavit made under such circumstances is not perjury. Should Mr. Tilton get worsted before the Committee he must seek his justification in a Court of Law; and as in his cross-examination he said of himself, "there is one thing I am born for, and "that is war," it is not improbable that the end of this wretched business is yet a long way off in the future.

Public interest in the Scandal is, of course, much intensified by the well-known character, and the previous close intimacy and strong attachment to each other, of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton. Their joint editorship of the *Independent* for many years but symbolized the strong personal regard and friendship which either had for the other. When Mr. Beecher was in England during the war, his letters to his co-editor and friend—some of which have recently been published—cannot well be described by a more appropriate word than gushing. That Mr. Tilton had for Mr. Beecher the intensest feeling of reverence and respect we have not simply his own word, but the universal testimony of every one who knew them in those years when they laboured side by side and took such a deep interest in each other's welfare. As to the causes which, from this attitude of mutual love and friendship, have set them as wide apart as the poles the testimony is conflicting. Mr. Tilton says it was Mr. Beecher's too great fondness for his wife. Mr. Beecher says it was sympathy with a woman, tenderly and religiously brought up, outraged at the immoralities and general *laches* of her husband. However much of either statement the world may be inclined to believe, there can be little doubt that, in the weightiest throes of this Scandal, there is evidenced a disposition to side with Mr. Beecher, which is largely wanting as respects Mr. Tilton. Putting aside for the moment the specific charge made against the great orator-preacher, Mr. Tilton, it is generally understood—and not, we have reason to think, without cause—does not come into Court with clean hands. We believe it does him no injustice to say that in his later years he has been carried away by free-love theories from which fifteen years ago he would have recoiled as from a viper. He confesses to a marked change in his religious views; these are certainly not of a kind to make him a more moral man. He must not be surprised, therefore, to find that for the time public feeling—he would probably call it prejudice—is against him. To the masses of well-meaning persons it is not a cause for congratulation that one of the brightest lights in the Ministry of religion should be even charged with the commission of a grievous sin; and they are willing to give him the benefit of every doubt until doubting is no longer possible. For these reasons we find that public sympathy is with Mr. Beecher, and against Mr. Tilton.

It would not be easy to conceive of a more damning or damaging arraignment than that of Mr. Tilton. Human ingenuity could not more cunningly interweave fact, suspicious circumstance and written statement. Altogether his affidavit is one which calls for more definite and explicit assault than has yet been made upon it. Mr. Beecher has said in a general way that the accusation of adultery is a false one, and that his regard for Mrs. Tilton was "a pure feeling such as a gentleman "might honourably offer to a Christian "woman and which she might receive "and reciprocate without moral scruple." This denial is the essence of Mrs. Tilton's statement. How much weight anything which this singularly constituted woman may say is a matter respecting which different persons will form different opinions. Her idealized religion is clearly not the best safeguard in practical life against such assaults as are alleged to have been made upon her virtue. If we are to believe her husband she is a woman of great purity of mind and conduct; and perhaps it is just possible to associate with these characteristics the terrible fall, before the temptations of a loved pastor and a man of powerful sympathies, which is alleged to have taken place in her case. We do not attach much value to her statement; for be she ideally as good as her husband yet declares she is, her contradictions and her faults are too marked to make her strongest asseverations of much value in weighing testimony. Mr. Beecher must himself speak, and speak explicitly. Even having regard to the wonderful intensity of the man's character, it is not easy to reconcile his description of the relations which existed between himself and Mrs. Tilton with his own letters, which now rise up in terrible judgment against him. In one place we find him speaking of the "past" as "ended," and pointing to Mr. Moulton as "a priest in the new sanctuary of re-"conciliation." Writing to this "mutual "friend," he says: "Would to God, who "orders all hearts, that by his kind med-"iation, Theodore, Elizabeth and I "could be made friends again. Theo-"dore will have the hardest task in such "a case." Again, as Mr. Carpenter testifies, Mr. Beecher observed to him that "if Tilton would stand by him (Beecher) "he would share his fame, his future, "and everything he possessed with him." Once more he talks of having lived upon "the sharp and rugged edge of anxiety, "remorse, fear, despair." Again he speaks of "suffering the torments of the "damned." And yet once more in his "apology," he thus nervously and unreservedly unburdens himself: "He (Til-"ton) would have been a better man in "my circumstances than I have been. I "can ask nothing except that he will re-"member all the other breasts that would "ache. I will not plead for myself. I "wish that I were dead, but others "must live to suffer. I will die before "any but myself shall be inculpated. All "my thoughts are running out toward "my friends, and toward the poor child "lying there, and praying with her folded "hands. She is guiltless, and sinned "against, and bearing the transgression "of another. Her forgiveness I have. I "humbly pray to God to put "it into the heart of her husband "to forgive me." All these expressions are, we shall not by any means say inculpatory of Mr. Beecher, but they betray a condition of mind which could hardly have arisen from the Platonic feeling towards Mrs. Tilton which he has described in the words we have quoted above. It is incumbent upon the accused to explain his letters and to meet his accuser's charges one by one. Nothing short of this, we are free to say, will satisfy the great constituency outside of the Investigating Committee. There is one man who can throw much light on the enquiry, if he will but testify, and that is Mr. Moulton. Editorial statements, evidently made by his authority, in the Brooklyn papers, lead us to fear that he will not give evidence except upon compulsion, and as the Committee have no power to force a witness to attend it is just possible that what he has to say may be altogether lost—for the present at all events.

All sorts of irrelevant issues will necessarily be raised during the investigation. It is already alleged that Tilton is insane. Though he has himself declared in his cross-examination that he "has acted "like a fool," the expression must not be taken to indicate any failure of mind or intellect. Foolish he no doubt feels he has been in many respects; that he is possessed of the spirit of opposition to Mr. Beecher to such an extent as to crush him, if he possibly can, we have but little doubt; but, at the same time, it would be exceedingly unfair to say that he is not himself satisfied of the infidelity of his wife. That in this belief he may be mistaken we sincerely hope, in the interest of that religion of which Mr. Beecher has been for a quarter of a century the greatest of apostles. Should he be proved guilty of the grave charges brought against him no sweeter morsel could the scoffers at Christianity find to roll under their tongues, and no more fatal stab could be given to a cause which bears so closely upon the well-being of society and the highest interests of civilization. As two strong men have entered the lists against each other we look for the truth to come out now, let who or what suffer from the revelation.

Twenty-one of the Chinamen at C. T. Adam's factory at North Adams have gone home, having remained there for four years. Seventy-one of their countrymen remain.

What do they talk about? In Maine and Alabama, caterpillars; in Illinois, chinch bugs; in Minnesota, grasshoppers; in Kentucky, potato bugs; in New Jersey, mosquitoes.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

PROGRESS OF THE SHOOTING.

On Saturday, July 11, the matches were for the International Challenge Trophy, the Windmill Prize, the China Challenge Cup, the Belgian Challenge Cup, and the Henry Prizes.

The Dean of Westminster preached in the "umbrella tent" on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., taking for his text 1st Kings xvii. 37, "Saul said unto David, Go and the Lord be with thee." The tent was full to overflowing with the usual Wimbledon congregation, the squads of the different corps having paraded near the Cottage, and marched to the tent headed by the band of the Victoria Rifles.

After the sermon a considerable sum of money was collected for the Wimbledon charities. In the course of the afternoon the camp filled with the crowd which always flocks down from London to the common on a fine "middle Sunday."

On Monday, the 13th, the chief item was the shooting in the first stage of the Albert prize, the 40 winners in the stage to compete for a lump sum of money in the second. Private Disher, of the Canadian Team, was one of the successful competitors, winning a prize of £5, his score being 83 as against the highest, 91. The Rifle Oaks was next shot for, and Lieut. McNachton, Canadian Artillery, was one of the four winners. Among the five winners of the Graphic Prizes two were members of the Canadian Team, Serjeant Kettle and Major Gibson, whose names the *Times* expresses itself as happy, but not at all surprised, to see upon the record.

On Tuesday, the 14th, Lieut. Whitman, of the 60th Battalion, Canada, gained one of the second series of extra prizes for shooting at 600 yards. The matches on Wednesday, the 15th were not all open to the Canadians, and the day's shooting was not for any of the chief prizes of the meeting. The next day was, however, to be one of great interest. The *Times* says of it: "The International Small-bore Match for the Elcho Shield begins at 11 a.m., and there is also the Kolapore Cup, for Mother Country, Canadian, and Indian Teams, and the Public Schools contest for the Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup. Lord George Hamilton is captain of the Indian Team for the Kolapore Cup, and the Canadians have chosen from their team of twenty their eight highest aggregate scorers since their arrival in England. As it happens, the eight also represent British North America from New Brunswick to British Columbia. The Mother Country team consists of the three highest scorers in the English and Scotch 20 who shot the other day for the International Trophy, and the two highest in the Irish 20. A Canadian team has shot before for the Kolapore Cup, but this is the first year of the Indian team." The arrivals by the next mail will be eagerly looked for. It may be remarked that on the 11th Col. Gilmor was requested to act as umpire in the International Match, and thanked by the contestants for the manner in which he performed the duties of that office.

Comic Clippings.

(From Punch.)

Delicately Put.—Customer: "I'm afraid I'm getting a little bald!"—Operator: "Well, sir, I think, sir, when you attend public wuship, if I was you, I'd sit in the gallery."

Perfume out of Place.—Q.: "Why do Ritualist clergymen burn incense in church?"—A.: "To lead people by the nose."

Alarming Scarcity.—Scene—Club Smoking Room.—First Young Swell: "Aw!—going anywhere?"—Second ditto: "No!—asked to seen 'hops' to-night! The idea has completely floored me!"—Third ditto: "By Jove! I've been thinking of letting myself out at ten pounds a night. A fellow might recoup himself for a bad book on the Derby."

Engaging Candour.—Papa: "And pray, sir, what do you intend to settle on my daughter? and how do you mean to live?"—Intended: "I intend, sir, to settle *myself* on your daughter, and to live on *you!*"

"The Conscience Clause."—Rector's Wife: "And what's your father, my boy?" Boy: "My father's a 'hagitator,' an' he says he won't have me learnt no catechism, 'r else you'll all of yer 'ear ov it!"

Publications of the Spiritualist Society (Limited).—We hear that the following works are in the press. How soon they will get out again, even Mrs. Guppy cannot tell. They will, however, be valuable when we get them:

1. Life and Times of James Anthony Froude. By her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth.
2. Whalley; Bismarck; Newdegate; Shaftesbury; and Victor Emanuel: An historical study. By Pope Pius the Ninth.
3. Gladstone. An Essay. By the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.
4. Disraeli. An Essay. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
5. Gladstone and Disraeli. An Essay. By Mr. Odger.
6. Odger, Disraeli, and Gladstone. An Essay. By Mr. Bradlaugh.
7. The Life of Mr. Arch. By John Bunyan. Proving that a clod of clay may be burnt into a brick, with a certain sort of fire.
8. A Reply to the Pope of Rome on Things in General. By a large number of people who wish that he would keep his nonsense to himself, and not promulgate the "Infallible" falsehood that he is a prisoner.

Home Rulers and Hierarchs.—It is quite true, as the Premier says, that if Home Rule were conceded to Mr. Butt and his faction, "the whole administrative hierarchy of the empire would be turned upside down." There are those who would not mind that at all at all, because at the same time a portion of an alien hierarchy would be turned up tip-top.

In a Certain Direction.—The City Police-van is embellished with the Civic Arms, and bears the Civic motto. But, considering the route of the vehicle from Police Court to Prison, and *vice versa*, is not "*Domine, Dirige nos*" rather a questionable legend?

Cartoon.—Home-(rule)-opathy.—Ireland, "Ah, sure, thin, it's cruel bad I am; and it's the dacent gintleman here knows the stuff to do me good!" Dr. Bull, "No, no, friend Butt!—none of your 'nostrums!' we saw her well through the 'repeal' fever, and she'll come out of this all right yet!"

A RAAL IRISH GRIEVANCE.

> In high historical debate
> At midnight's solemn hour,
> O'Brien charmed a listening House
> With words of magic power;
>
> But see revealed the following day
> The Saxon's base design;
> There's scarce a print through all the town
> Reports *one* single line.
>
> Whereas in Erin, well we know,
> The papers one and all
> Reported Power's able speech,
> Who never spoke at all!
>
> O! cursed Saxon, base and mean,
> O! brutal British Lion;
> Ye Sons of Freedom, rise and strike
> For Erin and O'Brien!

A Serious Complaint.—"In answer to Lord Monteagle it was stated by the Duke of Richmond that short sight did not prevail amongst the pupils in elementary schools."

We are glad to read this statement in the summary in the *Daily Telegraph*, but could not help wishing there was no shortsightedness on the part of those who have the control of education in this country. When a few more years' mischief has been done, education will be made compulsory, with a general, but unavailing, regret that this was not accomplished long ago.

A Seasonable Present.—The Wimbledon Meeting has commenced. Competitors for "The Bass Prize" may be glad to know that they will have the option of taking it either in cask or bottle.

Eligible Investment.—Lorraine.—To be sold immediately, without reserve, that freehold property, comprising 70 acres, known as Malmaison, with the chateau and farm-buildings, which are at the present time in the same state of repair as they were when left by Von Alvensleben. The property is situated in a rolling country, admirably adapted for the action of cavalry and artillery. The chateau (which could be repaired) is situated six kilometres from St. Privat, and is within ten minutes' walk of the valley of Gravelotte, from which place you have a charming view of Metz. Price—to a German investor, ten thalers; to a Frenchman (say) forty francs. A prospect of excellent shooting in a few years, when the French are ready.

(From Fun.)

Getting at it.—Jolliboy: "I say, waiter, which did you put in first, the water or the spirit?"—Waiter: "Whiskey, sir—and you told me to fill it up!"—Jolliboy: "Oh, that's all right—I haven't come to the whiskey yet."

'Ear 'Ear.—A man born deaf must be a good man, for he has never 'er'd.

To Sporting Tyros.—Never buy a breech-loader from a pawnbroker, it can be no better than a pop-gun.

Pee-wraps.—It is an insult to present ladies with muffs or gloves, as, by so doing, you give them raps over the knuckles.

The Real "Breakfast" (after a drought).—A copious rainfall.

(From Judy.)

The late Marshal Concha was a good general and a brave soldier, but his career furnishes a fresh illustration of the old saying, "No man should be accounted happy till his death," for the veteran finally left the scene of his old operations before he was able to Concha (conquer) his old opponents, the Carlists.

The First Duty of a Juryman.—An obstreperous juryman in the Court of Queen's Bench was last week reprimanded by Mr. Justice Lush. "Sir," said his lordship, rather sharply, "you do not appear to be acquainted with the duties of a juryman." "Sir—my lord," replied the juryman, in a slight Kerry dialect, "I am. The first duty is to make yourself as disagreeable as possible, so that he will not be again asked to take part in legal proceedings, of which he knows nothing."

(From Figaro.)

Notwithstanding the debilitating effect of obituary panegyric upon a constitution already weakened by perusal of the daily newspapers, the late Mr. Charles Gilpin, M. P., is slowly recovering from his recent death.

Speaking of a stump orator, in Missouri, who makes interminable speeches, the St. Louis *Globe* remarks that he has a sleeping-car attached to his train of thought.

Miss Lavinia Goddell, who was lately connected with *Harper's Bazaar*, has been admitted to the bar, after a very creditable examination, and will practice as an attorney in Janesville, Wis.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Tour in the West.

About 6 30 on Friday morning his Excellency the Governor-General, the Countess of Dufferin and suite, consisting of Col. Fletcher, Lady Harriet Fletcher, Lieut. H. Hamilton, A. D. C.; Mr. W. S. Barber, Mr. W. Campbell and six servants, arrived in the city from Kingston per the Spartan, of the Royal Mail Line.

Early in the morning bunting was flying from the majority of the stores in the principal streets, and decorations of a miscellaneous character were to be seen in various parts of the city.

The City Council proceeded about eleven o'clock to the Queen's Hotel for the purpose of waiting upon his Excellency and presenting him with an address. On arriving at the Queen's they assembled in the ladies' sitting room. There were present the Mayor, Aldermen Sheard, Ball, Boulton, Spence, Adamson, Downey, Tinning, Clements, Gearing, Mutton, Blevins, Withrow, Hayes, and Davies, Colonel Durie, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major Algar, Paymaster of the Toronto District. His Excellency entered the room shortly after eleven o'clock, preceded by Lieut. Hamilton, A. D. C., and Col. Cumberland, A. D. C. Col. Ross and Col. Durie brought up the rear. His Excellency having taken up a position, the Mayor read the address.

His Excellency having been introduced to the individual members of the Corporation, Lady Dufferin was ushered into the apartment, and an agreeable conversation, extending over half an hour, was entered upon by the distinguished visitors.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the reception was brought to a close, and his Excellency and Lady Dufferin retired from the room. Lord Dufferin at once repaired to the street, where, immediately in front of the hotel, was the detachment of the Queen's Own. On the appearance of his Excellency a royal salute was given, after which he inspected the corps and returned to the hotel.

At the conclusion of the reception his Worship the Mayor entertained the members of the City Council with a luncheon at the Queen's Hotel.

In the afternoon his Excellency and Lady Dufferin visited Lieut.-Gov. Crawford at the Government House, and subsequently they walked through the city. In the evening they received a number of friends.

Lake Couchiching Hotel, July 25.

His Excellency left the Queen's Hotel this morning, accompanied by an escort of the Governor-General's Body Guard, for Brock street station, where a special train, consisting of three ordinary carriages, one drawing-room car, and an open car, tastefully and artistically decorated with evergreens, flowers, etc., was in waiting. The open car was carpeted and comfortably fitted up in every respect. Mr. Cumberland's car was placed at the end of the train, and in it refreshments were provided for the company on board. The platform of the Brock street station was carpeted and also decorated with fir, spruce and flowers ingeniously arranged. A detachment of the Grand Trunk Brigade, under command of Major Anderson, which formed the guard of honour, was drawn up along the platform in front of the train, and on his Excellency arriving the band struck up the National Anthem, the guard at the same time presenting arms. The corps was subsequently inspected by his Excellency. At ten o'clock precisely the train left the station, preceded by a pilot engine covered with evergreens and flowers.

The Vice-Regal party consisted of his Excellency the Governor-General, the Countess of Dufferin, Viscount Clandeboye, Colonel Fletcher, Lady Harriet Fletcher, Captain F. Hamilton, A.D.C.; Capt. H. Ward, R.N., A. D. C.; Mr. F. A. Dixon, Mr. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Cumberland, Extra A.D.C.; Lieut.-Col. Durie, Major Algar, and Colonel R. B. Denison.

All along the route, at every station and at every crossing, his Excellency was cheered by enthusiastic crowds, which had assembled for the purpose of exhibiting their devotion to the Crown and attachment to the person of his Excellency. The train passed through the small stations slowly, and his Excellency did not fail in any instance to courteously recognize the outbursts of loyalty which greeted him on every hand.

The train arrived at Newmarket at 11.30 a. m., where a dense crowd was congregated. On the train drawing up to the platform, his Excellency was saluted by vociferous cheers from the spectators, and a discharge of artillery. A raised and carpeted platform had been erected for the reception of the Vice-Regal party. Most of the members of the County Council and of the Township Council were present, together with the leading clergymen of the district. Mr. E Jackson, Reeve of Newmarket, read an address from the Township Council, to which his Excellency replied.

Mr. Kane, Warden of the County, then presented an address from the County Council which was also replied to.

The members of the County and Township Council and other residents in the vicinity were then introduced to his Excellency, after which he proceeded to the thoroughfare leading to the station, where a number of carriages were waiting to convey the Vice-Regal party to the site of the new Christian Church, of which his Excellency was to lay the corner stone. A procession was formed, headed by the carriage in which were his Excellency, the Countess of Dufferin, Lieut. Hamilton, A.D.C., and Lieut. Ward, R.N., A.D.C. Along the whole of the route was a number of triumphal arches, on which were inscribed, "Welcome, Dufferin," and other inscriptions of an equally loyal character. Several handsome bouquets were thrown into his Excellency's carriage, inscribed to Lady Dufferin. On arriving at the church there was a hearty outburst of cheers, and every available space was crowded with an expectant throng anxious to obtain a glimpse of the representative of her Majesty.

On the way to the Church an old lady named Mrs. Lough, widow of an old soldier and York Pioneer threw into his Excellency's carriage a ribbon to which were attached two medals and nine clasps which the late veteran had received from the Queen for distinguished services in the field. The medal, after being inspected by his Excellency, was handed over to Mr. Jackson for the purpose of being returned to Mrs. Lough.

Immediately upon his Excellency's arriving upon the platform a large number of Sunday School children sang sweetly several Hymns, after which the Rev. Dr. Shand engaged in prayer. The Rev. T. Garbutt, pastor of the Church, then presented an address, which was taken as read, as there was very little time remaining before the arrival of the time decided upon for continuing the journey northward.

Mr. Shepard then placed a tin box, containing several documents, within the centre of the stone, after which the stone was lowered, and his Excellency, after manipulating the trowel in a workmanlike manner, said, "I declare this stone to be duly and properly laid." His Excellency then expressed a desire to see the tracing of the elevation of the structure, and, upon it being brought to him, he expressed his admiration of the architectural skill displayed in the plan. Three cheers having been given for Lord and Lady Dufferin, his Excellency then said: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having performed the ceremony for which my presence was invited on this occasion, I do not like to leave you without expressing the great satisfaction I have had in performing any part, however humble, in relation to the great work upon which we have this day been engaged. I am perfectly confident that every one here assembled, no matter to what particular religious community he may belong, will readily acknowledge that there can never be too many labourers in the vineyard, or that the army of those who are daily contending against sin, human infirmity, and ignorance should ever be reduced. I therefore have no hesitation in giving expression to my sympathy with those to whose liberality and exertions is due the erection of this beautiful building, and I trust in time to come it may prove a fountain from which shall spread in every direction a stream of Christian truth and charity. Having spent the greater portion of my life in a country which, whatever its other merits and blessings may be, has unfortunately been only too much distinguished by the vehemence of religious controversy, it has always afforded me the most genuine pleasure to observe how in Canada the descendants of those who in past generations often found themselves bitterly opposed, still retain allegiance to the respective Churches in which they were born. If in the progress and enlightenment of learning they regard with very different feelings from their ancestors those with whom they have the misfortune to differ in religious belief, I must say wherever I have gone in Canada I have almost invariably found, as I have found this day, that ministers of the various religious persuasions, whether Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, or to whatsoever denominations they may belong, regard each other with sentiments of the most unaffected good-will, recognizing as a broader and stronger tie than any other that brotherhood which is engendered by their common faith in the principles of Christianity. I trust that this good feeling will always distinguish the inhabitants of Canada, and that as civilization progresses, and as human intelligence becomes more extended, we shall be more and more disposed to overlook those slight differences of opinion which at present separate us, and be more ready to unite in one common effort against those enemies which we are apt to create in striving against the scourge of human existence." (Cheers.) Additional cheers having been given for his Excellency and Lady Dufferin the procession was re-formed, and proceeded in the direction of the station. The 12th Battalion (York Rangers) were drawn up about a dozen yards from the depot, and were inspected by his Excellency at 12.30 p. m. Their Excellencies and staff then went on board, followed by the visitors accompanying them. As the train moved slowly away, hearty cheers were again given and a salute was fired, the stay here having extended just over one hour.

At each station between Newmarket and Allandale crowds were collected on the platforms, and cheered heartily as the train passed with slackened speed. Allandale was reached at 1.45 p. m., and in the refreshment room, which was elaborately decorated, a tempting cold collation was provided. The Hon. G. W. Allan was introduced to his Excellency and partook of luncheon with the party. Upon the conclusion of the repast their Excellencies received several influential persons residing in the district, amongst whom were Mr. Little, M. P., Mr. Cook, M. P., and Mr. Ardagh, M.P.P.

A few minutes after two o'clock Allandale was left behind, and Barrie was reached in about a quarter of an hour, where an immense crowd had assembled and deafening cheers greeted the approach of the train. The station bore evidence of the labours which had been bestowed in the arrangement of the evergreens and flowers, which had been lavishly used on every hand. The 35th Battalion of the Volunteer Militia was here stationed on the platform, and presented arms as the train drew up, the Volunteers lining the way from the platform through the waiting room to the front of the building, where a platform had been erected and partially covered in with a roof composed of fir. Flags were flying from the station and from almost every building within sight. In addition to the members of the Legislature mentioned above, there were on the platform Mayor Boyd, Judge Gowan, Mr. T. D. McConkey, Mr. Thomas Atkins, Warden of the County, and other county and town officials. The following rev. gentlemen were also present: Rev. Mr. Morgan, Church of England; Rev. A. O'Connor, Roman Catholic; Rev. Mr. Boyle, Primitive Methodist; Rev. O. Crampton, Primitive Methodist; Rev. Dr. McDonald and Mr. Longford, Wesleyan; Rev. Mr. Fraser, Canada Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. McKee, Free Church of Scotland. Mayor Boyce read an address. His Excellency replied, and after he had been introduced to the members of the Council and a number of other gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Morgan presented an address from the clergy of Barrie. His Excellency replied, and after cheers had been given for the Queen and Lord and Lady Dufferin, the Vice Regal party again passed through the depot, across the track, and went aboard the steamer Lady of the Lakes, which was moored immediately in front of the station, with flags flying from every mast. At three o'clock the boat left the wharf. As she moved away the volunteers presented arms and the band struck up the National Anthem. The cheers of the vast crowd were almost deafening, and his Excellency gracefully acknowledged these manifestations of loyalty from the people, who remained upon the wharf until the boat disappeared in the distance. His Excellency and Lady Dufferin remained upon deck during the whole voyage to Orillia, and apparently enjoyed the beautiful scenery which abounded on either hand.

As the vessel approached the village of Atherley, the Ida Burton and three steam tugs, crowded with passengers, and with bunting flying from every available point, came out to meet the Lady of the Lakes. As they neared the steamer the people on board cheered lustily, the vessels making a variety of noises with their steam whistles. After having rounded the Lady of the Lakes, the captain of the latter gave directions for the other boats to first pass through the Narrows.

When nearing Lake Couchiching, a number of canoes containing Indians, came alongside loaded with bunting, and their occupants cheered his Excellency.

Whilst passing the Couchiching Hotel the customary naval salute of dipping the flag was given. At this point of the journey considerable difficulty was experienced in consequence of the other vessels approaching too closely to the Lady of the Lakes. The Captain, Mr. H. Moe, fearing disastrous results would ensue from the close proximity of these vessels, and being unable to induce their captains to give him a wide berth, gave orders for additional steam power to be put on. In this way he gave an unmistakeable proof of the admirable going qualities of his boat, and in a few minutes the irrepressible steamers were left struggling far behind.

Kempenfeldt Bay, Orillia, was reached about a quarter past six o'clock, and here the largest crowd was assembled of any that had greeted his Excellency to-day. Two carriages were waiting to convey his Excellency to the point at which it was intended to present the address. One or two waggons were provided for the Committee of Management, by whom his Excellency was met at the Landing. The remainder of the procession was made up of private carriages. The procession proceeded up Mississauga street, which was crowded with people struggling to get a view of Lord and Lady Dufferin. Along the whole length of the street from the windows of the houses privileged persons witnessed the scene. Several triumphal arches had been erected, and from almost every window and house-top flags were flying. About a quarter of a mile down Mississauga street a platform with a raised dais had been erected. This was covered with a rich carpet, and several handsome chairs had been placed upon the dais for the use of his Excellency and staff. As a matter of course, the platform was almost covered with evergreens and flowers, and was soon surrounded by the vast concourse which were on the wharf on the arrival of the steamer. Mr. Brown, Provincial Land Surveyor, read an address.

His Excellency having replied, three cheers were given for the Queen, after which cheers were given for his Excellency and Lady Dufferin.

The procession was next sent forward and returned to the wharf, and his Excellency again embarked on board the Lady of the Lakes, by which the party was taken to Couchiching, where the wharf was gaily adorned and a small arch erected on the path leading to the main entrance of the hotel.

His Excellency was conducted through the grounds by Mr. Fennell, and, when passing underneath one of the verandahs, the lady visitors commenced to sing the National Anthem, Lord Dufferin for the moment suspended his tour of inspection, and stood with his staff upon the lawn opposite, and there waited until the hymn was concluded. After his Excellency had been taken over the grounds, he was shown to the rooms which had been set apart for him. He partook of dinner at 7.30, and about 10 o'clock entered the ball room, where the weekly dance of the hotel had been arranged to take place. The hotel being crowded, a large number of ladies and gentlemen joined in the terpsichorean enjoyment. Dancing was kept up until nearly twelve o'clock, when his Excellency returned to his own apartments.

Sunday, July 26.—This morning his Excellency went to the Episcopalian Church at Orillia, being carried across the bay by the Carriella steam tug. He returned about 12.30, and, after having partaken of lunch, he went out in the yacht Wenonah. The remainder of the day he spent in comfortable retirement. In the evening he entertained a few friends at dinner.

Bracebridge, July 27.—When day dawned this morning at Couchiching the weather was extremely cloudy and stormy. Ominous clouds were hanging overhead, and there was every prospect of tempestuous weather setting in for the remainder of the day.

About 5.30 his Excellency, with Lieut. Ward, went fishing near Chief Island in the yacht Wenonah. The lake, however, was too rough for fishing, and only small fish were killed.

His Excellency took breakfast at 9 30, and shortly after ten o'clock he, together with Lady Dufferin, Lady Harriet Fletcher and staff, repaired to the wharf to witness the yacht races.

The first yacht race, and the only one witnessed by his Excellency, was for the champion flag and a purse. The following were the entries:

First class yachts—Millie, sloop, G. W. Simpson; Mazeppa, sloop, Belle Ewart; Lulu, sloop; E. A. Whiffen, Belle Ewart; Mayflower, sloop, Harris; Winonah, sloop, Couchiching Hotel; White Squall, sloop, J. Carley, Orillia; Ploughboy, sloop, Wm. Henderson; Rose of Allandale, Boon; Vandevstein, R. Bingham.

Second class yachts—Henrietta, J. Carley, Orillia; Spray, Newton; Wide Awake, Goodwin; Breeze, Hopkins.

The course was about twenty miles, and was from the mooring at the hotel wharf to a buoy off Orillia; then back to the hotel buoy, keeping outside of the buoys on the shoal, passing all flag buoys on the port side; thence to a buoy between Orillia and Chief Island and back to the hotel buoy; next to a buoy at the north-east end of Chief Island, opposite Rama, and back again to the Hotel buoy. The remainder of the course was to the Orillia buoy and back again to the winning buoy at the Hotel wharf.

The boats, on starting, got away all in a cluster, and passed the first buoy in that position. The Lulu passed the Hotel buoy for the first time, having completed five miles of the distance half a mile ahead of all the boats. However she took the wrong course at this period of the race, failing to keep outside the outside buoys on the shore. Ploughboy passed the Hotel buoy second, but lost a good deal of time in turning. Mazeppa was third, and Wenonah passed immediately afterwards and gained considerably, for on tacking to the left her sails filled immediately, and on she went to the next buoy. Lulu maintained the lead during the remainder of the race, which, however, was not concluded when his Excellency left Couchiching.

Whilst the yacht race was proceeding the competitors in the canoe race were called together. Five canoes started, and a canoe in which were an Indian and a white man took the lead, which it maintained until nearly half way on the home journey. At this point, however, they met with an accident, the canoe partially filling with water, and they were deterred from taking any further part in the race. Another canoe then took the lead and held it to the end. The winners of the race were Edward Yellowhead and John Wesley, first; Sampson Yellowhead and Jonathan York, second; John Mose and George Snake, third. In consequence of no squaws putting in an appearance, the money prizes it was intended to give to them were added to the prizes for the winners of the canoe race, for which the prizes were—First, $12; second, $8, and third, $3. This race was of a most amusing description, and his Excellency was highly pleased at the spectacle of the Indian crews exerting themselves in so energetic a manner. At the conclusion of the race her Excellency presented the prizes to the Indians, and his Lordship questioned them as to their names and occupations. This exhibition of interest in their welfare pleased them highly, and they went home rejoiced at being so fortunate.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock the Vice-Regal party left Couchiching in the steam tug Carriella *en route* for Washago.

Half an hour's sail brought us to Rama, where, upon landing the Governor-General was received by the Rev. Thos. Woolsey, Missionary to the Indian Settlement, who had formerly been engaged in the mission in the Saskatchewan Valley. The wharf was gaily decorated, and a large number of Indians and white people congregated to receive the Vice-Regal party. Upon leaving the boat his Excellency and Lady Dufferin were conducted to a rising piece of ground