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MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

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MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. rancois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. ennings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance Beld Bros. Agents.
LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Darling, E. A. Taylor's Co., Agents,
NEW YORK—99 Union Square, Breatano's Steary Emporium.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1880. CABINET CHANGES.

THE vacancies lately created in the Cabinet by the retirement of M. Masson and M. Baby have, we believe, been filled, and a slight rearrangement of portfolios has been effected. M. CHAPLEAU finally decided, as we announced, to remain Premier in Quebec, and we feel sure that his choice will greatly increase his reputation as a man devoted at once to his province and his party. M. Mousseau has been offered and has accepted a place in the Cabinet. M. Caron and M. Mous SEAU will thus take the places of M. Masson and M. Bary. The portfolios have been a little shifted. M. Mousseau goes into the Cabinet as President of the Privy Council; M. Caron takes the office of ter of Militia; Sir ALEXANDER CAMP SHIL resumes the control of the Post Government. The increases each month office; the Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR takes are now as follows: d the Hon. Mr. Arkins becomes inister of Inland Revenue. The latest dition to the Government, M. Moussaav, all our readers know, is a man of conmable mark as a politician, a lawyer, a journalist. In most of the political troversies since 1874, ast least M. USSEAU has taken a leading, part, ticularly in the matter of M. DELLIEB. His policy as a memory of Parliament has been always and by recent for the intitation. moved by regard for the institutions and laws of the Mother Country, and as he is popular in the House, a good speaker, and, like all lawyers and journalists, a hard-worker, he will likely add a good deal of

i, as we show elsewhere, will be early MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

WE believe that unless unexpected circumstances alter the intention of the Govent, Parliament will be summoned not ater than the 9th December. It is evidently intended that the Pacific railway sion will take place before Christmas, and that an adjournment to probably the middle of January will place after the discussion has concluded. The public not thus be kept very long waiting for the full details of a negotiation in which they have taken so much natural, we may say intense, interest. To our minds, as to the minds of all people in the country, this will likely be the most interesting session since Confederation. In the course of it will be discussed some very momenof it will be discussed some very momen-tous questions which have disturbed the public mind for many years. It will witness the trump policy in accom-plishment of the first surplus since 1873. It will witness the accomplishment of the project of building the Pacific railway by sans of a company, which has long been lesideratum of our public affairs. If for thing else, for these two things the sion of December, 1880, will long be morable in the annals of Canadian

AN BASY LESSON IN POLITICS.

THE real cause of the defeat of the Deperatic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States was, as Mr. English points out, the fact that the people wanted to "let well alone." The country is prosperous, all business is brisk, the present is satisfactory and the future full of promise; therefore the people of the United States refused, by a great majority, to disturb the political sitution and bring about the multitude of troubles consequent upon a change in the Presidency. Now, the Democratic party were quite confident of success. They had reat efforts at organization ; greater rts still in vituperation. They had en, or forged, a letter of GARFIELD'S, yet known if any prominent Canadians any hand in the stealing; and they ne their best to excite class preudices by attacking the tariff here, osing reforms there, and exciting

riends in Canada may learn an easy and rofitable lesson from the results and his-bry of the recent conflict. They can of the recent conflict. They can be a supported by anticipate the verdict of the people of Canada at the next election. In this mary also people like to "let well alone." If things had been "well" der Mr. Mackenzie, if the country had en prosperous; if the Government had en wise, if the public industries had

been considered worth defending, if even the leading "Reformers" had shown that they had even an imperfect sympathy with the public distress, if there had been even an attempt at economy—the Liberal-Conservative party would not have suc-ceeded at the elections. But all these con-ditions of success for Mr. MACKENIE and his friends were absent and they were dehis friends were absent, and they were de-

The position to-day, a position which grows stronger each month that passes, is very like the position in the United States. The country is prosperous, all business is brisk, the revenue is abundant, labour is employed and paid, capital is profitably invested, the harvests have been good, and if the National Policy has had nothing to do with the growth, it has had a distinct influence on the extended area under cultivation; the Pacific railway scheme is being placed on a favourable footing for the country. In two years the aspect of things has been enormously changed for the better; in two years more much greater prosperity may reasonably be expected. The people at present have, as two years hence they will still have, a desire to "let well alone." What sane man wishes to change Sir John Machenale for Mr. Mackenzie again; or Sir LEONARD TILLEY for Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT? What Reformer, even, would seriously desire to overturn the present Government, abandon its policy, and risk once more the utter annihilation of Canadian industries? utter annihilation of Canadian industries? Our Opposition friends in the press may rage, and rave, and vituperate; but the common sense and humour of the people are proof against such petulant outbursts of malice and disappointment. The people wish to "let well alone;" and the sooner the Opposition understand that the better for them. A "big push on election day" would be a pure waste of money. "Missionary expenses" of the most generous kind would fail to convert a single projectionist heathen. "Raspberry single protectionist heathen. "Raspberry "syrup" would have lost its charm. The power of "mesmerism" would fail of its scientific properties. "John" might "come "along" in vain. Mr. Brown might "go "in to win, no matter what it cost," in Montreal or elsewhere, to no purpose except the bankruptcy of the experimenter. The people would and will "let well

THE REVENUE No one could have expected that the revenue for October would prove as large as that for the preceding months. As a matter of fact it is not so large, but the increase over the previous year is marked and manifest. The last month's receipts are as follows :

е	Customs		\$1,458,188
0	Excise		469,519
U	Other sources	378,017	856,917
е	Total	\$2,035,679	A 100 A 200 A
-	1880	4-140-101	\$2,484,624
N	1879		2,035,679
n o	Increase in 1880	e ar established	\$448,945
CS1-04	This is a very favourable statement indeed,		
y f	and shows that the business of the country		
4			
t.	is fulfilling all the	expectation	ons of the

last year

Total increase in four months . Total revenue to November 1st... Total same period last year\$9,650,216

Total increase as above ... There is a difference of two dollars be-tween the two balances, which is explained by the omission of the odd cents from one of the tables. When it is remembered interest to discussions in Parliament. The Cabinet, being thus complete, will be free that the expected revenue for the whole year is put at \$25,517,000, and that one third of the year shows already a probable revenue of \$28,000,000, the financial out-look becomes very cheering and satis-factory indeed. The English Liberals are praising Mr. GLADSTONE'S wisdom as a financier because his budget has turned out a success. But the Canadian Liberals take a different line, and denounce our Finance Minister because his budget is

our readers attention is this, that each month's revenue fully proves the correctness of the estimate of the Finance Minister as to the revenue-producing power of the tariff. Under the expected conditions of trade he said, in 1879, that his revenue would prosaid, in 1879, that his revenue would produce so much, and so much in 1880; and as the figures of the present year are the first which arise simply under the tariff, unaffected by other considerations, they show how accurate Sir Leonard Tilley's estimate was, and how fully he was justified in making use of the \$1,300,000 prepaid in 1879 to show what the actual sevenue of 1880 would be nevenue of 1880 would be.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY NEGOTI-

ATIONS. MISLED by telegrams that have appeared in various papers purporting to contain an outline of the Pacific railway negotiations, several of our Opposition contemporaries, notably the Globe, have unintentionally fallen into a trap not specially provided for them. They in fact dug it themselves for the Government, and have been the first to tumble in. They have been most ingenious in finding out weak places in the Government's agreement with the Syndicate, and declaring that these must be made strong. They have been condemning the nature of the security, the terms on which the road is to be run, of money to be given to the company, the probable delays in the work, and other trifling matters involving millions of money, and they have been doing so without a single ray of light to guide them, or a single fact to justify and support them. port them. The consequences are obvious to the simplest mind. The Opposition press have in fact to a large extent made out the case of the Government before-hand. In no paper, Ministerial or other-wise, either in Canada or the United States, has any summary of the Pacific railway negotiations yet appeared in which the details even approach correctness. We are in no position to state these terms in detail, for reasons sufficiently good to our mind; but there are some points that we

the Government have got ample security both for the construction and the opera-tion of the road for ten years after its contion of the road for ten years after its con-struction, and that the securities are suffi-cient. We may also assume with the greatest confidence that the Syndicate are in no position to take unfair advantage of the Government in regard to the sections that are to be built first. If our Opposition friends will accept our assurance on these points they will be saved from a few more idictio utterances on the subject, though

getting, in its acquiescence in its own new idea of a bargain with the Syndicate, that a little time ago it pronounced against any bargain at all, and declared that if this Government did not itself build the this Government did not itself build the railway as a national work out of the land, the Globe would find a Government that would do so. We pointed out then that in that case neither Mr. Blake nor Mr. Mackenzie could be a member of the new Cabinet, inasmuch as they had both formally renounced the land as a fund for railway building. Perhaps that fact has had its effect in changing our contemporary's its effect in changing our contemporary's mind, and in leading it to adopt a fancy syndicate bargain of its own, which, of course, has immense advantages over anything that a Tory Government is likely to make. Meantime, pending the publica-tion of the details, would not a little reticence ease our contemporary's over-

THE NORTH-WEST LANDS. THERE are few things in their history of

policy in regard to the lands of the North-West. From the very beginning of the Pacific railway scheme they endeavoured to induce a public belief that the extent of the available lands in the North-West would not permit of the proposed grant being made. The confidence with which the Government of 1872-3 West. From the very beginning of the assumed, not of course without authority, that there were a couple of hundred millions of acres of valuable lands in the West, was made a text for of acres was more nearly the mark. And in spite of the experience of five years of office, the "Liberal" leaders seemed during the past two years to be still in actual or pretended doubt as to the quantity of lands available for building the Pacific railway. After the quantity had been forced on their very reluctant intellects, they took a happy refuge in decrying the quality. In the minds of all politicians Mr. Mac-KENZIE will always be remembered for his speech of last session, in the course of which he stood, blue-book in hand, reading endless extracts to prove the valuelessness of a considerable portion of what were called the "fertile lands" of the North-West. All his friends acquiesced in his proceeding, Mr. Blake and Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT being pretty much of the same opinion.

In the course of the session, however, the eyes of a portion of the Opposi-tion press were opened by the publi-cation of Professor Macoun's reports on the North-West. These reports were a portion of the results of the explorations of 1879, which Mr. MACKENZIE had denounced as hasty and profitless, and they proved of themselves that they were proved of themselves that they were neither hasty nor profitless, for they came just in time to explode completely all the gloomy theories of Mr. Mackenzie. Professor Macoun's report added a very large area of new land to the available capital of the North-West.

area of new land to the available capital of the North-West; those portions which had been deemed barren were in fact proved to be very fertile. This probably gave a death-blow, in the eyes of the public, to Mr. Mackenzie's effort to prove the barren nature of the North-West lands. Recent explorations by Professor MACOUN add still further to the evidence we possess of the richness of much of the land hitherto supposed to be barren and useless for settlement. In the Winnipeg Times we read as follows:

"In conversation, Prof. Macoun emphatically stated that in the future it would be found that the despised prairie lands of the south which have been condemned as barren would be the grain raising fields, while the would be the grain raising fields, while the forest lands which are at present so highly praised would be given up to the raising of grass and the feeding of cattle. He states it as his belief that the experience of settlers will lead them to leave the lands that have been lately cleared of forests, and pay more attention to prairie lands which will certainly produce the greatest vertices of whether produce the greatest returns of wheat, al-though the forest lands, may be better suited for raising oats and barley. To the question as to whether his opinion of the country is as favourable now as it was when he returned last year, Prof. Macoun states that his forme opinions have been fully established, and that opinions have been raily established, and that the area of lands suited for agricultural pur-poses is of far greater extent than he believed last year. The land traversed this year being, however, altogether without wood, it will only be with the aid of railways and the coal which undoubtedly exists in abundance throughout the greater part of the area that the country will ever be settled." This is cumulative evidence of the best

character. It must deepen on the public mind the impression that Mr. MACKENZIE attempted a most unpatriotic task when he record in regard to the Pacific railway, but also to decry the value and fertility of the country about which, in spite of five years of Ministerial information, he evidently

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

knew so little.

THE Ontario Premier ought, by this time, to be engaged in setting his house in order before meeting the Legislature. It is true that he can boast of a large majority there; still, the truth must have forced itself upon his attention that it will not do to face the House again without a programme, and without something like a respectable account of the year's stewardship. Unfortunately Mr. Mowar never thinks of preparing legislative measures until the latest moment. Four weeks in the brief session of 1880 had elapsed before a single Cabinet measure was sufficiently matured for a second reading. So far from feeling abashed at the meagreness of his bill of fare, or rather the absence of the promised viands, the Premier actually took credit to himself for having left the meal uncooked until feeding time. For the first time in the history of representative institutions a deliberative body was informed that Ministers could prepare nothing until the members arrived to furnish them with ideas. The theory upon which this "Re-"form" Government proceeds is simple enough, but will hardly bear examina-In the first place, it assumes that the Legislature is a necessary conthat the Legislature is a necessary concession to the infirmities of human nature, to be called together as late and dismissed as soon as possible. The first and best abused Premier of Ontario, Mr. Sandfler MacDonald, was a Reformer also, but of an older and better type. Bureaucracy came in with his degenerate successors, and it was not long before they discovered that the less they had to do with the Legislature, and the less they gave it to do, the better. Since Mr. Mowan's accession to power, in particular, the utility of the Assembly has been more and more called in question by members of the party, and Ministers themselves act apparently as if they thought government by

the people's representatives. Year by year our provincial system grows more and sition. The Globe is in danger of forfact the Education Department is a cru instance. Under no free Government under the sun would a responsible Mini ter be permitted to play the arbitrar pranks which have amused the vacatio ure of Mr. CROOKS. He is not only lunderer, but a crass and self-wil blunderer—an autocrat without sagacity, and without ordinary prudence or common sense. His dealings with University College, although he and his organs appear to fancy them done with and over, have not imagine that the last has been heard upon the subject, they will find themselves grievously mistaken. It is beyond endurance that the concerns of so important an institution should be left under the arbitrary control of a winiter with the arbitrary control of a second control of the concerns of the control of the contro Minister with so small a modicum of discretion. From first to last the business of reorganizing the Faculty was bungled palpably and undeniably. The facts are even flow withheld from the public, and the House alone can force the Government to an account. At the very moment when which the Opposition leaders will have so the organ is clamouring for an explicit much reason to be ashamed as of their statement of the Pacific railway terms, which are to remain without force and effect until ratified by Parliament, Mr.

mittee of Supply, as part and parcel of the estimates. Under the present regime, we have an anomaly in this respect utterly unprecedented. Mr. OROOKS appears to unprecedented. Mr. Chooks appears to suppose that he is entirely irresponsible so scorn and ridicule by more than one of the Opposition speakers, Mr. Mills, if we are not mistaken, declaring that forty millions of acres was more nearly the mark. throwing the affairs of the College into confusion to satisfy a whim. Now, we maintain that bureaucratic caprices of this sort are directly in contravention of the first principles of responsible government, and must be put an end to at all hazards. Nor is this all. Look at the pitiful mess into which the interests of education have been brought by the Central Committee muddle. Is it not disgraceful that a devention of the contract of the contrac partment expressly organized to give the Legislature control of the most important of all provincial interests should be so dealt with I We have a Minister not only irresponsible, but incapable, blundering when he takes his own way, and deluded

where he trusts to others.

The Education Department is not the only one in which the evil spirit of bureaucracy is manifest, as we may have occasion to show hereafter; but it affords the most glaring instance of it. There is no reason why the Legislature should not be con-vened, according to early practice, before Christmas. To Ministers who cannot draft measures until they consult members, this would be an obvious advantage. What they cannot do for themselves might be and governmental tact; and yet perhaps there has never been a greater failure than the historian will score against us-support rifle when he takes up the pen to do inease the Mowar Government.

THE controversy carried on in these and other columns upon the desirableness of unity amongst all who profess and call themselves Christians cannot fail to be productive of good, if only men can come to an agreement about the end in view. What is meant by unity as applied to religion? Is it oneness in spiritual sympathy or merely the repetition of a common shibboleth, or assent to a common intellectual formula of faith? If the former then there is some hope; if the latter, none whatsoever. The cause of union in Christendom has almost from the first been rendered hopeless by the persistent endeayour to secure uniformity. This effort has failed, simply because our Creator did not intend that there should be any such thing as uniformity in the spiritual, any more than in the temporal universe. If there be any lesson written on the world of nature or the world of man in broader and plainer characters than another, it is that unity is to be found running through and pervading diversity, and not otherwise. The attempt to make all men hold the same religious views is as vain as the attempt to level the mountain with the valley, or dress to symmetry the trees unity for which CHRIST prayed in the Gospel, or for which His apostles struggled To our Lord the shibboleth was nothing.

"Not every man," said He, "who saith
"unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into
"the kingdom of heaven; but he that
"doeth the will of My Father which is in "heaven." In other words, duty was to be preferred to dogma. It was the spirit, and not the letter, of creed of which St. PAUL thought when he said: "If any "man have not the spirit of Christ he is "none of His." And the unity for which he exhorted the Ephesians to strive was that of heart and life—"endeavouring to

that of heart and life—"endeavouring to "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond "of peace," and, as the English Liturgy adds, "in righteousness of life."

There is no ground, therefore, for anticipating uniformity of creed amongst the believers in a faith which was designed to act by unity of feeling, aspiration, and hope, not in dogma. No evidence can be adduced from Scripture to show that any systematic form of theology was contemplated. Without doubt almost any conplated. Without deubt almost any confession or formulary may add Biblica proofs to each of its articles; but that serves only to show their thorough one-sidedness. Man cannot grasp the whole of Divine truth in a set of propositions cut and dried for universal assent. Were the scheme presented as near perfection as the wisdom of the wisest and best of men could devise, it would still be fallable and incomplete. Why then seek to impose dogma upon others, when a sense of humility, were it nothing else, should lead us to distrust our own capacity in matters too high for us. No man, no Church, is justly open to censure for making con chisms, or articles, because these are tellect. But when men or Churches, stead of putting these documents forward as their view of Divine truth, proceed to anathematize all who differ from them, they do that for which they have no warrant whatsoever, either in reason or warrant whatsoever, either in reason or

"whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly.' Now, as it appears to us, one of the Now, as it appears to us, one of the clearest evidences of the Divine origin of our religion is the human fact which dogmatic theologians of every Church persistently ignore. The God of the Bible is the God of nature also. He made the world, with its wondrous and infinite variety of form and adaptability, and formed man on a scheme exactly analogous. As one star different from another star in glory, so one individual of our species is differentiated individual of our species is differentiated from all the rest. Uniformity in intellectual conception is no more to be expected than uniformity in feature. Those who think together—and there are many who persuade themselves they do when they do not—will naturally segregate. They form what we know as churches, seots, or denominations in religion. inations in religion. Association in worship is as necessary and as natural as all other forms of association. But it never, to our thinking, was intended to make beliefs uniform, and the attempt will prove as unsuccessful now as it did when dogmatic theology had its birth in Christendom a century later than the Christian religion. The wisest and best of men have differen on doctrinal tenets, and we may rest assured they will continue to differ so long as man's nature is constituted as it is. All "Spirit, in the bond of peace." Charity, coupled with humility, is what the world needs, not dogma and exclusiveness.

needs, not dogma and exclusiveness.

If the proposals advanced to promote Christian unity be examined, what are their real import? The Catholic Archbishop, in an admirable appeal for the desired result, simply calls upon the rest of Christendom to return to his communion. The Anglican, on the other side, does the same; and so with the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, and the Independent. Union, corporate and complete, is the cry, but only on condition that you come over to us. Unity of that description, as we have already insisted, will never be witnessed under existing conditions. If men consented to isting conditions. If men consented to surrender their liberty of thought and udgment we might have uniformity, dead. oold, and barren, but real Christian unity would have perished in the process. The spirit that quickens would have succumbed under the fatal burden of the letter which under the fatal burden of the letter which killeth. The germ of faith would be crushed by its husk, and instead of new triumphs for the Cross, the religious sense would grow benumbed, society would lapse into formalism, humanity into degradation, and that spiritual chaos would supervene in which men "live, having no hope and "without Gop in the world." Such a form of Christian unity is not worth the

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The progress of the works on the new Welland canal is eagerly watched by the public. The St. Catharines News reports that sections 33 and 34 are in a forward condition, that the completion of the aqueduct has been taken in hand by the Government, and that Mr. Page is evidently striving to finish the work at an early date.

Not only are we provincials happy, but are healthful. In the Port Perry district, which includes the townships of Reach and Scugog, besides the village, the record for the month of October is thus stated by the local journal:—Many births, lots of weddings, but not a death. The locality is a natural sani-tarium, and its record is probably not excelled

The discussion of the Pacific railway scheme and the prospect of an early session of the Dominion Parliament has revived the agitation in British Columbia for the contruction of a railroad across Vancouver Island. A public meeting to further the scheme has been called in Victoria, and the press urge all citizens to unite, without dis-tinction of party or local interest, in pressing the matter upon the attention of the Govern-

The progress of Ontario cities and towns is encouraging to every true Canadian. Hamilton, London, Guelph, Stratford, St. Thomas Belleville, Brantford, and others among our thriving communities are growing both in population and industrial importance. Of Brantford, an exchange says:—"Her industries are flourishing as they never flourished before, and business generally is picking up. A hopeful feeling characterises commercial circles in the city; capital is seeking investment, and energy is not allowed to go begging for chances for action."

for the western end of Lake Ontario. If it were improved craft could enter it and lie in safety in any weather. The Dominion exchequer is being replenished, and so soon as the Government have funds available for harbour purposes our city can press a good claim for a liberal vote. An examination has been made by surveyors, but the matter has since dropped out of sight. During these stormy days and nights many a lake mariner has doubtless puzzled his brain as to whether he could safely run into this port.

"There seems to be a hitch somewhere, says the St. Mary's Argus, " in appointing new batch of J. P's." Perhaps the explanation may be found in the general indignation tion may be found in the general indignation expressed throughout the province at Mr. Mowat's appointees. It is an outrage on public decency that political supporters, no matter hew illiterate, may secure positions as justices of the peace. "There are lots of men—good and true—who can be found to fill the places," cries the Argus. But why should the adminstration of justice be placed in the hands of men who have proved their capacity only in the rôle of election tout?

Under the Washington Treaty the Americans agreed to grant Canadians the free navigation of their canals, in return for a like concession as regards our canals. The plea was, however, subsequently set up that the canals were the private property of the several States, and could not be made subject of treaty by the Federal Government. Judge Choate, of New York, has recently held that maritime law applies to the Erie Canal, which is "a navigable water of the United States," and Canadian vessels have, therefore, a treaty right to navigate the State canals, and the Federal Government was wrong in asserting

of Afghanistan appears to be unfounded. The London Times received by the last mail publishes a long telegram dated October 24th, giving a statement of the position of affairs in that country. In Northern Afghanistan Abdurrahman will succeed in establishing his power. He is too weak, however, to at prepower. He is too weak, however, to at present replace British rule in Candahar, and accordingly British troops will remain there during winter, and probably quit the country finally in the spring. Ayoob is at Herat, and is so studiously courting Russian aid that the Indian authorities are regretting that the project of giving to Persia an interest in Herat was not carried to completion.

in progress is attracting the attention of our neighbours across the lines. The Chicago Times publishes a special despatch from Montwarrant whatsoever, either in reason or by warranty of Scripture. No man or body of men, whatever their sacerdotal pretensions, has any right to draw up a theological formulary, and declare in it which faith, except every man do keep the sacerdotal than our own people are generally aware of the stock market last week showed an advance of from 5 to 20 per cent. In the whole list of local bank and miscellaneous shares,

and this after a continued steady rise of 15 to 30 per cent, during the previous two months. The fall trade is described as having been exceptionally good, showing an increase in all departments of from 50 to 100 per cent, over the corresponding period of last year. It is interesting to note that this remarkable development is ascribed to the manufacturing progress and the Pacific railway management, both of which are due to the energetic action of the Dominion Government. And Montal of the Dominion Government. And Mont-real's progress only indicates the general prosperity of the country.

It is a political axiom that elections are decided according to the care or neglect bestowed on the revision of the assessment rolls. The Brantford Telegram shows that the Liberals have worked so successfully in the Liberals have worked so successfully in this direction that between Grit assessors and Grit courts of revision they at present have the game in their own hands. As a sample of what can be accomplished by steady work, the *Telegram* instances the case of a township in South Wentworth, where the Censervatives last week made a net gain of twentyeight. Undoubtedly the Liberals are putting
forth their best efforts to organize the party,
and it behoves the Conservatives to perfect

Our despatches report the death of Mr. Thomas Oliver, M.P., which took place suddenly on Monday at his home. He appeared to be in his customary health during the day, and retired early. At midnight he awoke with a dull pain in the region of the heart, and although medical aid was at once summoned, he died while sitting in his chair. The deceased will be much missed in the House of Commons as he was an ald marking. House of Commons, as he was an old parlia-mentarian and in constant attendance during the debates. A strong Liberal, he supporte the Opposition by speech and vote. He sat for North Oxford, which constituency he had represented in the Dominion Parliament since Confederation, and from 1866 until the Union in the Canadian Assembly.

Shipbuilders in the Quebec shipyards are now earning \$1.50 per day, where last year at this time they were earning 80 cents a day. It is quite safe to say they got no more than 80 cents in the early part of last year, before the tariff was changed. The Hamilton Spectator takes the Globe's figures of increased cost of living as correct, and figures out this result :-Increase of wages under the N. P......
Increased cost of living.....

Balance in favour of the N. P........\$186 17 The shipwrights of Quebec will not be convinced that they are-worse off now than two years ago. The opinion of Lower Canadians will, however, be again elicited when the two new Ministers present themselves for re-

The new Ministry of Victoria has been compelled, in consequence of the extensive public works undertaken by the colony, to adopt stringent measures of economy. As a practical proof of their sincerity they have, in the first place, reduced their own salaries. Let us see how Canadian Governments have acted. When the Dominion was beset with financial difficulties Sir Richard Cartwright and his colleagues folded their arms and de-clared that action was useless. They did not even propose to reduce Ministers' salaries. When the present Government came into office they at once adopted measures which have restored the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. If we take the administra-tion by the two parties of Ontario affairs, we find that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and the members of his Cabinet were satisfied with mall salaries, and it was left to Mr Mowat to increase them all round. Yet the Liberals still talk about retrenchment and reform.

Instead of accepting the mediation of the United States, Chili has committed an assault on the American flag, and another party is added to the quarrel. The success of the Chilians has almost turned their heads, and the operations against Peru and Bolivia are now conducted with a savage spirit which spares neither hospitals nor churches. spares neither hospitals nor churches. The terms proposed by the Chilians some time ago included the cession of some of the most valuable portions of Peru's territory, and a money indemnity so large that it could not be paid. In fact Chili did not expect payment, but proposed to hold additional territory as secufity, intending, of course, to make it a base of operations for ultimately wiping out the Peruvian nation. The allies can put two men in the field for every one the Chilian population can furnish, but they have proved themselves unable to cope with their smaller but more vigorous enemy. It is impossible to but more vigorous enemy. It is impossible to predict the result of the conflict, as American feeling will now be antagonistic to the Chilian

There seems a fair prospect of Sitting Bull bidding farewell to the Dominion, where he and his band are unwelcome visitors. Two of his chiefs with a large number of Indians have already surrendered to the American authorities. If the Sioux should leave the North-West the chances of an Indian war will be enormously reduced, as the danger of a conflict between them and the Canadian tribes will be removed. The Washington Government has had enough of Indian fighting, and Generals Terry and Miles appear willing to treat with Sitting Bull on reasonable terms. The American press is no longer able terms. The American press is no longer on the war path for Indian scalps. The New York Sun takes the correct view when it says:—"In any event, there is little excuse for renewing hostilities on the frontier. If the Sioux cross the boundary line, it is evidently with the view of getting food, and not of making war. Why they should be attacked is not clear, for hunting buffaloes in an uninhabited region can hardly be called a orime."

The Imperial Government has establishe a coaling station at the New Hebrides, and it s possible that the prediction of French journals that the islands will be annexed will be annexed will be annexed will be fulfilled. They lie to the north-east of New Caledonia, and to the west of the Fijis, and are considered the most westerly part of Polynesia. The islands comprise Espiritu Santo, 65 miles long by 20 broad; Mallicollo, 60 by 28 miles; Ambrym, Annatom, Erromango, Tanna, having an active volcano, and Aurora, all much smaller. Most of the group are well wooded and hilly, some even mountainous. The most valuable woods even mountainous. The most valuable woods are sandal and ebony; the chief vegetable products, yams, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, bananas, cocoa-nuts; and the sole animal of consequence a small hog, which is no bigger at maturity than a rabbit. The area of the group is estimated at 25,000 square miles, and the population at 230,000. The inhabitants, fierce, but indolent and filthy, are of tants, fierce, but the Papuan race.

The disgraceful and brutal outrages committed by soldiers at Halifax have aroused a strong feeling against their presence in that, the only Imperial garrison in Canada. Correspondents writing to the city journals ask for the withdrawal of the troops, deplore the demoralization caused by them, and declare that no town or city in this new world can flourish where troops are stationed. It is unfortunate when a feeling of hostility is aroused between the civilians and military. The recent outrages committed by soldiers on women afford ample ground for alarm, and the authorities should deal with the offenders with a stern hand if serious trouble is to be avoided. The character of the British soldier appears to be declining, whether from the avenues opened for occupation in other walks of life or from the introduction of the short service system it is difficult to determine, and crime such as that which has disgraced the Halifax troops must be prevented at all hazards, if British troops are to be welcomed

tion makes monopolies impossible. New in-dustries are springing up on all sides in ac-

cordance with this principle. Our woollens and cottons are steadily improving in quality and cottons are steadily improving in quality and reducing in price. The absurdity of the alleged sugar monopoly has been often exposed. The home competition in that branch of industry was certain to be as keen as in others; but Reformers wanted refineries to be built and in operation in a day. The Moncton refinery will, however, be in working order shortly, and the buildings and machinery are constructed to turn out seven hundred barrels of refined sugar per day, or hundred barrels of refined sugar per day, or about forty-four million pounds annua As the Canadian consumption is estimated at about one hundred and twenty million pounds yearly, it is evident that our refineries be able to supply the market, and that the eight or ten million dollars will be retained

in this country and go to employ our people, instead of passing into the pockets of New York and Boston refiners. With the opening of the enlarged Welland canal next year, Canadian ports will enter upon a close competition with New York and Boston for the western trade. Vessels capable of carrying two thousand tons will

hen pass from the upper lakes to Kingston, and an immense volume of trade will find an outlet at Montreal. With this prospect the eforms discussed by the western and eastern delegates at Ottawa last year should be carried out. The development of the North-West, and the natural increase of the trade of the Western States, will doubtless provide sufficient freight for both the water and rail routes. The Eric canal is able to carry at less than half the cost of railway transporta-tion, and as the Welland canal route will be in a still better position for affording cheap carriage, it will undoubtedly obtain a large share of the carrying trade. The Americans, however, hope to tap it at Oswego, and the necessity of complete arrangements at Kingston and Montreal for giving rapid transshipment is obvious if we are to develop trade by the St. Lawrence route.

When party feelings run high it is well to gather an independent opinion on the question in dispute. Now the Learnington Post publishes at the head of its editorial columns an announcement that it is strictly independent in politics, and accordingly it is interesting to see how it views the Government Opposition. Of the Liberal leaders it says:

"The cold shades of Opposition do not agree with a man of Sir Richard Cartwright's temperament, and anything he can do to hasten the period when he may resume the Windsor uniform and bask in the sunbeams of Ministerial authority will assuredly be done. He is now under a new but able leader, Mr. Blake, whose policy is not very well defined as yet.

Thus the Opposition are mainly animated by a desire to regain office, and in order to ac-complish this it adopts a weathercock policy. To this independent journal the action of the Government presents a pleasing contrast, and in regard to the Pacific railway agreement it expresses the belief that an excellent bargain has been made in the public interests.

The Quebec Chronicle says it is no longer a secret that M. Chapleau has declined the proffered portfolio at Ottawa, a conclusion arrived at largely owing to the representations of a delegation from Montreal, among whom were a number of moderate Liberals, who promised him their support as head of the Local Government. Although a Liberal journal, the Chronicle frankly admits there is to be found no member of the Legislature competent to fill the void which would have been caused by the withdrawal of the present Premier, It adds :-

Chapleau, whose present régime has certainly been marked by a moderation which has proved an agreeable disappointment to not a few, it is to be hoped that the province will be saved the humiliation of seeing its affairs entrusted into the hands of extremists, whose extravagant pretensions would not for a moment be tolerated in any of the old States of the Eastern world."

While this testimony to M. Chapleau's patriotic course must be gratifying to that hon. gentleman, it will be pleasant reading for M. Joly that there is no member of the

Speculation is rife as to the probable com-

position of President Garfield's Cabinet. It is generally conceded that the present occupants will go out-excepting, perhaps, Mr. Sherman, who may retain the Secretaryship of the Treasury. It is considered probable that the influence of the third-termers, Conkling and Cameron, will be distinctly manifested in filling the manifested in filling the remaining positions, while Mr. Blaine, between whom and the other Republican leaders a decided coolness prevails, will be left out in the cold. Gen. Ben. Harrison of Indiana is spoken of as a probable member, either in the capacity of Secretary of State or Attorney-General. Senator Conkling is thought to desire the Postmaster-Generalship for his friend Mr. Thomas C. Platt and Gen. Logan is named for the Secretaryship of the Interior. Mr. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, in mentioned as a possible Attorney-General should Mr. Harrison not take that position, and there are rumours that Gen. Grant may be offered the Secretaryship of War. Don Cameron is said to entertain ambitions in the same direction.

The Turk has for the present out-manœuvred the great powers. There is no longer concerted action among the powers, although Dulcigno still remains unsurrendered. Thus relieved from immediate danger from abroad, the Porte has commenced to mass troops on the Grecian frontier, ready to strike a blow in answer to a demand for the fresh territory assigned the Greeks by the Berlin Treaty. The King has allowed favourable opportunities for acquiring a territorial extension to pass unimproved. When the Russians were at the gates of Constantinople, and the Turks had recalled nearly all their forces from the western provinces, the Greeks might have occupied the coveted territory. If they had struck a blow a few weeks ago, when the allied fleets were off the Albanian coasts, and Turkish forces were concentrated near the Montenegrin frontier, the allies would at least have blocked the Dardanelles against the passage of reinforcements. The position is now changed, and the Porte has made a clever hit by compelling the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, who ordered the British fleet to force its way through the Dardanelles, to apply to the Turkish authorities for a special permit for his yacht to make the passage.

Reform journals are in the habit of discuss ing the westward movement of population in Canada as if it was unknown in other portions of the continent. The fact is that it is more extensive in the United States than in this country, but neither political party seeks to make political capital out of it. For many years the emigration from New England to the Western States has been enormous, and now some of the States considered western a few years ago are suffering from a like exodus. Take the case of Michigan. The Detroit Free Press says:—

"The number of men who leave Michigan annually for the purpose of improving their fortunes we have no means of estimating accurately; but it must be very large. Many are attracted by the glowing prospectuses of the immigration agencies established in the growing States of the West. Many more are growing states of the west. Many more are afflicted with the mining craze, and start for Nevada or Colorado, either to dig or speculate in mining claims. Under one delusion or another there is a constant stream of emigration which in the most and its constant stream.

another there is a constant stream of emigration from Michigan westward."

In the opinion of the Free Press no State or territory presents a better field than Michigan, and only a fortunate few of the emigrants have improved their condition. What is true of Michigan is true also of Ontario, and thousands of those who wander across the lines from love of change would be glad to return and resume their old places.

SOCIETY MATTERS IN NE

Graphic Description of the able Young Lady.

DECORATIVE RAGE OF THE

The Very Latest in Household Ornamentation.

THE FASHIONABLE FEMALI

The fashionable young lady taki season is certainly a creation calcu season is certainly a creation calcuspire wonder, if not admiration. a close-fitting double-breasted jack vet or plush, with silk or velvet match, and with buttons almost a the crown of her infinitesimal both hands, encased in gants de Suede, wrinkled wrists are placed symm the palm of one non the back of tut the waistband, and the elbows at an angle of forty-five degrees body. "They are imitating the y I suppose," said an observer, as it the gayly-dressed rank and file pasyoung men, be it known, are all athletes at the present day. Grane in the middle, they project the and pump their arms up and down and pump their arms up and down athletic style. "No," said a last it is my opinion that the peculiar riage comes from the present fash ting the dresses. They are made across the shoulders, and so small agents that the trusped shielers. arms, that the trussed chicken ef as a matter of course." But not farthest extreme of that style has I ed there seems to be a prospect of abandonment. The slim and grad Bernhardt is addicted to large loop -therefore it is safe to predict will follow her leading.

THE DECORATIVE RAGE. The decorative rage has now pass its primary stages. During those it was first let loose upon the land everywhere, leaving often the me results in its wake. Forgetting about the danger of meddling wools, enthusiastic women proving selves with artist's materials, and understanding the first principles understanding the first principles ceed to cover tiles, placques, and wretched dau's supposed to represe fruit, or Walter Crane's ideas of heroines, and hanging all these walls, inviting their friends to ad "omnipresent cattail" reared ever head, while cups, saucers, and p seized upon and "decorated" or former soher whiteness into var-tures of Nature and Japanese came Kensington embroidery, w at first showed equally crude remove things are finding their level are beginning to see that instruct and labour are necessary forerunner factory decorative work. It is then thing "at present to belong to and embroidery classes, and the Art Rooms in Nineteenth street a growded with visitors calculated. crowded with visitors endeav themselves upon the models hibited.

Certain definite results in her have been already accomplished. finishings, for instance, have enout of fashion in the best made ho nge has come about by degr and there the mistress of a to cover her table with a pre "marble is so cold to the touch, apologetically explained. I knew man several years ago whose tast offended by the whiteness of the tops" in his room that he had stained bright blue, showing the esthetic strivings, although obtained was less satisfactory the In the new houses, as I have said are now made of wood. marble mantels are invariab from sight by appropriate draperi a border is formed by the pulling of cretonne, or linen trimmed with bands; of Canton flannel in the n of old gold, mahogany red, or dull sateen, with bands of plush; or, pr all, felt, which may now be boug qualities and exquisite shades, man especially for table and mantel cove

The mantel board, which any carp make at a trifling cost, should be longer and wider than the mantel of to rest. The covering for the be stretched tightly over the board ed to the under side. The balance be put on with brass nails; a narro heading may previously have oidered on the turned-in upper ed of shelves in ebony, cherry-wood, any, set upon a mantel thus draped with vases, tiles, and various bi and bric-a-brac, will give an air and refinement to any rooms. I shelves over the doors are also ac effect, as are sets of corner shelv dining-room, whereon may be disp bright-coloured Japanese salad plat

The pretty wall papers now greatly to the effect of the room. ceiling is papered, also, a paper of design, but of harmonizing colours. nsed. The ceiling thus covered vided into compartments by strips bamboo or moulding. In the new bamboo or state of hard or st upon which real or imitation Persian kish rugs are laid. A floor thus saves the housekeeper much li trouble, as it can be washed with water, or rubbed with kerosene avoiding all the dust and confus

weekly sweeping day.

Wall hangings of all descriptions as in fashion. The figure of the "Grl," for instance, done in outline er on golden sateen or felt, trimmed bottom with bands of crimson or olders as your effective decoration. makes a very effective decoration has skill in drawing she can sketc and figures to suit her own fancy material—linen, felt, or sateen—to embroidering them afterward in the which please her. But the majority to have the designs plainly stamped outline work is greatly used in de A table cover of dull red or peace will have a border of gold or pale is mented with flowers or birds in outline work. broidering—sometimes a different each side if the table be square satin wall hangings are also emb the same way, and bordered with p

ENGLISH RITUALIST ARRI History of the Rev. T. Pelham

In spite of the great reluctance Lord Penzance, the judge of the eccount under the Regulation of Public Act, to proceed to extremities ag tumacious ritualists, especially as ceration of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, monger lane gaol, made him the ritualism the passion, of aesthetic you in London, the continued "contemp Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, recto Vedast, Foster lane, has at last ende clergyman's arrest. Mr. Dale, wl Fellow of his college at Cambridge, it est son of the highly popular expreacher, the late Rev. Thomas Da of St. Panl's. The son followed the Protestant theology of his father, assistant minister of Camden Chascene of Mr. Melvill's brilliant orato Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's at the living of St. Vedast in the through his father's influence, me thirty years ago. His Protestantism, onger lane gaol, made him the by years ago. His Protestantism to this, has grown "small by di tifully less," while in diet, ha he has become more and m Anglo-Catholic, and ribualistic