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TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1883.

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

ALGOMA

Ir is almost unnecessary mind the electors of Algoma that they have a serious duty to perform. If for no other reason, they must be led by their own intelligent self-interest, to throw their votes on the side from which alone they can look for the one thing necessary for them, viz., permanent settlement of the boundary question, and permanent security for their titles. These desirable and essential ends cannot be attained by supporting Mr. Mowar. The Grit Minister is profoundly and primarily interested maintaining the dispute, the uncertainty, the causes, and occasions of politidisturbance. Every vote cast for Mr. Mowar is a vote cast against the interests of the people themselves. We believe the number of votes so cast will be limited.

We have already warned the Local Government and their agents that all frieks on the electronic will be watched. We may look for improper divinions of the paper to answer them. It is a same of the paper to answer them.

rative votes are expected; for ruthless violation of the law by returning officers; to brivery, intimidation, and cajolery. It may be necessary to repeat that those election officers who may be guilty of illegal conduct will be proceeded against personally for such penaltics as they may intention could be predicated of this case is, be liable to; and this warning is given | we numbly venture to say, inconceivable that these men may have it in mind and | So little of corrupt intent, or of political may consider the consequences of giving corrupt and illeval support to a failing and meaning in the treating was there, the

corrupt administration.

We may also add a warning to the people of Algoma The threat of the Grit Premier to treat them as squatters is powerless; he has no control over them or their property. Nor is there the slightest value in the promise of titles to lands or timber limits in the disputed territory. Whether the disputed territory rio or not, the Local Government cannot sell an acre of land or a stick anyot sell an acre of land or a stick grace of the statute is no stronger, in our opinion. The judge thinks that Mr. portion the Indian title to FAUQUIER'S avoidance of election talk with which was surrendered before confederation. The Indian title to all the rest is vested in the Dominion Government by purchase, and that Government by purchase, and must pay for all time, the purchase money in the shape of annutities, seed, agricultural implements, eattle, &c. Supposing all the disputed territory to be held to be in Offario, still. cattle, &c. Supposing all the disputed territory to be held to be in Oritario, still, until the Dominion Government transfers the title, and the Ontario Government and had, like the clever witness in one of solemn warning against corrupt practices, and had, like the clever witness in one of ore than they can sell or deal with the

Indian lands at Brantford.

Therefore, all the promises of the Local Government are delusive and dishonest. All their intimidations are in vain. And the people of Algoma will find that every vote cast for Mr. Mowar's candidate is Government that exists for the purpose of prolonging the miserable condition of pings from which the people in that reion have suffered so much.

AN ORACLE ARROAD

GLASGOW, Aug. 29. - Hop. Alexander Mac GLASCOW, Aug. 28.—Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, in a speech before the Greenock Chamber of Commerce to-day, declared that the people of Canada would never consent to a separation of the British colonies from England. He predicted that Canada would shortly adopt free trade, and asserted that the Canadians would give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British empire. He sailed for Quebec this afternoon.—Despatch to Grit Organ.

Mr. MACKENZIE generally manages make a speech in Scotland when he visits it. He also invariably finds it necessary to explain it all away at some future peof disallowance possessed and exercised riod in Canada. The above summary is by the Dominion authorities. In the

very funny in its way.

It was not, perhaps, a risky thing to declare that these colonies would never consent to a separation from England; but Mr. MACKENZIE'S hearers ould have qualified their appliause if he ad told them that a very considerable portion of Mr. Mackenzie's party are disyal; that his organ has repudiated byalty to the dynasty;" and that he id his party have been seeking for the berty to arrange our foreign affairs to the etriment of England.

It was rubbish, and worse than rubbish

It was rubbish, and worse than rubbish—downright impudence—to declare "free "trade would shortly be adopted" in Canada! We never had free trade. We do not want free trade. Our people have repudiated free trade twice at the polls. Mr. MACKENZIE himself bas admitted that free trade is impossible in Canada. It would perhaps be unfair to judge Mr. MACKENZIE by a bald telegraphic report of his utterances, and so we leave further discussion of his views till the speech reaches us. In the meantime it is safe enough to say that Mr. MACKENZIE is

quite likely to have said just the foolis

THE MUSKOKA CASE THE unseating of Mr. FAUQUIER in Mu oka, for the acts of his agents, has been followed by his disqualification for personal acts contrary to law, but not generally onsidered personally discreditable. Mr. FAUQUIER was a young man; he was inex-

perienced; he was not well up in the technicalities of election law and practice. His good nature led him into treating some of his friends previous to the election, under the impression that it was legitimate till nomination day. We all know that a good deal of loose interpretation of the law on this subject is common. Even a that he could sell liquor on the very day of the election when there was no polling

place within a mile. An appeal will, we understand, be taken in the case; and after reading the judg-ment of Mr. Justice Patterson we incline to the opinion that an appeal should certainly be made. The judgment is one of the clearest and most readable that has been given in the whole course of these investigations. And it seems to us to supply

In the first place the judge states as fol-lows the conditions which, in the event of illegal acts being committed, shall free the offender from the penalty of disqualifica-"First, the act which constitutes in law

corrupt practice must have been committed, or consented to, without any corrupt intent; secondly, it must have been committed, or consented to, in an ignorance which was involuntary and excusable; thirdly, the evidence
must show that the candidate honesity desired
to have the election conducted according to law;
and fourthly, the evidence must also show
that the candidate in good faith endeavy west that the candidate in good faith endeavoured, as far as he could to have the election conducted according to law."

Reviewing the evidence, Mr. Justice Par-TERSON is of opinion that Mr. FAUQUIER is not entitled to the benefit of these saving conditions. We judge, on the other hand,

The other ground for declining to allow Mr. FAUQUIER the benefit of the saving

the decision of the courts, we strongly recommend an appeal, and greatly incline to think that the decision will be reversed.

CULUMBIA.

THE people of British Columbia have

common sense views of the right and power

Daily Colonist of Aug. 18th we find the

"The Local House last session passed tw

following :

The judge points out that Mr. FAUQUIER held thirty-two meetings, at the rate of two meetings a day. Now, so far as we can remember, the treating in question, as given in evidence, and as dwelt on in the judge's charge, can be seriously predicated of only one meeting—that at Com-manda four days before the nomination. The meeting was a meeting of pledged supporters, with one exception. The abce of corrupt intent is obvious; the very presence of one man opposed to Mr. FAUQUIER makes that patent. If Mr. FAUQUIER had intended to strengthen him

self by means of treating he would not have put it into the power of just one op-ponent to destroy his election. The act was a simple, friendly, convivial tect, one which is common (if reprehensible), and performed in ignorance of the law, an ig-CARNARVON.

Mowar's party by taking from them some seventeen seats in the Legislature. We have no doubt whatever that the rebuke will be more completely administered.

These facts are very briefly stated. They are true and irrefutable. They deprive the Grit organ of all right to pose as the champion of the Dominion, which it has persistently endeavoured to destroy.

Ir is a trite observation that extremes meaning in the treating was there, tha Mr. Sharp in a friendly way cautioned Mr. Fauquier to be more careful. If any corruption was intended there would have been no such friendly warning and no such discussion. If out of thirty-two meetings only these two cases can be brought up to justify a demand for disqualification, we judge that the decision which disqualifies Mr. Fauquier cannot be sustained.

The other ground for declining to allow every age.

Sometime since we reviewed a work for which a kindly word was said because its spirit seemed earnest and devout. A magazine has now been issued, apparently by the same authors, which is also earnest and devout, but undoubtedly sceptical in tendency. The book was tained with mystical unbelief, but it was only here and there that it became apparent. The periodical is saturated with it, being a mixture, in equal parts of STRAUSS and SWEDENBORG.

tell us that "fiesh" means the Divines love. He elsewhere says that the Saviour's distinctive name means the Divine love.

Apply the same purase for both the sacred name and the word "flesh," and the words of the inspired penman are meaningless. How could the Divine love come to be other than it always had been always and the same a to be other than it always had been ! To come means to change from one place or

well as to the transcontinental railway com-FALSE DOCTRINE.

denies the existence of our Lord, because it would involve a belief in the Trinity, or at least of aplurality of persons in the Deity. Of occurse he has a perfect right to liberty of opinion on the dogmatic question which it is not within our province to discuss. But when he boldly affirms that there is no evidence to prove that the Saviour ever trod the earth in human form, we are astounded at the statement. If that be true then the New Testament is all a lie from the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew "The Globe has consistently laboured for a strong, united, and harmonious Canadian nationality. It gave its assistance to the formation of the present confederation of provinces. It has ever since striven to bring into active existence kind y and sympathetic feelings between the various provinces of the Dominion. It is with regret, then, we witness the systematic effort of the Dominion Government to nullify all efforts towards the real unification of our people."—Grit organ of Wednesday, August 29th.

The above is a fair anecimen of deliber. is all a lie from the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. MATTHEW to the last word in the Apocalypse. Moreover if the theory advanced be true, no considerice can be placed in history at all. WHATELEY ridiculed a similar attempt; by parodying it in his "Historic Doubts;" which proved, on the mythical system, that NAPOLEON never lived. The "litterial sense" may be invented for the secular as well as for the sacred chronicler and all the past involved in the mists of imagination.

The writer of this singular periodical urges that the Christian era was not fixed Vednesday, August 29th.

The above is a fair specimen of deliberste falsification presented in the guise of istory. It can be stripped of its false

the organ will not be ashamed, for it is used to the operation. In the first place, the Grit organ sided Confederation , because the personal ambition of its proprietor seemed to be best served by the Union. When that ambition was not satisfied the organ became, so far as it could, a thorn in the side of the Union and did its best to destroy its hopes

rappings in a very few sentances. But

The Grit organ gave all possible aid to the anti-Confederates of Nova Scotia so ong as these continued to aritute against long as these continued to aritate against the Dominion and to dema. I repeal of the Union. But as soon as better statesmanship succeeded in satisfying the claims of the disaffected province, the Grit party did its best to perpetuate the disaffection by opposing the better terms.

The Grit organ did its very hest to fan the flames of rebellion in Manitoba when the province was first formed. Ard it has since done its very heat to promote disagree done its very heat to promote disagree.

since done its very best to promote dis-affection in that province whenever an op-portunity offered to do so. Its efforts in this direction have, in fact, but very recently ceased. ently ceased.

The Grit organ did its best to render the

position of Prince Edward Island impossible in the Union by opposing the financial terms offered to that province. And on a subsequent occasion its party tried to inflict an unbearable insult on the Catholies of that province by disfranchising

The Grit organ has at all times been the persistent and malignant enemy of the province and people of Quebec, their religion, their priests, their practices, their social and industrial and political character; and the organ has invariably fanned with cunning hand whatever little flame of disaffection to the Dominion may have arisen, mainly among its own "Liberal

arisen, mainly among its own Expera-allies, in that province.

The Grit organ has done its best to drive British Columbia out of the Union during several years. Its leaders have seconded its views admirably in treasonable con-spiracies against public acts, and in breach of faith with Lord DUFFERIN and Lord

And during a year past the Grit organ has been engaged in a foolish, and, so far, futile effort to excite in the Province of Ontario a bitter hostility to the Dominion and its legitimate constitutional powers. The people of Ontario at the general elec-tion rebuked Mr. Mowar's organ and Mr.

MODERN MYSTICISM.

eet; yet a fresh example of its truth is not without interest, though perhaps of a painful kind. There has been often a mysticism which raises the devout soul to the dignity of saintliness; another, not from design, but by necessity has met and embraced scepticism. Starting in opposite directions, with averted backs, the two apparently estranged thinkers, after each traversing half the vicious circle, find themselves tace to face at last. There is nothing unique in the phenomenon; examples are ready to hand in the record of

and had, like the elever witness in one of the cost, the Local Government and had, like the elever witness in one of the other cases, given him a pious book to read, would the learned judge have had another opinion on the merits of the case? But would Sillins have been deeply moved by the event? And would the law be even respectable, which could be so easily avoided? But no direct charge is made of provel against Shirins; and if founder. The "Interwordien"—an oftensively hybrid term—repudiates the personal existence on carth—the life and death in the flesh—of its made of provel against Shirins; and if founder. The "Interwordien"—an oftensively hybrid term—repudiates the personal existence on talk election matters with him, or did Mr. FAUQUIER did not travel with him, did not talk election matters with him, or did not meet him but once or twice in the course of thirty-two meetings, where is the ground for refusing Mr. FAUQUIER the benefit of the taving clauses, supposing the election itself to be void by Shield's action? Mr. FAUQUIER might easily be ignorant of the provisions of the law; he might easily have been ignorant of the acts of Shields and others in that large constituency; and he has sworn that he had no corrupt intention in any of his proceedings. Therefore, with every respect for the decision of the courts, we strongly recommend an appeal, and greatly incline to think that the decision will be reversed.

state into another. The "science of correspondences," as this marvellous exegetical method is termed, when examined, turns out to be singularly capricious. We are informed that the views expressed are derived not from fancy, but from the "coherent internal" understanding of the word." There is clare that these colonies would consent to a separation from at; but Mr. Mackenzie's heavers have qualified their applause if he had them that a very considerable portant. Mackenzie's party are distable that his organ has repudiated by to the dynasty;" and that he sparty have been seeking for the to arrange our foreign affairs to the to arrange our foreign affairs to the ent of England.

In rubbish, and worse than rubbish anging impudence—to declare "free would shortly be adopted" in a Wenever had free trade. We wantified the trade twice at the soils ackenzies have distable free trade twice at the soils ackenzies have distinct the strength of the world in the soil of th

The Ontario Government seems to have some respect for the eternal fitness of this It boards Brigadier Pastullo and its other officials" in the gaol at Rat Portage.

The daily expenditure of the Canadia Pacific Railway Company is \$100,000. It has 18,000 men employed in construction slone and its staff employes number alsogether 25,

tion of the Liberal-Conservative party on the Boundary Question. He said: "If you have a right to the territory you shall have it. What we want is justice to Ontario. This is the policy of the Government; and this is the desire of the people of Quebec." urges that the Christian era was not fixed

dednitely until the sixth century; what has that to do with a historical fact f The beginning of the year and the day of the month was not settled until 1752 in England; yet does anyone doubt, on that account was not settled until 1752 in the month was not settled until 1752 in England; nt, that THOMAS A. BECKET lived in the count, that THOMAS A. BECKET lived in the flesh during the reign of HENRY II., and was murdired before the altar of Canterbury Cathodral? Advantage is taken of a passage in JOSEPHUS, which is undoubtedly spurmas, to throw discredit upon all early references to the life and death of CHRIST. There are evident reasons, often pointed out, why the Jewish historian ignored the Saviour; but his silence tells with equal weight against the We are glad to be able to aunounce this

silence tells with equal weight against the existence of Christianity at the time, a fact not to be demed, upless St. PAUL also was The Roman writers are, of course, passed over without remark. We presume that Tagrrus derived his facts not from the literal sense of the word, but from Imperial records. In the fitteenth Book of the Annals, after referring to Nero's persecution of the Christians he says:

"The founder (auctor) of this name was Christ who suffered death during the reign of Tiberius under his procurator, Pontius Pilate." Contemporary evidence can readily be given from SUETONIUS, PLINY, the younger, and from EPICTETUS. It has been reserved for the nineteenth century to find these facts false which were well known to heathens at the first. Interwordienism is

in its main thesis a palpable paradox.

. THE CATTLE TRADE SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S prompt interfer ace, when the home authorities proposed slaughter the Canadian cattie at Bristol and Liverpool, has no doubt preserved to Canada the live stock trade with England, which she has been so assiduously cultivating. As at Bristol, so at Liverpool, the notion got abroad that the Canadian beeves had arrived in a diseased condition. There was some truth in the story that three cattle which had been sent to Bristol had the foot-and-mouth disease, but, as Sir CHARLES demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, the disease was not brought from Canada, but was caught in England some may a less the satisfaction had arrived there. had just arrived, and they were as iree from disease as it was possible for them to be. They had not come into contact with cattle in England, affering from the disease, and, milke the cattle transhipped to Bristol, they had not caught the complaint while on the var from one year—the year is sire, notwithstanding the scheme broughed by Dr. Ingleby, of London. Dr. Ingleby, who is a life trustee of the Shakesp are birth-place museum, has is used a pamphil t, in which he advocates the opening of the poet's pets and beans, yield.

land to another. It is a Moreover, they had just arrived from a country in which special precautions are taken by the Guyernment to prevent the introduction of diseases, and in which the foot-and-mouth complaint is known only by name. Under the circumstances, the proposal to slaughter the arrivals by the epigon and the Oregon at Liverpool was somewhat surprising. Had it been carried into effect, it would most assuredly have been followed by the scheduling of Canada. In that case our live stock exporting business would have ceased to be profitable. Canadians would have been ompelled to slaughter their cattle imme diately on their arrival at Liverpoo and they would have been shut out of the live stock markets of the mland cities and towns. In fact, they would have been as badly situated as are our American neighours in the matter of beet expertation and many exporters would probably have been compelled to drop out of the trade. Our exports of cattle, which are now larger per month than they were per annum half a dozen years ago, would in consequence have fallen to as low an ebb us those of 1877, when for the entire twelvemonth only about seven thousand cattle were shipped. Such a tremendous set-back to so have been keenly felt throughout the en-tire community. The farmers, who are now directing their attention particularly to stock-raising, would have suffered Their expenditure in the importation of first-class breeding cattle would have been so much money thrown away. Their pre-

parations for entering into cattle-raising on a large scale would have been so much waste labour. Their expectations of profit would have been nipped in the bud. The business community, and the carrying trade too, would have participated in the trade too, would have participated in the loss.

It was nothing but the promptitude of the High Commissioner in proving, first, that the Bristol cattle were free from disease when they landed; and, secondly, that the cattle at Liverpool were not at all tainted, that saved the trade and prevented Canada from being scheduled. His conduct in those two instances means millions of dollars in the pockets of the people of Canada. If Sir Charles Tupper happened to be in receipt of the High Commissioner's salary, the money he has saved to Canada by his successful defence of our cattle exporting interests would be more than enough to pay that salary fifty times over. The incident shows that an official to watch Dominion interests is a necessity in England, and that his salary is a good expenditure. It is to be regretted

a good expenditure. It is to be regretted that while Sir CHARLES is battling for the Canadian cattle trade on the other side of the Atlantic, there should be men on this side of the ocean so lost to the interests of side of the ocean so lost to the interests of their country as to insunate that our cattle are diseased. These persons, by pretending that the disease exists here, and by asserting that the Government is responsible for its introduction, hope to make political capital for themselves. But they are doing themselves no good. Their attacks upon the cattle trade only indicate that adversity has not taught them wisdom, and that they are as ready as ever to barter away the best interests of Canada for what they consider to be political points against their opponents.

Mr. S. S. Peek, who gets from the Ontario

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Twenty-seven Grits in Omemee have met

nd resolved to the effect that Mr. Mowat's brigands at Rat Portage must be supported at all hazards. Now let the Tories and other respecters of law and order tremble. Sir Hector Langevin gave at Gananoque the other day, in a concise manner, the post-

The Mowat roughs have created such a bad mpression of Ontario rule at Rat Portage that the prominent merchants refuse to recog nize the so-called Ontario Town Coungil, At the election of the alleged Ontario Council a Mr. Baker, who only received five votes at a previous election, was covered with municipal honours. There were fifteen persons present when he was elected.

morning the dismissal of the Grit petition gainst Mr. Merrick in Leeds and Grenville. Mr. Merrick had a narrow majority; and the fact that the petitioners were not able to go on shows that he conducted the election with perfect curity. We are glad to think that so active and intelligent a member of the Opjosition will be free from further anxiety as to

By the dismissal of the petition against the return of Mr. Merrick, in Leeds and Grenville, another of the humiliating farces in which the Grit party has been engaged comes to an end. The deposit made by the Local Government can now be returned to the public treasury. There was not a titrle of evidence against Mr. Merrick, and it is clear that the Grit Government only protested his that the Grit Government only protested his election for the purpose of annoying him.

Free-traders are hard pressed for a point against the National Policy when they are compelled to make a fuss about the slight reduction which has occurred in the export of sewing machines. The Canadian sewing machine makers are making more machines than ever; so that the slight falling off in the exportation must be the result of the increased demand, owing to the growing wealth of the people in the nome market. That poin against the N.P. is really a strong one in its favour.

History repeats itself, not only in broad neident but frequently in minuties. Among the stories related of the late Camte the stories related of the late Camte de Chambord's last sickness is one to the effect that his passion for hunting remained so strong that he had his couch wheeled out into the park, that, propped up on pillows, he might shoot a stag that was caught and led up to him for the purp se. This is a counterpart of Travies' carriesture of Counte de Chambord's grandfather, Charles X., which represents the old King, in dressing gown and nightcap, aiming at a rabbit which the chief huntsman holds near the muzzle of the royal gun.

royal gun. tic likeness of Shakespears, that condrons poet who strikes a sympathetic chord in every breast, is likely to remain an unsatisfied degrave at Stratford-upon-Avon, to ph tograph the bard's face and take a casto his skull. Shakespeare has informed us that a tanner will only last nine years in the earth ere he rot, and therefore there is no probability of anything but distributed. anything but dust remaining of the sweet Swan of Avon. Besides, does Dr Ingleby remember the imprecation on the flat stone which covers the poet's grave?

"Good friend for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stores,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

Lord Elphinstone, who is now travelling in he North-West, stated in reply to an interviewer the other day that public opinion in England was dritting in the direction of protection, and that eventually a protective system would be adopt d. "Why," he said, tem would be adopt d. "Why," he said, you can now buy a shawl at Glasgow, which is only a short distance from Paisley, the great shawl manufacturing place of the world, for less money than you can buy one at Paisley. Germany is actually exporting shawls to Scotland, and these being admitted free of duty, the Germans can of course undersell us in our home products." Free-traders—those in Canada at least—have always told us that under free trade manufactured articles can be produced more cheaply than under protection. Yet, here are the bloated monopolists of protection Yet, here are the bloated monopolists of protected Germany selling their high-price shawls at a price lower than that demande for the cheap shawls of Scotland. The fre trade machine evidently requires oiling.

Grit papers are not saying anything just now about the National Policy and its relation to the price the farmer receives for his wheat. When there is a corner in Chicago and the price there runs up the Chicago prices are quoted side by side with those of Toronto by the Free Trade organists, and it is falsely asserted that the protective tariff causes the price in Toronto to be lower than that in Chicago. This trick has been induiged in several times. But one might search the columns of the Grit papers with the most powerful micr scope to day and yet search the columns of the Grit papers with the most powerful mior scope to day and yet not find a comparative statement of the prices of wheat in the two cities. The reason for the absence of such a statement is to be found in the following figures, which give Saturday's grain prices:—

No. 2 red wheat. \$1 of \$1 12 thicker the Chicago. No. 2 spring... 995 1 14 14 14 to.

Barley... 614 68 7 310. gets prices better by cleven per cent, on an average than those which rule in Chicago. And now the free trade papers have the

The Ontario Government is working printing job just cow. The Parliamentary printing for the four years commencing January 1, 1884, has to be contracted for within a mouth or so. Instead of advertising for tenlers for the work, the Government has issued private circulars to four or five firms calling upon them to make offers. There is no guaranupon them to make offers. There is no guarantee that the lowest tenderer will receive the contract. On the contrary, Mr. Mowat has his arrangements so made that he can give the contract to whomsoever he pleases to favour. For instance, when the four or five firms have tendered there is anothing to prevent the Government from saying to its favourite, "The prices of the lowest tenderer are so much; just make yours a fraction less, and yeu shall have the work." A new tender can then be handed in, and the now lowest tenderer will get the contract. The system of tendering, with the immense power which the Government wields in awarding the contract, is unfair to the public and grossly unjust to every person who tenders for the printing. But the Mowat Government perpetuates, because it is favourable to, the jobbery in which our great local statesmen shine se brilliantly. rilliantly,

RAPID STRIDES.

The Mail of the valuable report on the trade and commerce of the Dominion levently prepared and issued by Mr. W. G. Patterson, secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade, The allusious to the report were founded upon some figures which had been secured in advance of its correlation to printed from Times. vance of its circulation in printed form. The report is now to hand, and it contains so much interesting and useful information regarding the commerce of Canada and its evpansion during recent years that it demands a more extended notice. Mr. Patterson, in his production, deals first with the progress of Canada as a whole, and secondly with the growth of the trade of Montreal. With the improvement of trade in Canada Montreal must become a more important centre. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that the must become a more important centre. It is, therefore, not surprising to learn that the tonnage entering at that port has tripled in sixteen years, and that every twelvemonth shows an increase in its imports, its exports and its manufactures. The statistics regarding Montreal are, however, of minor interest compared with those presented regarding the entire Dominiou. It is the more general information contained in the report that interests the outside reader. In the first place reference is made to reference is made to

THE POPULATION of Canada. Our population in 1871 was 3 635,024; in 1881 it reached 4,324,810, an increase of 633,341, or at the rate of 18,98 per cent. There are in Canada 513 acres to every pers n, 503 of which are unoccupied. There are not quite so many femals as males in the country. The following table gives the number of females to every hundred males in sandary areas as the supplementary. in each province :-

 Quebec
 103

 N. W. Territories
 100

 Nova Scotia
 90

 Prince Edward Island
 96

 Ontario
 96

 New Brunswick
 95

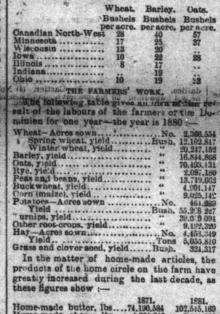
 Manitoba
 77

 British Columbia
 67

The high position which Canada is taking as a field for settlement is illustrated by the nere since 1877 :--

1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 It will be observed that five times as ma people settled in Canada in 1882 as in 1877. Of course the natural increase in population and the additions by immigration have tended to enlarge the population of our cities and towns. Winnipeg is the city in which the most marvellous growth has taken place. Its population has increased in a d cade by 3,213 per cent. It contained 241 people in 1871, while ten years later it boasted 7,985. St.

while ten years later it boasted 7,985, 8t. Thomas comes next in the order of growth. Its record, dwing to the construction of railways and establishment of manufactures there, is 280 per cent. Victoria, British Columbia, has grown 81 per cent., and Toronto has grown 54 per cent. Toronto surpasses Montreal in the rate of its enlargement by 23 per cent. cent, the latter city having increased in population by only 31 per cent, in the decade As a grain producer the North-West is fa in advance of the American Western States Its product per acre in wheat, barley, and oats is compared with the products of the States in the same staples in the following table, the figures being from official sources:—



Home-made cheese, los Fiaxseed, bush.

Fiax and hemp, lbs...

Fiax and hemp, lbs...

Home-made cloth, yds...

Home-made linen, yds...

Apples, bush...

Grapes, lbs...

Other fruits, bush...

Maple sugar, lvs...

Tobacco, lbs...

QUEEN RANAVALONA.

Reported Death of the Sovereign of Mada-nascar—How the False Gods were De-stroyed.

The London Missionary Society has re-ceived a telegram announcing that the Queen of Madagascar died on July 13.

A REIGN OF REFORMS. Queen Ranavalona's reign began in 1868. It marked a new era in Malagasy history. A series of important reforms were at once set on foot. The term of military service was reduced to five years. The corrupt and vexatious system of legal procedure was ex-changed for trial by jury. National educa-tion was so vigorously promoted that the native schools in the provinces of Imerina and Betsileo alone now muster a total, according to some authorities, of 130,000 pupils. All persons engaged in educational work were dec ared exempt from the compnisory government service, which is the native substitute for taxation. The cruel practice of native substitute for taxation. tute for taxation. The cruel practice of native superstition were unsparingly swept away and in 1877 all the slaves from the Mozambique coast who still remained in the country were freed at one blow. The apread of Christianity was encouraged, and the domestic condition of the people ameliorated in every way. Under Queen Ranavalona's sway idolatry was forever extirpated.

BURNING THE IDOLS.

Early in her reign the Queen embraced Christianity and built a royal chapel. Meanwhile the wooden fence around the temple of the great national idol had been pulled down, and the priests assumed a threatening aspect, even hinting that their god had medicine which would avenue him on the heretic sovereign. On the 8th of September, 1870, they came in force to the capital to claim their rights as nobles. A council was called, and it was decided to send the Chief Secretary of State and other high officials to the sacred village, seven miles from the capital, and built the idol before its keeper returned. They set off the same afternoon, and, by an authority from the Prime Minister, seized the idol's house. The wood of the fallen fence was collected, and a fire was made and the contents of the temple were brought out to be burned. First the long cane carried before the idel in processions was thrown in; their twelve bullocks' horas from which incense or holy water had been aprinkled; then three scarlet umbrellas and the silk robe worn over the idol by the keeper who carried it. Then came the idol's case—the trunk of a small tree hollowed and fitted with a cover, and, last of all, the idol itself. BURNING THE IDOLS.

THE GOD. Hardly any of the present generation had seen the god, and great was the surprise when he was produced. Two pieces of scarlet silk about three feet long and three inches wide, with a small piece of wood about as big as a man's thumb inserted in the middls between them, s. that the silk formed, as it were, two wings, was the great god of Madagascar, whose touch was sanctifying and whose nearness was preservative. "You cannot burn him, he is a god," said the people. "If he

be a god he will not burn," said the officers The Progress Canada Has Made in a Few Years, we are going to try, and held it on a stick in the firs, that the people might see it as it was consumed. The victory was complete. Next day four other idels shared the same fate, and the rest followed. One was a little late, and the rest followed. One was a little bag of sand, another consisted of three round pieces of wood united by a silver chain. The people looked on in wonder, and when the process was over, seeing that they had no gods to worship, they sent to the Queen to ask what they were to worship for the future. The Government, says the English Independent, adding to the information contained in Mr. Pool's letter, thereupon appealed to the native Christians to send Christian teachers. native Christians to send Christian teachers, and they at once responded. It was found that of 280 towns and villages in Imerica 120 already had Christian churches, and teachers were at once found for all the rest.

RELIGIOUS.

A carved ivory pastoral staff was recently presented to the Bishop of Newcastle, Dr.

The Bishop of Edinburgh will be among the visitors to the next general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Courch, which takes place in Philadelphia in October.

A Brahmin wrote to a missionary, are finding you out. You are not so good as your book. If your people were on y as good as your book you would conquer India for Christ in five years."

The tenth anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be oelebrated on December 10 by special services in the various churches of the denomination throughout the country.

It is said that \$2,000,000 has been subscribed for the new Roman Catholic Universal

scribed for the new Roman Catholic University at Milwaukee, and Bishop Spalding having obtained the Pope's permission the building will be commenced immediately. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland is dimin shing largely in numbers through contin-ued and increasing emigration, but there is no diminution in its Christian liberality, its income last year being larger by \$5,000 than

n the year receding.

Bishop ascr, of Manchester, finds himself until to attend efficiently to the duties of his office, and desires the time soon to come when he can resign in favour of a strong and energetic man. Dr. Fraser has not stared himself since his promotion.

The Christian Guardian says :- Some of the papers in referring to the liberal offer of Mr. William Gooderham to give a site for Victoria University near Toronto, equal in value to \$50,000, seem to think any movement in this irection implies the surrender of its university powers. There is no ground for this

The Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop The Most Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Archbishop of Sydney, Australia, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 13th of Angust, at Biandell, near Liverpool, England. The deceased archbishop was the youngest of three prelates of the name connected with the Roman Catholic Church in England and the colonies, the others, being Dr. William Vaughan, Bishop of Plymouth, and Dr. Herebert Vaughan, Bishop of Salford.

President Eliot, of Harvard, thinks it tion between minister and congregation if the minister were frankly allowed sometimes to comment upon a fresh book instead of preaching a sermon, sometimes to read other men's sermons instead of his own, and in general to direct his hearers in good reading, and bring them to know something of the minds and works of the leaders of the race, living and

The following from the Lowell Standard is The following from the Lowell Standard is too good to lo-e:—"Bob Ingersoll walks up to a large ancient structure, shakes his fist, pulls off his coat, and goes to work to tear it down. 'What are you doing, Bob? asks a looker-on. 'Going to tear the old thing down.' says Bob; 'don't like the looks of it.' Well, 'says the looker-on, 'suppose now instead of tearing that old thing down, you go to work and put in sections. to work and put up another to beat it, why then I'll turn in and help you pull down this one.' 'Oh, go West,' says Bob; 'I'm no architect.'

Canon Kuox Little recently addressed a Wes eyan open-air mission meeting at Cheetawood. The canon said he had always respected the Wes eyans—and had said so frequent y from his pulpit—because they had always borne witness to the doctrine of conversion. Churchmen and Wesleyans had, he thought, often misunderstood one another about words, about regeneration, and conversion, but the Wesleyans held to the one version, but the westeyans held to the one truth, conversion, and he respected them for it. Conversion, however, was, as he thought they would all admit, but the beginning: those who had been converted ought to go on to perfection.

Rev. J. B. Silcox, of Winnipeg, in his ser-

mon on a recent Sunday morning, which was based on the story in Second Samuel where the wise widow of Teckoa is induced by Joab the wise widow of Teckoa is induced by Joab to prevail on King David to receive his banished son Absalom. After holding ap the beautiful lessons taught therein, and the greatness of God's love, is reported to have made use of the following expression: "The recovering agencies of God never cease, not even on the other side of the grave, after a man dies. I do not say that God's recovering agencies will be effectual in all cases. But God's love is always burning, and will continue to burn. If an individual were to come up from hell itself and knock at the gate of heaven, God would receive him. God is love, and I say this because I believe the Bible."

Dr. Carberry, who has just been appointed Dr. Carberry, who has just been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Hamilton, is a native of Irgland, and is 62 years of age. During several years he was pastor of the timerick Dommican church, where he gained for himself an acknowledgment of superiority in eloquence and zeal. After leaving this charge he was appointed chaptain to the troops, a position which he held for some years previous to his departure for Rome. He earned the respect and esteem of the Queen's defenders, and his leave-taking was accepted by them with every regret. His appointment as prior of the Dominican convent of St. Clement at Rome proved his worth, as a Dominican must be a speaker of good merit. The mode of procedure in appointing a bishop is for the Council of Bishops to forward the names of at least three clergymen to Rome, from which a choice is made, Very seldom is a selection made from other than the names of those forwarded. But in the case of Dr. Carberry it is believed this departure was made. Dr. Carberry, who has just been appointed

departure was made,

A statistical report for the Old Catholics of Germany for the past ten years has just been published by the Synodal Council. The number of baptisms aggregate. 7,004, of which 2,846 were in Prussia, 3,084 in Baden, and 800 in Bavaria. In Prussia the number of congregations has increased from 27 to 36; in Baden from 28 to 38. The number of souls in Prussia has decreased from 17,038 to 16,-294, the highest number, 21,797, having been reached in 1877; id Baden it has increased from 7,176 to 15,937. The period of the greatest growth was from 1876 to 1879. The present growth exhibits only a very small increase in Baden over the figures of 1882, and in Prussia only in the number of souls, that of the congregations remaining the same. The number of souls for the other provinces in the present year is 6,276, distributed as follows: Hesse, 962; Oldenburg, 141; Bavaria, 5,173. In 1877 Bavaria had 11,338, or more than double the present number, and in the same year Wartenburg had one congregational and 237 souls, while no report is given of it since 1879, when the number of souls given is 38,527. Nearly all the important journals of Vienna report the transition of great numbers to Offi Catholicism. In Isargan the movement is now gaining a large increase; at Tawnwald and in Höflitz very many persons have announced their secession from the Roman Church, and their adherence to the Old Catholic Church, and new congregations are forming. Also in Vienna over one hundred members have very lately declared their acdeparture was made,

A statistical report for the Old Catholics of

The feeling in Government ei tullo and his brother carpet bagg mencing to feel uneasy, and are dirty work more secretly than eve WINNIPEG, Aug. 30. - Rat Por says :- "The determined action toba authorities has completely the organization of the Grit agita now reigns supreme. The Mo have telegraphed to the Toronto for further instructions. Briganas sworu in a hundred and the stables, and still the number will as election day approaches. Wo

RAT PORTAGE

Outario Officials Imprisoned-

WINNIPEG, Aug. 29. -Interes

Portage troubles is revived by gence this morning that the constables, McDonald and McL

with obstructing Manitoba conbeen sentence by Magistrate

six weeks' imprisonment in the g nipeg. The prisoners are expect to-night in charge of Manitoba off

tario says more money will be the streets.
"Barr was tried before Capt. ] morning for the assault on Jno. 3 was fined \$5 and costs. The case Leod for assault and wounding

"The three charges against Co Ray, of the Mauitoba provincia unlawfully using firearms, were to-day by Depaty Attorney-Gen before Capt. Brereton, when it we that they were trumped up accurately by Chit supportions. onstody by Grit sympathizers, a stable was honourably acquitted.
"At the sitting of the Onta Court yesterday only seven cases docket, all trivial. Upwards. cases are entered for the Mani-Court which will sit on the Court, which will sit on the Many of them are heavy, su

arge sums. ... McDouald and McLean, the stables sentenced to six weeks' if in the provincial gaol at Winr structing a Manitoba policeman McKeown at Rat Portage, have There was a large crowd at the s ramour that twenty Manitob escorted them to the city, fearing would at empt to get them clutches, is false and absurd. It that an effort will be made in the to liberate them."

WINNIPEG, Sept. 2.—Brigadie arrived here, some say for car ture, others to secure if possible of the Ontario specials in gaol f with the Manitoba police at 1 Mr. McMahon, Q.C., does not effort will be made to secure the said specials, but refuses to ticulars regarding the probable Burden is very uneasy. He interviewed.

interviewed.

The Rat Portage Progress, wh pet-baggers made an unsuccess purchase, has a two-column edito Mowat is handled without tells how he refused Rat corporation two years ago, the people were content and with a civil and criminal court office under Manitobe, Mowat's gers arrived and disturbed the exposes the game of the Grit trying to catch votes by street refers to the Mowat party as a gation of stupidity and imbedic cludes:—"Mowat's game is to might have established some clashown an inclination to listen to the past, but as there was no eleing then he refused our requests.

pay him with interest when he see -paid tools to purchase our ve The Progress also deals at less mustion of the Globe that

mills fire was the work of M stables, showing that the sland berately corocoted by the Gri that the first intimation that t had of the suspicion was with Grit paper containing the fabr A despatch received from har-night says the Grits are despe-efforts to carry Algoma. Dom trate McCabe is recognized as Mowat's officials. They are tryi it appear that they sympathize cause of his arrest for obtaining

WINNIPEG, Sept. 3. - The baggers are greatly excited at b Mr. H. McMahon that there is the case of the constables sen months in gael for interfe Manitoba officers at Rat Portago, elected to be tried summarily Manitoba magistrate.

Brigadier Burden is still here bodyguard of Mowat specials within speaking distance.

Late arrivals from Rat Port
Mowat officials are privately pro
to persons having mining and oth
Lake of the Woods, providing t
vote for Mowat's candidate at vote for Mowat's candidate at election. The ruse is pretty well and Plummer's popularity is incr An Elephant's Reasoning

An elephant's Reasoning
An elephant belonging to an ocer, says an exchange, had a di
eyes, and had for three days beer
blind. His owner asked Dr. We
cian, if he could do anything i
of the animal. Dr. Webb rep was willing to try on one of t effect of nitrate of silver, which commonly used for similar dis human eye. The animal was made to lie down, and when th silver was applied uttered a pec the acute pain it occasioned. was wonderful, for the eye was in gree restored, and the elephant of see. The doctor was in conseque operate similarly on the other following day, and the anima was brought out and heard the do ay down of himself, placed his on one side, curled up his trunk, breath like a human being about painful operation, gave a sigh of it was over, and then, by motion and other gestures, gave evides wishing to express his gratitude plainly see in the elephant me standing, and reasoning from another. The animal remembers that he had felt from the appl eye, and when he was brought ce on the following day, an operator's voice, he concluded service was to be done to his ot

Nothing known to medical so pass the healing properties of Extract of Wild Strawberry in bus, dysentery, colic, and all plaints.

Rev. Dr. Ewer, of New York Sunday Magazine, that the title Episcopal Church" applied to body of that name is as absurd chusetts should dub itself tion." chusetts should dub itself the 'Gubernatorial State."

W. A. Edgars of Frankville liver and kidney complaint after spaired of. He had remained en days without an action o Baraock Blood Bitters cured writes that he is a better man been for twenty years past. A Protestant Episcopal

cently that one reason the wo willing to come to the Church Church is so willing to go to the thought is one to awaken refle part of Chritians at least.

The third annual races of the Bicycle club came off on the lace in that city on Saturday. Bo bicyle races—one and five miles were won by W. G. Ross, the O pion. The three mile race for pi uship was won by J. H. Lo