### THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

# The Weekly Mail.

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THE DAILY MAIL

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#### THE WEEKLY MAIL. ate of ordinary advertising is 25

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The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation of any paper published in the City of Toronto or of any paper publishe

#### MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for as follows :-MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.-197 Hollis street. H. A. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance-HAMILTON-02 James stress north. Lance-field Bros. Agents. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond strest, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-39 Union Square, Brentano's Literary Emporium. TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1880.

### MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is by no means improbable that Parliament will be summoned at an early date for the regular session. The expense of a special session was, probably deemed far too serious an item to be incurred for the discussion of even so important a matter as the Pacific railway contract ; but as the contract may be con-sidered as now concluded to all intents and purposes, the Government no doubt feel disposed to meet the wishes of the country for as early a meeting of Parlia-ment as the public business will admit of. We may, therefore, look for a session be-ginning before Christmas, and continuing, after a short adjournment for the holidays, till the business is concluded. We do not imagine that the session will this year be a very long one. It has been inevitable that the Government should be prevented from getting many measures ready for the consideration of the House. For our own part we shall welcome the early sesown part we shall welcome the early ses-sion very cordially. The country would doubtless have approved of an extra ses-sion had the negotiations been concluded at an earlier date, but as the season is so far advanced, it seems needless to incur a large expense to save but a very few weeks of time.

### CABINET CHANGES.

THE elevation of M. BABY to the Bench

otes their majority in Parliament. ore than that, they have seen on some e great questions of the last the great qu ers generally in opposition to them, with them for conscience sake ; and if an unfortunate office-seeker con not be accommodated with a tide-wait and if an unfortunate office-seeker could not be accommodated with a tide-waiter-ship or a clerkship in the post office, he was quartered on Mr. Mowar, and emerged as a license inspector or a coloni-sation road agent. To such an extent was the "spoils" system," of which the Globe recently complained, put in practice that there is excreely a par-tisan of the purity school who has not had an office if he cared to seek one. Those who were above the necessity of begging for paying places were gratified with hon-orary offices; whilst those not contented with so bald a return for their party fidelity had offices created for them. The Mowar Government during its tenure of power has nade more situations for clam-orous partisans than any other on record. The Provincial Government has, by de-grees, been turned into an employment agency—a registry for civil servants, whose only claim upon the public was election-eering service, not always of a reputable character. In England they bribe the voters by making their sons messengers at three and sixpence a day; in Ontario the men themselves are made magistrates, Queen's counsel, and anything else that the 'cuteness of a clique of lawyers could devise. When the grand catastrophe of 1878 have seen their opponents so only man who had made it p the only man who had made it possible for them to have had even five years of power; and they are now the daily witnesses of divisions of opinion among their oppenents which make a united Opposition impossible. These are no common advantages. There is in fact, as we said at the begin-ning, no Opposition at all. The Govern-ment are face to face with a Parliament in which their majority is enormous. This fact throws upon the Government a far graver responsibility than if they were faced by a formidable political foe. We trust that the Government fully under-stand the gravity of the situation, and that their measures will be of a character that their measures will be of a character to maintain that unique yet dangerous ascendancy which is at once their pride and their peril to possess.'

### THE PRINCESS

It is understood that Major DE WINron, the Governor-General's secretary, will go to England almost immediately. Her go to England almost immediately. Her Royal Highness, we are led to believe, will, not return to Canada this winter, her health not being sufficiently re-established. While the parliamentary session will thus lose much of its interest, no one will feel inclined to grumble at the loss. Her Royal Highness' loss of health will give the Cana-dian multismers and second could devise. When the grand catastrophe of 1878 came upon the party, the pressure upon the Mowar Cabinet became almost intoler-able. All those who thought they de-served some reward from the Dominion lian public more real concern.

### THE NEW TRAINING SHIP.

served some reward from the Dominion Reformers found to their chagrin that they had embarked in the wrong ship. Mr. MACKERZIE, whose good intentions were unquestionable, had no longer the power to help them. The only resource left them was Mr. Mowar's cock-boat, and In a late issue we announced the fact left them was Mr. Mowar's cock-boat, and into it they rushed with dangerous preci-pitancy. From that day to this the On-tario Ministers have been at their wits' ends to improvise places for the hungry and destitute of the party. The conse-quence of all this has been that the Toronto Cabinet, finding itself provided with too little patronage for so great an emergency, proceeded to extend its own powers, and make offices where it fell short of them. They had an abundant supply of loaves and fishes that after strong efforts on the part of the Marquis of LORNE the Imperial Government had placed at the disposal of Dominion Government a ship of war for any purpose to which it might be applied. We understand that the name of the vessel, which is a corvette of 1,500 tons, is the Charybdis. She has just returned from India, and has been placed at the disposal of the Government, " all standing," with complete outfit. It is understood that abundant supply of loaves and fishes already, "but what were they among so already, "but what were they among so "many?" Thence has arisen the evil com-plained of in the Bystander. Step by step the jurisdiction of the Dominion Privy Council has been encroached upon, as in the case of Queen's Counsel a whole battalion of whom were created by a stroke of Mr. Mowar's pen. Step by step municipal autonomy has been broken in upon, until county city and town councils have complete outil. It is understood that the Government have determined to accept the gift. Captain Scorr, R. N., of Halifar, will proceed at once to England to bring out the vessel. She is to be stationed at St. John, N.B., and will be used for the purpose of training up more perfectly young lads of good cearacter for the mercantile marine. This project will meet mercantile marine. This project will meet with much approval in the Maritime Procounty, city, and town councils have scarcely a discretionary power left them. They are bullied and menaced by Ministers at pleasure. The local representative boards are no longer permitted to check correspondences. vinces, where all aids to instruction in the vinces, where all aids to instruction in the science and art of navigation are eagerly sought for. The Governor-General has a right to the sole credit, we believe, for this gift from the Imperial Government. It was his own idea, and has been pressed with much persistence and ultimate suc-cess. A lasting and practical evidence like this of his Excellency's good-will to-wards Canada will be more valuable than many speeches, no matter how eloquent. extravagant expenditure. The Premier and his brother autocrat, Mr. CEOOKS, absolutely dictate to them what they shall these circumstances municipal government has gradually become a farce. All effective

power is, with alarming rapidity, being monopolized by the coterie at Toronto, and what is worse still, being used without AGNOSTICISM AND THE CREEDS the slightest sense of responsibility to any body. They have their legislative majority called as late and dismissed as soon as pos It would be a source of the deepest regret with us if the idea should, for a mocalled as late and dismissed as soon as pos-sible; what do they care therefore either for the opinion of the people or of the peo-ple's representatives? Is this bureaucracy what the electorate of Ontario desired when they foolishly put their confidence in these men? Is the virtual destruction of local self-government and the establishment of a petty despotian, steeped in the spirit of centralization, what even those who call themselves Reformers can bring themselves ment, prevail with any of our readers that in objecting to iron-bound creeds we cher-ish the slightest sympathy with any of the current forms of unbelief. On the contrary, in our view, the appearance of Agnosticism, whether it be scientific, philosophical, critical, sentimental, or merely casual, is the most unpromising outcome of the age. There is no hope in it for mortality, for what hope can rest upon a negation ? It is a creed-if it be not a misnomer even to dignify it with so much by way of concession—heartless, helpless, and hopeless, because it is anspiritual, or, to speak more to the point, Godless. Man, stranded here upon the shoals of time, knows that there is weakness in his nature, and even the most proud self-conceit cannot blind itself to the dark shadows which flit across the chambers of imagery within. Abroad, the ghastly reality of sin meets us on every hand—for it is no vision wildly steeping the bewildered senses in the night season. Sin is with us ; is there no Redeemer ? Is there no GoD who ought of His inexplicable will not to evolve, in His mysterious way, good out of evil? As Christians we believe that there are both. With a belief in the perfections of a higher Power about whose nature and higher Power about whose nature and ways we must perforce be Agnostics, we can afford to labour and to wait. Our aims may be mistaken, our efforts ill-directed, our struggles and aspirations and prayers put forth in vain ; but once let us aoknowledge and feel that there is One without whose cognizance not even a spar-row falleth, and we can hopefor tha future of humanity, with steadfast and abiding reliance upon Him who is, and is the re-warder of all that diligently seek Him. Agnosticism explains no difficulty, clears up no perplexity ; only blackens the dark-ness, and makes more blank, if we may use the phrase, the blankness of the here-after. The mystery of Theism is not for us to solve. The Greek tried it through the process of the centuries with melanafter. The mystery of Theism is not for us to solve. The Greek tried it through the process of the centuries with melan-choly results, but the truth—all the truth, as well as all the human struggle of intel-lect and heart—were summed up in a memorable address from a memorable spot: "That he should seek the Lord, if haply "they might feel after Him and find Him, "though He be not far from every one of us." The mysteries which are rejected by modern Agnosticism are, by admission, in-soluble. The origin of evil, lead us into persoluble. Theories about the nature of the Deity, or the origin of evil, lead us into per-petual mazes where the intellect, not less than the soul, are lost. Dogma, as it has been scientifically formulated by the Churches, is as vain and perplexing as the vain philoso-phy which mocks us. One thing only is firm and assuring as an anchor, an abiding faith in the Creator, a sense of sin, a hope -not necessarily selfish-of attaining purity, peace, hope, and communion with Heaven. There is no need to expatiate upon men's need of a spiritual religion. We cannot walk the streets, especially during the darkness, without feeling too keenly the debasing character and the power of sin. Is there no higher life than this ? no more is there no higher life than this 7 no more potent energy at work than men's theories about perfectibility or man's pessimism ? If not, then Agnosticism, with its no-creed and no promise, is all we have left. It asks us to give clear-cut definitions of ballof what units out of the state of belief ; what are its own ? Can humanity live upon mere negation? Will a denial of the existence of all that is not material save the race and usher in a millennium Alas I humanity has tried the experiment before ; it hersided the decline and fall of Rome ; it produced the reign of terror in France, and it will destroy the purity and greatness of Europe and America should it ever gain the ascendancy. We have heard the enquiry made more the prophecies of their opponents. And in election after election, as we pointed out the other day, they have succeeded in Gospel i Is Christianity, after all, only

one of the forms of faith ? Certainly not ; but we do say that under whatever form the Oreator has been worshipped, whether ignorantly or intelligently, the loss of be-life in the spiritual has been the im-mediate precursor of material and social decadence. History is against Agnosticism at every turn, and when men tell us that there can be morality without Christianity, we cannot but mar-vel at the anachronism. There can be morality in Christian countries without dogmatic belief no doubt; but whence came the moral instinct ? If you urge that nations never converted to Chris-tianity have professed a pure ethical sys-tem; the anawer is that He who is revealed to us as the Jenovah of Scripture is the Creator of all men, and therefore not merely the author of the Gospel, but the source of all human morality. Evolution-ary theories may explain how those who have no law, as a matter of fact, are a law unto themselves ; but can it explain how and by whom that law was implanted in the human breast ? Chance, it is true, has yielded the figment

explain how and by whom that law was implicited in the human breast [ Chance, it is true, has yielded the figment of self-imposed rules in nature; but the latter is as impotent a solvent of the great causel problem as the former. What domag do we accept or reject i is asked by both theologian and agnostic. The answer is that to each man is given his own individual bias, and his own mea-sure of insight into truth. There can be no objection to any man being either a Calvinist or Arminian, or other, so long as he is fully persuaded in his own mind. What we do object to is, on the one hand, the bald makedness of that spiritual nihil-is imperceptible by the senses, and, on the other, that over-confident theology which freezes up the truth of Gon into symmetrical form, and forces the artificial crystal upon universal hu-manity. Intellectual religion was the oreed of Job's friends, of BALAAM, of the nanity. Intellectual religion was the reed of Job's friends, of BALAAM, of the Pharisees, not the religion of OHRIST. The ight with sin; the world, and the devil is weapons of human invention. Evil is a fact, and can be met only with spiritual weapons. It needs, to quote the Apostle's solernn injunction, divine weapons: "Wherefore take upon you the whole ar-"mour of GoD, that ye may be able to "withstand the evil day, and having done "all to stand "

## PROSPERITY IN ENGLAND.

all, to stand.

WHETHER the prosperity prevailing ingland is likely to be lasting is one of the problems which time must settle, for the trade writers are hardly all of one mind on the subject. Meantime, those who profess to believe that the prosperity which exists is due altogether to " free " trade" must do a good deal of violence to their logical faculties. If there i prosperity in England, there is prosperity also in the United States and Canada and as the last named countries are pro-tectionist the logical rule must be the same, and the prosperity must be referred to protection. But there are elements in the prosperity of England which suggest far other reflections than those of our free

far other reflections than those of our free trade friends. In the first place, the disposal of an ad-mitted stock of goods produced indull times, and sold at low prices and little profit, may swell the exports and make figures look big; but this fact does not constitute prosperity, certainly not prosperity of a permanent character. In the second place prosperity certainly has not blessed place, prosperity certainly has not blessed the English agricultural class, which finds

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Quebec Government is said to have ecsived an affer of \$36,000 per annum for the case of the Occidental railway, or \$11,000 per annum over the figure at which Mr. Joly proposed to lease the road: Speaking of Mr. Mowat, that sturdy Ba

form paper, the Brockville Recorder, says "some people think his backbone is not stiff enough." Perhaps the Recorder will also make an anatomical study of Mr. Crooks.

In Buffalo stove and egg coal is selling \$5.50 per ton, in Boston at \$6, in New York at \$5.50, in Philadelphis at \$5.50, and in Toledo at \$6. The combination is squeezing its own countrymen as tightly as it is ugging us. It is understood that Col. Tryine, of the

North-West Mounted Police, will fill the va-cant place of Col. McLeod, his appointment to take place of Col. McLeod, his appointment to take place on the 1st November. Col. Irvine is a Canadian, is very familiar with the western country, knows the Indians well, and has seen all the service of the west, since he served as major in the 2nd Battalion, Quebec Rifles, with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Red River expedition.

It is learned that at the solicitation of th Governor-General, who has taken great per sonal interest in the matter, the British Gov comment have placed a war ship at the dis-posal of the Canadian Government, free of all expense, to be used for such purposes in regard to the education and training of sailors as may be determined on. What step has been taken by the Government has not yet transpired, but doubtless the offer will not be refused

In 1884 the province of Ontario will have reached its first centennial anniversary. The first settlement began in 1784. Would it not hist settlement began in 1/34. Would it not be a good thing to celebrate the event, either by an exhibition having this fact in view, or some demonstration in honour of the men who, through privation and toil, laid the toundation of this fair and prosperous pro-vince? The suggestion may be thought a little early, but if approved, it will take some time te mould into shape.

The internal dissensions of the Liberal party are gathering force. The L'Orignal News, a Reform journal, in its last issue says Netes, a Reform journal, in its last issue say —"Reformers cannot congratulate there selves upon the decision of the Governme with respect to the Sheriff's office here, in much as the policy pourtrayed is one the must eventually sweep the name Liber from the political arms of Canada." Is the a hit at Mr. Blake and his little band leading a forlorn hope at Ottawa?

The argument for a protective tariff from the standpoint of the labourer is thus clearly and concisely put by the St. Louis Globeand concusely put by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:—" What the workingman wants is a tariff that will cause as much necessary work to be done in the country as possible. The more home wants that are supplied by home labour the better it is for home labour. This appears so simple that it ought not to be necessary to state it, yet the advocates of a tariff for revenue only do not seems to under-stand it."

The Globe attributes the existence of the coal-oil ring to the N. P. Perhaps it will tell us how it came about that the price was tell us how it came about that the price was higher for two winters in Mr. Mackenzie's time than it is to-day; and why, in making comparisons, it persistently ignores the fact that the gallon measures have recently been changed, the new gallon now cortaining one-sixth more than the old one. The N. P. is no more responsible for this ring than one-sided free trade was for the ring of 1876; but it is none the less the duty of the Govern-ment to use every means in its power to break the combination.

In order to obtain certain stories from diners-out it is often only necessary to strike

portionate percentage of imports." The growing protectionist sentiment in England will make itself heard before very long.

When Mr. Blake was Minister of Justice, e commuted death sentences to imprisonment, and practically abolished capital punishment. The present Minister has acted in the belief that if a law is on the statute book the belief that if a law is on the statute book it should either be carried out or repealed, and the result has been the execution of mur-derers. Now if the Government required to justify their action, they need only point to the experience of Switzerland. Some years ago all the cantons of Switzerland, having conscientious scruples about the hanging of murderers, were unanimously in favour of the abolition of capital punishment. A bill to that effect was passed, and now, after a trial of several years, it has been found that the number of murders committed has enor-mously increased Some of the large cantons have already gone back to the old mode of punishment, and others are likely to follow.

The Lindsay Post, a strong Blake organ, avours a Canadian Syndicate for building the Pacific railway. It says :---

"Several members of the syndicate have had experience in railway building and in the settlement of a new country; and there is good reason to expect that they will exhibit com-mendable enterprise and energy in carrying on the two kinds of work. They cannot fail of the two kinds of work. They cannot fail to appreciate more keenly than perhaps would the Bothschilds and the Barings the vast im-portance of the rapid and steady settlement of the country ; and on that ground alone we should be inclined to give the preference to a syndicate in which Canadian influence pre-dominated."

The Opposition provincial press refuse to follow the *Globe* on this as well as other ques-tions, and are inclined to view the railway question as one outside of strict party

The Ontario Ministry are at present running the gauntlet of severe criticism at the hands of their party friends of the rural press. hands of their party friends of the rural press. The Port Perry Standard, a Reform journal, expresses its amazement that the Ontario Government, at the solicitation of Mr. Thomas Paxton, M.P.P., has appointed Mr. John Nott police magistrate of that town. No appointment, it says, could possibly be more unpopular. "By this act Mr. Paxton has brought odium and contempt on the party in this whole region of country. It can in no way have been made on the ground of personal fitness or popularity, for Mr. Nott is hank-rupt in both these respects. The leading men of the party again and again protested against any such proceeding." The Standard con-cludes its very emphatic protest against the any such proceeding." The Standard con-cludes its very emphatic protest against the appointment by characterizing it as " an in-sult to the decency and intelligence of the communite "

It was not to be expected, of sourse, that Mr. Thomas Hughes, or any other prominent Englishman, could come to the United States without on the first opportunity giving vent the languan agricultural class, which hads that foreign products are too, successful rivals of home products, compelling in fact a gradual total change in the whole ecohomy of the agriculture of England. We doubt if the land-owners and farmers below this free track and trying to the london divertiser opens a letter with the statement that "owing to circumstances over which we doubt if the land-owners and farmers convince the Americans that they have made a tremendous mistake in adopting a protective policy. Yet is it a little singular that, con-sidering the character of his mission, he should not have thought of the inconsistency presented between his arguments as to the mischiefs of protection and the fact of his selecting a protected country for his coloniz-ing experiment. The Philadelphia Bulletin thinks that if Mr. Hughes will only stay in America a while, he will soon be converted, as thousands of other Englishmen have been. "By the way," it asks, "why is it that Eng-lishmen do come here in droves if they can live more cheaply at home ? It is a pity Mr. Hughes did not think to answer that question." The new city railway company which is seeking for powers to operate both in this city and Montreal proposes to use compressed air as a motive power. Such an engine is already at work in England, having been used on the short lines of Woolwich arsenal. Its chief feature is the introduction of an almost imperceptible supply of steam, by which the air as it is admitted to the cylinder from the reservoir is largely heated, and, as a matter of course, greatly increased in force. The engine is driven by six cylinders and a double set of machinery at one end, and, having no smoke stack, resembles in appear-ance a locomotive-tender rather than a loco-motive. It runs on four wheels, and in size is less than an ordinary omnibus. Recently it was tried over a distance of sixteen miles, which it accomplished very satisfactorily. The inventor, Major Beaumont, is building an engine to travel thirty miles with a single charge. A movement is on foot with a view to place air as a motive power. Such an engine A movement is on foot with a view to plac the license system under the control of the municipal anthorities. The argument in favour of the proposed change is, that if mu-nicipal electors are competent to decide whether any licenses should be granted or not, they must be held to be competent to decide how many should be granted, and under what rules and regulations. There is much force in this plea. Without declaring off-hand that this change is the best that can be made, it may fairly be said that it deserves careful consideration when the whole subject comes before the Legislature at its next see-nifting of evils is generally conceded, and the present Boards of License Commissioners should at all events be abolished. The Act has been worked in the interests of the Re-form party, whose nominees have not hesi-tated to deprive a tavernkeeper of his license, which means his living, because he voted the wrong ticket at the last election. favour of the proposed change is, that if mu-The best worked in the interest of the Ard streams in the part of some communities—which means his kiving, because he voted the vorget ticket at the last election.
The determination of the Allan Steamship formany to sail steamers from Boston regularly during the winter has led the press of that city to express the opinion that within a poot for Canadian trade. This prediction is the pression of the standard of the position. The very reverse is, however, the fact. The steamship tonnage of this season as the event the tas been enormous, and promises to be still greater next year. The grain shipments from his January to 27th October were 23,000,000 in 1879; and his the remuneration for the service the wharves are being exit, and the sense and the St. Lawrence of four and a half miles. If the project the required for obtaining a knowledge of their professions, there distance of four and a half miles. If the project the standard of morality and promosely increase, and the St. Lawrence out it is western traffic would a torget which is not demanded in connection with mechanical pursuits. If may be that mechanical pursuits. If may be that mechanical pursuits. If may be that which is not demanded in connection with mechanical pursuits. If may be that mechanical pursuits. If may be that would be better qualified for mechanical industry. That is a reason for raising the standard of finess—not for lowering the standard of fi

fects and farming stock showed that the hole did not amount te more than \$1,750. whole did not amount to more than \$1,750, and the nominal yearly value of his estate was but \$605, which he did not receive, owing expert : nevertheless they prefer to work in Canad an factories, and the Hochelags and other Montreal establishments are able to secure all the labour they require direct from New England mills. As Reform journals have included the French-Canadians now returned in their excdus list, they might mention the fact that the tide has turned.
The London Times of the 11th inst., discussing the latest trade returns, endeavours to put on as good a face as possible over the marked increase in the excess of imports over exports by arguing that it is an evidence of the wealth of the country. It may be an evidence of present purchasing power, but it is an illomen for the future, for the disproportion cannot continue for ever, and the market is is an endertone of dissibilities and uguries will be uttered by the energy gold shipments to the United States show the upprofitable nature of such one sided commerce. The Times editorial, however, is pervaded by an undertone of dissibilities and auguries will be uttered by the energy portionate percentage of imports." The ontario Government is being raked for a more the larger proportionate percentage of imports." The ontario Government is being raked when the actively four on the fact the summer of such one of the wealth of the country. It may be an evidence of present purchasing power, but it is an illomen for the future, for the disproportion cannot continue for ever, and the marked the pervention of the marked increase of the larger proportionate perventage of imports." They have broad a second opinion as to the folly and impropriety of this course, and we have not yet in the secure of the secure of

Massie-Princeswap. The Elora Express declares that in the county of Wellington "there is not a second opinion as to the folly and impro-priety of this course, and we have not yet seen the first man who defends the shuffle, or 

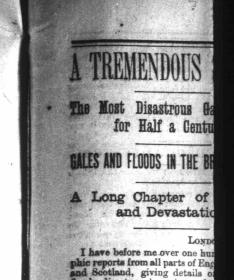
Mr. Mowat's magistrates are often illiterate and headstrong. It is not matter for surprise,

therefore, that a Nottawasaga magistrate has been fined \$200, with a Judge's recommendation to the Premier to cancel the J. P.'s com-mission. The charge tried at the Simcoe assizes was that of niegally extorting money inhismagisterial capacity. The misdemeanour consisted in his advising the settlement of a coharge of larceny, and conniving at the ac-ceptance by a constable of \$11 from the pri-soner in the shape of fees and costs in connec-tion with the case. The time has surely tion with the case. The time has surely arrived when more care should be exercised in the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Mr. Mowat bestows the position on scores of country politicians who clamour for recogni-tion of party services. When Mr. Joly was head of the Quebec Government the same course was pursued until it led to a general outory against a system which made a mis-carriage of justice the rule and not the excep-tion. Thus have the Reform Provincial Gov-ernments of Ontario and Quebecmade judicial appointments rewards for ignorant and inca-pable politicians.

The mining of the precious metals promises

to become a leading Canadian industry. The past season has been one of remarkable progress. At the Marmora mines the developments have been such as to lead to profitable working, and several mining properties in that district have passed into the hands of American companies. Nova Scotia mining properties have enormously increased in value, and several new lodes have been opened out. According to the Victoria Standard, there has been better success in the Standard, there has been better success in the Cariboo district than for neveral years past. The yield of gold has been good, and owing to the extensive adoption of the hydraulic system of mining, the prospects for next year are in the highest degree encouraging. The only matter for regret in connection with these mining developments is that our pros-pectors are comparatively poor, and are, therefore, ready to accept any reasonable of-fer to purchase gold and silver bearing lands. While mining properties are admittedly hazardon. speculations, yet it should be pos-sible to retain some of the best lodes in the hands of Canadian capitalists.

hands of Canadian capitalists. The propriety of dividing Algoma into three divisions for representative and judicial pur-poses will doubtless be discussed at the apposes will doubtless be discussed at the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature. This district, which has one representative in the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature respectively, extends from French river to beyond the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 800 miles, and its population is estimated at 30,000 whites. It is urged that the district should be divided into three divisions, Thunder Bay forming one, the Sault Ste. Marie section another, and Manitoulin and adjacent islands with north shore opposite, the third. Each division would be sufficiently large to demand the whole attention of its representatives, and as each would be formed of people with united interests sectional jealousies would be avoided. In judicial matters Sault Ste. Marie is the headquarters, and litigants have frequently to conduct cases two hundred miles from home. In view of the increasing population and the rapid develtwo nundred miles from nome. In view of the increasing population and the rapid devel-opment of Algoma, it is entitled to the con-sideration of the Government, and some measures should be adopted with a view to remedy its well-founded grievances. The Kincardine Standard files a strong ple for protection to the Ontario salt industry. It declares that England is making a slaughter market of the Dominion so far as salt is con-cerned, quite as much as America did in some other manufactured articles prior to 1878. It is estimated that 600,000 barrels of foreign other manufactured articles prior to 1878. If is estimated that 600,000 Darrels of foreign salt are threwn on the Canadian market every year, while the heme production sold here is out down to half that amount. Six hundred and fifty vessels are reported as being con-stantly employed in carrying salt from Spain to this continent, a large portion of the trade being carried on in English bottoms. The *Standard* suggests that a duty be imposed on all foreign salt, the effect of which would be at first an increase of perhaps three cents per barrel, but this would be gradually removed by home competition. No doubt this ques-tion is a very difficult one to deal with, as Maritime Province fishermen use only Eng-lish salt, which they obtain at a very low price. It should, however, receive close con-sideration. Until quite recently Canadian salt was unknown in our dairies, owing to a popular prejudice against its use; but investi-gation removed that prejudice. If its meits were wider known, the demand would be enormously increased, even under the existing fiscal arrangements.



and Scotland, giving details of floods, disasters, drowning and t property. Telegraphic commu-been interrupted between Lond land, France and Germany. A of lines are down. Although subsided in Ireland, it there superidu during the during the superior of subsided in Ireland, it there severely during the past twem Our Dublin correspondent telegy that the storm continued to night, when it reached its h There was great destruction in the neighbourhood of in the neighbourhood of roads and houses in all localities were flooded, many to take refuge in the second sto esttle in the fields perished. amilies about the city have b less. A ship went ashore at D is not known whether a lost. Another wreck is r Dalkey. A house was at Dingle, three persons The bodies of a man, a child were washed ashore at B child were washed ashore at by ways in various parts of the flooded, but traffic is not seriou with. The dam of the Can burst yesternight and destroy sand pounds' worth of prope carts, and barrels were swept flood. A tar-cart with a hors was swept away to sea It is feared that the driver

At Jersey the hurricane did damage in the country. At the yards the whole roofing of the s

THE GALE BAGED WITH FRARE in the Channel and along the F

in the Channel and along the F The mail packets plying betwee ton and France were prevented their wharves in consequen severe gale and high sea. A d raged at Middlesboro', the v from the north-east, and regist anemmograph at the rate of ov per hour. Two ships are repor gone on the Redear Rocks, drifted from her moorings at drove through the slag wall or bank. Berwick and its neighbo visited by a terrible storm. visited by a terrible storm, i in the harbour broke from ings and sustained considerable derminster many portions of Alderminster many portions of inundated, the main streets are u and the carpet factories have bee to stop work. Precautions are to save the stocks. At Sunderla bigher than has been known for n The brigantine Amelia while mak bour was driven ashore and be wreck. The crew were saved by the At Tamworth the water are At Tamworth the water rus the houses with the force of a riv upper storeys. They are com soned, as the

### STREETS RESEMBLE THE VENET

The most disastrous storm the experienced raged over Whitby, swept down the railroad bridge great deal of damage, Six vessels ashore, and the captain of one an were drowned. Five vessels ashore at Scarboro'. The gale is with unabated violence. Men crossed the Changel of the service crossed the Channel often say th perienced nothing to compare gale for twenty-one years. were driven ashore at Hartlep crews were saved with great diffe life-boat. At Leham a vessel dri beach; the crew clung to the one man was drowned. The to Hereford are impassable for and conveyances have to be emple persons to the city. Cattle, fu trees were washed away by the is said this is the most disastrou perienced during the last half cen are being fired at Sunderland to danger to shinning. The acent

are being fired at Sunderland to danger to shipping. The agent telegraphs that it is blowing gale. The Fairway is nearly fre the harbour is completely block It is almost impossible to get lig charge vessels. The instrume three degrees of frost. Heavy reported from Monmuthship

three degrees of frost. Heavy reported from Monmouthshin shire, and Leeds. At place the mills have stopped we trying to enter South Shields Danish schooner Johannah four all on board except the mate wen Two steam trawlors, the Won Flying Huntsman, also foundere crews, numbering six men each The brig John May, of Shorehan Rivers, S.C., bound for Friedis driven against the Batten break

drivers, S.C., bound for Friedis driven against the Batten break captain was drowned while tryin shore. Five other vessels are rep in that neighbourhood. Owing to of the storm along the north

or the storm along the north coast no telegrams have been re Paris. It is feared that the de life and property attending this s exceedingly great. The meteoro have just ordered all the storm d kept flying, as squalls of hun time on the south-western as coast.

was experienced by the Llloyd ste which arrived at Southampton t The vessel brought the crew of

Margaret, of Quebec, Captain seventeen of the crew, which left Greenock, laden with timber gust 15th. Captain Guill sends

winds at first delayed the ship,

mizzen-mast with the rigging foll ship then partially righted, but

A COMPLETE WRECK.

A COMPLETE WRECK. The decks were all gone with th of one-third only of the poop-dec mained above the water. Over t broke continually. The crew la selves to the floating wreck, and selves to the floating wreck, and

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE

deprived the Government and the country of the services of two able and popular gentlemen in positions which they were eminently fitted to fill. M. BABY will make an excellent judge, and thus in another capacity his services will be retained for the public; but the service of the Inland Revenue will miss a Minister who was, we believe, one of the most capable and firm administrators that has ever filled the position. It is understood that the places of the two gentlemen men-tioned will be filled by MIM. CHAPLEAU and CARON. In both cases the public generally will be pretty sure to approve the selection. Both are young men and capable lawyers. M. CHAPLEAU is an capable lawyers. M. CHAPLEAU is an administrator of proved capacity in the difficult business of the province of Quebec, an orator unsurpassed by any one in public life, and a worker of con-summate industry. M. CARON brings to the Cabinet the might of an honoured name, a traditional familiarity with the questions of public life, and a proved faith-fulness to the traditions and policy of falness to the traditions and policy of the Conservative party. Personal popu-larity both in a large degree command; and both are enthusiasts in the business of polities. It is understood that M. CHAP-LEAU has not yet accepted office.

### THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Some pointed strictures will be found in the current number of the *Bystander* upon what are aptly termed "The Encroach-"ments of Provincial Governments." So far as regards the defects indicated by the writer there need be no difference of opinion. The autocratic, or rather bureau-cratic, system in vogue in Ontario, and the shameful abuse of patronage by a set of men practically irresponsible, are evils lying on the surface, calling aloud for drastic treatment of some sort. At this Some pointed strictures will be found in rastic treatment of some sort. At this moment the Mowat Cabinet can be said to moment the Mowat Cabinet can be said to exist for no other purpose than to be used as a gigantic and expensive pauper asylum for all the destitute of the party. No for all the destitute of the party. No Government ever obtained power to employ it so shamelessly for selfish party purposes. On one pretence or another, it has completely emasculated our well-ordered system of municipal self-gov-ernment, and substituted in lieu a thorough-going plan of centralization. There is occasionally a tendency manifest outside the provincial capital to complain of what is called the selfish and grasping for all the destitute of the party. No There is occasionally a tendency manifest outside the provincial capital to complain of what is called the selfish and grasping aims of Toronto. The feeling we believe to be without justification; but those who cherish it would do well to inquire whether the same charge may not be made with pressing reason against the little knot of Reform politicians who rule in the dilari Reform politicians who rule in the dilapi-dated buildings on Front street. Step by step, on one pretence or another, Minis-ters have trespassed upon local rights, and they have never done so without creating

openings for party patronage. Time was when the Reform party was exceedingly clamorous against any sym-pathy between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. That, however, was before the close of 1872. So soon as Mr. MACKENZIE was installed at Ottawa a came over the spirit of their anding was come to, such as Mr. SAND-

themselves Reformers can bring themselves A NEW PHASE OF POLITICS. CANADA is about entering-we may say has entered-on a new phase of politics The political situation presents us with the picture of a Government possessing an increasing and apparently inexhaustible fund of popularity among the constituencies. At the same time, contrary to all precedent, there is virtually no Opposition. Such Opposition as exists is fluid and formless, shifting and powerless, unled, un-taught, uncontrolled, and unfortunate. That this should be the case in two years after the general election is a remarkable circumstance. It is all the more remarkable since, as we have on other occasions pointed out, the gentlemen who criticise the Government and call themselves the Opposition have been most vehemently declaring that they alone represented the people; but the representation of the people by miserable minorities flas not yet been established in this country. After two years of effort the opponents of the Government find themselves in the situation described. This was not the case with the Opposition of the period from 1873 to 1878. From the very first the National Policy Opposition was united and dangerous. Instead of conspiring to overthrow their leader, the Conservatives

take out of the people's pockets.

had the new men fallen in public estima-tion. The cause of this diversity of fate Canada for such men, with such abilities and such a policy. They may hang to-gether as critics; but as Ministers their

career is at an end. The different fate of the Government of 1878 is due to a different and worthier cause. Their promises have been fulfilled; on the confession of their opponents they have been more than fulfilled. Their abilities are such that no object of national importance has been too great for their administrative grasp ; and noman has yet dared to arraign them on the floor of Parliament to arraign them on the floor of Parliament for a single impropriety of administration in the greater trusts committed to their keeping. In two years they have not only fulfilled the most of their promises, but they have been the witnesses, with the whole country, of the complete failure of the prophecies of their opponents. And in election after election as we pointed We doubt if the land-owners and farmers look on this result of free trade with supreme favour. In the third place, the increase of the cotton trade with India has been brought about by means of the abrogation of an Indian duty which pro-tected the industries of Bombay and other places; and the gain of the Manchester mere has been the loss of the India manth

abrogation of an Indian duty which pro-tected the industries of Bombay and other places; and the gain of the Manchester men has been the loss of the India manu-facturers; and India loses a chance of supplying by means of manufactures a larger opportunity of providing a means of livelihood for a people devoted too much to one precarious industry. In the fourth place, it is an obvious and important fact that the recent prosperity in England has resulted from the sudden precedent rise of prosperity in the United States – a protected country. The first impulse to English trade was given by the sudden demand from the United States for iron. If the American producers and manufacturers had been able to supply all the needs of their own railways and factories, the re-sult of English trade would have been de-plorable. That they have not been able to do so is alleged as a proof of the failure of protection to give the home market to the home manufacturer and to develop-home resources. No same man ever imagines that protection will ever quite put an end to importation ; and the real truth is, that it is a very brilliant accom-plishment for protection to have enabled the home resources to be so developed, and home manufactures to be so extended, that the bulk of the supply for home needs is astnally produced at home. It would be manifestly impossible to bring about the exclusion of foreign manufactures in less than lef a "century. A very large part, then, of the present prosperity of England is due to the demands made in consequence of the great prosperity of protected countries. It is not free trade at all that is the main cause, and those who allege that it is show a very decided lank of knowledge of the subjects II is simply monstrous to assert that pro-tectionists press of Canada did but echo the remarks of English journals and English speakers, and the results of English speakers, and the results of English statistics ; and all of these, winding up with the report of a House of Commons committee, went to prove

was expected in the long run, and that the protected countries had prospered in a greater degree than even England. If, a greater degree than even England. If, as certainly appears to be the case, the present prosperity of England is largely the result of the prosperity of protected countries, then our free trade friends must alter the science of logic before they claim all the merit for free trade.

Whenever there is a tumble in the price of stocks the Liberal organs quote the prices in their editorial columns, and point out that nothing shows public confidence in the Government so clearly as advanced prices in the stock market. We have not read such the stock market. We have not read such statements recently, for the obvious reason that the prices show the absurdity of the Op-position cry of ruin. At Toronto stocks are booming, manufacturers and merchants are full of orders, and collections are reported better all round. Judged by these standards, business people have confidence in the coun-try a future, as guided by the present Admin-tistration.

The second

that "owing to circumstances over which your correspondent has no control, there has been a dearth of items from this quarter." To the Reform mind dulness suggests emigra-tion, and accordingly the correspondent pro-ceeds to dilate upon the alleged exodus. This time the exodus is to Michigan. The absur-dity of farmers moving to that State at this season does not strike the correspondent. The limpness of Mr. Mowat's character

too much for the Liberals, and at present there is an enfilade of protests being fired along the party lines. The journals condemn in unmeasured terms the appointment of Sheriff Merrick and the Prince-Massie swap. Sheriff Merrick and the Prince-Massie swap. Now equal trouble is arising over the appoint-ment to the office of stipendiary magistrate tor Kingston. The Brockville *Recorder* is thoroughly disgusted with the Provincial Premier, and winds up an article with these words: "It says little for the stamina of Mr. Mowat to keep vacant offices dangling before the eyes of a worthy applicant for an interminable period."

Perhaps no English industry is suffering more keenly from American competition than that of carpet manufacturing. At Kidder-minster trade is exceedingly dull, while the minister trade is exceedingly dury, which are carpet firms of Halifax have confessed their inability to successfully compete with Ameri-can makers in their home market. The procan makers in their home market. The pro-gress of our neighbours in this branch of manufacture has been remarkably rapid, while the efforts made here to produce car-pets of the cheaper and coarser kinds have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Apart from the carpet trade, English factories are, on the whole, well employed. The pig iron and steel rail branches are particularly busy, while the London building trade is exceptionally brisk.

There are many indications that before long a sweeping change will be made in Cuban tariff arrangements. The Washington Gov-ernment is making strong efforts to obtain ernment is making strong efforts to obtain from the Spanish Government a treaty of commerce granting reciprocal concessions to Cuban exports in the United States, and to American imports in Cuba. It is highly de-sirable that Cuban trade with the Dominion should be developed, and all that is required by our shippers is, that they shall be placed on equal terms with the Americans. Our West India trade is steadily advancing, as our vessels are now enabled to bring back return cargoes of raw sugar, and if Cuba were opened up a strong stimulus would be given to the trade of the Maritime Provinces. The St. John, N.B., press are discussing

The St. John, N.B., press are discussing the project of establishing steam connection between that port and England, in order to avoid the necessity of shipping cattle via Quebec. The scheme of purchasing a steam-ship first broached has fallen to the ground, and as the matter now stands it is not likely that anything can be done unless a Govern-ment subsidy can be procured to secure a monthly call from some vessel running on another route. It would not be possible to procure sufficient freight to make more fre-quent trips remunerative, and before a monthly cause could be obtained regularly a subsidy would be necessary to make up de-ficiencies. The *Telegraph* calls upon the merchants to consider the question and agi-tate for a subsidy.

Quebec journals report the arrival of thousands of French-Canadians from the Eastern States. As our manufacturing industries are developed they will return in increasing num-

bers, as they are much attached to their native country, and only leave for New Eng-land to obtain employment in the mills, for which they are eminently suited. In Lowell and other manufacturing centres they are

winds at first delayed the ship, remarkable occurred until O, when the wind increasing a gale On the morning of the 10th the lo sail was blown clean away from ropes. The position of the barout 47, degrees north latitude, and west longitude. The barometer 20, 20. Blinding showers of rail were falling, and the sea rea were falling, and the sea ran high. At midnight the ve to make water, and the cap all hands to the pumps. At half-the afternoon of the following of sea struck the ship and shifted hes inving the ship. We regret to observe a widespread disposi giving the ship a strong list to sta which the simple strong list to star which the never entirely recov-ship began to fill rapidly, suddenly leeward and capsized right over, s ten feet of the weather poop re-above the water. The crew clun-difficulty. After half an hour mast went by the deck; the for

Construct.

selves to the floating wreck, and called the roll of the crew. Wh broke, all hands were found lashed of wood, over which the sea was breaking. They had had n water since ten o'clock on the mo lith. W. Armitage died in the The rest took refuge on the stump ren-mast, the hull being entirely of water. On the 12th a vessel pu ward, but did not see the signals of tanate men. At 10 a.m. the ste This sad event cast a gloom over a and thirsty, they made a search

