TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 17, 1879.

" CHIELS AMANG US. THE arrival in this country of two members of the English House of Commons, followed after a few weeks by the visit of a considerable number of Scotch and English representative farmers, marks, it is to be hoped, a new departure in Canadian farming. Both deputations will return to the Old Country impressed with the capabilities of this Province, if the remarks that have fallen from them have been uttered, as we believe they have been, in honest sincerity. Their reports will have much to do with next year's emigration, and may impart to it a colouring that has hitherto been wanting. Emigrants with small capital have, it is true, constantly come to this Province, and have adopted agricultural pursuits here. Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona ; but the Agamemnons whom we are now trying to attract are of a different type. We know all about the young man who comes out here with just sufficient capital to buy a small farm, and who goes to farming because he knows nothing else, not because he knows farming. We know that the last knows farming. state of that man is too often worse than the first. An imprudent marriage, improvident habits, or a lack of business capacity, land him in the hands of the inevitable mortgagee, and he

bours some such views as those we have increased prices received by Ontario farmers for their cereals since the National Policy came into operation have the object of private charity, of Government patronage-or of delirium tremens. The picture is not overdrawn. It has been seen to the life-and deathevery community in Ontario. It is, of course, indisputable that some of these gentlemen-farmers have manlive. They have been hardworking, industrious, self-denving persons, ready to live on what they been unable to sell. Most of their species have proposed to themselves exactly the opposite principle of existence and have come to grief. The real British farmer, a man from his youth up accustomed to the possession of capita and to work land on his own account has been a very rare importation. The sons of English and Scotch tenantfarmers have come here young. and the Scotch especially have the vast improvements visible in our system of agriculture as the traveller is carried along the chief lines of raileceived during, say, four months way, and remembers the slovenly potato patch style of doing things vogue twenty-five or thirty years ago. But the fathers have staved at hom part and parcel of the soil, and immovable as their own landmarks. It is this that we hope to see altered. It is the head of the family we want here, and he must bring his capital with him. the following statistics, which cannot be Where he will find it most to his advantage to settle, it were invidious for us to say. This one may prefer the scale of operations practicable in Mani toba, acres of wheat by the thousand, and flocks and herds in like num ber. Another may see in comparativ

Ontario; while the cheapness of farms induce others to fancy the Easter From remarks that have come to our knowledge, it would appear tha the British tenant farmers now wit ws have been rather misled as to th price of farming lands in the bescounties of Ontario. A few year ago land in these was frequently being transferred at a rate exceeding one hundred dollars an acre, the fences and buildings in such case being something better than those or dinarily serving the purpose of what the English papers call our peasant proprie tary. There has been since a slight de eline in prices, and less demand; but to-day no really good farm in Ontario provided with buildings and convenien ees such as first-class farmers i England consider indispensable, car be got for less than eighty dolla an acre. Cheap land may be pick ed up here and there in small but it is not the sor of property that these gentlemen are i search of ; though admirably suited t the requirements of emigrant labourer who may have saved money in their ser vice. If persons possessed of homes i Scotland and England are desirous of transplanting themselves and their be longings to this country they must en pect to pay the worth of homes in Car ada. If they would have good land nea a railway and market town, miles board fence, good stables, implemen sheds, feeding houses, barns, root-cellar dairies, poultry houses, piggeries, ice houses, field hovels, gates, cottages, well cisterns, nicely laid out grounds, kitche gardens, paddocks, and good brick house with all convenient outhouses, laur dries, larders, cellars, &c., they mus pay something in the neighbourhood cost, or buy lands without any such lus uries on them, and go to the expense creating them. It would be folly to a sert that ready-made establishments the sort are going begging and to picked up for a mere song. Were such the case, could we expect sensible me to come in and buy a wreck which me of longer experience in the countr have been unable to navigate? Thos who would undervalue farming land an its accessories to our visitors are real crying stinking fish, and on ever seriously deprecated. It is, perhap inevitable under the early circumstance of a colony that few capitalists embark in y that few capitalists embark in April
The owner is generally a man May guiding his own plough. But time, July which has already wrought great Aug. changes in the average standing of our leading agriculturists and stock raisers, will rapidly cure that complaint. There is no doubt that farming will eventually be followed by men of means and education, and as a dewnright practive since the National Policy became tical business, to be made in its law, the case might rest here. But way as exact and profitable as the manufacture of boots and shoes or the administration of a wholesale from the main question, and they may grocery. Very little thought will suffice to show that it is not the fool of the

in practical agriculture. His and his family's position would be improved in every way by his change of country. The yield of his capital transferred to this colony would not be improved the second to the second the seco paired by the purchase of a farm in fee simple, for having regard to the rate simple, for having regard to the rate contented, cannot be successfully conformed interest here he would have the same troverted. Our case rests solely on facts income he had at home and the farm into the bargain, while the purchasing power of his income, so far as the necessaries of life are concerned, would be nearly doubled. These are the reflections which we are sure have impressed themselves on the minds of our visitors. and there is no reason to doubt they will carry back home with them and disseminate for the use of their neigh-

INCREASED PRICES UNDER AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION. OUR facts and figures respecting the

received no refutation from Grit journals. The Globe, having been convicted by us of wilfully misquoting commercial statistics, especially in regard to the price of barley, does not attempt to further argue the subject and support its position by figures, but falls back on with increased and closer study of the prices during Free Trade and Protection Brown rule. (3.) The average price eding four months under Free Trade. 4) The prices paid to farmers at preent, and during several months past, presentations or suggestions. are far in excess of those paid during the corresponding period last year. These facts are emphatically proved by

scale of operations practicable in Mani-			Wheat	Barley	0-4-	Flour	1100 1	
toba, acres of wheat by the thousand,	1878		No. 1 Spg.	No. 1.	Oats.	Spg. Ex.	Treat	
and flocks and herds in like num-	July	6.	\$.92	\$.55	\$.31	\$4.10	and t	
ber. Another may see in comparative	July	13.	95	55	32	4.00	coun	
nearness to Great Britain, in compara-		20.	96	55	32	4.10	repre	
tive similarity of society and surround-		27.	99	58	32	4.20	gard	
ings, and in those adjuncts of old settle-	Aug.	3.	1.02	85	33	4 50	may	
	Aug.	10.	1.02	90	33	4.50	will h	
ments to the loss of which it is so hard		17.	1.06	90	33	4.60	indus	
for the middle-aged emigrant to recon-		24.	1.08	1.00	31	4.50	may	
eile himself, an advantage on the side of		31.	1.06	1.00	29.	4.50	trust	
Ontario; while the cheapness of farms	Sept.	7.	1.05	1.00	27	4.35	made	
and the goodness of their pasture may	Seps.	14.	1.05	1.00	27	4.30	sach	
induce others to fancy the Eastern		21.	98	1.00	25	4.25		
Townships.		28.	93	1.05	25	4.25	play	
From remarks that have come to	Oct.	5.	90	1.05	26	3.90	prom	
our knowledge, it would appear that	1 2							
the British tenant farmers now with	PROTECTION.							
us have been rather misled as to the	July	9.	\$1.07	\$.70	\$.37	\$4.60	mani	
price of farming lands in the best	July	16.	1.08	70	37	4.60	doub	
counties of Ontario. A few years		23.	1.07	70	39	4.70	medi	
ago land in these was frequent-		30.	1.06	70	381	4.70	cases	
	Aug.		1.03	70	381	4.75	few.	
by being transferred at a rate exceeding one hundred dollars an acre,	aug.	13.	1.02	none		4 65	ness	
		20.	99	none		4.60	will	
the fences and buildings in such cases		27.	1.00	none		4.55	will	
being something better than those or-	Sept.		98	none		4.50	Gove	
dinarily serving the purpose of what the		10.	99	none		4.50	to pr	
English papers call our peasant proprie-		17.	1.04	none	30	4.50	awar	
tary. There has been since a slight de-		24.	1.12	60	34	4.70	task	
eline in prices, and less demand; but	Oct.	1.	1.14	67	34	5.00	any	
to-day no really good farm in Ontario,		9.	1.20	67	36	5.60	of E	
provided with buildings and convenien-	Take it another way:							
ees such as first-class farmers in				-	resta has	fome mirro	Cana	
England consider indispensable, can	PRICE	ע מ	URING FO			OF THE	reade	
be got for less than eighty dollars			PROTECT	IVE TAR	IFF.			
an acre. Cheap land may be pick-	1878					20.05	least	
ed up here and there in small	Nov.	9.		\$.98	\$.26	\$3.65	may	
lots, but it is not the sort	1	16.		98	26	3.65	this s	
of property that these gentlemen are in		23.		97	29	3 60	posit	
search of; though admirably suited to	Des	30.		98	28	3.60	mind	
the requirements of emigrant labourers	Dec.	7.		1.00	28	3.65	too s	
the requirements of emigrant labouters		14.		1.02	$27\frac{1}{2}$	3.70	feebl	
who may have saved money in their ser-		21.		1.03	$\frac{27\frac{1}{2}}{271}$	3.60		
vice. If persons possessed of homes in	3000	28.	84	1.00	$27\frac{1}{3}$	3.60	-	

		23.	85	97	29	3 60
in		30.	86	98	28	3.60
to	Dec.	7.	86	1.00	28	3.65
rs		14.	86	1.02	271	3.70
r-		21.	84	1.03	$27\frac{1}{2}$	3.60
in		28.	84	1.00	$27\frac{1}{3}$	3.60
of	1879.					
e-	Jan'y.	1.	83	1.00	27	3.50
x-		8.	84	1.00	27	3.50
n-		15.	84	1.00	28	3.50
ar		22,	85	98	27	3.55
of		29.	84	95	$27\frac{1}{2}$	3.55
nt	Feb.	5.	85	93	27	3.55
		12,	85	93	28	3.60
ъ,		19.	90	93	30	3.70
9-		26.	92	93	31	3.80
ls,	M'ch.	5.	92	90	33	3.85
en	PRICE	8 DU	RING FOU	R MON	THS afte	r THE
es			PROTECT	TIVE TA	RIFF.	
n-	1879		1 210 120			
ıst	M'ch.		\$.97	\$.80	\$.38	\$3.95
of		26.	97	80	35	3.95
X-	April	2.	97	80	35	3.90
of	_	9.	98	80	37	3 90
LS-		16.	96	90	37	3.85
of		23.	96	80	37	3.85
be		30.	95	80	37	3.90
ch	May	7.	98	80	37	3.90
en		14.	1.03	70	$37\frac{1}{2}$	4.00
en		21.	1.03	70	$37\frac{1}{2}$	4.00
ry		28.	1.02	70	$37\frac{7}{2}$	4.00
se	June	4.	1.02	70	$37\frac{1}{2}$	3.90
nd		11.	1.02	70	37	4.00
		18.	1.02	70	37	4.00
ly		25.	1.01	70	37	4.10
ry	July	2.	1.02	70	37	4.25
be		9.	1.07	70	37	4.60
os,	ADVA	NCE	OF PRICE	S UND	ER PROTE	CTION.
es	M'ch.	12.	\$.97	\$.80	\$.34	\$3.95
in			98	00	077	0.00

1.03 1.03 1.12 1.14 1.20 1.22 fall Increased prices having been obtained some trumpery side issues have been raised by the Globe to divert attention be briefly disposed of. A point is at-tempted to be made out of the fact that Toronto prices do not rise and fall with family that should be put to farming. He has to compete with a larger number every Chicago "corner." The circumstance is matter for congratulation, not of rivals than any other tradesman. Early and late he has to watch the signs for regret. Our farmers require good, steady prices, and these they are now obtaining under the system of agriculof the times in the sky and in the market reports. When OPIE was asked by tural protection. In regard to barley, the price has been higher under Sir John Macdonald's Administration than an ambitious pupil with what he mixed his colours, he replied, "with brains, "sir;" and everything that the successful farmer does is done with brains. rom the moment that he gets in the prepare a field for winter tario growers of oats are in a much betwheat till the day he drives home from market with the price of his grain in his of duties, which prevent Ameri-The foot and eye of the farm- cans from glutting the local markets. pocket. The foot and eye of the farm cans from glutting the local markets.

on every hand the Canadian farmer oceverywhere and see everything. He
must buy well and sell to advantage;
and to do all these things must be a man

rear the life of the farm. He must be
everywhere and see everything. He
must be administration of a so-called
difficulty of its attainment. We are so
much accustomed to judge everything

The foot and eye of the farm.

On every hand the Canadian farmer ocincludes the disputing every
the foot and eye of the farm.

The amount of pleasure in life is by no
the foot and eye of the farm.

The foot and eye of the farm.

The foot and eye of the farm.

The must be means proportionate to its cost or the
difficulty of its attainment. We are so
much accustomed to judge everything

which the Russians persistently declare

the life is by no
the foot and eye of the farm.

The amount of pleasure in life is by no
the foot and eye of the farm.

The must be made before a Justice
of the Peace; but it must be made by
which the Russians persistently declare

prices and are generally prosperous and and statistics, and we in tite close atten-tion to the above tables of comparative tion to the above tables of comparative prices under Free Trade and Protection. They will effectively refute columns of blatant talk by Opposition journalists.

AN ATTEMPT TO DISTURB THE

PUBLIC MIND. A VERY noticeable attempt is being tunity of pointing out the fact and of the time, and at the same of England, for a reorganization of the tariff relations between the three countries. The confident tone in which this is appropried to the public wight. You train a sea state of a state of the confidence of the three countries. The confident tone in which this is appropried to the public wight. You train a state of the confidence of its stale practice of vituperation. The this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations the light and cheer-this is announced to the public might to disade temptations. its stale practice of vituperation. The position we have taken is invulnerable, and its strength will more clearly appear and its strength will more clearly appear which increased and closer study of the Another suggestion made in these same periods. Several points are clearly established. (1.) From the day the tariff went into operation farmers' prices have steadily advanced, and are still adsteadily advanced, and are still adsteadily advanced. (2.) Provides receiving that the speech was but the steadily advanced, and are still adsteadily advanced, and are still adstead of the duties they now new that the tariff by which English goods will be lightened of the duties they now new the straight of the duties they now new that the speech was but the palate of the junior members of our friend's family circle, why not begin, say, the lightened of the duties they now new that the two first mentioned might be rather strong meat for the intellectual palate of the junior members of our friend's family circle, why not begin, say, the lightened of the duties they now new that the two first mentioned might be rather strong meat for the intellectual palate of the junior members of our friend's family circle, why not begin, say, the lightened of the duties they now new that the two first mentioned might be retained to the duties they now new that the two first mentioned might be retained to the duties the strong meat for the intellectual palate of the junior members of our friend's family circle, why now new that the two first mentioned might be retained to the duties the strong meat for the palate of the junior members of of the junior memb vancing. (2.) Besides receiving better prices for their produce, Ontario in our markets. Time after time these or, if poetry be preferred, "The Lays farmers have the advantage of a steady ideas crop up in the Opposition press; market, American cereals being no longer and we deem it our duty to refer to permitted to flood the local markets, as them. They are probably intended to was the case under the Mackenzievestment, to make manufacturers hesiafter tate about going into business, and thus the tariff went into operation, was far in to defer for a longer period the full tide excess of that obtained during the pre-We beg to offer a warning to the public against being deceived by such re-

> are not such as would render a new Reciprocity Treaty either right to ask for or prudent to accept; and we feel quite safe in saying that the Flour has no more to do with a Reciprocity aty than it has to do with the war : that new trade relations with that ntry are as unlikely, say, as minority be made in the tariff that our own istries need be alarmed at. Changes st that some few changes may be de; but if so, the changes will be y to our own industries. Nevertheless promise of Sir Alex. Galt is a fair ifest unfairness by our tariff, no bt such unfairness will be remen need have no fear that there of literary tastes which will be a price be any changes in the tariff that operate against their interests. The vernment that was placed in power rotect Canadian industries is fully are of the imperative nature of its : and is not so unwise as to avoid portion of its duty. The applause nglish traders would be dearly won ders that they need not be in the t disturbed by any nonsense they see in the Opposition papers on subject. It is the object of the Option press to disturb the public nd. The public mind is, we trust, stable to be moved by so light and le a motive-power.

RECREATION FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

WE have received a pithy and interattention of our public instructors and poorer classes than it has hitherto done. made that the interests of these two ment to give them during the evenings. He sensibly objects to young people desired object of capturing Constantirealizes the necessity of some relaxation do something for the evening entera very big "perhaps." Abstractly con-didered we do not know that the prosidered we do not know that the proposition is untenable; but as there is no likelihood of anything being done in the direction of gratis municipal entertainments, beyond occasional scenes in the City Council, which are never advertized in advance, we are afraid that "Day labourer," and others similarly situated will be obliged to fall men. It is somewhat singular that the proposition is untenable; but as there is no likelihood of anything being done in the direction against Merv has, however, met with as many of their profitable undertaking, were shut out from all returns in that direction. But while the revenue is protected, no hardship is imposed on any honest Canadian miller. On shipments back on their own resources.

This brings us to the question whether these are altogether suggest. It is a great truth in every day life, as well as in philosophy, that the best things often lie closest at hand.

who would have succeeded in any other state of life to which it might have pleased God to call him. As the years go on recruits of this class will be constantly added to our farming population from our own native supply; but we are not insensible to the advantage of enlisting them also in foreign countries. A middle-aged man settling on such a tance to take a leading part in the county affairs, and eventually to represent it it. Parliament, where we have now too few members largely interested in practical agriculture. His and his interests, was ready to consent to any be finite agricultural consensus the demands of the world's false balances and derection of the many is determined not by the function of the many is determined not by the function

But with respect to the limited field of relaxation open to our correspondent and his growing family, we have a suggestion or two to make. Why should they not dispel the ennue of the long winter evenings by reading aloud? Probably one or more of the family is a good reader, not merely in the sense of being able to get through an ordinary being able to get through an observable been quoted for our edification; and a been quoted for our edification; and a good deal of natural curiosity has been good deal of natural curiosity has been manifested to know what The Mail has Then why not improve and utilize this made just now to disturb the public talent for the amusement and instruction of the family? There is no pardon the expression of the disturb the public talent for the amusement and instruction of the family? There is no pardon the expression of the disturb that the public talent for the amusement and instruction of the family? tariff. We take the earliest oppor- more delightful means of passing supplying the necessary correction. In several Opposition papers we have of be done in a drawling, monotonous, several Opposition papers we have of be done in a drawing, monotonous, late noticed references to Sir Leonard perfunctory manner, but with a keen, lively interest, and with an effort to call forth and improve the best elocutionary powers of the reader. The best class of books only should be selected. that he is likely to make proposals to the and fortunately in these days the best American Government, with the consent | are as cheap as the worst. Avoid trashy familiar with Scott or DICKENS, THACKorgans is in regard to Sir Alexander ERAY, Macaulay or Longfellow. Grantof Ancient Rome "or some of Lone-FELLOW'S more popular poems—somethe United States, particularly among thing which all can understand and appreciate? Let the work be read aloud with as much expression and dramatic effect as the reader is capable of giving it, and unless our correspondent's State in the American Union. A man children are considerably duller and less from St. John or Halifax is at home in appreciative than the average, he will e surprised at the interest developed and the eagerness with which they will look forward to the evening relaxapresent relations with the United States tion. It will be a means of culture as well as of simple, inexpensive pleasure worth a great deal more than the usual run of entertainments. Finance Minister's visit to Washington | It will be well, of course, to vary the programme, giving, perhaps, a few chapters of a good novel one night, and poeesentation. In like manner, in retor Sir Alex. GALY's speech, we quite safely say that no changes were good times are prevailing, and should not have many others besides the families of working many might at the families of partial to the places where good times are prevailing, and should not have patience to wait for the slower development of good times at home. quite safely say that no changes be made in the tariff that our own stitute it for some of the senseless and costly dissipations now in voque. I family know how to read in the true sense of the word-there are comparatively as to give greater aid and fair few who do, even among well-educated people. If so, the exercise will be of benefit in teaching them. It is no wonder nise and may fairly be carried out. that good readers are so rare, when the ny English industry is treated with art of reading aloud is so little practised. A course of private readings carried on in the line we have indicated would go died; but we fancy that such
es will be found to be singularly
. Our own manufacturers and busiquestion for many families, rich and poor alike, and would tend to the cultivation

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION. By a combination of events. Russia

has been checkmated in her recent at-

less possession in mature life.

tempts at aggrandisement. The resohe cost of the condemnation of the lute stand taken by Lords Beaconsadian public; and we assure our FIELD and SALISBURY at the Berlin Congress compelled the great northern autocracy to loose its hold upon some portions of Turkey which it had overrun if we have given a reasonable degree of with its military hordes. The opinions of leading European statesmen have steadily come to support the position assumed by England. The phrase, " peace with honour," used by the British Premier, truly represents the position to-day. BISMARCK and ANDRASSY have taken counsel respecting the Berlin esting communication from "A Day treaty, the consequences by which its execution is being attended and the might fitly occupy a greater share of the possible dangers with which Austria and Germany are threatened. The old triple those interested in the welfare of the declaration has been authoritatively The writer states that he is the father of a family of grown girls and boys, and finds it hard to know what amuse-Western nations alone. His longbeing out in the streets after dark, but nople is further from being realized than at any previous period for many years past. Great Britain, France, Austria, that it shall be of a harmless character.

He recognizes the partial supply of this obvious want in the entertainments got longer a right of control in Eastern the various of the control in Eastern to up in connection with the various Roumelia. Herzegovina and Bosnia churches at an admission fee are also outside of Russian influences. of ten cents, but observes that where there are five or six of a family, the aggregate, even at this low figure, is more than a with Turkey. The situation in Eastern published. The announcement of the duty. The writer is sadly ignorant of the wily ways of the Grits and of even ex-members of Parliament belonging to that ilk, or such a statement would not have been with Turkey. The situation in Eastern tically wiped the Porte from the roll of and that the writer was unaware that tainment of us poor ones during this coming winter. It might help keep was due solely to the action of Britain's one of the best friends of the many a working girl from being enticed to places which have brought a good many of them to ruin." That is

men. It is somewhat singular that of flour to the Lower Provinces an this column was not originally part of the present expedition, but was tor of customs at the port where the considered inevitable; but after the Berlin treaty the project of disputing British power in Hindoostan collapsed.

ten years old, Khiva was engulphed subsequent to that date, and the invasion of Turcoman territory is a recent grain raised by our own farmers instead of the companies of the c ranges of Afghanistan, defended by British soldiers.

THE EXODUS.

A GOOD deal of nonsense is being writ-

"exodus" from the Lower Provinces to tions from papers of notoriously un- to manifested to know what The Mail has our power. In the first place we assert without fear of contradiction that the 'exodus" is greatly exaggerated; and that no public man, with any regard for his character, would make such statements as are made in the Grit papers, over his own name. In the second place, we venture to state, without fear of contradiction, that arge percentage of the "exodus" conof women in search of service places, servants returning after the sum ner's vacation, and young men doing the same thing. In the dle summer the lists of passengers to the Lower Provinces from the States were equally full. These people were coming on a visit, or for a holiday; now they are going home. The thing is well known; it is so common an incident that no one is ever disturbed by it very greatly in the Lower Provinces. We will at once confess here that this does not account for the full extent of the exodus, exaggerated as it is, which brings us to another point. In the third place, the present flush times in the United States are quite enough a people who for thirty years at least have been in the habit of making the States their temporary or permanent home, and who have relatives in every Boston ; he meets old acquaintances by the score; he meets his business conne tions : he is as much at home as if he were in the Provinces. It is no wonder, therefore, that the exodus is great—even though, as we contend, it is exaggerated in the papers. In the fourth place it would not be a very singular thing if people who have been suffering from bad times for five years should make haste to seek out the places where good times distrust their own country as a permanent home; if so, they had good rea-sons for doing so when they were told that Government did not exist to protect industries, and that Ministers were only "flies on the wheel." Finally, we may say that the "exodus," even as stated by the Opposition papers, does not at all alarm us except, perhaps, for present rush is no exception to the general rule. We prefer the conservative slow growing prosperity of Canada to the feverish excitements of the "flush" times in the United States; and we feel assured that our stead-fast population will reap a fuller

ONTARIO MILLERS.

in or out of Op osition.

failed to refute our facts and statistics obtained the estate by confiscation durregarding the increased prices received ing the rebellion of 1837, it is quite safe by Canadian farmers under the National to say that public opinion, even if it did Policy as compared with the Free would be decidedly hostile to him. The Trade regime, rapidly executed a change difficulty is to know where to step in of front. Our opponents raised the cry between landlord and tenant and adjuof dear bread with as much vehemence dicate. The landlord has, of course, his right at law, and the tenant as they had previously clamoured for increased prices for farmers' produce. But the general improvement in trade and the fact that workingmen are more generally employed, and therefore better able to provide for their families.

ity, is a problem of no little difficulty.

Mr. Gladstone's Act affords but little relief; and the clause by ter able to provide for their families, which, virtually, a committee of land combined to render this kick at the lords is empowered to give the tenant compensation for improvements, is about as effectual a mode of obtaining satisrealizes the necessity of some relaxation for young people, his only care being that it shall be of a harmless character. He recognizes the partial supply of this series and being the property of the party press have now fallen back upon the worn-out cry regarding grinding wheat in bond. Servia, Roumania and Bulgaria are now that come millers were complaint appears to be full; and how to suit both, in these days when the tenant is harassed by American competition not only in Herzegovina and Bosnia ground from American wheat in bond, cereals but in cattle, is the question of thus evading payment of the duty. The the day in Ireland.

It stands to sense that in this unequal conflict the American-and by that is meant the cis-Atlantic-farmer, must win; and then what? There are in "the city," he goes on to say, not without out a slight touch of sarcasm, "as it did "so much for the grand folks will kindly" the European Powers, would have pracbread famine was raging in Paris, a Princess suggested as a specific that the people should eat cake; and otherwise. The Globe truly says, "the "Government could not avoid taking it is just as reasonable to prescribe emigration or cultivation to the Irish tenant. The small farmer cannot emigrate, for cognisance of this little trick." Effihe hasn't the money; nor is it possible cient measures for preventing frauds on without money to bring under subjection the bogs and mountains which cover a vast proportion of the area of the land rated as "not under cultivation." A farmer cannot drain a bog nor plough a mountain on which nothing but heather grows without a liberal expenditure; and as a general rule the Irish tenant farmer has not the money to waste on any such experiments. The only feasi-

> ' above flour was ground at said mill, from wheat of Canadian growth, and no

other." In case there is no collector

tion raised that the Government's regulations divide the responsibility is, ther

fore, absurd.

Advocates of the National Policy con tended that under it Ontario millers would secure the markets of the Marigrain raised by our own farmers instead event. Russia marches with an iron of that of American growth. This pre-tread, and her advance southward will diction has been fulfilled to the letter. doubtless only be permanently checked by the frowning front of the mountain with the exception of a few barrels purchased by fishing vessels and odd cargoes carried as ballast by schooners trading between Halifax or St. John and Boston, all the flour imported into the Maritime Provinces is drawn from Ontario. American agents in Boston are ten in the Opposition papers about the now purchasing Canadian instead of

American flour to meet the requirements the United States. A number of quota- creased demand for Ontario flour mean of those markets. What does this in-Ontario farmer ? Why, it represcrupulous character, such as the Patriot, sents increased prices and an im the Halifax Chronicle, and the Telegraph, and all of them deeply interested in exaggerating the alleged "exodus," have by increased importations of American been quoted for our edification; and a wheat, and the Canadian farmer was thereby prevented from realizing a fair price for his grain. But now that pardon the expression of this flattering ready to anticipate a rise. Even at mills at Duffin's Creek and localities outside of the city, the price paid to the farmers for their wheat is within half a cent per bushel of that received at Toronto. We congratulate the farmers on their prosperity under a truly national policy. It is, indeed, fortunate that they are now receiving \$1.23 per bushel, instead of the low prices which prevailed under Free Trade. The markets of our western peninsula are no longer glutted with American oats, and, to manifest their independence of American cereals our farmers are largely using coars grains and roots in the place of Indian That the National Policy is benefitting millers and agriculturists, i conceded by all practical men, irrespective of their political opinions

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. FIFTY years ago O'Connell began the anti-tithe agitation in Ireland. At that time the Roman Catholic taxpayer had to provide for the maintenance of the Protestant clergyman, whose services he never asked for and whose ministrations it would have been a mortal sin for him to attend. The movement, it need hardly be said, was a popular one in the Provinces of Connaught and Munster where the Catholics are in the majority and from it sprung Mr. GLADSTONE'S Disestablishment Act which placed the day, Mr. Mackenzie said :- "He gave the people of Ireland upon an equal footing, so far as religion was concerned. The land question, of which Mr. PARNELL is the champion in and out of Parliament. the champion in and out of Parliament, is perhaps a more complicated matter than that with which Mr. Gladstone had to deal when he undertook to establish religious equality before the law. The Land Act of 1868 was in its general features a had to deal when he undertook to establish religious equality before the law. The Land Act of 1868 was in its general features a was in its general features a Reform custom when tou have to be made in the good one; but no Act of Parliament ment of good times at home.

Perhaps the race of young people who in the five years past have grown from youth into manhood have learned to the soil was vested in some twenty thousand learned to the soil was vested in some twenty from the soil was vested in some twenty and we half suspect that Mr. Mackenzie's whom acquired their title either during the campaign of WILLIAM of Orange, during the rebellion of '98, when by the process of attaindure the loyal man could by affidavit swear into his possession the acres of the rebel. In the North where the Ulster Plantations Act had been long in force, by which those who are making the rush. All the occupier was secured fixity of tenure "rushes" have their dangers; and the and compensation for his improvements. the tenant was naturally more content. ed than his brother by the Lee or the Shannon. Mr. GLADSTONE'S Act gave to the occupier in Connaught and Munster almost similar rights and privileges: but when it once enters into the soul of a peasantry that their masters hold the measure of benefit than those who have land by fraud, it is difficult to drive out gone away, and that by-and-bye the exodus will turn this way, and our own vated the evil. If a man owning fifty thousand acres in the County of York. young people will prefer to come back took his rents and spent them in New us rather than live in a foreign land. Orleans or St. Louis, the farmers under We probably have not quite satisfied our Opposition friends with our observahis yoke, alike with the tradesmen of tions; but as to give them full satisfacthe neighbourhood, would feel the pinch keenly. And if he continued that tion is impossible, we shall be content course for years, it is very probable that York would become comparatively im-poverished, and it is absolutely certain that the farmers would protest against satisfaction to reasonable people whether so unneighbourly a proprietor. More-over if this suppositious absentee had acquired his fifty thousand acres by vir-THE so-called Reform press having acquired his nity thousand acres by the has the ancient claim of settlement : but how to umpire between their respective sides, even on the broad basis of human

> probably be quarantined. uncultivated land, bog, morass, moun- hands of English advocates of reciprocity. way out of the difficulty, outside of a revolution, which would be ruinous, is for the landlords to cut down their rents. They will-plead, to be sure, that they cannot afford it, but the answer that it didn't cost their forefathers much to

The St. Petersburg Golos reports China actively preparing for war with Japan.

get the land, is, if not strictly logical, at

least justified by the facts of history.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Foreign Times says "the policy of the Canadian Government is not injurious but beneficial to the inhabitante of the Do. minion, and, if continued, it will be ben ficial to the Mother Country."

The Russian harvest, according to an official circular just issued by the Govern. nent, has turned out a good deal better than was anticipated. The continuous rains high winds and heat, have had an injurious effect on the different crops, but on the whole the situation is much better than

Humane officers of the American semv

feel deeply the cruelly false position in which they are placed in being compelled to fight the Indians who have been driven desperation by the ill-treatment of the frontiersmen and the agents. says that justice to the Indians is all that is needed to make them obedient and insure their gradual civilization. It is a hard thing, he says, to be forced to fight or kill Indians when it is known that they are clearly in the right. It is carious that nobody has drawn a

parallel between the fate of Captain Cook. the famous explorer of the 18th century. and that of the young Prince Imperial. They were both unexpectedly attacked by savages and killed in the presence of a small number of followers, who in neither case tried to do more than save them-selves. But nobody was court-martialed for escaping and leaving Captain Cook to his fate, though he was the only man left ashore when the Sandwich Islanders came up with him and killed him with weapons not unlike those used by Cetewayo's Zula

The hon, member for Lambton trusts that "it will be long before Reformers, for the sake of retaining office, will sacrifice the principles they laboured to promote." What about no Coalition, Reduction of the Number of Cabinet Ministers, Economy, Parliamentary Control over Public Money, Elevation of the Standard, and so on? What became of those glorieus principles when Mr. Mackenzie was in office? And by the way will the hon, gentleman when he has time, admit or deny Senator Macpherson's charge that in th session of 1876 the Government were about to increase the tariff to 20 per cent in order to stop the deficits, but yielded to the objections of their Maritime friends-i other words for the sake of retaining office. abandoned a measure which they believe

In his reply to the doleful address presented to him by Mr. Pattullo, the Reform sergeant-major, at Woodstock the other opinion of a noted English gentleman who of this interesting family. But if we are doing the ex-Premier an injustice, perhaps he will set us right by naming his noted

A terrible story from the Arctic seas reaches us through the channel of an American whaling captain. The pursuit of the walrus has been engaged in with such energy and success, during recent years, that within two years this marine monster will be unknown. During the present sea-son, it is estimated that eleven thousand have been taken, and from thirty to forty thousand destroyed. But the destruction of the walrus means death to the native Esquimaux in some portions of the northern regions. Fully one-third of the population south of St. Lawrence Bay are re ported to have perished during the past winter for want of food, and half the natives of St. Lawrence Island died. One village of two hundred inhabitants all died, except one man. Mothers took their starving children to the burying grounds, stripped the clothing from their odies, and then either strangled them of let the intense cold end their misery. It is estimated that for every one hundred walrus taken a family is starved. An expedition to relieve the necessities of these innocent natives should be as popular as one to discover the north pole

The dreaded cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance in Putnam county, N.Y., a noted grazing region from which a considerable portion of the milk and butter supply of New York city is obtained. The character of the disease was ascertained about three weeks ago by a thorough investigation after the farmers had stoutly persisted that it could not be the terrible cattle plaque. A panic on the subject has resulted, as the dangerous. Thirty-three animals have already died of the disease or been slaugh-tered, and there are probably fifty in various stages of the complaint among infected herds, while it is believed that about 150 or 200 have been exposed to the contagion. The disease appears to have radiated from tively known, but it is stated that it was communicated by some western cattle which had been herded at Buffalo and arrived in the vicinity by way of Albary.
Vigorous measures have been instituted with a view of preventing the spread of the disease, and the entire county will

The beneficial results accruing to Canadian manufactures from the operation of protective duties, are strengthening the "Unfortunately, it is not only the American who is excluded from the Canadian market by the new tariff, but the English manufacturer as well; and however much we may be interested in the prosperity of the Dominion, the Mother Country cannot be expected to acqueece without a mur-mur when it is bought at her cost. On mur when it is bought at her cost. the other hand, the unfairness of the col petition of foreign manufactured good which enter our markets free of duty while heavy duties are imposed on English manufactures sent abroad, cannot fail to continue to produce dissatisfaction.

Mr. MacIver, the member for Bir

kenhead, continues to urge a change in England's fiscal policy.

The colonies (Mr. MacIver says) are still The colonies (Mr. Maolver says) are about our best customer; but if the protective system inaugurated by Canada extends, we shall lose our colonial as well as our foreign markets. Under these circumstances the question ought certainly to receive more consideration than it has done, whether it is not possible to adjust our the colonies of the coloni fiscal system so that, instead of fighting, the Mother Country and the celonies might mutually aid each other in the compation with the foreigner. The reciproc wave is gathering strength, and it will assume considerable importance before the general election. THE ENGLISH M

Liverpool Dates to Oc

The London Times says :- " of the scheme for linking the Atl

the Pacific by a line of rail through territory is that the capitalists when the money are to receive 1,000,00

security and to reimburse them outlay. This grant of land is to

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY

in Commissioners, one of whom appointed by the Imperial Go and is to watch over the interests lish investors. Granting that t mission will be properly constitution will discharge its duties efficient main point to be determined is to f the grant itself. We may infe capitalists who have negotiated Canadian Government are satisfie head; but the public in this count be equally well-informed. contrary, the erroneous opinion to some extent on both sides of lantic that the country through w railway is to run has no attra settlers, being the haunt of wi and the home of savage Indians is plenty of information in print a country between Lake Superior Rocky Mountains; but much of tained, or rather hidden, in 1 tained, or rather hidden, in bland Parliamentary reports. The made in 1863 by Captain Paspecially valuable, being the resurvey extending over nearly the and conducted on behalf of our ment. Captain Palliser affirmed conclusion at which he had dearrived, that it was both easy pedient to make a railway threejon. Since then a railway made across the United States the North American continent, lines of rail are in course struction. It was long, ind lines of rail are in course struction. It was long, ind fore the public of the States could be stirred up an to regard this matter as one of portance. The agitation in fav Pacific railway was begun in 1836 Plumbe, a Welshman and natura zen; the line itself was not fin opened for traffic till 1869, called the Northern Pacific, we carried on with vigour for a time carried on with vigour for a time financial difficulties, and the we suspended. The Committee of Railways of the United States S ported in 1869 in favour of subsid Northern Pacific, on the ground made, it would drain the agricul ducts of the rich Saskatchewan River districts to the east, and country on the Fraser, Thom Kootanie rivers to the west of t Mountains. Moreover, it in the report—and this had great weight in deciding gress to make a grant of law promoters—'The opening by us Northern Pacific railroad seals the of the British possessions west of meridian. They will become a conized in integrational feeling. canized in interests and feeling will be in effect severed from the minion, and the question of their tion will be but a question
Though this railway is slowly westward, and may yet span the the grand future anticipated for will prove a formidable rival. can line runs through a barren many miles, and its construction only be very costly, but the prosp ever yielding a profit is very sli Canadian line, on the other hand the most part through a country American continent : and i structed as economically as the THE REVENUE. Sir Stafford Northcote is a m

age and ability; but all his reso

be wanted to cope with the a deficiencies of the Exchequer in ner in which they should be de

in the first week of April, a revenue, and he made allowances

ing off in the main stays of his fi

already been more than he anti the result of a twelvemonth. Th brought in last year £20,316,000

Stafford Northcote modestly esti receipt of this year at £20,000

anticipating a decline of £316, falling off in the half-year that has been £438,000. He though cise duties might yield him £2 instead of £27,400.000, showing mated decline of £130,000. The cline already realized has been So, again, the produce of the lan house duty has fallen off in simore than he thought it would twelve. The only item in which been fortunate has been that of

been fortunate has been that o

mates for diminished receipts :

foresaw, when he introduced

and this, as he himself explain budget, is due to accidental var legacy and succession duty receip FORBES' EXPERIENCE AS A PRI DIER. In his article on this subject i number of the Nineteenth Cent Archibald Forbes, writing with to the contention that the conscient a liability to be flogged does not deterrent, reluctantly adduces his perience:—"Twenty years ago in a cavalry regiment. Young spirits and vigour, not destitute and having no experience of dis-must be said that not in every re I a model soldier. For offer heartedness I was somewhat sea often in trouble. At length, escapade on the line of march fr pool to Sheffield, I was tried mental court-martial, and mental court-martial, and u twenty-eight days' imprisonmen most strictly farinaceous food, in field 'garrison provost.' Emer confinement, with a head shor that it resembled an affable to light-heartedness was not long in ing itself. Brought as a priso my commanding officer, I stood at in the orderly-room before him, asked me the question, 'Do you'l that you are now a second-class had not studied those niceties of grades, and failing to see the d question, I simply replied, 'No, manner in which he pursued to was not wholly agreeable. you are, and as such liable to l and by ____, the next time you fore me I'll flog you.' I did not more of that topic. He never again as a prisoner, and when regiment it was with a good cha simply adduce this personal en onstrate how effectual a dete military crime it is to be brou unpleasant manner face to face.

MR. GUILDFORD ONSLOW CLAIMANT.

Mr. Guildford Onslow writ Daily Chronicle:—"Dr. Keneal, and Mr. John Helsby (the broth Helsby, of Santiago, who made brated portrait of Mr. Roger Tic South America in 1853) visited to tunate prisoner yesterday, Septer in Portsea Convict Prison, who pleted his first sentence of seven swearing he was Roger Tichborne is now undergoing his second se an additional seven years for sw is not Arthur Orton, and I have in recording the fact, for the your numerous readers, who be lo, that an innocent man is su justly in penal servitude, Claimant, as he is so called, is in ment of good health, and is cert robust and brown in his comple formerly, and looks somewhat frame. He says he is in good h seems less careworn and more re calm; but what astonished me me wonderful change in his n pacity, both in language,