TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50 cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of The Main Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal blocks.

niooks, Condensed advertisements on the third page at prices given under their respective headings, THE WEEKLY MAIL, The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per The rate of ordinary advertising is ov cents per line of solid nonparell.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS ON FIRST PAGE.

Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property Wanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal: 5 cents per word each insertion; or 20 cents per word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant. Situations wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found, Cattle Strayed: 2½ cents per word each insertion; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1883 WARNING

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

WHERE IS THE PROOF?

Some of our Opposition contemporaries resent our accusations of whiskey drinking against the Grit party in the provincial elections. They say that the use of intoxicants was common to both sides, and that it is unfair to blame the Grit party as if it alone were guilty. Now this is assuming a good deal. There were a number of petitions presented against Liberal-Conservatives; which of them has been brought to trial? There is a very suspicious air of insincerity in the way in which the petitions against our side have been withdrawn; and some of them have been dismissed by the judges Where, then, is the evide hat the Liberal-Conservatives were as bad as the Grits in respect to the use of in-

Let us point also to the fact that the Liberal-Conservative petitions against Grit members were denounced as mere bluff when the petitions were filed: But some half a dozen of them have been promptly brought to trial. The evidence has been most disgraceful to Mr. Mowar personally as well as to his party. Several seats are likely to be vacant. And several trials have yet to come on. Our side has shown that it was quite in earnest. The bluff was all on the Grit side. But the bluff has been in vain; and in a few weeks the

The Grit party went into the elections as the special Friend of Temperance. Yet it is on record that whiskey-fountains spouted freely in unlicensed taverns, in lacksmiths' shops, in lumber camps, in lodging-houses, and in the flasks of itinerant canvassers. The evidence given in several of the cases tears off the mask from the face of the Mowar party; and those who henceforth endeavour to make it appear that Mr. Mowar and his coleagues are in league with Virtue, will have to fly in the face of public credulity.

## A VAIN ATTEMPT.

THE organs of Mr. Mowat are making an attempt to excite the feelings of the people of Ontario at large against the people of Manitoba at large in regard to the affair of Rat Portage. In doing so, the Mowar organs are taking the name of the people of Ontario in vain. To represent Manitoba as the aggressor in the case is to outrage credulity and ignore the facts. To speak in favour of Mr. Mowar's policy, in the name of the people of this province, is to make our people responsible for an illegal, a disturbing, and an immoral pro-

placing of the department under a responsible political head can be pronounced a permanent success. The question is much too large to be settled by the experience of six years. It is hard to say what disturbing questions may arise to make political headship intolerable, and while admitting that no such questions have a tax treat many translations. Mr. Mowar's seizure of the territory in which Rat Portage is situated is either too late or too soon. If Mr. Mowar had a legal right to do as he has done, his work should have been effected long ago. If his right depends on the decision of a new and competent tribunal or on Parliamentary ent, his proceedings were obviously ture. As a matter of fact he has, for was an experiment, to be tested by results. In the second place, it hinted that if the Opposition succeeded to power, the "responsible" headship would become intolerable. And it is precisely here five years, acted on the assumption that he had no right to that territory; and only four days before he seized it, his organ declared that acceptance of the award by Parliament was the one condition of

Ontario's right to possess the territory, Rat Portage, in the meantime, had been incorporated under the law of Manitoba, Mr. Mowar having declined to incorporate it under the laws of Ontario. There was no special reason why Mr. Mowar should invade the country. All was as peaceful and as still as anyone could desire. There were no riots, no quarrels, no disputes; and no exception had been taken to Manitoba jurisdiction—the very jurisdiction under which Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. BLAKE assumed the territory to be. But Mr. Mowar, before he left for England, prepared his plans in view of the Algoma election; and it was on the lines he laid down that his colleagues proceeded. There were a lot of lumbermen whose votes and influence had to be obtained by

fair means or foul. These were told that Mr. Mowar assumed authority over their limits and would seize their timber—unless. of course they came into line with Mr. Mowar's candidate. There were many settlers whose votes were doubtful. These were told that Mr. Mowar had the right to treat them as squatters and to investi-gate their titles, and that they would be in trouble—unless, of course, they fell into line for Mr. Mowar's candidate. There were some licensed taverns and some unwould issue more licenses, and so add to he moral influences of his rule.

But things turned out differently from is expectations. The lumbermen would

wrong direction when the "Bull Pups" and the "Sluggers," and such persons better known to fame than we had imagined, were sworn in as "policemen." Then tricks were played with the license laws. Then the gaol was broken open by a mob which one day was called "the citizens," and another day was called "the Cape Breton men." but which was influenced very much by Mr. Mowar's "sluggers." The Manitoba officials were absolutely forced by an aggressive Grit faction into a position of hostility which they had no wish to occupy. And now Mr. Mowar's organs are trying to make out that the action of Mr. Mowar and his sluggers is the action of "the people of Ontario"; and that the self-defensive position of Manitoba is an attitude of grong direction when the "Bull Pups" position of Manitoba is an attitude of nostility to this province. We do not think that the people of Ontario, will so look at the question. We do not think that the Legislature of Ontario will so con-

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE. "Each month a birthday coming on
They drank, defying trouble;
And sometimes two would meet in one,
And then they drank it double."

—Rennyson.

SINCE the organ of the Grit party fell nto the hands of that unique combinatio of Poetry, Pickles, and Plunder, repre sented by Masars. EDGAR, JAFFRAY, and Cook, the party itself has fallen into habits which we have no language sufficiently incisive to describe. It will be renembered that previous to the meeting of the Grit convention the organ made its arty ridiculous and contemptible by preenting it to the public as a seeker after cheap fares, cheap board, and cheap notoriety generally; even its politics were of the very cheapest character. With the kindest intentions we photographed the condition of the party as represented in the Grit organ; and the picture was not, we believe, considered flattering. If we remember rightly, we referred to free lunches and whiskey, and "cut plug" and license inspectors, and other popular idols in the Grit camp. Mr. BLAKE's sensitive soul was touched with pity for the state of his party, and he did his best to excite indignation against us for the picture, which was only a coloured photograph from the original picture in the Grit organ.

Events that have since transpired have

eft our artistic handiwork but a pale effort indeed. The actual state of the Grit party far surpassed anything that the liveliest fancy could have pictured. The party in West Hastings sent to Toronto an instalment of pauper delegates for whom a subscription had been taken. The free railway pass as a bribe was judiciously used by Mr. FERRIS. Whiskey was the constant beverage of the friends and followers of Dowling. Hagar in Prescott was pushed into a success by means of the whiskey-inspired utterances of an unfortunate creature who was "better when drunk than when sober." License inpectorships were made matter of corrupt traffic within the knowledge of Mr Mowar himself. Free lunches and dinners were devoured with a gusto that does immense credit to the party's digestion—but a party that can swallow Mr. BLAKE's peeches and the Globe's articles can swalw anything. At West Simcoe they had low anything. At West Simcoe they had a very good time indeed. Dinner and lunch and five o'clock tea, as our correspondent has shown, were always ready; and the garg appear to have enjoyed themselves inmensely—at those expense we would not be so indelicate as to augrest. Mr. Phelps is the sixting member; and he is a Grit. It was his housekeeps who a Grit. It was his housekeeper who ared the free feed. The hungry sheep he is a Grit. It was his hou prepared the free feed. The nungity and looked up and were ted and "warmed. There are certain Indian medi hungry. cine feasts at which the guests have to finish all that is set before them, even if they burst in the attempt. That was the way the Grit Party acted from the word "go." Where free passes were to be had, they had them. Where ten dollar bills were plentiful, they pocketed them. When horse-shoe necktle pins of sterling brass were going, they adorned themselves, and felt as proud as Indian braves in hoop-skirts and "plug" hats. They loved "vittles." They loved breast-pins. They loved license-

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCA-

On the last day of January, 1883, we

"We say that it will be wise to susper

udgment, for several years to come, in orde

that more experience may be had before the

have as yet risen upon the horizon, it would be an act of false statesmanship to ignore the

Now, what was the meaning of that ut

convey the idea that the political headship

that the grave objection to partisan con-

trol over public instruction comes in. So

long as one party can manipulate the de

partment, its organs maintain that the

system is unexceptionable. Drive them

from office, and it cannot be tolerated.

The experiment succeeds so long as it is ours to use at will; when our opponents

are at the helm, there must be a change of

Such an attitude with regard to the in

terests of education justifies all THE MAIL

has said upon the subject. There should be no "disturbing questions," and would be none if party influence were elimin-ated. It is idle to say that there is no

partisanship, because under political man agement that is inevitable. Given th

bestowal of patronage in any department of the State, and partisanship may be pre-dicated as certain to follow. We say this

without regard to one party or the other. It follows as necessity under the system and we centend that, so far as education in

There is no need at present to discuss how far the Ontario Government has

transgressed in this respect. Our attack against the political headship is entirely unpartisan. We seek a change because

the present system has failed—the experiment has been tried and found wanting

concerned, it can only work evil.

Given the

essibility of their appearance.

TION.

Globe :-

system.

inspectorships. They loved ten dollar bills. They loved a free feed. And most of all they loved whiskey. But there is no record of any man of the Grit party having been tempted to make any unusua effort for his party by the promise of a bath. What temptation could there be in that for them? nistake being made again.

THE EDUCATIONAL OUESTION. orth, leader of the Ontario Opposition moved the following resolution in the As find the following in the columns of the

"This House is of the opinion that a duster of Education be abolished, and the office of Chief Superintendent and the Council of hould be restored."

nuoted, made the admission that the politi erance? If it had any, it was intended to words!

"We say that it will be wise to suspen

It is perhaps unnecessary to repeat the language of prevision employed last January. "Disturbing questions" were then in prospect—in fact, the overthrow of the Mowar Government. So long as its frail tenure lasts, the "political head-"ship," without a head, would pass muster; but with a change of Administration it must naturally become "intolerable. You see the difference lies in the partisan-ship of the Minister. If he be a Grit, the political head is tolerable; if a Liberal-Conservative, the reverse. "False States-"manship" has blundered this time, and

There is not one line of THE MAIL ouching this subject which has not been affirmed by the teachers of Ontario that can be cited. We insisted upon an end to party management in education; they have unanimously agreed with us. Some aptious objecters apart, there was a general consensus of opinion in favour of a non-political management. In brief, those most intimately connected with our system of public instruction condemn the political headship." No doubt was expressed on the general principle; the reserve of opinion related to details, and for a sufficient reason. What Mr. Mowar's Government has destroyed must be rebuilt with some regard to per

manency.

But the primary object to be kept in continuance of the present regime. Any-thing is better than the degradation of our subspace of the present regime. Any-thing is better than the degradation of our system must be kept outside the political subspace of the present regime. Any-system must be kept outside the political arena at any cost. The mere suspicion

of it-be it only a breath-is injurious ied that more than one for doubt has arisen in connect with the department. Under a n partisan administration no such so dals could arise. With a Chief Sur intendent wholly devoted to educate and a council prepared to advise and di qualified by knowledge and experien both parents and teachers would feel mo ent than they can do under the ex ing system. It matters little which party is in or out; but it is of paramo importance that education should be kept apart from politics. For this we shall con-tinue to contend, irrespective of party bias.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL IN BRITISH

COLUMBIA

to British Columbia has not been withou

business object, nor without political re-

sults. We publish this morning, from

deputation of the Board of Trade. The

the subject of discussion in the Parliament

of the Dominion at the last session, and

the policy of the Government on such sub-

jects as the Esquimault and Nanaim railway, the Graving Dock, and the Publ

Lands was generally formulated.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, as Minister

Justice, has added his personal explations to those which had been made

Parliament; and we judge from the utterances of the Colonist at least that the public are satisfied. The Colonist says

The city is ringing with the good new

'The Island railway to be built : the dry

"dock to be constructed as a national work; the crown lands to be throw

open; confidence restored, rents and real estate rising. The government

policy an assured success, and-bette

than all else—peace has been made with Canada. All cause for heartburning

gone; every grievance redressed and

complete reconciliation with the feder

authorities. Is not that a dainty dish to

stagnation see progress, and who instead

of the evils of strife begin already t

On the other hand a deputation waited

on the Minister to ask him to advise the disallowance of "the Kootenay bill,"

which was passed at the last session of the Local legislature. This is

"Our idea of the Kootenay Bill is this

That the promoters have shown a disposition to carry out their obligations, and in having

commenced the construction of a waggon road which is intended to give them conner

tion with the Canadian Paritic railway, have

furnished a substantial guarantee of earnest

ness and good faith. They propose to ope a mineral country which has lain idle sinc

creation, to make it accessible to the free

expenditure of an enormous capital to lay bare its riches."

No doubt the Minister of Justice wil

give the whole question the benefit of his

experienced consideration. He cannot fail to take notice of all the currents of

SPANISH RISINGS.

SPANISH risings are too common to e

to the throne by virtue of a rising. There

is no reason why the force which seated

that are of volcanic origin are apt to be

troubled by shocks. Since the Spaniards

fought, by the help of English arms, a

successful battle against Napoleonic aggres-

sion, and flung off the voke the great con-

queror had placed on their necks, they

have been in a state of constant uncer-

tainty what do with themselves. This

statement might perhaps be limited to the

country, the army, and the politicians;

for the people would have been content

enough with their hereditary sovereigns.

The army and the politicians wanted a con-

stitution; and they got it in a way. But

FERDINAND VII. put an end in 1814 to

the constitution of 1812; and from that

day to this there have been scores of revo-

lutions, but no permanent form of govern-

"risings," all of which collapsed; and some of the ringleaders were shot, and

some hung, and others fled beyond the

porders. FERDINAND finally brought in

the French, who after a bloody contest

established his yoke on the people, and

given to a king whom CHATEAUBRIAND denounced afterwards as an odious prince.

of conspiracies and risings.
In 1833 the King died, and Don Carto

party. MARIA CHRISTINA, the dead R

last wife, in assertion of the rights of Isa

elder, died in 1855. The young queen was

not long to enjoy sovereignty, even as regent. Her course of life was dubious. She

married a life-guardsman named Munoz, whom she raised to ducal rank, and in

1844 she retired to France. ISABBLLA re-

1843 ESPARTERO was overturned and fled.

ISABELLA was declared of age, with NAR-

VAEZ as Minister; and the Queen-mother returned. Then followed the "Spanish

Marriage," one of the most disgraceful

modern events. Isabella amused herself

with General SERRANO : and as her hus

mained with ESPARTERO as regent. In

From 1814 to 1819 there were nine

local feeling on the question.

miner as well as the capitalist, and by the

onist says :

appreciate the blessings of peace.

THE visit of Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL

we have been asked what alternative is proposed for the existing system. The answer may be put in the form of a question: What would our opponents do if necessity demanded a change? They have confessed its possibility, how would they meet the problem? It is true that a successor to Dr. Ryerson will be difficult to find the confessed in the conf ind; yet he does exist no doubt in mor than one of the school-houses of Ontario Once change the system, and the effective agents of a better one will be forth coming. The constitution of any Board or Council of Public Instruction need not cause much difficulty, and they must be failures in legislative capacity who cannot devise one. It should not be a clique, but a representative body-in part elective, in part simply representative—a fair, honest, and non-partizan selection from the cul-tured and tutored men and women of Onario. And let the chief superintende pe chosen without regard to politics, and hold his tenure of office as a judge does—

politics. There are some subjects reli-

another. Both Reformers and Conserva-tives should cry "hands off" when public instruction is in question. It is the con-cern of the people, not the perquisite of faction

We have been asked what alternative is

ion is one, and the sanctities of soc are others too precious for party intermeddling. It seems to us that the educa

irremovable save for cause.

These necessary changes could be readily made. They would at once render the Education Department free of party influence, and give to teachers and parents that influence in the management of pub-lic instruction not now at their command. Our opponents urge difficulties; but if heir leaders were only wise they would patriotically aid the work demanded of hem by every consideration of public

MR. RHELPS UNSEATED.

In all probability few persons will read the decision of the judge who unseated Mr. PHELPS. To lawyers it will have its value a precedent, but to the general public it pears the information that Mr. OSCAR J. PHELPS. a Grit member, one of Mr. Mowar's upporters, has been unseated for corrupt practices under the Act : and has narrowly escaped personal disqualification. There is no need for us to discuss the events of the trial in West Simcoe. All that was generally interesting in the case we have published and discussed before.

The great point just now for our readers, specially for those of them who are in West Simcoe, and are supporters of Mr. MEREDITH and the Liberal-Conservative party, is simply this: Here is a vacancy. An election will speedily come on. This constituency was carried for our friends y Mr. Long. It was nearly carried by Mr. Mobertey, who, however, failed by some twenty or thirty votes, a fact not reditable to the organization of our friends in that constituency. We believe very strongly that West Simcoe is a con-stituency that cannot be held by the Grit It is a constituency that is in accord with Mr. MEREDITH. It can be carried by our friends, and must be carried by them. An immediate organization should take place. The very strongest man should be put in the field. And, pending the result of the contest in Algoma, a very intimate canvass of the nstituency should be made. Mr. MEREconstituency about be made. Mr. Mere-porte, and others of his party, will of course be glad to give encouragement to our friends to work, and reasons to the people generally why the work should be

The occasion is serious. The Mowar Government can be overturned this coming session it our friends desire to overturn We must win in West Simcoe, too Other constituencies are likely to be opened, and our friends must be ready to contest them and win them... The Mowar Government knows right well the danger that is before them. They will work hard to avert their doom. It is in the power of our friends to make the danger real and the doom certain. Let us once more declare to our friends that they have votes enough to win every seat that is likely to be made vacant, if only they will poll them. We aid this before the general elections in February. Events proved that we were right in our estimate of the strength of our party. We failed, as a party, only because our strength as a party was not fully out forth. We have no fear of a similar

On the 29th of January last Mr. MERE-

this house is of the opinion that a due regard to the interests of education demands that the educational system of the province shall be entirely free from political partisan-ship, and that, to that end, the office of Min-Public Instruction, with such changes in the constitution and powers of the Council as experience of its former working suggests,

The Reform organ, in terms already cal headship was an experiment liable to prove a failure. Let us again give its

judgment for several years to come, in order that more experience may be had before the placing of the department under a responsible political head can be pronounced a permanent success."

ound itself in antagonism with public

band was well known to be a wreck, the legitimacy of the royal family was doub In 1868 Isabella's turn came. Ser RANO, who had been exiled by one of her temporary Ministers, returned from ex-ile; PRIM and TOPETA joined him with the army and navy; and Isabella fied to France. In 1870 she abdicated in favour

of Alfonso, her son. But the powers in Spain preferred to offer the throne to Prince LEOPOLD, of Hohenzollern. This was, as will be remembered, the immediate occasion of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. In that fear (Prince LEOPOLD being impossible now) AMADEO, of Italy, was elected King by the Cortes, and in January 1871, he took possession of the crown. After two years of rule he laid down the

ships of course rose out of, "the Re-"public;" Don Carlos, the younger, was again in the field, aided by his bronner. Don Alonzo. In spite of general recognition of Serrano's Government, in 1874 a new revolution placed the ex-Queen's son, Alphonso, on the throne at the age of eighteen years. In 1876 the Carlist rebellion was quelled, and Alphonso entered on what has up to the recent events promised

But, one lesson is taught by all history; and it is that a nation that violently breaks loose from its traditional fastenings and nstitutions, and changes radically nature of its government, has incurred a doom of disturbance. Spain has doubly incurred that doom. The recent disturbances are but items in a long account. They will go on adding themselves till the sum suffices for a revolution. ALPHONSO came to the throne by force of arms and revolt. By revolt and force of arms he will probably go out again.

latest Victoria papers, an account of an interview between Sir Alexander and a RELIGION AND PRACTICAL LIFE. Ir would appear that there are some range of subjects discussed appears to have been pretty wide. Most of them were professed champions of the faith amongst us who fail to recognize the essence of the conflict between religion and agnosticism. Let it be granted, for the moment, that there is no wide-spread unbelief in the being of God, or in immortality. Nevertheless it must be conceded to us that there is, in some quarters, abundant evidence of its presence. No one can ignore the fact, since it meets us on every hand. It pervades much-far too much-of our literature; it is whispered by immorality, anxious to escape from the final assize; it is the plaything of all who hope for enjoyment in sin. To represent the unpromising current as of no importance. is to be unfaithful to duty. Those who do so may be sincere; but they are, beyond question, censurably remiss. If our religion be a reality, then there

can be no parley with agnosticism-no recognition of it. If it be an enemy to set before the people, who in place of God it is a fee to society, because society has its origin in the Divine will. It sprung from design, and would perish without its sustaining power. Without religion there can be no stable commonwealth. If there e no eternal source of morality, then not only is faith a vanity, but human obligation perishes from its basis. The foundation gone, there remains neither ethical restpurely local question, involving the expenditure of some \$5,000,000 in opening up the Kootenay District. The Colng-place, nor any standpoint for society itself. The fate of Ischia would be that of

umanity.

Reflection will prove this to be true even men who make light of irreligion. Let us begin with society. No one will certainly deny that its roots rest in Christian soil. All our institutions owe their vitality to religion. It was the virgin mould from which all things have grown. Man has planted, and watered, but the from Gop. Throughout the centuries which have passed in turn over the historic scene, there has been no pause in the work of Providence. gencies have often marred the design evil passions have temporarily impeded it; still, through all, the beneficent work has been wrought out. Modern society has emerged through heathenism and barbar-

ism to its culminating point. Are we to take the path of retrogre That is the momentous issue before us. If it be true that unbelief has secured a hold upon our day and generation—and that it has we have no doubt—is there any wiscite much notice. The present king came dom in making light of it. Let our readers understand what it means. There is the denial of GoD and His providence—the him may not unseathim again; the islands surrender of immortality-with all that compensates for the ill-balanced accounts of this life's good and evil. The problem of the universe is to be given up as in-soluble. That is the outcome of unbelief. Nor is that the sum of the whole matter Disguise the truth as they may, there still remains the naked fact that there can be no responsibility apart from a supreme Judge. It is easy to speak of expediency, and philanthropy; but they are not obli-gatory motives. In any case they admit active forces in the government of the the right to obey kindly instincts, or to repudiate them. There is no voice, like that which was heard amid the thunders of Sinai, to impose the imperative "Thou "shalt not," or its affirmative equivalent. tion, and, with it. morality expires. tice, the crucial test must be applied.

Obedience dies with the belief in obliga There is nothing more easy than to argue about beliefs : but when it comes to practhere be any stable morality without religion? Is there any basis for the one without the other? If so, what is it, and wherein reposes its sanction? It is idle to say that one ought to do this, or abstain from that. Where is the necessity, and who has imposed the obligation? There can be no guide for practical life if there be no religion. The essence of morality is responsibility, and that denied, there remains no further basis for ethical obligation. The fancy that a notion of general utility will make men moral is perhaps the idlest notion that ever took possession of human

FERDINAND not only re-sold Spain by bad Government in his life, but by a decree of 1830, called the Pragmatic Sanction, he ordered the revival of the old Castilian rule of descent, by which the daughters Morality is not a matter of calculation and granddaughters of a monarch (in default of sons) took precedence of his bro-It has not been the product of evolution. or of any other human theory. It was the inevitable product of the Divine na-ture, and will rule the universe in spite of utilitarian theories. Like gravitation, its thers and their sons. This made the too famous Isabella Queen of Spain while vet an infant, and ensured a plentiful crop case, it reveals itself in the material universe; in the other it is revealed in the his brother, was at once, in spite of the Pragmatic Sanction, proclaimed King by his conscience of men. Both are witnesses of the Gop who made all things—witnesses whose evidence cannot be imp and after a struggle; lasting till 1840, finally succeeded in driving Carlos out by the skill of Espartero. Don Carlos, the

KANT made the observation that two hings struck him with awe. The one was the starry universe; the other, the human mind. Both, to a contemplative mind, are beyond fathoming; perhaps the latter more so than the former, yet He who made them both, the stars and the humanity, holds all in the hollow of His hand. Our surest guide in the perplexities of practical life lies in obedience to the Divine commands—our hope in death in reliance upon Him, through the Saviour he has mercifully vouchsafed to us.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Mowat is determined to get Algoma by foul means if he cannot secure it by fair neans. Instead of making the sheriff or the registrar of Algoma the resurning officer for the coming rection he has placed the writ in the hands of a political partisan at Thunder

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., has gone to Algoma on electioneering business. The other nembers of the Reform party will not go there until the end of next week. The Grit carpet-baggers are as thick as flies during August in the unoffending district. And yet the On-tario Government announces that its fate of the contest there.

ray bay as a summer resort for myths. The other week it was announced that the sea sceptre and retired. Then "the Re"public" was tried—a federal Republic—
Now, Atlantic City comes to the fore with a
and the revolutionary wheel began to turn

Crew have been holidaying there. Murray bay should now declare that the wandering Jew has taken up his quarters at that cool

After the 1874 election thirty Grit M. P's. were unseated for bribery and corruption by themselves or by agents. Prior to the election these same politicians had been boasting of their extreme purity and of their exalted of their extreme purity and of their exalted and many virtues. History, it seems, is repeating itself. During last year the Reform press told the public how wicked and vicious the Tories were, and how honest and upright the Reformers had always been. And now Mr. Phelps, late Grit M. P. P., for West Simcoe, has been unseated for corrupt practices committed on his behalf. Our virtuous Reform friends are sly dogs. When they are proclaiming their piety from the housetop the public can depend upon it that there is something unlawful going on in the cellar.

An unanimity of opinion amongst magistrates and justices of the peace would be a great advance in the administration of justice, and would prevent the painful anomaly of a Draconian sentence by one magistrate, and a sentimental one by another for the same offence, or even inbarmonious sentences by the same magistrate. The other day at the Liverpuol County Court two lads, for stealing some gooseberries from a garden, were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment; and two other lads, about the same age, for stealing potatues from a field, were ordered to be privately whipped by their parents, in the presence of a policeman. It would be interesting to know by what mental process the magistrates arrived at the conclusion that imisonment was the fitting penalty for goose-rry stealing, and that the appropriation of other person's potatoes only required a rental castigation.

In Algoma the friends of Mr. Plummer the Conservative candidate, are very hopeful of success. The election, whenever it comes, promises to be one of the most important in the history of the district. The struggle will not be a mere party fight. It will be contest between order and disorder, the former being represented by the Conservative candidate, and the latter by Mr. Lyon, who is the nominee of the gentry known to fame as the "Bull Pup" and the "Slugger." spectable men throughout Algoma are justly incensed at the conduct of the Mowat Government in sending into the district a crowd of roughs to create disturbances and to commit illegal acts; and it is stated on good what was clearly an attempt on the part of the Ontario Ministers to give Algoma a name or lawlessness which would make Leadville in its palmiest days turn green with envy.

It is a curious fact that the Ontario Government, notwithstanding its pretended desire to keep order in the disputed territory, condones and excuses all the gross offences against the peace of which its hired men have been guilty. Whiskey is sold to In-dians by an Ontario official and the culprit is arrested. The Ontario Government immedi-Liquors are illegally sold by a man in the confidence of Mr. Mowat's officials. The unlawful trader is fined and the Mowat Government immediately declares that the fine is an outrage. A number of Ontario officials break open a gaol, release the prisoners, and attempt to fire the building. They are arrested, and the law-abiding, orde Government of Ontario shouts that the arrests are outrages. It is but natural that the participators in the crimes should protest against the punishment of their colleagues.

The following soliloguy was overheard from the lips of Mr. Blake after reading the West Simone election evidence :--"Well, well, the poor devils, no wonder they

drank,
All scoped on a platform without a sound
plank;
With the waters about them, all ready to drown,
And their captains all safely ensconced in the

town.
They hadn't a policy, hadn't a plan. They wanted a platform, they wanted a M They wanted ideas and facts, and indeed I fancy that some of them wanted a feed. And since I had given them nothing to think,

The least the poor devils could have was drink. This explanation of the whiskey-consuming habits of the party is perhaps satisfactory from Mr. Blake's point of view; but Morality shrinks from the justification.

The attention of those who think that 'Free Trade' is likely to increase in popularity in the United States is directed to the following paragraph from a valuable trade organ called the "Industrial Review," pub-

"It has been estimated, by authorities who have taken the trouble to ascertain, that some \$3,000.000 will be invested in textile manuacturing interests in the South during the coming twelve months. This is an enco ing indication, and can be supplemented by like investments in several other branches which offer as attractive inducements as are offered in this. The people seem to have aught hold of the spirit of enterprise which has made the North what it is, and which has led to the enormous accumulation of productive capacity in every department of indus-Free Trade will dwindle in the South exactly

in proportion as manufactures increase.

Mr. Casey, chief inspector and auditor of icenses for Ontario, met the licensed victuallers of Ottawa last Saturday, and promised. on behalf of the Mowat Government, favourable consideration of an application for a change in the Crooks Act, so as to enable hotel-keepers to sell liquors at their bars until eleven o'clock on Saturday nights. Having secured temperance votes on a promise not to relax the liquor law, the Grit Cabinet is now seeking for the support of the licensed victuallers by slyly hinting that an extension of the hours of sale will be made. The Reformers, it is clear, want to make the Ontario law more favourable to the liquor sellers than the Dominion law and thus to secure the aid of the hotel-keepers in keeping the Grit license inspectors in their fat situations. Mr. Mowat's change of front on the liquor question so soon after the election strongly suggests the oir

When the devil was sick
The devil a saint would be,
But when the devil was well
The devil a saint was he. Lord Hartington at the Mansion House dinner made the following remarks concern-

ing the troops in Egypt :-

"It must be recollected that though this campaign was not on the scale with which modern history has made us acquainted, vet it was carried on under circumstances of cons derable difficulty, and I doubt whether there exists in any military organization which has ever yet been created in any country a system which would insure the lauding of 20,000 men at a point 3,000 miles by sea distant from their base, and would supply them with everything of every description which they required—with all the transports and all the medical comforts which were necessary—and which would achieve this without a hitch." (Cheers.)

This is very singular language in view of the This is very singular language in view of the very disgraceful events which were proved by good evidence during recent investigations. Unless many men of eminence are very much prejudiced, the care taken of the sick, and the supply of food and medicines were all lacking in the very first elements of civilized organization. Military "science" contains more downright charlatanism than any other science; it invariably breaks down in the face of actual warfare, and military science, as interpreted and put into practice by Liberal Governments, is not a good thing for "the soldier," however it may be for the EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. Mr. John Smith, a graduate of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B. has been appointed principal of the Nova Scotia Model School.

Mr. J. A. Hamilton, B.A., a graduate of Queen's University, has been appointed prin-cipal of the Hawkesbury High School, at a alary of \$900 a year. Mr. H. Kay Coleman, formerly one of the masters of Trinity College School, Port Hope, has been appointed head master of the Peterborough Public Schools at a salary of

8750 per annum. A teachers' convention was held the week pefore last at Parry Sound. It was conducted by Mr. Maclean, the inspector for that district, and Mr. Little, inspector for the county of Halton. Mr. H. Fiennes-Clinton, B. A., with hon-

ours in mathematics of Keble College, Oxford, has been appointed, by the principal, first resident master in Bishop's College The Teachers' Convention for the county

of Lambton will be conducted this year by Mr. De Graff, one of the most widely known and popular American educators. The insti-tute will be held at Sarnia some time in Sep-Now that the university and departmental examinations are over, the public press teems with letters from school teachers, who ask if any other school can "beat that re-cord," We shall soon be hearing that some-

one has offered a cup for the school passing the largest number.

The School board of the town of Brace bridge held a meeting on the 9th inst. to de-termine the amount required for the current year. It was found that \$1,900 would be re-

quired, of which the village proportion is \$1,-852.50, and that of that part of Monck in the village school section is \$47.50. G. A. Smith, B.A., gold medallist of To-G. A. Smith, B. A., gold incoming to ronto University, at one time a teacher in Clinton High School, has been appointed and commercial master in the Galt science and commercial master in the Galt Collegiate Institute. Mr. Logan, of Trinity College School, Port Hope, has severed his connection with that school, and has accepted

one in Galt Collegiate Institute FOREIGN. Lord Wolseley received an ovation at Trinity Coilege, Dublin, when the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. President-elect Smith, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., is to receive a salary \$5,000, and have a house built for him.

The Rev. Thomas Rawson Birks; the Knightsbridge Professor of Moral Theology and Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, is dead, aged 72. A chair has been founded in Princeton Col-lege, to be devoted to the philosophy of his-tory, political science, and government. An-

other will be founded for the teaching In Mexico nearly every one is a smoker. The school children who have done well heir studies are rewarded by being allowed o smoke a cigar as they stand or sit at their

The schoolmaster is seldom without a cigar in his mouth. Prof. Dyer, Principal of the Batavia schools and Prof. Martin, Principal of the Loveland schools, Cincinnati, are believed to have been lost in the Casamicciola earthquake (in the Island of Ischia), as they left Naples for that town, and have not been heard from since.

The courtly mayor of Boston, in a speech The courty mayor of Boston, in a speech at the commencement of the Friends' sohool, Providence, R.I., spoke of the beauty of the Quaker girls. "You may conceal your wealth," said he, "you may hide how much or how little you know, but you can't hide the beauty of your girls." This remark elicited loud applause.

The lady school teachers of Philadelphia have a habit of drawing their pay for the summer vacation in advance, and getting married before the fall term begins. That is, about 5 per centr of them do each year. For a score of years the number of Philadelphia lady teachers entering into the joys or hardships of matrimony during vacation has averaged about eighty.

The new sections of the Illinois school law require each county superintendent to hold annually a teachers' institute, continuing in session not less than five days. Admir hold regular certificates, but all others ing to attend must pay a fee of \$1. is appropriated by the State for a necessary expenses of the institute.

Mr. Mundella, the English Minister of Education, thinks that the schools of Saxony are almost perfect, and that Scotland has a are almost periect, and that Scottand has a better school code and laws than England. "The Scotch have," he says, "a great desire for classical education, which the sons often gain at the expense of many family comforts. All the northern countries of Europe, except Belgium, have compulsory education

Fifty scholarships in the Royal College of Music have just been competed for, with this wonderful result, that many of the successful candidates are children of artisans. The son of a farm labourer has won a scholarship for of a farm labourer has won a scholarship for violin playing; a factory girl, who works over thirteen hours a day, has found time to make herself proficient in singing. Out of the fifty scholars, only twelve are from Lon-don, and eight are the children of musicians. Amherst College has made a new departure

in college discipline in the recent organiza-tion of a "college senate." The scheme was proposed two years ago by President Seelye, but did not meet the approval of the students till the end of the year just ended. The "senate" will be composed of ten members—four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, one freshman. President Seelys is chairman of the board, and will refer to it all questions concerning the discipline and welfare of the college hitherto brought be fore the Faculty, only reserving the right to reto. "The object of this innovation," says the New York Independent, "is to make the students more than ever self-governing, and put upon them something of the responsibility for the good order and welfare of the sibility for the good order and welfare of college at large, which has previously rested wholly on their instructors. Like the 'new system' it is an experiment, and will be watched with interest by many."

Adelheid Richmodus, wife of one of the ned seval Senators who swayed the destinies mediaval senators who swayed the destines of Cologne, died, to all appearance, and was buried in the vaults of the neighbouring Apostelkirche. It was said a valuable ring could not be removed from her hand, and was consequently interred with her. This excited the cupidity of the sexton, who came at night to steal, and failing in his efforts to become the wine who was the standard of the sexton. loosen the ring, tried to sever the finger. Blood flowed; the lady revived and sat up in the first paralyzing shock of finding where she was, she passed through the gates he left open in his flight, and, still wrapped in her winding-sheet, knocked at her husband's door. The servants, on looking out, recog-nized her, and rushed terrified to their master to say they had seen her ghost; but on calmer reflection, Adelheid continuing to knock and beg plaintively for admission, they concluded she was alive and said so. Richmodus declared the whole a trick of their imagination, and said he would as soon believe his norse and said he would as soon believe his horses were transported to the attice as that his wife lived. As he spoke, the clatter of hoofs above proved his incredulity rebuked by a miracle. The door was opened to the shivering lady, who told her story and was affectionately received, becoming "the joyful mother of children," and dying in reality at an advanced age. The horses' heads carved in wood, painted one black and one grey, still look from the top window to convince the sceptic; and the next street, Richmodstrasse, is named after the much-enduring woman.

When a man is escorting his wife to the when a man is escotting his wife to the depot, where she bid him good-bye for a month or so in the country, he should be careful not to sing "tum-te-tum-tiddy" above his breath, or she may conclude to remain at beine. This is given to you straight from the shoulder. THE DISPUTED TEL

More Trouble Looming Portage.

RETALIATORY ARREST OF A C

Streets Thronged With a Mo

WINNIPEG. Aug. 17 .- Just b parture of the excursion tra Portage at seven p.m. yesterday scene occurred on Main stree one of Mowat's specials, was an charge of falsely arresting Mc the Manitoba force. It appears previous McMaster had been being drunk and disorderly au the Ontario gaol. Yesterday was brought before Mr. was brought before Mr. Lyon, magistrate, and fined four dolla The arrest of Redding was in The arrest was made in the vi-Rideout house, and immedia known.

A MOB OF EXCITED PE gathered and surrounded the Every meh of the way was ed though there was much profanit a good deal of pulling and hauli ows were struck. The popula blows were struck. The popula of several Mowat sympathizers was, "Let him go, or we will to-night." Redding was succe in the Manitoba gaol. offering a himself. Mr. Alexander, one of proprietors, was arrested during by the Grit police for having in self too actively.

There was considerable excit the Government offices here

the Government offices here peated telegrams were received ney-General Sutherland, who is age, and other persons out ther advice and instructions as to wadopt. Mr. Brown was the only the building, and did not wish town responsibility.

WINNIFEG, August 9.—Atto Sutherland arrived from B. Sutherland arrived from R ast night, and returned

morning with extra specials. land is reported to have said: "Our Government decided sary to have a good force at Ra case anything like a riot or force there on Thursday would insufficient if what looked at or rit had been serious."

Reporter—I see that it is in

tle Grit officers recently arre Manitoba constables before t magistrate at Rat Portage. W that prisoner here for examine done in the case of O'Brien, Ka The Attorney-General-In th

the steps taken were deeme Now that we have shown we into tain our rights at Rat Portage, efficient police force to quell any it is deemed advisable to have aminations proceed at Rat Ports ARRIVAL OF THE MANITOBA A despatch just received from says Attorney-General Sutheria this afternoon. There was gre when Provincial Constable Hiesi

teen additional Manitoba specia

Sheir appearance. There had I

affoat that the force was to be i the Mowat crowd poon-poohed claring that Mr. Norquay had c struggle as far as he could go. the extra specials, however, co unruly crowd that the Manitoba mean business, and intend to put order with a firm hand. ORDER KEPT WITH A FIRM A row on Thursday night n the character of a riot, and in idea of preventing or checking a such troubles that the additions toba force have been made. has now shown that mit the lawless element atta wat party to disturb the peac of the town. It is pretty gene stood that Pattulio and his he have to cease their bluster and talk. No further action of their incite the lawless element to vie permitted, and if they do not canately Pattuloe and the other G lodged in Manitoba gaol.
Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Attor
Sutherland returned this evening Portage. He says that the appe

of the Manitoba extra specials of making the Ontario officials m in their conduct Even Bur alarmed, and sought an intervie Attorney-General on the situation ter told him that the arrival of meant a determination on the pa oba to maintain her rights. Mr. Sutherland met the Rat Po

cil on Saturday afternoon, and w that the people were prepared t taxes under Manitoba incorporati Some sympathisers with Mr. started the story that the burni Sutherland's mill was the work o toba specials. There is not ti toba specials. There is not foundation for the report.

## MILITARY MATTE

The ordnance captured in the fghanistan will be broken up d br nze and iron. The German marines, as well a have been armed with the revol order to test its efficiency. Admiral Persano, who commitalian fleet at the battle of Li died at Turin on the 25th July.

During the prevalence of chole
Lord Hartington has given instri
a special telegram shall be sent
Office daily with regard to the he The following extract from recessement orders is considerate, but so forting: "Regiments and corps at that coffins can be procured at the gineers' steres at Abbassiyeh and contract price is 24s."

The Russians are showing come.

The Russians are showing some Eastern Siberia, not "exhaust rounted for however, by the recen made by General Anutschin, th that he had only 30,000 badly as whereas the Chinese across the fi organised by German officers, arm best weapons, and "might eas Vladivostock." According to Sir Edward Watk

of the tunnel under the English uniting England with France, we the same as the expense of Brook! viz., \$15,000,000. The cost of the fortifications required are not in watching at the hole, to discern guard of the French army of inva At the present day China poss so-called armies of operation, strength of 30,000 to 40,000 each. stationed as follows: The first on Mantchoorian frontier, the secon Western highroads leading to Turkestan, and the third in the Pekin, for the special defence of Pean, for the special defence of for which purpose the excellent of tions by rivers and canals facility and rapid concentration. Besides corps for active operations, a four some 150,000 men is distributed principal perts along the sea central province of Tchili being plied with the strongest garrisons. strength of the former Chinese estimated at more than a million. estimated at more than a milli-effective strength of the present about 300,000, but, notwithstar great reduction, the appropriation support, equipment, and armame mained the same. In 1880 Kru ready supplied the Chinese Gover 150 siege and naval guns, and 275