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FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 5, 1883.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

The London Times in an article on the late movement of the Ontario government in this direction, says: "At the instance of the Ontario government an exhaustive report upon the necessity of preserving and replanting forests has just been compiled by Mr. R. W. Phipps of Toronto. The subject is one in which increasing interest is being felt in the dominion, and the report in question deals with it very comprehensively." The Times gives a critique of the whole report, and concludes by saying: "What action the Ontario government may take on the strength of the recommendations is not yet known, but their appreciation of the importance of the subject is shown by their authorizing the gratuitous distribution of a large number of copies of the report among the farmers of the province."

Mr. Phipps, who has been given charge of the affair, is going on with this important work with that systematic thoroughness which characterizes his management of whatever he takes in hand. Large numbers of circulars have been issued and numerous replies obtained. Many places in the settled portions of Ontario will be visited before winter, and when the lately issued report is laid before parliament at the coming session it will be supplemented by another, giving the experience of many individuals in different parts of Ontario in raising trees, stating the soils most suitable to the different varieties, the method of planting most suitable, the relative merits of raising from the seed, from seedlings transplanted from nurseries, and from those taken from the forest; and results gained in each case, with much other information calculated to assist those intending to plant, and to prevent the losses and disappointments which have often resulted from mistakes in commencing or want of after care.

With earliest spring Mr. Phipps will make a tour through the great forest region in the northeast portion of Ontario, passing from the front near Kingston back towards and past Lake Nipissing, obtaining from lumbermen, farmers and other practical men their opinions as to the best methods of continuing in productive forest such portions of territory as it may be advisable to preserve in woodland, and of preventing the ravages of bush fires in all portions of the country. In the report which will deal with this matter we may expect from Mr. Phipps' well-known powers of description many vivid pictures of the scenery presented, and much valuable information concerning the resources of a large portion of our country not as yet well known to our population, while the report also will, judging from the last, be most useful to the general purpose of forestry—its principal aim.

O'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor has just sailed for England in the Cunard steamer Scythia, having been engaged as one of the counsel for O'Donnell, who is to be tried in London on October 15 for the killing of James Carey. Mr. Pryor's services were secured by the friends of O'Donnell in the United States, who have resolved to spare no expense to secure him a fair trial. They could not have selected an abler counsel than Gen. Pryor, and there is good reason to believe that he will receive every courtesy from the English court. It is not yet known before what judge or judges he will be tried. In the ordinary course Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, we believe, would preside, probably with two assistant judges, but as he is still in America he cannot be in England at the time of the trial.

General Pryor's position will differ entirely from that held by Judah P. Benjamin, who was at once admitted to the English bar, and of Edwin James, who as a set-off to Benjamin, was admitted to practice in the United States by the supreme court almost as soon as he got over. All that the court has power to concede it will undoubtedly concede to General Pryor, but he will appear as a foreign counselor, having no right of pleading in an English court. The first question the judge will consider—and on this point he will be sure to consult with his colleagues—is whether there is any precedent for allowing any but a British counsel to plead in a British court; the second question will be whether, if there be no precedent, the court has power to make one. If there be no law against it, there can be no doubt that General Pryor will be admitted as one of the prisoner's counsel and have all the liberty of speech allowed him that belongs to English counsel.

The high character deservedly attaching to the highest courts in England forbids the thought of prejudice or injustice. As a citizen of a foreign country, O'Donnell has the right to choose between a jury wholly composed of British subjects and one-half of British subjects and the other half of foreigners. Courvoisier, a Swiss valet, who murdered his master, Lord William Russell, and was ably defended by Charles Phillips, the eloquent Irish barrister, to whom during the trial he privately confessed his guilt, elected to be tried by a jury of twelve Englishmen. There is no fear that an English jury would have any sympathy with James Carey, for from the days of Titus Oates, the name informer has stunk in the nostrils of Englishmen.

The whole question of O'Donnell's crime will turn upon the evidence in favor of his having been "sent to it," as Mrs. Carey swears that he told her after he shot her husband, or having done it in self defence, as he himself alleges, it is of no vital importance, therefore, to the prisoner, in the most liberal sense of the word "vital"—for his life depends upon it—that all the witnesses who were on board the vessel and who could testify in O'Donnell's behalf should be examined at the trial. But where are they? It is stated that there are such witnesses now in Melbourne.

The trial will undoubtedly create great interest in every quarter of the globe. Carey took many precautions and was seen safe on board the South African steamship. Yet the avenger was there and played cards and drank with him—and killed him, if O'Donnell was indeed an avenger. If he was, there would seem no refuge for the Irish informer. If we might quote it reverently, omniscience and omnipresence seem to encompass him on every side, if he could "go up into heaven" he would find the avenger there, if he "went down into hell" he would be there also, and if, like Carey, he "took the wings of the morning and fled unto the uttermost parts of the earth," the instrument of his fate whom a secret organization had chosen, would be near him, and in spite of all migrations, and concealment, and disguises he would meet the doom of Count Fosco in Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White."

"Fish-fed editor of the Mail" has certainly an offensive sound, but the explanation of the Hamilton Times that it was merely a playful reference to the brain-producing qualities of fish, is quite reasonable, and will be accepted as satisfactory by any fair-minded opponent.

THE REAL SOLUTION OF THE BOUNDARY TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I have observed that your journal, aking, as it usually does, a fair and independent course between the eccentricities of partyism, has stated some undeniable truths, to the effect that the cause of Mr. Mowat with reference to the boundary award is the cause of Ontario—and the cause of a greater than Ontario—the cause of right.

Perhaps you will allow me space in your journal to supplement this, and an opportunity of endeavoring in my plain way to make what appears to me the commencement—the root—the cause, in fact, of all this trouble, and its possible remedy, a little more plain to your readers.

The mass of French Canadians, as every one who has been among them is aware, are not a people who if left alone would be likely either to cherish an unreasoning animosity against their fellow provincialists of Ontario, or to use any exertions to hinder their advancement. They are a civil, a frank, and a friendly race, and far more likely, I am well persuaded, of their own unbiased natures, to rejoice at than to grieve over the prosperity of Ontario.

There is every reason in fact why this should be the case. The prosperity of Ontario is pre eminently the prosperity and the security of Quebec. Every 10,000 additional inhabitants gained by Ontario means a possible regiment for the defence of the province of Quebec. In the last fifty years Quebec has greatly advanced. It has not so advanced against the wishes of Ontario. Ontario recognises the moral of the bundle of sticks and the mutual strength. She does not believe that Quebec has forgotten Lundy's Lane. Ontario will never cease to remember Chateauguay.

Take the commercial view. Since the union began the resources of Ontario have in no slight degree enriched the province of Quebec, and have very greatly enriched the city of Montreal. If the energetic citizens of Ontario can populate the wastes round Rat Portage, it means so many more packages landed at Quebec, so many more articles manufactured in Montreal. If the progress of Ontario be unhindered and rapid, if her exchequer be full, the inhabitants of Quebec are well aware that the same prosperity aids to fill, broad and deep, the Dominion strong box at Ottawa.

So much the richer Ontario, so much the richer the Ottawa government, and thence directly and often, and with no grudging hand, so much the richer Quebec.

The people of Quebec—the people themselves—were they conversant with the matter, could not fail to see this. But, unfortunately, it is not the people of Quebec with whom we have to do. The politicians stand between us and them. There are in the province of Quebec a sort of people corresponding in some respect to the least capable of our old family compact men. They are not rich men. They are not capable business men. They are not capable politicians. They are utter impossibilities as statesmen. But they choose politics, the natural refuge of the incompetent and the loud voiced, as an easy trade. These men are ever busy decanting before Quebec audiences on the possible aggressions of Ontario and the injury inevitable to the laws, customs, religion and property of Quebec, should Ontario get the upper hand. The honest fact is, Ontario is very well inclined to protect all these, and has no wish whatever to injure them. But the whole capital of the politicians referred to lies in denying the facts. They pose as the champions of Quebec. They declare themselves the defenders of the faith—the language—the laws of the habitants. They go into parliament, in fact pledged to keep down Ontario, and, not having the abilities to distinguish themselves in any other way when there, they keep up the cry on which they came in, exercise pressure on the government in that direction, and make capital with their constituents out that they have assisted Quebec, but that they have hindered Ontario.

The true remedy is the circulation throughout Lower Canada, of the actual facts of the case. That there is not, on the part of Upper Canada any desire to act unfairly towards Lower, their history should prove. Whatever could reasonably be done to make confederation profitable and agreeable to Nova Scotia, to New Brunswick, to Quebec, that Ontario has never grudged to do. Concerning laws, concerning customs, concerning religions, it is, and has always been the wish of the great majority of Ontario, that they should be left to the management of those who are affected by them. As for interference with Quebec local rights, Ontario has never in any instance proposed, still less effected it.

Ontario wishes heartily the advancement of Quebec. She has every reason to do so. If the great area of possible agricultural land now largely unworked and almost unknown, is dispersing and outlying the more settled districts of Quebec, were yielding the returns proper cultivation ensures—if the great forests Quebec yet retains were judiciously managed with a view to continuous timber supply—if the great mechanical adaptability of the Lower Canadians, now unpatriotically poured out to benefit unsympathizing New England, were retained and employed at home—and all this is possible — Quebec would speedily treble her population and her influence. There is not one man in Ontario, save he be some paltry schism trained in European bigotry, but would rejoice to see this. It may come to pass, but if it will come it will be by the aid of Ontario. Among the Anglo-Saxon race the sweeping measures of development must inaugurate, or they will not find existence.

How shall we hasten the progress of these? It is in the power of the people of Quebec. Let them check with a sharp hand the attacks their politicians are making in their name, but I am sure never with their will, on the development of Ontario. Let them declare with, I need not say, the spirit of their ancestors, but with their own, which in time of need they have proved its equal, that to deny the ratification of an arbitration is unworthy of them, even were it against their enemies, but most unworthy as against their friends. What is it if the boundary of Ontario extend to the west? What is it if her population increase? The increase of territory, the increase of population form no menace to Quebec. The real danger to Quebec exists in the nature of her politicians, who force themselves to the front. If their present mistaken course unfortunately continue, if Ontario be induced to form the belief that Quebec is her enemy, that will indeed form a danger—a most serious danger to Quebec.

I would urge them—as one who wishes their developments, their increase, their prosperity; as one who sees in them much to admire, much which the Anglo-Saxon race might wisely imitate—not to arouse in the leading section of their confederation a feeling of bitter hostility. Already their course has caused, among Ontario men, deep annoyance and deep regret.

Had not the people of Quebec better, while yet there is time, break loose from the schismatics and from the small politicians who would array them against their best friends? Would it not be more in accordance with their lineage, with the ideas of fairness and honor which we have been accustomed to associate with the French Canadian character, to say, "Our fellow-colonists of Ontario wish but their own; it is not fit that we hinder them in obtaining it"? Would not this be better than to allow their leaders to excite all through Ontario the feeling that a member of our partnership is hostile to our interests and cares only for her own? I would earnestly warn the people of Quebec that this is not a small affair, not a business which will stop with the adjustment of the boundary. It is a little fire which will kindle a great matter. It will set all Ontario considering whether they can not help themselves, and they will certainly find a way to do so.

The people of Quebec at this moment have allowed their politicians to bring them to a point where two roads diverge. They may, by following the dictates of their own natural good feeling, compel their leaders to cease the obstruction of Ontarian progress—may make of Ontario the friend she is willing to be—and may secure their own advancement in population, in territory and in material interests. They may take the other road. They may continue to allow their leaders to attack Ontario. They may excite all through the upper province that angry jealousy of which at many a point the smouldering embers are beginning to burst into a flame. They may make an enemy of the most powerful member of the confederation, and the most capable of turning other members of that confederation against them. They may leave themselves no resource but an alliance with the States—an alliance in which they could secure no terms to save their customs from change or their religion from insult.

Quebec has the choice of these two roads, I trust she will choose the former.

Toronto, Oct 3, 1883. ANTIGONUS.

THE DAY OF REST.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In the current number of the Bystander, on page 322, the writer remarks on the rest day question that—"It seems pretty well settled by experience that one day in seven is about the right time" for a holiday or for a brief cessation from labor, "to secure to the exhausted brain and "toil-worn hand" relaxation," hence a recuperation.

"Now, Mr. Editor, I am not going to dwell on this question, or make any comment on the writer's thoughts as contained in the Bystander. My desire is to ask a simple question or two. It is not to the unthinking and mammon-loving world I put it (for these are beyond the pale of responsible beings, and therefore need a little police guardianship) but to the thoughtful, well-meaning portion of humanity, I put the question: Whence came this economic boon to humanity, the seventh day of rest from toil? If it is a great boon to every class of toilers, which no sensible person will deny, is not the founder worthy of our reverence as a benefactor? If the benefactor believes it to be an inspiration from a beneficent source, should not this belief in this beneficent source receive our reverent attention and esteem, rather than any scoffing disregard?

W. H. STEVENS.

REDUCE POLICE FORCE ON SUNDAYS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: On week days, when all business is open, the avenues are handy for the criminal class to commit easy depredations, but on the Sabbath everything is closed up and they have no opportunity to rush into unlawful acts. This being a fact which admits of no dispute, I do not see any reason why a third in number of the force should not be withdrawn on the Sabbath, turn about, as there is no necessity for all the force on that quiet day. These men give them an opportunity in this christian land of having a rest on the Sabbath, same as bankers, artizans, etc., and even cattle get. Then they could attend church or go and see their friends on Sundays.

A FRIEND.

WATERWORKS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I am favored with a notice in your issue of Saturday last of my letter of Sept. 21 over the signature of J. H. Venables—J. H. Venables & Co. My engagements preclude the possibility of a reply this week, but next week I will do so in language as terse and plain as possible.

CHAS. MARTIN, C.E.

Toronto, Oct. 2, 1883.

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